

An Universal Etymological
E N G L I S H
DICTIONARY;

COMPREHENDING

The Derivations of the Generality of Words in the *Engliſh* Tongue, either Ancient or Modern, from the Ancient *Britiſh*, *Saxon*, *Daniſh*, *Norman*, and Modern *French*, *Teu- tonic*, *Dutch*, *Spaniſh*, *Italian*; as alſo from the *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew* Languages, each in their proper Characters.

A N D A L S O

A brief and clear Explication of all difficult Words, derived from any of the aforeſaid Languages, and Terms of Art, relating to ANATOMY, BOTANY, PHYSICK, PHARMACY, SURGERY, CHY- MISTRY, PHILOSOPHY, DIVINITY, MATHEMATICKS, GRAM- MAR, LOGICK, RHETORICK, MUSICK, HERALDRY, MARITIME AFFAIRS, MILITARY DISCIPLINE, HORSEMANSHIP, HUNTING, HAWKING, FOWLING, FISHING, GARDENING, HUSBANDRY, HANDICRAFTS, CONFECTIONARY, CARVING, COOKERY, &c.

T O G E T H E R W I T H

A large Collection and Explication of Words and Phraſes uſed in our Ancient STATUTES, CHARTERS, WRITS, OLD RECORDS, and PROCESSES in Law, and the Etymology, and Interpretation of the Proper Names of MEN, WOMEN, and remarkable *Places* in *Great Britain*: Alſo the DIALECTS of our different Counties.

Alſo a Collection of our moſt common PROVERBS, with their Expi- cation and Illuſtration.

The whole WORK compiled and methodically digeſted, as well for the Entertainment of the Curious, as the Information of the Igno- rant; and for the Benefit of young Students, Artificers, Tradeſmen, and Foreigners, who are deſirous thoroughly to underſtand what they Speak, Read, or Write.

The Twenty-ſiſt Edition.

To which are added, above 3000 Words, interſperſed in their proper Pla- ces, none of which are to be found in any former Edition except the laſt.

By N. B A I L E Y, Φιλόλογος.

L O N D O N:

Printed for R. WARE, W. INNYS and J. RICHARDSON, J. and P. KNAP- TON, T. and T. LONGMAN, S. BIRT, C. HITCH and L. HAWES, J. HODGES, B. DOD, J. and J. RIVINGTON, J. HINTON, W. and D. BAKER, J. WARD, W. JOHNSTON, C. CORBETT, and M. COOPER.

M,DCC,LXX.

[Price SIX SHILLINGS.]

ILLUSTRISSIMO
FREDERICO LUDOVICO

WALLIÆ Principi;

PRINCIPIBUSQUE Serenissimis

A N N Æ,

AMELIÆ SOPHIÆ ELEONORÆ,

ELIZABETHÆ CAROLINÆ;

GEORGII et *CAROLINÆ*,

Magnæ Britanniae, &c. Regis et Reginae,

PROPAGINI CLARISSIMÆ.

Serenissimi PRINCIPES,

CUM Divina Providentia, quae periclitanti
Britanniae semper fuit Adjutrix, Patri
augustissimo vestro, Regi *GEORGIO*,
Britannici regiminis habenas benevola
commiserit manu, sub cujus mitissimo ac justissimo
imperio Patria, Libertate, Legibus, Religione salvis
adhuc faelices fruimur; non possumus non nobis
ipsis

D E D I C A T I O.

ipsis gratulari, non modo quod quem Vos Stirpis ipsum nos jam nacti sumus Patriae Patrem ; sed etiam quod Vos tam chara pignora ob oculos habeamus, ut haec tanta bona a se, per Patris vestri, serenissimi Walliae Principis, manus, ad seram posteritatem tandem transmittantur. Permittatis igitur et me quoque cum omnibus bonis promissa patrio solo beneficia ex Progenie tam Augusta, faelici, et aequali indole ornata, laetum et exultantem animum significandi ansam qua licuit arripere. Ideoque hoc meum Opusculum illustrissimo Nomini vestro dicere sustinui ; quod etsi tantis Principibus haud satis dignum forsan videatur, aliquid saltem adminiculi studiis vestris Anglicanis allaturum sperarem. Quapropter nota, ac solenni regiae Stirpis benevolentia fretus, quicquid sit, ea, qua par est, submissa mentis devotione Vobis offerre ausus sum. Quod dum nimis forsan audaciter facio, ut generose mihi condonetis, et pro assueta bonitate propitio vultu intuentes, propenso erga Vos studio et cultui tribuatis, quam humillime rogo ac deprecor. Nacti estote, Ornatissimi PRINCIPES, ingenita Virtute, bonis Literis, omnibusque regiis Ornamentis, quibus summam illam Expectationem, quam cuncti de Vobis conceperint, non exaequare, modo, sed et superare possetis. Teque, FREDERICE Nobilissime, ut olim, cum Deo O. M. omnium rerum Governatore, avi Patris vitae hujus et terrenae faelicitatis saturum, Britannicum cum coelestibus commutare foliis visum fuerit, Paternum tenentem Sceptrum laeta Britannia, faelicesque Posteris conspiciere gaudeant, animo pientissimo exoptat, oratque,

N. BAILEY.

T H E

INTRODUCTION.

THE faculty of speech, which makes so considerable a difference between a man and a brute, is of excellent use, as it renders mankind conversable one with another, and as the various natural endowments, observations, experiences, and attainments of every individual man, are hereby, with a wonderful facility, mutually communicated. And we may add to this the invention of letters, by means of which we are not confined within the narrow limits of our acquaintance and contemporaries, but one man may be acquainted with the attainments of multitudes of the wisest men in present and ancient times, either in his own or remote countries. Words are those channels, by which the knowledge of things are conveyed to our understandings: And therefore, upon a right apprehension of them depends the rectitude of our notions; and in order to form our judgments right, they must be understood in their proper meaning, used in their true sense, either in writing or speaking: For, if the words of the speaker or writer, though ever so apposite to the matter, be taken in a wrong sense, they form erroneous ideas in the mind concerning the thing spoken or written of; and if we use words in a false and improper sense, this causes confusion in the understanding of the hearer, and renders the discourse unintelligible.

It ought, therefore, to be the special care and study of every one, who would have his mind furnished with the useful knowledge of things of any kind, to get a true and distinct idea of the proper sense and meaning of words, and terms of art, in which they are expressed, without which no good progress can be made.

It

INTRODUCTION.

It has therefore been the universal practice of all polite nations, to make the study of letters the first business of life : And because this accomplishment is necessary to all persons, and but few, comparatively speaking, have the advantage of a learned education to any considerable proficiency, Dictionaries have in all languages been compiled, to which, as to store-houses, such persons may have recourse, as often as any thing occurs in conversation or reading, with which they are unacquainted, or when they themselves would speak or write properly and intelligibly.

And as such helps have been thought useful in all civilized nations, they appear more eminently necessary in the English Tongue; not only because it is, perhaps, the most copious Language of any in Europe, but is likewise made up of so great a variety of other languages, both ancient and modern, as will plainly appear to any one who shall peruse the following Dictionary. Of the reason of which mixture, and by what accidents it was brought about, I shall give the following account.

That languages are liable to changes and alterations (besides that ancient confusion of tongues at the building of the Tower of Babel) there have been two many instances to require any proof. The causes of change in language are, in general, three :

First, Commigrations or conquests of nations, by which, in tract of time, there succeeds a coalition of the languages of the conquerors with the conquered. So the Italian language sprang from the Latin, being mixed with German-Gothic : The Spanish from Latin, German, and ancient Gaulish or Morisco : The French from the Latin, German, and ancient Gaulish or Gallic.

Secondly, From Commerce, by which offices, dignities, the names of wares, and terms of traffick, are introduced, which we commonly take with the wares from the persons of whom we have them, and new-form them according to the genius of our own Tongue.

Thirdly, From the esteem and valuable properties of any particular language, by which we endeavour to imitate this or that tongue, as the more Learned, Elegant, Copious, or Expressive. So learned men all over Europe esteem the Latin and Greek tongues, as the treasuries of all sciences; Christian divines reverence the Hebrew and Greek; the Turks and Mahometans the Arabick, as the mistress of religion; the Dutch, Germans, and

INTRODUCTION.

and English, the French, for its softness and smoothness of expression; the Danes and Swedes, the Teutonic, as more copious.

If a tongue be once esteemed more learned, from thence the learned commonly borrow Technical words, or words of art; as in Physick, Philosophy, Mathematicks, and others, from the Greek. If it be esteemed more elegant or fine in pronunciation, then courtiers, who are apt to dislike any thing that is common, and the product of their own country, and to delight in what is foreign, borrow a great many words of complaisance and address.

First, The ancient language of Britain is generally allowed to have been the same with the Gaulic or French (this island, in all probability, having been first peopled from Gallia) as both Cæsar and Tacitus affirm, and prove, by many strong and conclusive arguments, as by their religion, manners, customs, and the nearness of their situation. But now we have but very small remains of the ancient British tongue left in England, except in Wales and Cornwall; which will not appear strange when what follows is considered.

Julius Cæsar, some time before the birth of our Saviour, in the time of King Cassivellane, made a descent upon England, though he rather discovered it than made a conquest of it; but about the year of Christ 45, in the time of Claudius, Aulus Plautius was sent over with some Roman forces, by whom, P. Ostorius Scapula, Codigunus, and Caractacus, two Kings of the Britons, were severally overcome in a battle. A Roman colony was planted at Malden in Essex, and the southern parts thereof reduced to the form of a Roman province; and after that, the whole was conquered, as far as the Friths of Dumbarton and Edinburgh, by Agricola, in the time of Domitian; and the remains of the unconquered Britons retired to the west part, called Wales, carrying their language with them over the mountains, where they have preserved it to this day.

Britain being thus become a Roman province, tho' still suffered to be governed by Kings of its own, as Vice-Roys under the Roman Emperors, the Roman legions residing in Britain for the space of about 200 years, undoubtedly disseminated the Latin tongue; and the people being also governed by laws written in Latin, must necessarily make a mixture of languages. This seems to have been the first mutation the language of Britain suffered: However, so tenacious were our forefathers of their native language, that it over-grew the Roman.

Thus

INTRODUCTION.

Thus the British tongue continued for some time mixed with provincial Latin, till the Roman legions being called home, upon account of intestine troubles, about the year 433, the Scots and Picts, taking the advantage of their absence, harassed the northern parts of Britain; against whom King Vortigern, about the year 440, called in the assistance of the Saxons, a great and potent nation among the Germans, in the dukedom of Holstein, but greater by the aggregation of many people under their name and service, as the Jutes from Jutland, and the Angles from Sleswick; who coming hither under the conduct of Hengist and Horfa, having overcome the Picts and Scots in a pitch'd battle, near Stamford in Lincolnshire, were afterwards rewarded for this victory with the Isle of Thanet, and after that with the whole county of Kent, where they governed for about 350 years, under the titles of Earls of Kent; but they growing powerful, began afterwards to quarrel with their Landlords, whom by degrees they dispossessed of all the country on this side the Severn, parcelling it out into seven kingdoms, called the Saxon Heptarchy, destroying the British tongue, then mixed with the provincial Latin, together with the inhabitants, by a long and destructive war, the remains of them being again obliged to retire with the British tongue over the mountains of Wales.

So the British language being in a manner quite extinct in all other parts of Britain, the Saxon language became the language of the country, and so continued till near the year 800, when the Danes infested England, and made settlements in the North and East parts of Britain, and at length, in about 200 years, arrived at the sole government of it; but their government lasting only about 26 years, made not so considerable a change in the English Saxon, as the next revolution. Then, about the year 1067, William Duke of Normandy, commonly called William the Conqueror, came over to Britain; and, having vanquished Harold the Danish King, made an entire conquest of Britain: And, as a monument of their conquest, the Normans endeavoured to yoke the English under their tongue, as they had them under their command, by compelling them to teach their children in their schools nothing but French, by publishing their laws in French, and by enforcing them most rigorously to plead and be impleaded in that tongue, for the space of about 350 years; by which means the language of Britain became a dialect of the English Saxon, and Norman French, which now are the ground-work or fundamentals of the present language of Great Britain.

Having thus shewn how the ancient British language was in a manner extirpated by the Romans, Danes, and Saxons, and
suc-

INTRODUCTION.

succeeded by the Saxon, and after that, the Saxon blended with the Norman French. Before I proceed to account for the Alteration of the English Saxon, by the two other causes, I shall mention something relating to the Saxon Tongue, of a great Part of which the Normans despoiled us, giving a worse for a better. "Great, verily (says Camden) was the glory of our tongue before the Norman conquest, in this, that the Old English could express most aptly all the conceptions of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any:" And of this gives the following examples.

The Service of God, called *Religion*, they called *Ean-partner*, as the only Assurance and fast Anchor hold of our Souls Health.

The *Gladsome Tidings of Salvation*, which the *Greeks* call *Εὐαγγελιον*, they called *Gode rpele*, i. e. God's Speech.

Our *Saviour*, in *French* *Sauveur*, of *Salvator*, *Lat.* they called *Al-hael*, i. e. All Health.

The *Pharisees*, *Sunden halgens*, i. e. Religious Men, which had sundered and separated themselves from the Men of the World.

The *Scribes*, *Boc Men*, i. e. Book-Men.

The *Sacrament*, *Beligdom*, i. e. Holy Judgment.

Fertility, *Gode's Wele*, i. e. the Wealth of the Earth.

The *Judgment*, *Dome rezzle*, i. e. the Setting of Doom.

A *Parliament*, *Wizzen mox* i. e. an Assembly of Wise Men.

Conscience, *Inpiz*, i. e. that which they did inwardly wot or know certainly.

Also the names they gave to their Months were significant; as,

JANUARY [*Wulfe-Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Wolf Month] because in that Month the Wolves were most mischievous to them, for that, through the Extremity of Cold and Snow, they could not find Beasts sufficient to satisfy their ravenous Appetites.

FEBRUARY [*Sprout Kele*, *Sax.* i. e. Cole-Wort or Spring-Wort] because then Worts begin to sprout.

MARCH [*Lenct Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. the Lengthening Month] because then the Days begin in Length to exceed the Nights.

APRIL [*Oortet Monað*, *Sax.*] because their *Easter* generally fell in *April*.

MAY [*Tpi-malet*, *Sax.* i. e. three Milkings] because they then milked their Cattle three Times a Day.

JUNE [*Mede-Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Meadow-Month] because then their Cattle were turned out to feed in the Meadows.

JULY [*Þey-Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Hay-Month] because then they generally cut their Hay.

AUGUST [*Ajn Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Barn-Month] because they then filled their Barns.

SEPTEMBER [*Gepriz-Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Grift-Month] because then they carried their new Corn to the Mill.

OCTOBER [*Wyn Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Wine-Month] because then Grapes were usually pressed to make Wines.

NOVEMBER [*Wynde-Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Windy-Month] because of the high Winds happening commonly in that Month.

DECEMBER [*Wynzet Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Winter Month] because of the Cold then growing intense, and afterwards, [*Þælig Monað*, *Sax.* i. e. Holy Month] on account of the Nativity of Christ.

INTRODUCTION.

I shall only add one piece of Saxon antiquity more, and so proceed, which is the Lord's Prayer in the Saxon language, written about the year of Christ 900, by Alfred Bishop of Durham,

Væn fader ðic aþð in þeopnar ric gehalgub ðin noma,
Our Father which art in Heaven, be hallowed thine Name
to cymeth thin ric ric thin willa ruc is in þeopnar and
come thy Kingdom be thy Will so as in Heavens and
in Eorþho. Væn blaþ open pinzhe rel vr to bæz and for-
in Earth. Our Loaf substantial give us to Day and for-
geþ vr rilyða urna ruc pe forþgefan rculþzum vnum, and
give us Debts our so we forgive Debts ours, and
no inleað vrith in curþnung. Al geþrur vruc from iþle.
do not lead us into Temptation, but deliver every one from Evil.
Amen.
Amen.

By these instances it does appear, that the English Saxon language, of which the Normans despoiled us in great part, had its beauties, was significant and emphatical, and preferable to what they imposed upon us.

This may suffice for the mutation of our language upon the first cause of it, which was conquest: I now proceed to the other two.

Secondly, As to commerce, the Britains having been of a long time a trading nation, as it generally happens, we have had many words introduced by that means; and besides, Britain having been a considerable time under subjection to the See of Rome in ecclesiastical affairs, the Italians coming over hither to manage the Pope's concerns, and others for church dignities, and many Britons going hence to Rome on account of ecclesiastical suits, priesthoods, abbacies, and bishopricks, must unavoidably introduce some Italian words among us.

Thirdly, As to the particular properties of a language, our tongue has undergone no small mutation, or rather has received no small improvement upon that account; for as to the Greek and Latin, the learned have, together with the Arts and Sciences (now rendered very familiar among us) introduced abundance; nay almost all the terms of arts in the Mathematicks, Philosophy, Physick, and Anatomy, with many others from them; and many more have we entertained from the Latin, French, &c. for the sake of neatness and elegance.

So that at this day our language, which, 1800 years ago, was the ancient British or Welsh, is now a mixture of Saxon, Teutonic,

INTRODUCTION.

tonic, Dutch, Danish, Norman, and modern French, embellished with the Greek and Latin.

Yet is not this, I think, any disparagement to the English tongue as now spoke (for this change is nothing but what all languages have been liable to, and have undergone, and do interchangeably participate each with other, having likewise enfranchised many words from the Latin and Greek, though perhaps not so many as we) but it rather makes to the advantage of its character; for by transplanting foreign words into our native soil, and new forming them, we have so enriched it, that now it is become the most copious and significant language in Europe, if not in the world.

Thus Camden said of it in his time, "That though he would
" not say the English tongue was as sacred as the Hebrew, or
" as learned as the Greek, yet that it was as fluent as the Latin,
" as courteous as the Spanish, as courtlike as the French, and as
" amorous as the Italian; so that being beautified and enriched
" out of other tongues, partly by enfranchising and indenizon-
" ing foreign words, partly by implanting new ones with artful
" composition, our tongue is as copious, pithy and significative
" as any other in Europe."

And Dr. Heylin says of it, "That whereas the English tongue
" is a compound of Latin, French, Dutch, &c. it rather adds
" to its perfection, than detracts any thing from its Worth;
" since out of every language we have culled the most signifi-
" cant words, and equally participate of what is excellent
" in them, their imperfections being rejected: For it is nei-
" ther so boisterous as the Dutch, nor so effeminate as the
" French; yet as significant as the Latin, and, in the happy
" conjunction of two or more words in one, little inferior to
" the Greek."

If then the English tongue, in the opinion of these learned Authors, deserved this character in their time, how much more now, having since received so considerable improvements from so many celebrated writers?

Having given this short account, by what steps and gradations the English tongue is arrived to be what it now is, I shall proceed to give a brief account of the method I have taken in the following work.

It is not my design to depreciate the labours of those worthy authors, whose writings of this kind have saved me much pains: I shall only say, as, *facile est inventis addere*, in perusing the best books of this kind extant, I have found in them both a
Redun-

INTRODUCTION.

redundancy and deficiency ; the former of which I have omitted, to make room for the latter, having enriched this with several thousand English words and phrases in no English Dictionary before extant.

As for the Etymological part, or those words from foreign languages, whence the English words were derived, I think I am the first who has attempted it in English, except what Mr Blunt has done in his Glossography, which is but a very small part, and those of a Latin derivation chiefly, besides a small extract of Dr Skinner's Etymologicon.

However, I shall not enlarge at present upon the usefulness of that part, supposing that such persons who understand the languages need no such information ; and as to them which do not, the Etymological part is separated so distinctly from the rest, being inclosed within Crotchets, that they may pass it over without any manner of trouble or inconvenience.

In order to the more easy apprehending the method I have taken, I shall give the following account :

1. In those words of a Northern derivation, I have generally given the Saxon word first, from whence the English word, in all probability, was derived ; and afterwards the Teutonic, Danish, and Low-Dutch, where I have found them in the same, or a cognate signification.

2. In many words, for which no Saxon words are to be found, I have given the Teutonic, Low-Dutch, Danish, or others, where they are to be found of the same or a like signification, tho' it is very probable they came to us immediately from the Saxon tongue ; but the fewness of the books we have now left in the Saxon language does not furnish us with them ; and inasmuch as it is certain, that the English Saxon is no other than a dialect of the ancient Teutonic, it appears the more probable.

3. In words derived from the Southern languages, I have set down the French, and afterwards frequently the Italian and Spanish, if they have them in the same or a like signification ; and lastly, the Latin, from which probably they were all derived.

4. In terms of art, as Anatomy, Chymistry, Logick, Mathematicks, Philosophy, Physick, Surgery, and others, I have generally given the French, if they have them, then the Latin, and afterwards the Greek, from whence they generally proceeded.

5. In many words of a Latin or Greek original, not properly terms of art, I have likewise in the first place set the French, afterwards the Latin and Greek, so far complying with those who are of opinion, that we have them immediately or in the first place, from the French ; though I cannot entirely give into that notion, for reasons which will appear in some of the following articles.

6. Thus

INTRODUCTION.

6. Thus much in the general: But more particularly as for those words which the French have very near in spelling, and also the Latin, I have set down the French first, and after the Latin, from which they are derived.

7. In Nouns, especially those that end in *ion*, as *Salvation*, *Generation*, &c. which are evidently derived from the Latin, to avoid the swelling of the book, by setting down the Latin and French words, I have put *F. of L.* at the end of the paragraph, which signifies the words, *Generation*, *Salvation*, &c. are as well French as English literally, which come of the Latin, *Salvatio*, *Generatio*, &c. and differ only by the addition of *n* at the end.

8. In other Nouns, where the English word is pure Latin, and the French differ in spelling in some letter or letters, as *Author*, *L. Autheur*, *F.* I have set the French within a crotchet, and *L.* at the end, which denotes the word to be literally Latin.

9. In many Adjectives in *ive*, as *conclusive*, &c. which are not found in Latin Dictionaries, though they might be analogically formed, as well as the adverb *conclusively*, I have omitted to set *L.* at the end.

10. In Adjectives and Particles, I have omitted to set down the French, because it appears plain to me, they were rather derived of the Latin than the French, as *Desolate*, of *Desolatus*, *L.* rather than *Desole*, *F.* This may suffice for the rest.

11. As to Verbs, I have for the most part set down the Latin Supines, as the words from which the English are immediately derived, rather than the Infinitive Moods, especially those of the third Conjugation in Latin, because nearer in the spelling, as *to collect*, from *Collectum*, Supine, rather than *Colligere*, Infinitive, for the reason before mentioned.

I have not confined myself to derive from those Latin words only, that may be found in authors called *Classick*, or of the purest ages of the Latin tongue; since it is evident we have derived from many Latin words, which have been handed down to us by writers of a later date, Schoolmen, Philosophers, Physicians, Mathematicians, and others.

If any of those words, given as the Etymon of the English word, should be thought too remote in sense or spelling, it may be sufficient to obviate such an objection, that nothing is more common in the transplanting words from one language to another, than to make considerable variations; as in the word, *Knave*, from the Saxon *Cnapa*, which differs literally and in sense too: for it signified in Saxon times no more than *Servitour*, but now generally is used to signify a *dishonest person*. And as to the spelling, the different orthography of nations has so disguised many words of the same pronunciation and signification, that they appear so unlike, that
such

INTRODUCTION.

such as are not acquainted with each language, nor accustomed to Etymological observations, can hardly discern their affinity: And besides, very few of the Etymological words are my own, but I have generally the suffrage of Somner, Cambden, Verstegan, Spelman, Casaubon, Dr Th. Henshaw, Skinner, Junius, Menagius, Minshew, and other great names, and approved Etymologists, to bear me out.

To conclude; I have omitted nothing to render this work as compleat as all the helps I could come at, and other circumstances would admit of. And I hope, that, considering the vast variety both of words and things, as few errors have escaped my notice as could reasonably be expected. If any dissent from me in any particular, it ought to secure me from censure, that I pretend only to propose to, and not impose upon, their judgment; and shall conclude with Horace.

—*Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.*

N. BAILEY.

ABBREVIATIONS *made use of in the following*
WORK.

<i>A.</i>	Arabick.	<i>M. P.</i>	Military Phrase.
<i>B.</i>	British.	<i>M. T.</i>	Military Term.
<i>Belg.</i>	Belgic, <i>or</i> Dutch.	<i>N. C.</i>	North Country:
<i>C.</i>	Country Word.	<i>O.</i>	Old Word.
<i>Can.</i>	Canting Word.	<i>O. C.</i>	Old Character.
<i>C. Br.</i>	Welsh.	<i>O. F.</i>	Old French.
<i>Ch.</i>	Chaldee.	<i>O. L.</i>	Old Latin.
<i>C. L.</i>	Civil Law.	<i>O. P.</i>	Old Phrase.
<i>C. T.</i>	Chymical Term.	<i>O. R.</i>	Old Records.
<i>Dan.</i>	Danish.	<i>O. S.</i>	Old Statute.
<i>Du.</i>	Dutch.	<i>P. T.</i>	Physical Term.
<i>E. C.</i>	East Country.	<i>P. W.</i>	Poetical Word.
<i>F. or Fr.</i>	French.	<i>Sax.</i>	Saxon.
<i>F. L.</i>	Forest Law.	<i>Sc.</i>	Scotch.
<i>F. of L.</i>	French <i>of</i> Latin.	<i>S. C.</i>	South Country.
<i>Gr.</i>	Greek.	<i>S. L.</i>	Statute Law.
<i>H.</i>	Hebrew.	<i>Span.</i>	Spanish.
<i>H. P.</i>	Hunting Phrase.	<i>S. P.</i>	Sea Phrase.
<i>H. T.</i>	Hunting Term.	<i>S. T.</i>	Sea Term.
<i>Ital.</i>	Italian.	<i>S. W.</i>	Scripture Word.
<i>L.</i>	Latin.	<i>Syr.</i>	Syriac.
<i>L. P.</i>	Law Phrase.	<i>Teut.</i>	Teutonic, <i>or</i> An-
<i>L. S.</i>	Present Lower Saxon.	<i>W. C.</i>	cient German. West Country.
<i>L. T.</i>	Law Term.		

English Capitals,
O. English Capitals,
Saxon Capitals,
Greek Capitals,
English small,
O. English small,
Saxon small,
Greek small,
Hebrew,

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M
Q	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M
A	B	C	D	E, H	F	G	H	I	K	L	M
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
α	β		δ	ε, η	φ	γ	η	ι	κ	λ	μ
Σ	⊥		⌒			λ	η	ι	κ	λ	μ

English Capitals,
O. English Capitals,
Saxon Capitals,
Greek Capitals,
English small,
O. English small,
Saxon small,
Greek small,
Hebrew,

[illegible]

*Greek,
Hebrew,
Saxon,
Hebrew Vowels,*

Ch X χ Ph Φ φ Pl Ψ ψ Th Θ θ O ο Ω ω
 Ch Π π Gn γ Ph ϩ Ϸ Th Τ τ Z z and 1
 Th Δ δ ϐ That ϑ
 a r - e v : : i . o r u z



AN UNIVERSAL ETYMOLOGICAL
ENGLISH DICTIONARY:
 AND
An Interpreter of Hard Words.

A B

A. AN Abbreviature of *Anno* and *Artium*, as *A. D. Anno Domini*, in the Year of our Lord; *A. B. Artium Baccalaureus*, Batchelor of Arts; *A. M. Artium Magister*, Master of Arts; also *Anno Mundi*, in the Year of the World. *L.*

A and *Ω* are used hieroglyphically as a Name of GOD and CHRIST, as *A* and *Ω*, the Beginning and the End, the First and the Last; they being the first and the last Letters of the *Greek Alphabet*.

A } [for *Ana* in Physicians Bills] sig-
AA } nify equal Quantities of the In-
 gredients in the same Receipt.

AA'RON [אֶהְרֹן *H. i. e. a Mountaineer*, or Mountain of Strength, of אֶרֶץ a Mountain] the first High Priest of the *Jews*.

ABACIS'TA, an Arithmetician. *O. L.*

ABACK } back, backwards, behind.

ABAKE } *Chauc.*

AB'ACOT, a Cap of State, made like a double Crown, worn anciently by the Kings of *England*.

ABACTED, [*abaetus, L.*] drawn away by Stealth or Violence.

ABACTORS, they that steal or drive away Cattle in great Numbers, or whole Herds. *L. T.*

AB'ACUS [in *Old Records*] a Counting-table used for Calculations and Schemes.

AB'ACUS [in *Architecture*] a Four-square Table at the Top of a Pillar, the Crowning.

AB-ADDIRES [Great Fathers] certain Gods of the *Carthaginians*. *Pun.*

ABAD'DON [Ἀβaddon, *Gr.* of אבדון *H. i. e. the Destroyer*] one of the Names given to Satan.

ABAF'T or **AFT** [Abafzan or Aftzan, *Sax.* behind] that Part of a Ship which is between the Main-Mast and the Stern. *S. T.*

A B

ABAI'SANCE [of *abbaisement*, an humbling one's self, *F.*] a Respect paid to a Person by a Congee, or low bowing of the Body.

ABALIENA'TION, an Alienation or Estrangement from.

To **ABAN'DON** [*abandonner, F. abandoner, Sp.*] to forsake utterly, to cast off; to give up one's self wholly to any prevailing Passion or Vice.

An **ABAN'DONED Wretch**, one who has given himself over to some Vice.

ABAN'DONMENT, the act of abandoning.

ABAN'DUM [*Old Law*] any thing that is sequestered, forfeited, or confiscated.

AB'ANET } [אבנט *H.*] a sort of Gir-
AB'NET } dle worn by the Priests of the *Jews*.

ABANNA'TION } Banishment for a
ABANN'TION } Year. *L.*

ABAP'TISTON } [Ἀπαλίστον, *Gr.*]

ANABAP'TISTON } a Surgeon's Instrument, or Trepan, to lay open the Skull.

ABARNA'RE [Abarnan, *Sax.*] to detect or discover to a Magistrate any secret Crime. *L. T.*

ABARTICULA'TION, a good Construction of the Bones, whereby they are apt to move easily and strongly; such as is in the Arms, Hands, Thighs, Feet, &c. *L.*

To **ABA'SE** [*abaisser, F.*] to lower, bring down, or humble.

To **ABA'SE** a Flag [*Sea Term*] to strike, lower, or take it in, as a token of Submission.

ABA'SED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Top of the Vol or Wings of an Eagle are turned downwards towards the Point of the Shield.

ABASE'MENT [*Abaisement, F.*] a being brought low.

B **To**

A B

To **ABASH'** [*estahir*, F. to affrighten] to make ashamed, or confound.

ABASHMENT, Astonishment, a being put into Confusion.

ABASSI, a Coin in *Persia*, and elsewhere, in Value about 1 s 2 d sterling.

To **ABA TE** [in *Law*] to come to nought, be abolished, qualified, or rendered of no effect.

To **ABATE** [*abbatre*, F.] to make or grow less, to diminish, disable, to defeat or overthrow.

To **ABA'TE** [in *Horsemanship*] a Horse is said to abate, when working upon Curvets, he puts his two hind Legs to the Ground both at once, and observes the same exactness at all times.

ABATEMENT [*Abatement*, F.] a lessening; that which is abated: In a Law Sense, the Act of Abating, Disabling, or Defeating; as the Abatement of a Writ, &c.

ABATEMENT of Honour [in *Heraldry*] is an accidental Mark annexed to a Coat of Arms, whereby its Dignity is debased, by reason of some dishonourable Quality or Stain in the Bearer.

An **ABATER**, one that abateth, i. e. intrudeth into Houses or Lands void by the Death of the former Possessor, and not yet taken up by his Heir L. T.

ABATUDE, diminished. L. T.

ABATURES [among *Hunters*] Foiling the Sprigs or Grass that a Stag throws down in passing by.

ABAWED, abased, daunted. *Chauc*

To **ABA'Y** or **ABEY**, to suffer great Pain, to pay dear for L. T.

ABB, the Yarn on a Weaver's Warp

AB'BA [אבא Syr.] a Scripture Word, signifying Father.

AB'BACY } [*Abbatia*, L. or *'ACC'artia*.

AB'BATHY } Gr.] an Abby; or the same to an Abbot as a Bishoprick to a Bishop. L. T.

ABBA'TIS [*Old Records*] an Avener, a Stewart of the Stables, an Hostler.

AB'BESS [*Abesse*, F.] a Governess of Nuns, or of a Nunnery.

AB'BEY [*Abbaie*, F.] a Monastery, or Convent, a House of religious Persons.

ABBAT } [*Abud*, *Abbod*, Sax *Abt*,

AB'BOT } Teut. of אבא Father] the chief Ruler of an Abbey.

To **ABBRE'VIATE** [*abbreviatum*, L.] to abridge or make short.

ABBREVIATION, an abbreviating or expressing a thing in fewer Terms F. of L.

ABBREVIATOR [*Abbreviateur*, F.] one who abridges, or makes a brief Draught of a Thing. L.

ABBREVIATURE, a shortening, as a Letter put for a Word. F. of L.

ABBREUVO'IR, a Watering place, F.

ABBREUVO'IRS [in *Masonry*] the Spaces between the Stones to put the Mortar in as they are laying. F.

To **ABBRIDGE** [*abreger*, F.] to curtail or make shorter. See *Abridge*.

A B

ABBROCHMENT, the buying up or engrossing any Wares before they are brought to a Fair or Market, in order to sell them by Retail. L. T.

ABBUTTALS, Buttings and Boundings of Lands, High ways, &c. L. T.

AB'DALS, religious Persons among the *Persians*, who make a Profession of Poverty, and lodge in Churches.

AB'DERITE, *Democritus*, a Philosopher who lived at *Abdera* in *Thrace*.

ABDE'RIAN Laughter, a foolish and incessant Laughter, so called from *Democritus*, the *Abderite*, a great Laughter.

ABDE'VENAM [among *Astrologers*] the Head of the twelfth House in a Scheme of the Heavens.

AB'DI [עבדי H. i. e. my Servant, of עבד, a Servant, and אב, my] the Father of *Kish*, King *Saul's* Grandfather.

To **AB'DICATE** [*abdiquer*, F. *abdicationem*, L.] to renounce, to resign, or give up.

ABDICATION, the voluntary Act of Abdicating, Disowning, Renouncing, &c. and in the Civil and Common Law it is used where there is only an implicit Renunciation; as when a Person does Actions that are altogether inconsistent with his Trust. O. L.

AB'DIEL [עבדיל H. i. e. the Servant of God, of עבד, a Servant, and אב God] a Man's Name.

ABDITORIUM, a Chest in which Reliques were kept, or a Place to hide and keep Goods, Plate, and Money. O. L.

ABDOMEN [in *Anatomy*] the lower Cavity of an Animal Body, situated between the Diaphragm or Midriff and the Privities. Of *abdo* and *omentum*. L.

ABDOMINOUS [of *Abdomen*] paunch-bellied, unweildy.

To **ABDUCE**, *abduco*, L.] to draw to a different part.

ABDUCENT Muscles. See *Abductores*. **ABDUCTION**, leading, drawing, or carrying away. L.

ABDUCTION [in *Logick*] signifies an Argument that leads from the Conclusion to the Demonstration of a Proposition.

ABDUC'TOR *Indicis* [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle that serves to draw the Fore-finger from the others. L.

ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which draws the Little finger from the rest. L.

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis*, a Muscle of the Thumb, which draws it from the Fingers. L.

ABDUCTOR *Oculi*, a Muscle that draws the Eye from the Nose. L.

ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti pedis*, a Muscle of the little Toe, which draws it from the rest. L.

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis pedis*, a Muscle of the great Toe, which draws it from the rest. L.

ABDUCTORES [in *Anatomy*] *Abducent* Muscles, are universally those that serve to open or pull back diverse Parts of the Body, as Arms, Legs, Eyes, &c.

A-BEAR-

A-BEAR'ING, Behaviour; as to be bound to a good A-bearing, is to be bound to a good Behaviour. *L. T.*

ABECE'DARY, belonging to the Letters *A, B, C,* or the Alphabet.

ABECEDA'RIAN, one who teaches or learns the *A, B, C,* or Alphabet.

ABECH'ED [of *abecher*, to feed. *O. F.* fed, satisfied.

AB'ED, in Bed.

ABEDGE'E } to abide, to suffer. *Chauc.*

ABEG' } *cer*

A'BEL [אָבֶל *H. i. e.* Vanity] the Name of *Adam's* second Son.

AB'ELE-TREE, a fine kind of white Poplar.

AB'ELINS, a sort of Christian Hereticks in *Africa*, who adopted Sons and Daughters to inherit their Estates, passing by their Children by their wives, as if they were illegitimate.

ABENT, a sleep Place.

ABERCON'WEY [of *Aber, C. Br.* a Mouth, and *Conwey i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Conwey*] a City in *Caernarvonshire* in *Wales*, once named *Caerbaen*; rebuilt by King *Edward III.* out of the Ruins of *Caerbaen*.

ABERDE'NE [of *Aber, C. Br.* and *Don*, *i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Don* or *Dee*] a Bishop's See and an University in *Scotland*.

ABERFRAW' [of *Aber, C. Br.* a Mouth, and *Fraw, q. d.* the Mouth of the River *Fraw*] a Place in the Isle of *Anglesey*.

ABERGAVENNY } of *Aber C. Br.* a Mouth, and *Sevenny, q. d.* the Mouth of the River *Sevenny*] a City in *Monmouthshire*.

ABERE-MURDER, Plain downright Murder. See *Ebere murder*.

ABER'RANCY } a wandering or going

ABERRA'TION } out of the Way. *L.*

ABESSED, humbled or cast down. *O. Abbaisse, F.*

To **ABET'** [of *Betan, Sax.* *Boten*, to kindle or blow up, as *Fire, L. S.*] to encourage, incite, egg or set on; to maintain uphold, or back; to assist or aid.

ABET'MENT [in *Law*] that Act of abetting, encouraging, or setting on to commit any Crime.

ABET'TER } one that advises, eggs on,
ABET'TOR } or assists another in doing an unlawful Act: except Murder, Treason, &c. in which Cases the Law deems every Person a Principal.

ABET'TORS [in *Law*] are such as without cause procure others to sue out false Appeals of Murder or Felony against Persons, in order to render them infamous.

ABAY'ANCE } [of *ayer, F.* to gape after]

ABEY'ANCE } signifies a thing to be in posse only, and not in *actu*. Lands, Tenements, Goods, &c. are said to be in *Abeyance*, when they are only in Expectation or Understanding, in the Intendment or Consideration of the Law, and not in actual Possession.

To **AB'GREGATE** [*Aggregatum, L.*] to send out from the Flock, to separate.

To **ABHOR'** [*abbarer, F.* of *abhorre, L.*] to lothe or hate; to detest, to abominate.

ABHOR'RENCE } [*abhorrens, L.*] aver-

ABHOR'RENCY } sion from, abhorring or loathing

ABIAH אֲבִיָּה *H. i. e.* the Will of the Lord, of אֲבִיָּה he wiled, and אֲבִיָּה the Lord] the son of *Samuel* the Prophet.

ABIA'THAR אֲבִיָּתָר *H. i. e.* excellent Father, of אֲבִיָּה a Father, and אֲבִיָּתָר Excellent, or the Father of the Remnant or Contemplation, of אֲבִיָּה a Father, and אֲבִיָּתָר a Remnant] the Name of a Son of *Abimelech*.

A'BIB אֲבִיב *H. i. e.* a ripe Ear of Corn] the first Month in the Jewish Ecclesiastical Year, which answers commonly to Part of our *March*, and part of *April*.

To **ABIDE** [*abidan, Sax.*] to continue, tarry or stay; to dwell or live in a Place, to suffer or endure.

To **ABIDE**, to forebear, to refrain. *Chauc.*

ABIDE' to abide, to suffer for. *Chauc.*

ABID'ING, Continuance.

AB'JECT [*abjectus, L.*] cast away, mean, base, wretched, vile. *L.*

An **AB'JECT** [a Cast-away] a Person of no Repute or Esteem. *L.*

ABJECTION } abject Condition, low

AB'JECTNESS } Estate, Wretchedness, Meanness, Vileness. *F. of L.*

ABIE'ZER אֲבִיעֶזֶר *H. i. e.* the Father's Help, of אֲבִי a Father and עֶזֶר Help] one of King *David's* thirty Champions.

ABIGAIL אֲבִיגַיִל *H. i. e.* the Father's Joy, of אֲבִי a Father, and גַּיִל Joy] *Nabal's* Wife and afterwards King *David's*.

ABIGE'VUS [or *Abigenus*] a thief who has stolen Cattle, *L. T.* The same as *Abactor*.

ABIL'ITY [of *habilitas, L.*] Capacity, Ableness, Power of doing a Thing; Skill, also Wealth.

ABIMELECH אֲבִימֶלֶךְ *H. i. e.* my Father the King of אֲבִי my Father, and מֶלֶךְ a King] a King of *Gerar*.

AB'INGDON [q. d. *Abby-Town*] a Town in *Berkshire* formerly called *Sheovesham*, afterwards Abandune by the *English Saxons*, probably from an Abby built there by *Cissa* King of the *West-Saxons*.

ABINTE'STATE, an Heir to one who died without a will. *L. T.*

ABI'SHAG אֲבִישָׁג *H. i. e.* the Father's Error, of אֲבִי a Father, and שָׁגָה an Error] a beautiful young Virgin, who cherished King *David* in his old Age.

ABI'SHAI אֲבִישַׁי *H. i. e.* my Father's Reward, of אֲבִי my Father's, and שַׁי a Reward] one of King *David's* Champions.

ABISH'ERISING, a Forfeit, Amerciament, or being free from Amerciaments, Forfeitures, or Fines, for any Transgression. *L. T.*

A B

AB'BIT } abideth, dwelleth. *Chauc.*
ABITTE }
ABITION, a going away, a dying. *L.*
ABJURATION, a forswearing, or renouncing by Oath, a sworn Banishment, or forswearing the Realm, a Privilege anciently allowed to one who had committed Felony, and betook himself to a Sanctuary, and there confessed his Crime to the Justice or the Coroner. *O. L.*
ABJURATION, an abjuring or denying a Thing by Oath. *F. of L.*
To ABJURE [*abjurer, F. of abjurare, L.*] to quit an Opinion, &c. to forswear the Realm for ever, rather than come to a legal Trial. *O. L.*
ABLA'DIUM, Corn mow'd and reap'd. *O.*
ABLACTATION, the weaning of a Child that has suck'd some time. *L.*
ABLACTATION [in Gardening] a kind of Grafting, when the Cyon is not cut off but weaned, as it were by degrees, till it be firmly united to the Stock. *L.*
To ABLA'QUEATE [*ablaqueatum, L.*] to uncover the Roots of Trees, &c.
ABLAQUEA'TION, a laying open or bare the bottom of the Trunks and Roots of Trees, that so being exposed to the Sun and Air, &c. they may bear Fruit the better. *L.*
ABLA'TION, a taking away. *L.*
AB'LATIVE Case [in Grammar] the last of the six Cases in Nouns and Participles.
A'BLE [*habilis*] capable to perform.
ABLE-BODIED, Strong of Body.
ABLEGA'TION, a sending forth, or out of the way. *L.*
ABLEP'SY [*Ablepsia, L. of 'Αβληψία, Gr.*] Want of Sight, Blindness, Unadvisedness.
ABLIGURITION, a prodigal spending in Belly-Cheer. *L.*
To AB'LOCATE [*ablocatum, L.*] to set or let out to Hire.
AB'LUENT Medicines, the same with *Abstergers*; which see.
ABLU'TION, a Purgation or Washing, in use among Popish Priests. *F. of L.*
ABLU'TION [in Chemistry] the Preparation of a Medicine in any Liquor, to cleanse it from its Dregs and Impurities.
AB'LYING, enabling. *Chauc.*
ABNEGATION [in Divinity] is the renouncing one's Interest, Pleasures, Passions, Self-denial. *L.*
AB'NER [אבנר *H. i. e. the Father's Lamp, of אב a Father, and נר a Lamp*] an Uncle of King *Saul*, and Captain-General of his Army.
To ABNO'DATE [*abnodatum, L.*] to prune Trees, &c.
ABNODA'TION, the Pruning of trees, and cutting off their Knobs and Knots. *L.*
ABNOR'METH [*abnormis, L.*] disfigureth, disguiseth. *Chauc.*
ABNOR'MITY [*abnormitas, L.*] Mismatchness, Hugeness.

A B

ABNORM'OUS [*abnormis, of ab, Negative, and norma, a Rule, L.*] mishapen, vast, huge.
ABOARD', within the Ship. *S. T.*
ABODE, Delay, also a Dwelling-place. *Chaucer.*
ABOGEN [*Gebogen Teut.*] bowed. *O.*
To ABOL'ISH [*abolir F. of abolere, L.*] to deface, to destroy utterly, to reduce to nothing, to repeal.
ABOL'ISHMENT [*Abolissement, F.*] an abolishing or disannulling.
ABOLITION [in Law] the destroying or absolute repealing of a Law or Custom, so that it shall be of no Force: Also Leave given by the King or Judges to a criminal Accuser to forbear farther Prosecution. *F. of L.*
ABOLITION [in Metaphysics] is an utter Destruction of any Being, so that no Footsteps of it do remain.
ABOM'INABLE [*abominabilis, L.*] that is to be abominated, abhorred, or hated; hateful. *F.*
ABOM'INANTS, those who abhor or dread any bad Omen or Presage, and pray to the Gods to prevent its falling on their Heads.
To ABOM'INATE [*abominatum, L.*] to turn from as ominous, to abhor, lothe or hate.
ABOMINATION, a detestable thing, a thing to be abhorred or loathed. *L.*
ABORI'GINES, the *Italians*, or such other Nations, who pretend to be without Original from any other People; whence the Word is made use of to signify any People born where they live; the first Inhabitants or Natives of a Country, as the *Indians* in *America*, the *Britains* in *England*, &c. *L.*
ABORSEMENT [*of Aborsus, of Abortiri, L.*] an Abortion, an untimely Birth.
ABORTION, Miscarriage in Women; the bringing forth a Child or Fetus before its due time, so that 'tis in no Capacity to live. *L. Abortus.*
ABOR'TIVE [*abortif, F. abortivus, L.*] belonging to such a Birth; still-born, untimely; that miscarries, or comes to nought; also fine Vellum made of the skin of a cast Lamb or Calf.
ABOVE [*bufran, Sax. above, Belg. haben, L. S.*] aloft, high, over head.
ABOVE-BOARD, in open Sight.
ABOUGHT } bought, suffered, paid
ABOUGHTIN } dear for. *Chauc.*
ABOUT [*Abutan, Sax.*] as round about, also near in Time and Place.
ABOUT, i. e. doing, or about to do, as, *I am about.*
ABRACADA'BRA, a Word used as a Charm against Agues.
To ABRA'DE [*abradere, L.*] to shave or pare off.
A'BRAHAM [אברהם *H. i. e. Father of a great Multitude of אנ a Father and רב many, and מהומה for* Com-

Company, at first called *Abram*, High Father] the great Patriarch of the Nation of the *Jews*.

ABRAHAM's *Balm*, the Hemp tree, a kind of Willow so called.

ABRAID [of *Abredian*, or *Abrioben*, *Sax.*] awaked, raised up. *Chauc.*

A'BRAM [אֲבְרָם *H. i. e.* High Father; of אָב a Father, and רֵם High] the original Name of the Patriarch *Abraham*.

ABRAM *Cove*, naked or poor man, *Cant.*

ABRA'SION, a shaving off, a rasping or crossing out.

ABRE'DE, abroad. *Chauc.*

To ABRE'DGE } to abridge, to shorten.

To ABREGGE } *Abreger*, *F. Chauc.*

To ABRE'IDE } to start up, to awake.

To ABREYD } arise. *Chauc.*

ABRE'DING, upbraiding. *Chauc.*

ABRENUNCIATION, a renouncing or forsaking a Thing entirely. *L.*

ABRIG } [among *Chymists*] Sulphur.

ABRICK }

To ABRIDGE [*abreger*, *F.*] to make shorter in Words, still retaining the Sense and Substance; also to restrain a Person from some Liberty, &c. before enjoyed.

To ABRIDGE [in *Common Law*] to make a Declaration, or count shorter, by leaving out Part of the Plaintiff or Demand, and praying the Defendant may answer to the other only.

An ABRIDGE'MENT [*Abbregement*, *F.*] an Epitome, a short account of a Book, Writing, or Matter.

ABRO'ACH, in a posture to run out.

ABRO'AD, out of the house, in another country.

To AB'ROGATE [*abroger*, *F. abrogatum*, *L.*] to disannul, to abolish, to take away; to repeal or make void a Law which was before in force.

ABROGA'TION, the Act of Repealing, &c. *F. of L.*

ABRUPT' [*abruptus*, *L.*] broken off on a sudden, hasty, rough, unseasonable.

A'BSALOM [אֲבִישׁוֹן *H. i. e.* the Father's Peace, of אָב a Father, and שָׁלוֹם Peace] King *David*'s rebellious Son.

AB'SALONISM, the Practice of Rebellion against a Father.

AB'SCESS } [*Abscès*, *F. Abscessus*, *L.*] an
AB'SCESSE } Ulceration arising in any Part of the Body, and tending to Suppuration; the same with imposthume.

ABSCES'SION, a going away. *L.*

ABSCIS'SÆ [in *Conic Sections*] are the Parts of the Axis cut off by the Ordinates.

ABSCIS'SION, a cutting off. *L.*

ABSCISSION [in *Astrology*] is when three Planets being within the Bounds of their Orbs, and in different Degrees of the Sign, the third comes to a Conjunction with the middle Planet, and cuts off the Light of the first.

To ABSCOND' [*abscondere*, *L.*] to conceal or hide one's self. *L.*

ABSCONSION, an hiding. *L.*

AB'SENT [*absens*, *L.*] not present, out of the Way, missing. *F.*

ABSENTA'NEOUS [*absentaneus*, *L.*] done in Absence, pertaining to Absence.

AB'SIS } [of *A, B, C,*] Alphabets of Let-
AP'SIS } ters to be learned; Horn-books, Primers, &c.

AB'SIS } [*Ἀψίς* *Gr.*] the bowed or arched
AP'SIS } Roof of an Oven, Room, House, &c. the Ring or Compass of a Wheel: Also a Term used by *Astronomers*, when the Planets moving to their Apogæum or Perigæum are at a stay.

ABSOLU, absolved. *Chauc. F.*

ABSOL'VATORY [*absolutoire*, *F. of absolutorius*, *L.*] belonging to a Pardon or Acquittal.

To ABSOLVE [*absolvere*, *L.*] to acquit or discharge of an Accusation or Crime laid against one. *L.*

ABSOLUTE [*absolu*, *F. of absolutus*, *L.*] free from the Power of another; that has Perfection in itself, arbitrary, unlimited.

ABSOLUTE Equations [in *Astronomy*] are the Sums of the Eccentric and Optick Equations.

ABSOLUTE Estate [Law Term] is one free of all manner of Incumbrances and Conditions.

ABSOLUTE Gravity [among *Philosophers*] is that Property in Bodies by which they are said to weigh so much, without any regard to any Circumstances of Modification, and is always as the Quantity of Matter therein contained.

An ABSOLUTE Number [in an *Algebraick Equation*] is that which possesseth one entire Part or side of the Equation, and is always a known Quantity.

ABSOLUTE Space, is that which considered in its own Nature, without regard to any outward Thing, always continues the same, and is immoveable.

AB'SOLUTELY [*absolument*, *F. of absolute*, *L.*] after an absolute Manner, as the Terms of a Proposition are said to be taken absolutely, i. e. without relation to anything else. Sometimes it is used in opposition to Terms and Conditions; as, *God does not forgive Men absolutely, but upon Condition of Repentance and Amendment.*

ABSOLU'TION, a Pardoning, Remission or Forgiveness of Sins pronounced by a Priest. *F. of L.*

AB'SONANT [*absonans*, *L.*] properly, sounding harsh, disagreeing from the Purpose, absurd.

AB'SONOUS [*absonus*, *L.*] the same as *Absonant*.

ABSONIA'RE [Old Records] to shun, avoid, detest.

To ABSORB' [*absorber*, *F. absorbere*, *L.*] to swallow up, to waste or consume.

ABSORB.

ABSORBENTS [*absorbentia*, L.] such Medicines as temper and qualify the acid Juices in the Body, by imbibing or drinking them up.

ABSORPT [*absorptus*, L.] supped, or swallowed up; devoured.

To **ABSTAIN** [*abstinere*, F. of *abstinere*, L.] to keep from, or forbear.

ABSTEMIOUS [*abstemius*, L.] properly abstaining from Wine; sober, moderate, temperate in Diet.

ABSTENSION [in *Common Law*] is a withholding the Heir from taking Possession of his estate. L.

To **ABSTERGE** [*abstergere*, L.] to wipe off, or cleanse.

ABSTERGENT [*abstergens*, L.] of a cleansing, or scouring Quality.

ABSTERGENTS [*abstergentia*, L.] cleansing Medicines.

ABSTERSION, wiping away or cleansing; and in particular, the Effect produced by *abstersiva* Medicines. L.

ABSTERSIVE [*abstersif*, F. of *abstersivus*, L.] cleansing or scouring.

ABSTINENCE [*abstinentia*, L.] Temperance, Forbearance, refraining one's self. F.

ABSTINENT [*abstinens*, L.] temperate in Meat, Drink, &c. F.

ABSTORTED [of *abs* and *tortus*, L.] wrested from by Force.

ABSTRACT [*abstractum*, L.] a small Draught or Epitome of any greater Work; a short Draught of an original Writing; an Abridgement of a Writing, Deed, Book, &c.

ABSTRACT [in *Logick*] signifies any Quality, as it is considered apart without any regard to its Concrete or Subject.

ABSTRACT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such as are considered as pure Numbers, without being applied to any Subject.

To **ABSTRACT** [*abstractare*, F.] to draw away from, to separate, to take from or out of.

ABSTRAC'TION, a Power peculiar to the Mind of Man, in Contradiction to the Souls of Beasts; by which he can make his Conceptions, arising from particular Things, become general. Thus if the Eyes represent to a Man the Whiteness in a Wall, he can abstractedly consider the Quality of Whiteness, and find it may be attributed to many other Things, as to Milk, Snow, Chalk, &c. and thus considered in the Concrete or Subject in which it adheres, it is said to be taken in the Abstract.

ABSTRACTIOUS [in *Pharmacy*] a Term used to distinguish that Spirit which is drawn from Plants naturally abounding with it.

To **ABSTRUDE** [*abstrudere*, L.] to thrust away from.

ABTRUSE [*abstrus*, F. of *abstrusus*, L.] secret, obscure, dark, lying hid, not easy to be understood.

ABTRUSE'NESS } Darkeness, Obscu-
ABTRUSITY. } rity, Unintelligi-
bleness.

To **ABSUME**, to bring to an End by a gradual Waste.

ABSURD [*absurde*, F. of *absurdus*, L.] not agreeable to Reason or common sense; silly, foolish, impertinent.

ABSURDITY [*absurditas*, F. of *absurditas*, L.] Foolishness, Impertinence, Disagreeableness to Reason, &c.

ABUNDANCE [*Abundantia*, F. of *Abundantia*, L.] great Plenty.

ABUNDANT [*abundant*, F. of *abundans*, L.] abounding with, plentiful.

ABUNDANT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are those whose Parts added together make more than the whole Number; as, e. g. 12, whose Parts are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; which, added together, make 16: So the aliquot Parts of 20 make 22; as 1 20th is 1, 1 10th 2, 1 5th 4, 1 4th 5, and 1 half 10; which 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10, make 22.

ABUSE [*Abus*, F. of *Abusus*, L.] an ill Usage, bad Usage, an Affront.

To **ABUSE** [*abuser*, F. of *abusum*, L.] to make an ill-Use of, to misuse, to treat ill, to affront, to do one an Injury.

ABUSION, an Abuse. *Chauc.*

ABUSIVE [*abusif*, F. of *abusivus*, L.] apt to abuse, injurious, affrontive, offensive.

To **ABUT** [*abouter*, F.] to border upon.

ABUTALS. See *Abutals*.

ABYDOCOMISTS [*Abydocome*, L. of *'Αβυδοκόμεν*, of *αβυδος*, to elate one's self, and *Abdos*, the Inhabitants of which were noted for inventing Slanders] Sycophants who boast of their Falshood.

ABYSS [*'Αβυσσος*, Gr. *abyssus*, F.] a bottomless Pit, a great unfathomable Depth; the unmeasurable Depth of Waters supposed to be inclosed in the Bowels of the Earth.

ABYSSINES, a People of *Ethiopia*, Christians of the *Greek Church*, whose Emperor, stiled the *Grand Negus*, is falsely taken by some for *Pretter John*.

ABYSMAL [of *Abyssus*, F.] deep, bottomless.

A. C. signifies *Anno Christi*, i. e. the Year of Christ.

A'CACIA, a Drug brought from *Egypt*; a Tree so called.

ACADEMICAL [*academique*, F. of *academicus*, L. of *'Ακαδημικός*, Gr.] belonging to an Academy.

ACADEMICKS *Academici*, L. of *'Ακαδημικοί*, Gr.] the Followers of *Plato* were anciently so called, because they studied in the Public School called *Academia*, a Place near *Athens*, built and planted with Trees by *Cadmus* the *Phanician*; or, as some say, by *Academus*. Afterwards a Sect of *Sceptical* Philosophers were so called, who held, that all Things were uncertain, and reason and truth changeable; and therefore, that a Man ought to doubt of every thing, and believe nothing.

ACADEMIST } [*Academiste*, F.] one

ACADEMIAN } that studies, or has studied in, or keeps an Academy.

ACAD-

ACADEMY [*Academie*, F. of *Academia*, L. of *Ἀκαδημία*, Gr.] an higher School or University, a Place where young Men are instructed in the liberal Arts and Sciences: Also a particular Society of ingenious Persons established for the Improvement of Learning.

ACADINA, a Fountain in Sicily, wherein all false Oaths writ on Tables used to sink.

ACAID, a Word used by some Chymists for Vinegar.

ACALE, cold Chanc. Rube, Teut.

ACAMATOS [*ἀκαματος*, Gr. of a negative, and *καμνω* to be wearied] unweari-
ed.

ACANA'CEOUS of *Ἀκανθα*, a Thorn, of *ἀκάζω*, Gr. to sharpen] all Plants that are of the Thistle Kind, and are prickly: Also the sharp and prominent Parts of Animals are so called.

A'CAN'GHA [*Ἀκανθα*, Gr. a Thorn] the most backward protuberance of the Vertebrae of the Back, called the Spine.

ACANTHABOLUS [*Ἀκανθαβόλος*, of *Ἀκανθα* a Thorn, and *βάλλω* to throw away, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument, like a Pair of Pliers, to take out any thing that sticks in the Oesophagus, or Gullet.

ACANTHUS, the Herb Bear's-foot.

ACAN'ZIL, *Turkish* Light Horse, the Avant-Guard of the Grand Signior's Army.

ACAR'NAR } a bright fixed Star of

ACHER'NER } the first Magnitude in Eridanus.

ACARON See *Accaron*.

A'CARUS, a little Worm that breeds in Wax, a Mite, the Hand-Worm; also a Mushroom. L.

ACATALEC'TOS, or *Acatalectic Verse*, a Verse exactly perfect, where not so much as one Syllable is too much or too little. G.

ACATALEP'SY [*Ἀκαταληψία* of a privative, and *κατάληψις* Comprehension, Gr.] Incomprehensibleness, Impossibility of being comprehended.

A'CATERY, a sort of Cheque between the Clerks of the King's Kitchen and the Purveyor.

ACCAPITA'RE, to pay relief to the chief Lord L.

ACCAPIT'IUM, Relief to the chief Lord. L. T.

ACCARON, a City in Palestine, in Hebrew called *Echron*, where *Baalzebub* the God of Flies was worshipped.

ACCE'DAS *ad Curiam*, a writ made out of Chancery, requiring the Sheriff to go to the Court of some Lord or Franchise, where a false Judgment is supposed to have been made in any Suit in a Court which is not a Court of Record, in order to make a record of the said Suit there, and to certify it into the King's Court.

ACCE'DAS *ad Vice Comitum*, a writ commanding the Coroner to deliver a Writ to

the Sheriff, who, having a *Pone* delivered him, suppresses it.

To **ACCE'DE** [*accedere*, L.] to come or draw near to.

To **ACCEL'ERATE** [*accelerare*, F. *acceleratum*, L.] to hasten or quicken, or put on, or forward.

ACCELERATION, the Act of hastening or quickening F. of L.

ACCELE'RA'TORES *Urinae* [in *Anatomy*] are a Pair of Muscles belonging to the Penis, whose Use is to expedite the Passage of the Urine and Genitura.

ACCEN'DED [of *accendere*, L.] lighted, kindled, or set on fire.

ACCEN'SION, the inkindling or setting any Body on fire. L.

ACCENT [*Accentus*, L.] Tune, Tone, or Tenor; the rising and falling of the Voice. F.

ACCENT [in *Grammar*] is a Mark on a particular Syllable of any Word, to shew it to be pronounced with a stronger or weaker Voice.

ACCENT [in *Musick*] is a Modulation or Warbling of the Voice, to express the Passions either naturally or artificially.

To **ACCENT'** [*accentuer*, F.] to mark with an Accent.

ACCENTOR, he that sings the highest Part, or Treble, in a Choir, &c. L.

To **ACCEPT'** [*accepter*, F. of *acceptum*, L.] to receive favourably or kindly.

ACCEPTABLE [*acceptabilis*, L.] that may be received kindly, agreeable.

ACCEPTANCE } a taking in good
ACCEPTA'TION } part, an accepting or receiving kindly: In a *Law Sense*, a tacit agreeing to some former Act done by another, which without such Acceptance or Agreement, might have been undone or avoided. F. of L.

ACCEPTA'TION [with *Grammarians*] the received meaning of a Word, or the Sense in which it is usually taken. F. of L.

ACCEPTILA'TION [in *Civil Law*] is the same with an Acquittance in *Common Law*, i. e. the Verbal Discharge from the Creditor to the Debtor.

AC'CESS [*Acces*, F. of *accessus*, L.] Admittance, Approach, or Passage to a Place or Person.

ACCES'S [among *Physicians*] the Fit or Return of a periodical Disease.

ACCESSIBLE [*accessibilis*, F.] that is easy to come at, approachable.

ACCESSIBLE Height, is either that which may be mechanically measured by the Application of a Measure to it, or else an Height whose Base and Foot can be approached to, and from thence a Length measured on the Ground.

ACCES'SION, coming to; as the Accession of a King to the Crown; also Addition or Increase. L.

ACCES'.

ACCESSOR, a Comer to. *L.*
ACCESSORINESS, the being accessory.
ACCESSORY [*accessoire*, *F.*] additional.
ACCESSORIUS *Willisii* [in *Anatomy*] a Nerve that arises from the *Medulla Spinalis*, so called from *Dr Willis*, the Discoverer of it.
ACCESSORY } [in *Common Law*] a Per-
ACCESSARY } son guilty of Felony, not Principally, but by Participation; as Command, Advice, or Concealment.

ACCESSORY } [in the *Civil Law*] any
ACCESSARY } thing that of Right belongs to or depends on another, tho' separate from it.

ACCIDENCE [*Accidentia*, *L.*] a little Book containing the first principles of the *Latin Tongue*, so called either from *accedo*, *q.* *accedence*, an approaching to the Grammar; or from *accido*, *q.* *accidents*, as containing the Flexion of Nouns and Verbs, which are Accidents or Appurtenances to the Grammar.

ACCIDENT [*Accidens*, *L.*] Casualty, Chance, &c. *F.*

ACCIDENT, is used by *Logicians* in a three-fold Sense. 1. Whatsoever does not essentially belong to a Thing, tho' it be a Substance in itself, but casually, as the Cloaths a Man has on, the Money in his Pocket, &c. 2. In Contradiction to essential Properties of any Subject, many Qualities are called Accidents, because they are there not Essentially, but Accidentally; as a particular Colour, as a Whiteness in a Wall, &c. 3. In Opposition to Substance, when it is in its Essence or Nature to adhere or subsist in some Substance, and cannot be alone; and thus it is with all Qualities whatsoever.

ACCIDENTS [in *Heraldry*] are the Points and Abatements in an Escutcheon.

ACCIDENTS [in *Astrology*] the most remarkable Chances that have happened to a Man in the Course of his Life; as a remarkable Fortune at such a time, a signal Deliverance at another, a great Sickness at another, &c.

ACCIDENTAL [*accidental*, *F.* of *accidentalis*, *L.*] belonging to Accidents; happening by Chance, &c.

ACCIDENTAL *Dignities and Debilities* [in *Astrology*] are certain casual Dispositions and Affections of the Planets, whereby they are either strengthened or weakened by their being in such a House of the Figure, &c.

ACCIDENTAL Point [in *Perspective*] is a Point on the Horizontal Line, where Lines parallel among themselves, tho' not perpendicular to the Picture, do meet.

ACCID'IE [*Acedia*, *L.* of *'Axiōd'ia*, *Gr.*] Sloth, Laziness, an Indisposition to Devotion, *Chauc.*

To **ACCITE**, [*accito*, *L.*] to call, to summon. *Shakes.*

ACCLAMATION, a crying out of the People; a Shouting for Joy; the Applause given to Persons and Things upon several Occasions. *F.* of *L.*

ACCLIVITY [*Acclivitas*, *L.*] the rising Steepness of an hill, properly the Steepness reckoned upwards on a Slope-line, as *Declivity* is a Steepness downwards.

ACCLOYED } *q. d.* *accloué*, from the *F.*
CLOYED } *Clou*, a Nail [of a Horse]
i. e. nailed or pricked in Shoeing.

To **ACCOAST**, to land from on board a Ship, Boat, &c. to go a-shore.

ACCOLADE, clipping and colling, embracing about the neck; a Ceremony formerly used in Knighthood by the King, putting his Hand about the Knight's Neck. *F.*

To **ACCOMMODATE** [*accommoder*, *F.* *accommodatum*, *L.*] to adjust, to apply, to fit, to provide for, to furnish with; to agree or make up a difference.

To **ACCOMMODATE**, [among *Geometricians*] signifies to fit a line or Figure into a Circle, &c. as the Condition of the Proposition requires.

ACCOMMODATION, the Act of accommodating, adjusting, fitting. *L.*

ACCOMMODABLE, that may be composed or brought to an agreement. *F.*

To **ACCOMPANY** [*accompagner*, *F.*] to keep Company with, or wait on a Person; to go or come along with.

ACCOMPLICE [*Complice*, *F.*] one that has a Hand in a Business, or that is privy to the same Design or Crime with another.

To **ACCOMPLISH** [*accomplir*, *F.* of *accomplere*, *L.*] to perform, finish, or fulfil, to execute, to bring to Perfection.

ACCOMPLISHED [*accompli*, *F.*] as a Person well accomplished, *i. e.* Person of extraordinary Parts or Endowments.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS [*accomplissements*, *F.*] Acquirements in Learning.

ACCOMPT, See *Account*.

ACCORD [*Accord*, *F.*] Agreement, Consent: In *Common Law*, an Agreement or Contract from one Man to another, to make Satisfaction for an Offence or Trespas committed, or some Damage done.

ACCORD'ANCE, Agreement.

ACCORD'ANT, agreeable. *F.*

To **ACCORD** [*accorder*, *F.*] to agree, to hang together, to unite.

To **ACCOST** [*accoster* *F.*] to approach, to draw near to, to make, come up to, or, set upon a Person.

ACCOUNT [of *Accompter*, *O. F.* of *accomputare*, *L.*] Reckoning, Esteem, Repute, Relation or Nearness.

ACCOUNT [in *Law*] Account or Account in a Writ or Action which lies against a Bailiff or Receiver, who ought to render an Account to his Lord or Master, and refuses it.

An **ACCOUNT of Sales** [in *Traffick*] an Account in which the Sale of Goods is set down in Particulars.

ACCOUNTABLE, liable to give an Account, answerable for or to.

AC-

ACCOUNT'ANT, one well versed in casting up Accounts.

ACCOUNT'ANT [in Law] one who is obliged to render an Account to another.

ACCOUPLE, to join, to link together.

ACCOUP'ED [q. d. *Acculped*] as his Conscience accouped him, i. e. reprehended, blamed, O. L.

To ACCOURT, to entertain with courtesy.

To ACCOU'TRE, [*accouter*, F.] to attire, dress, trim, or furnish.

ACCOU'TREMENT, Attire, Dress, Garb, Furniture. F.

To ACCOY, to assuage. O.

ACC'RETION [of *accretio*, L.] properly a growing or sticking to.

ACC'RETION [with *Naturalists*] an Addition of Matter to any Body externally.

To ACCREW } [*accroître*, F. of *acrescere*,

To ACCRUE } L.] to be increased or added to; to raise from; to fall to.

ACCROACH'MENT, an Encroachment, of *accrocher*, to hook in. F.

To ACCUMB' [*accumbere*, L.] to lie down or sit at Table.

To ACCU'MULATE [*accumuler*, F. *accumulare*, L.] to heap up, to gather in Heaps.

ACCUMULATION, an heaping up, or gathering together. L.

ACCURACY } [*Accuratio*, L.]

ACCURATENESS } Exactness, Carefulness, Nicety.

ACCURATE [*accuratus*, L.] exact, curious, nicely done.

ACCUR'SED [of *ad*, *d* changed into *c* for the sake of Euphony, and *Copre*, Sax.] that lies under a Curse, or under a Sentence of Excommunication. See *To Curse*.

ACCUSATION, an Accusing, Charge, Information or Impeachment. F. of L.

ACCUSATIVE Case [*Accusativus*, F. of *Accusativus*, L.] the fourth Case of a Noun, always governed by a Verb Active, or Preposition, &c.

To AC'CUSE [*accuser*, F. of *accusare*, L.] to charge with a Crime, to inform against one, to indict, to impeach, to censure.

ACCUSEMENT, Accusation. Chauc.

ACCUSER [*accusator*, L.] one who charges, indicts, or impeaches another of a Crime, either truly or falsely.

To ACCU'STOM himself [*accoutumer*, F.] to inure, or use himself to a thing. See *Custom*.

ACE [*As* or *Az*, F.] that Side of the Dice on which the Number One is expressed.

ACE'PHALI [*Ἀκέφαλοι*, of *a* privative, and *κεφαλή* a Head, Gr. that have no Head] certain Levellers in the Time of King Henry I. who acknowledged no Church, King, Head, or Superior. Also certain Hereticks, A. C. 500, who asserted but one Substance in Christ, and one Nature.

ACERB' [*acerbe*, F. of *acerbus*, L.] a Taste between sour and bitter, such as most Fruits have before they are ripe.

ACERBITY [*Acerbitas*, L.] Sourness, Sharpness.

ACETABULUM [in *Anatomy*] the Cavity in the Huckle-bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone within it.

ACE'TARS [*Acetaria*, L.] Sallets and Vinegar.

ACETOSITY [*Acetositas*, L.] Sourness, Sharpness, Tartness.

ACE'TOUS, sour.

ACE'TUM Vinegar; in general, any acid Liquor, as Spirit of Salt, Nitre, Vitriol, &c.

ACE'TUM Alcalisatum, or Alcaliticum, [among *Chymists*] Vinegar distilled, in which some alkalisate Salt is infused.

ACETUM Philosophorum, a sour Liquor, made by dissolving Butter or icy Oil of Antimony in Water. L.

ACETUM Radicatum, the sharpest Part of Vinegar, which hath its Phlegm drawn off. L.

A'CHAMECH, the Dross of Silver, so called by *Chymists*.

A'CHAN [אֶחָאן H. i. e. troubling] an Israelite who was stoned to Death.

A'CHAT [*Achet*, F.] a Bargain or Purchase; [in Law] a Bargain or Contract.

ACHA'TORS, Purveyors. O. L.

A'CHE [Ace, Sax.] a Pain in any Part of the Body; also a Disease in Horses, proceeding from Cold, that causes a Numbness in the Joints.

A'CHEKED, choaked. Chauc.

A'CHERON } [*Ἀχέρων*, Gr.] a River of

A'CHERUNS } Hell. Poet. Gr.

ACHERON'TICK, of or belonging to Acheron. Gr.

ACHERU'SIA, a River taken for the Entrance of Hell.

To ACHEVE } [of *Achever*, F.] to at-

To ACHIEVE } chieve, accomplish, to finish, to act. Chauc.

ACHIL'LES, the chief Champion of the Greeks in the Trojan War.

A'CHISH [אֶחִישׁ H. i. e. Sure it is he] a King of Gath.

ACHLYS [*Ἀχλὺς*, Gr.] a certain dark Distemper of the Eye which is reckoned among the *Amblyopia*, or Dimness of Sight.

ACHOK'EN, to choak, or surfeit. Chauc.

ACHO'R [*Ἀχὼρ*, Gr.] a sort of crusted Scab, which makes an Itching and Stink on the Surface of the Head. Medic.

A'CHOR, a God of Flies, to whom the Greeks and Cyrenians sacrificed, to drive them away.

ACHROI' [*Ἀχροί*, Gr. of a Negative, and *χρῶς*, Colour] Persons who have lost their natural Colour; such as have the Jaundice.

A'CID [*atide*, F. of *acidus*, L.] tart, sour, sharp, biting.

An ACID or Fixed Spirit [in *Chymistry*] is a Spirit mixed with acid Salts to check its volatile Quality; as Spirits of Salt, Alum, Vitriol, Sulphur, &c.

A'CIDS, Bodies whose small Particles are supposed to be somewhat longish and flexible, penetrating and attenuating, having their Points sharp and peircing.

ACIDITY [*Acidit*, F. of *Aciditas*, L.] Sharpness, Tartness; the Taste which acid Bodies affect the Mouth with.

ACIDULÆ, any Medicinal Waters that are not hot, like those at Bath. L.

ACINACES, a kind of Curtelass, or Scimeter, used among the Persians.

ACINESIA [*Ἀκίνησις* of a negat. and *κίνησις*, Motion, Gr.] the Immobility of the whole Body, or any Part thereof, as in a Palsy, Apoplexy, Swooning, &c. L.

ACINIFORMIS Tunica [in *Anatomy*] the same with the *Uvea Tunica* of the Eye. L. which see.

A'CINUS, a Grape stone [among Botanists] the Fruit of all such Plants as bear it in Clusters. L.

To **ACK'EIE**, to cool, *Chauc.* See *Acale*.

To **ACKNOW'LEDGE** [from the Preposition *ad*, or *at*, and *Cnap*, contracted of *Cnapan*, to know, and *Legan*, to put, *Sax.* i. e. to put into Knowledge] to own or confess, to be thankful or grateful for, to reward or requite.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, Confession Owning; Gratitude, Thankfulness.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT-Money, Money paid by some Tenants at the Death of their Landlord, as their Acknowledgment of and to their new one.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT known, acknowledged, &c. *Shakesp.*

To **ACLOY'E**, overcharge. *Chauc.*

ACMAS'TICA Febris, a continued Fever; the same with *Synochus*. Gr.

ACME [*ἄκμῃ* Gr.] the Height or Top of any Thing, the Point of a Weapon, the Prime of any Thing, the Flower of Age.

ACME [among Physicians] the Height of a Disease.

ACOEME'TI, an Order of Monks at Constantinople, that never slept all together, but by turns. Gr.

To **ACOIE**, to quit, ease, relieve; *Chauc.* probably of *kühlen* to cool. *Teut.*

ACOLOTHIST, one of the lowest Order in the *Romish* Church.

ACO'LYTE [*Ἀκόλυτος*, Gr.] an inferior Church servant in the Primitive Times, who waited on the Priests, &c. lighted the Candles, carried the Bread, Wine, &c. Now among the *Roman Catholics*, the chief of the Minor Orders, or the Priest's Attendant while he says Mass.

ACOM'BEROUS, cumbersome, troublesome. *Chauc.*

AC'ONITE [*L'Aconit*, F. of *Aconitum*, L.] of *Ἀκόνιτον*, probably of *ἀκόν*, a Whetstone, Gr.] a poisonous Herb called Wolf's or Libbard's Bane.

ACO'PICA [*Ἀκόπιμα*, of a privative and *κόπος*, Labour, Gr.] Ingredients put into Medicines against Weariness.

A'COPUM [*Ἀκόπον*, Gr.] a Fomentation of warm and emollient Ingredients, to allay

the Sense of Weariness; also a Medicine for the same Purpose.

A'COR [with Physicians] a Sourness at the Stomach, contracted by Indigestion, from whence Flatulencies and four Belchings arise. L.

A'CORN [*Accorn*, of *Aac* an Oak, and *Corn* Grain, *Sax.* *Ecker*, *Teut.*] the Fruit of the Oak.

ACOSMY [*Acosmia*, L. of *Ἀκοσμία*, of a privative, and *κόσμος*, Ornament, Gr.] an ill State of Health, joined with the Loss of natural Colour in the Face.

To **ACOU'P** to reprehend or reprove. O. q. d. *Aculp.*

ACOU'STICA } [*Ἀκουστικά* of *ἀκούς* to hear, Gr.] Medicines or Instruments which help the Hearing.

To **ACQUAINT' ONE**, or make one acquainted with [Accounter, F.] to make known to one, to give Notice or Intelligence, to inform one of.

ACQUAINTANCE [Accountance, F.] Correspondence, Conversation, Fellowship; also the Person with whom one converses or corresponds.

To **ACQUIESCE** [*Acquiescer*, F. of *acquiescere*, L.] to rest satisfied, to comply with, to consent, to yield, to submit to.

ACQUIESCENCE } [*Acquiescentia*, F. of *acquiescere*, L.] the Act of Acquiescing

ACQUIETAN'DIS *Plegis*, a Writ lying for a Surety against the Creditor, that refuses to acquit him after the Debt is paid. L. T.

ACQUIETANDIS in *Shiris et Hundredis*, a being free from Suit and Services in Shires and Hundreds. L. T.

ACQUIETARE to pay the Debts of a Person deceased, as the Heir those of his Father. &c. L. T.

To **ACQUIRE** [*acquerir*, F. of *acquiere*, L.] to get, to attain, to purchase

ACQUISITION, an acquiring, obtaining, or purchasing. F. of L.

ACQUISTS } [*Acquest*, F. of *Acquisita*, L.] properly Victories gained, or Conquests won by the Sword, Goods acquired by Purchase or Donation.

To **ACQUIT** [*acquitter*, F.] to discharge or free from.

ACQUIT'TAL } [*Acquit*, F.] a Deliv-
ACQUIT'MENT } verance, Discharge, or setting free from the Suspicion and Guilt of an Offence; and is twofold, in Law and Fact.

ACQUIT'TAL [in Law] is when two Persons are indicted for Felony, one as Principal, the other as Accessory; the Principal being discharged, the Accessory is by consequence acquitted.

ACQUIT'TAL [in Fact] is when a Person is not found guilty of the Offence with which he is charged.

ACQUIT-

ACQUIT'TANCE [*Quittance*, F.] a Release or Discharge in Writing of a Debt, or any other Duty formerly due.

A'CRASY [with *Physicians*] the Excess or Predominancy of one Quality above another, in Mixture, or in the Constitution of a human Body.

A'CRE [*Acre*, Sax. probably of *Acker*, *Teut.* a Piece of arable Land] a Measure of Land containing forty Perches in Length, and four in Breadth. A *Welsh* Acre containeth usually two *English* ones.

ACREME, ten Acres of Land. *L. T.*

ACRESPIRE See *Acrospire*.

ACRID, acrimonious, sharp.

ACRIMONIOUS [*acrimoniosus*, L.] sharp, tart; full of Sharpness or Tartness.

ACRIMONIOUS Bodies are those whose Particles do eat, fret, destroy and dissolve what comes in their Way; or which have a great Acrimony.

A'CRIMONY [*Acrimonia*, F. of *Acrimonia*, L.] Sharpness, Eagerness, Tartness, a Quality in Bodies, by which they corrode, destroy, or dissolve others.

A'CRISY [*Acrisia*, L. of *'Ακρισία*, of *α* neg. and *κρινω* to make a Judgment of, Gr.] that of which no Judgment is passed, or Choice made; a Matter in Dispute; also Want of Judiciousness, or Rashness in judging.

A'CRISY [in *Physick*] such a State or Condition of a Disease that no right Judgment can be made of it, or of the Patient, whether he will recover or no. *Gr.*

ACRITUDE, [*Acrítudo*, L.] Sharpness.

ACRITY [*Acreté*, F. of *Acrítas*, L.] Sharpness in Taste, Tartness.

ACROAMA'TICAL, of or pertaining to deep Learning.

ACROAT'ICKS, *Aristotle's* Lectures in the more difficult and nice Parts of Philosophy, to which none but Scholars and Friends were admitted.

ACROCHOR'DON [*ἄκροχόρδων*, Gr.] with *Physicians*, a particular Species of Warts, more sharp and prominent than the common Sort.

ACRO'DRYA [*'Ακρόδρυα*, of *ἄκρον* the Extremity, and *δρῦς*, an Oak or Tree, Gr.] all Fruits having hard Rinds or Shells, such as Acorns, Almonds, Nuts, Chestnuts, &c.

ACROKE, crooked, awry; wrong. *Chauc.*

ACRO'MION [*'Ακρόμιον*, of *ἄκρον* the Extremity, and *ῥμός* the Shoulder, Gr.] [the upper Process of the Shoulder-Blade. *Anat.*

ACROM'PHALUM [*ἄκρομφάλον*, of *ἄκρον* the Extremity, and *ῥμφαλός* the Navel, Gr.] the middle of the Navel. *Anat.*

ACRO'NYCHAL [*'Ακρόνυχος* of *ἄκρον* and *νύξ* Night, Gr. in *Astronomy*] is the Rising of a Star when the Sun sets, or the setting of a Star when the Sun rises; which when they do, they are said to set and rise acronychally; one of the three poetical Settings and Risings.

A'CROS [*'Ακρος*, Gr.] the utmost End of any Member; also a little Stem or Stock.

A'CROS [in *Anatomy*] the Prominences, Knobs and Tops of Bones.

A'CROS [in *Botany*] Tops of Plants.

A'CROS [in *Physick*] the Height and Vigour of Diseases.

ACROSPI'RE, or *Acrespire*, [with *Maltsters*] a sprouting at the Blade end.

ACROSS, athwart, laid over something so as to cross it.

ACROS'TICK [*'Ακροστικός*, of *ἄκρος* the Top or Extremity, and *στικός* a Verse, Gr.] a Poem or certain Number of Verses, whose initial Letters make up some Person's Name, Title, or some particular Motto.

ACROTE'RIA } [*'Ακροτήρια*, Gr. in *Ar-*
ACRO'TERES } *chitecture*] sharp Pinnacles and spiry Battlements, which stand in Ranges about flat Buildings, with Rails and Balusters; also Pedestals on the Corner and Middle of Pediments, to support Statues.

ACT [*Acte*, F. of *actum*, L.] a Deed or Decree of Parliament, or any other Court of Judicature: Also the Time when Degrees are taken at *Oxford*; the same with *Commencement* at *Cambridge*.

Clerk of the ACTS, an Officer who receives and enters the Lord Admiral's Commissions and Warrants, and registers the Act and Orders of the Commissioners of the Navy.

ACT'IFS, an Order of Friars, that wear tawny-coloured Habits, and feed on Roots.

ACT'ILIA, Military Uensils. *L. T.*

ACTINOBO'LISM [*'Ακτινοβολισμός*, of *ἄκτιν* a Sun beam, and *βολή* a Plum-line, of *βάλλω* to cast, Gr.] Diffusion or Diradiation of Light or Sound, by which it is carried or flows every way from its Center.

ACTION, an Act, Deed, or Feat; a particular Way of Delivery in a Speech or Sermon. *F. of L.*

ACTION *Physical* and *Philosophical* is an Operation or Function which men perform either by the Body alone, or by both Body and Mind; and it is either voluntary or spontaneous.

Voluntary ACTION depends on the Will; as Seeing, Walking, Running, &c.

Spontaneous ACTION depends not on the Will, as the Circulation of the Blood, the Beating of the Heart, Arteries, &c.

ACTION [in a *Law Sense*] is the Process or Form of a Suit given by the Law in order to recover a Right.

ACTION upon the Case, is a Writ brought against any one for an offence done without Force, and by Law not specially provided for.

ACTION Civil, tends only to the Recovery of that which by Contract, &c. is due, as Money lent, &c.

ACTION mixed, is when it is part real, and part personal; and also is a Suit given by the Law to recover the Thing demanded, and Damages for the Wrong done.

ACTION

A C

ACTION Penal, aims at some Penalty or Punishment in the Person sued, either Corporal or Pecuniary.

ACTION Personal, is whereby a Man claims Debts, or other Goods and Chattles, or Damage for them, or for Wrong done to his Person.

ACTION Popular, is upon Breach of some Penal Statute, which any Man that will, may sue for himself and the King.

ACTION Prejudicial or Preparatory, is that which arises from some Doubt in the Principal.

ACTION Real, is whereby the Plaintiff claims Title to Lands, Tenements, Rents, or Commons, in Fee Simple, Fee Tail, or for Term of Life.

ACTION of Writ, is when the Defendant pleads some Matter, by which he shews the Plaintiff had no Cause to have the Writ which he brought.

ACTION upon the Statute, is an Action brought against a Man upon an Offence against a Statute, whereby a Penalty is laid for so doing.

ACTION Ancestrel, is that which we have by some Right descending from our Ancestors.

ACTION [spoken of a Horse] is the Agitation of the Tongue and Mandible, by champing on the Bridle, which is a Sign of Metal.

ACTIONABLE, that will bear an Action, or afford Cause on which an Action may be grounded. *F.*

ACTION [of a Company] a Share or Part of the Stock of a Company, as that of *India, South-Sea, &c.* *F.*

ACTIONARY } a Person who owns, or
ACTIONIST } is possessed of Actions, Shares, or Stock in a Company.

ACTIONARE, to prosecute one at Law. *L. T.*

ACTITATION, debating of Law suits. *L.*

ACTIVE [*Actif*, *F.* of *Activus*, *L.*] ready or fit to act, quick, nimble, lively.

ACTIVE Principles [with *Chymists*] are Spirit, Oil and Salt; because their Parts being briskly in Motion, do cause Action in other Bodies.

ACTIVE Voice of a Verb, which signifies Action or Doing. *Gram.*

ACTIVITY [*Activité*, *F.* of *Activitas*, *L.*] Briskness, Nimbleness, Vigour.

Sphere of ACTIVITY, all the Place or Space wherein any thing extends its Power, Virtue or Efficacy.

ACTO, ACTON, } a Coat of Mail.
AKETON } *O. R.*

ACTON [of *Aac*, *Sax.* an Oak, and *Colun*, *q. d.* Oak-Town] a Town in the County of *Middlesex*, and elsewhere.

ACTON-BURNEL, a Castle in *Shropshire*, famous for a Parliament there held in the Time of *Edward I.* in which was ordained the Statute Merchant, thence called the Statute of *Acton-Burnel*.

A D

ACTOR, properly the Doer of any thing; an Actor on the Stage. *L.*

ACTOR [in the *Civil Law*] an Advocate or Proctor.

ACTRESS [*Actrice*, *F.* *Actrix*, *L.*] a Woman Player, she that acts on the Stage.

ACTUAL [*actuel*, *F.* of *actualis*, *L.*] really done: In *Metaphysics*, that is actual or in Act, which has a real Being or Existence, and is opposite to Potential.

ACTUALITY } Perfection of Being.

ACTUALNESS } *L.*

ACTUARY [*Actuarius*, *L.*] a Clerk that registers the Acts and Constitutions of a Convocation, &c.

To **ACTUATE**, to bring into Act, to stir up, to move, to quicken. *L.*

ACULEATE [*Aculeatus*, *L.*] having a Sting.

To **ACUMINATE** [*acuminare*, *L.*] to sharpen, or bring to a Point.

ACUMINOUS [*acuminatus*, *L.*] sharp-edged, pointed, subtle.

ACUTE [in *Chymistry*] is when a Liquor is heightened, and made more piercing by a stronger.

ACUTE [*acutus*, *L.*] sharp-pointed, keen, sharp witted, ingenious, subtle.

ACUTE ANGLE [in *Geometry*] any Angle that is less than a Right one, or which contains less than ninety Degrees.

An **ACUTE ANGLED Triangle**, is that which hath all its Angles acute.

ACUTE ANGULAR Section of a Cone, was a Term used by the ancient Geometricians for the *Ellipsis*.

An **ACUTE Disease**, is that which is over in a little Time, but not without imminent Danger to the Patient.

An **ACUTE Accent** [in *Grammar*] shews when the Voice is to be raised, and is expressed thus (').

ACUTO [in *Musick Books*] a Voice or Sound is so called, when high or shrill.

ADACTED [*adactus*, *L.*] beat in, driven in by Force.

ADAGE [*Adagium*, *L.*] a Proverb, an old Saying.

ADAGIAL, Proverbial.

ADAGIO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
ADAGO } the lowest Movement in
ADo } Musick, especially if the Word be repeated twice, as *Adagio, Adagio*.

ADAM [*Adan*, *H. i. e.* Red Earth] the Name of the first Man created.

ADAM's Apple, a prominent Part of the Throat.

ADAMANT [*Adamas*, *L.* of *Ἀδάμας*, *Gr.*] a Diamond, the most glistering, hardest, and most valuable of all other Stones.

ADAMANTINE [*adamantinus*, *L.*] of or belonging to Adamant; hard, inflexible.

ADAMICAL, of or belonging to Adam.

ADAMITES, a sort of Hereticks in *Bohemia*, who pretending to be restored to Adam's Innocence, went naked to their Assemblies;

and

and are said to condemn Matrimony, and have Women in common.

To ADAPT [*adapier*, F. of *adaptare*, L.] to make fit, to suit, to apply one thing to another.

A'DAR [אדר H. i. e. Mighty] the Name of the Twelfth Month among the Jews, answering commonly to Part of February and Part of March with us.

ADAR'CON, a Jewish Gold Coin, worth fifteen Shillings Sterling.

A'DARIDGE, *Sal Armoniac*. C. T.

ADASH'ED, ashamed. O.

To ADAWE, to awaken. *Chauc.* To daunt. *Spencer.*

To ADCOR'PORATE [*adcorporare*, L.] to join Body to Body.

ADCREDULITARE, to purge himself of an Offence by Oath. L. T.

To ADD [*addere*, L.] to join or put to.

To ADDE'CIMATE [*addecimare*, L.] to take Tythes.

ADDELE, added, annexed. *Chauc.*

AD'DLE headed, silly, stupid; drunken.

ADDE'PHAGY [*Ἀδδὲφαγία*, of *ἄδδιν* much, and *φαγῶμαι*, to eat, Gr.] unsuitable Eating, Gluttony.

AD'DER [*Ædēn*, Sax. *Adder*, Du. *Watter*, Teut.] a Serpent, whose Poison is most deadly.

AD'DERBOURN [of *Adder* and *bourn*, a River so called from its crooked Windings, like a Snake] a Town in the County of Wilts.

ADDER'S-Tongue, an Herb having a single Leaf, in the midst of which is a little Stalk like the Tongue of an Adder. *Ophioglossum*. L.

ADDER-Stung, said of Cattle when stung with venomous Reptiles, as Adders, Scorpions, or bit by a Hedge-hog or Shrew.

AD'DICE } [*Adera*, Sax. *Ascia*, L.

ADZE } [*Ἀξίς*, Gr.] an Instrument generally made use of by Coopers.

To ADDICT [*addictum*, L.] to give up one's self wholly to a Thing, to apply one's Mind altogether to it, to follow it close.

ADDICTIO [in the Roman Law] a transferring or passing over Goods to another, or to him that will give most.

ADDICTIO in *Diem*, an adjudging a Thing or Person for a certain Price, unless by such a Day the Owner, or some other Person, give more for it: It is also used for taking an Administration, and paying the Debts of the Deceased. L. T.

ADDITAMENT [*Additamentum*, L.] a Thing added; an Increase, or Advantage.

ADDITAMENTS [in *Physick* and *Chymistry*] are Things added a-new to the ordinary Ingredients of any Composition.

ADDITION [in *General*] an Adding, Putting, or Joining to; Increase, Advantage, or Ornament. F. of L.

ADDITION [in *Arithmetick*] a Rule by which several Numbers are added together,

to the End that their Total or Sum may be discovered.

Simple ADDITION, is the gathering together of several Numbers, that express Things of the same Kind, into one Sum.

Compound ADDITION, is the adding or summing up of Things of different Names or Kinds.

ADDITION [in *Algebra*] is the conjoining the Quantities proposed, still preserving their proper Signs.

ADDITION [in *Law*] is that which is given to a Man; besides his proper Name and Surname, to shew of what Estate, Degree, or Mystery he is, the Place of his Birth or Habitation.

ADDITIONAL [*additionalis*, L.] that which is added, over and above.

ADDITIONALES, additional Terms, or Propositions, to be added to the former Agreement. L. C. T.

AD'DLE [Abel, a Disease, of Ablian, to be sick, Sax. *g. d.* a sick or rotten Egg] rotten, empty; also when derived of *Æblan*, Sax. a Reward, to earn or gain. *Linc. Nott. &c.*

ADDRESS' [*Adresse*, F.] nice or dextrous Carriage in the Management of an Affair, a fine, genteel Behaviour: also Application or Dedication to a Person; a short Remonstrance or Petition made by a Parliament to their Sovereign.

To ADDRESS' [*addresser*, F.] to make Application to, to present a Petition, to direct a Letter to.

ADDUBD', dub'd, created; *addub'd* a Knight, &c.

ADDU'CENT Muscles. See *Adductores*.

ADDUC'TOR Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Eye so called, because it draws the Apple of it towards the Nose. L.

ADDUCTOR Pollicis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle that brings the Thumb nearer the Forefinger. L.

ADDUCTOR Pollicis Pedis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Great-Toe, which brings it nearest the rest.

ADDUCTORES [in *Anatomy*] those Muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the Parts of the Body to which they are joined. L.

ADE'CATIST, one against Tithes.

A'DELARD [of *Ædel*, Teut. noble, and *aerð*, Du. Nature, i. e. one of a generous Spirit] the Christian Name of a Man.

ADELANTA'DO, the Deputy of a Province, for a King or General. *Span.*

A'DELING } [of *Ædel* excellent, and

A'THELING } Ling, Sax. ling at the

E'THELING } End of a Word denotes Youth, as Stripling, Foundling, &c.] a Title of Honour among the English Saxons, properly belonging to the Heir apparent to the Crown.

A'DELM

A'DELM [of *Cap Felicity*, and *Helm* an Helmet, Sax. i. e. a Protector of Happiness] the Name of a Bishop of *Sherburn*.

A'DELMAN [Guelman, Teut.] a Gentleman.

A'DELRAD } of *Abel* excellent and
E'THELRAD } Rade counsel, Sax. g. d. an able counsellor] the Christian Name of a Man.

A'DELWARD [of *Adel*, Felicity, and *pearlan*, Sax. to govern g. d. one that can govern himself in Prosperity] a proper Name.

ADEMP'TION, a taking away, a Revocation. L.

ADE'N [*'Aδov*, Gr.] a Glandule or Kernel in any animal Body; also a Swelling in the Groin, the same as a *Bubo*. *Anat.*

ADENO'GRAPHY [of *'Adiv*, a Glandule, and *γρᾶφω* to write, Gr.] a Treatise of the Glands.

ADEN'OSUS [*Abscessus* among Physicians] is an hard unripe Tumour, proceeding from obstructed Viscidities, that appears like a natural Gland, although in Parts free from them.

To **ADE'NT**, to fasten. O.

ADEP'TISTS } [*Adepti*, of *Adipisci*, to
ADEP'TS } obtain, L.] the obtaining Sons of Art, Alchymists, who have gained the Secret of Transmutation of Metals, are said to have found out the *Grand Elixir*, commonly called the *Philosophers Stone*; of which there are said to be twelve always in being, another being taken in when one dies.

ADEP'TION, getting. L.

ADE'QUATE [*adequatus*, L.] equal, even, proportional.

ADEQUATENESS, Equalness, Areenableness with.

ADE'QUATE Ideas [in Philosophy] are those Conceptions that perfectly represent the Archetypes and Images which the mind supposes them to be taken from.

ADEQUITA'TION, riding towards. L.

ADFE'CTED Equations. See *Equations*.

ADFILIA'TION, Adoption.

ADHAT'ODA, the Malabar Nut-tree.

ADHERAND [*adherent*, F. adhering, cleaving together. *Chauc.*

To **ADHE'RE** [*adherere*, F. of *adherere*, L.] to stick fast or cleave to, to be joined to, or take part with.

ADHERENCE } the act of adhering

ADHERENCY } or sticking close to, the Interests or Opinions of others. F.

ADHE'RENT [*Adharens*, L.] one that adheres to a Party; a Stickler, Favourer, or Follower. F.

ADHES'ION [*adhesio*, L.] a sticking, or cleaving to. F.

To **ADHIB'IT** [*adhibere*, L.] to admit, to take or apply to.

ADHIBI'TION, a taking or applying to. L.

ADJA'CENT [*adjacens*, L.] lying near to, bordering upon. F.

ADJA'CENT *Angles*. See *Angles*.

ADIAPHOROUS [of *'Adiaphoros*, of *ἀ* neg; and *διαφορος* different, Gr.] neutral, indifferent; a Name given by Mr *Boyle* to a Kind of Spirit which he distilled from *Tartar*, &c.

ADIAPHORY [*Adiaphoria*, L. of *'Adiaphoria*, Gr.] Indifferency.

ADIAPNEUSTIA [of *α* and *διαπνέω*, Gr. to perspire] a Diminution or Obstruction of Natural Perspiration.

To **ADJECT**, to add to.

ADJECTIVE [*Adjectif*, F. of *Adjectivum*, L.] a Word added to a Noun Substantive, to denote some Property of it. *Gram.*

ADI'EU [g. d. *Ad Deum te commendo*, I commend you to God] God have you in his Protection; Farewell. F.

To **AD'INE**, to dine, to entertain one at Dinner. *Chauc.*

AD'INQUIRENDUM, a Writ in Law, commanding Inquiry to be made about the Merits of a Cause depending in the King's Court.

To **ADJOIN'** [*adjoindre*, F. *adjungere*, L.] to join to.

ADJOIN'ING, lying near to, neighbouring, bordering upon.

ADJOIN'ING *Angles*, in Geometry. See *Angles*.

To **ADJOURN'** [*adjourner*, F. of *ad* and *jour*, a Day] to put off to another Day or Time.

ADJOURN'MENT [*Adjournement*, F.] an adjourning [in *Common Law*] is the putting off any Court or Meeting, and appointing it to be kept again at another Time or place.

A'DIPAL [*Adipalis*, L.] fat, gross.

ADIPO'SA Membrane [in Anatomy] a Membrane or Skin that incloses the *Cellula Adiposa*. L.

ADIPO'SA Vena [in Anatomy] a Vein arising from the descending Trunk of the *Cava*, which spreads itself on the Coat and Fat that covers the Kidneys. L.

ADIPO'SI Ductus [in Anatomy] are Vessels which convey the *Adeps*, or Fat into the Interstices of the Muscles or Parts between the Flesh and the Skin.

ADIPOUS [*adiposus*, L.] full of Fat, greasy.

ADIRA'TUS [*Law Term*] a Price or Value set upon Things lost, as a Compensation to the Owner.

A'DIT [*Aditus*, L.] the Shaft or Entrance into a Mine.

To **ADJUD'GE** [*adjudge*, F. of *adjudicare*, L.] to give Judgment, or the Sentence of the Court, to award or decree.

ADJUDICA'TION, a judging, a giving, a settling, by Sentence, Judgment, or Decree, F. of L.

ADJUMENT [*Adjumentum*, L.] Help, Aid, Assistance.

ADJUNCT [*Adjunctus*, L.] that which is joined to another Thing, a Circumstance.

AD-

ADJUNCT [in *Logic*] a Quality belonging to any thing as its Subject.

ADJUNCT [in *Philosophy*] whatever comes to any Being from without.

AD JURA Regis, a Writ that lies for the King's Clerk, against him that sought to get him out of Possession.

ADJURATION, the Act of Adjuring, or earnest Charging. F. of L.

To **ADJURE** [adjurer, F. of adjurare, L.] to, charge in God's Name, strictly or earnestly; to put one to his Oath; also to command an Evil Spirit by the Force of an Enchantment.

To **ADJUST** [adjuster, F.] to make fit, or set in Order; to settle or state an Account; to determine or make up a Difference.

ADJUSTABLE [adjutabilis, L.] that may help; helping.

ADJUTANT [of adjutare, L.] an Assister or Helper; an Officer in a Regiment who assists the superior Officer.

ADJUTANT-General, an Officer who assisteth a General of an Army, in carrying Orders, &c.

ADJUTOR, a Helper.

ADJUTORIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Bone so called, because it is very useful in lifting up the Arm. L.

ADJUTORIUM [in *Physick*] a Means of Cure subservient to others of more Importance.

ADJUTORY [adjutorias, L.] aiding or helping; the *Adjutory Bones* are two Bones that reach from the Shoulders to the Elbows. Anat.

ADJUVANT [adjuvans, L.] helping aiding, assisting.

To **ADJUVATE** [adjutare, L.] to assist, or help.

AD LIBITUM [in *Musick Books*] signifies as you will; or if you please.

ADMEASUREMENT [Law Term] a Writ for the bringing those to Reason who usurp more than their Part or Share.

ADMEASUREMENT [of *Dower*] is a Writ that lies where the Widow of a deceased Person holds from the Heir, or his Guardian, more, as her Dower, than she has a just Title to.

ADMEASUREMENT [of *Pasture*] is a Writ that lies against such as having common Pasture belonging to their Free-holds, do overcharge it with more Cattle than they ought to do.

ADMENSURATION, a Measuring, or taking an Account of Dimensions. L.

ADMINICLE [Adminiculum, L.] an Help, Succour, or Support: Imperfect Proof. O. L.

ADMINICULAR [adminicularis, L.] Helpful, Succouring.

To **ADMINISTER** [administrer, F. of administrare, L.] to do service to, to aid; to give or dispense to; to govern, manage, or dispose of.

ADMINISTRATION, the Act of Administering; the managing or doing some Affair. F. of L.

ADMINISTRATION [in *Law*] the disposing of the Estate or Goods of a Person that died without making a Will.

ADMINISTRATOR [Administratrix, F.] one that has the doing or managing of any Affair. L.

ADMINISTRATOR [in *Law*] he that has the Goods, &c. of a person dying without a Will, committed to his Care. L.

ADMINISTRATRIX, she that has such Goods and Power committed to her Care. L.

ADMIRABLE [admirabilis, L.] that deserves to be admired; wonderful, rare, excellent. F.

ADMIRAL [supposed to be derived of Amir, a Governor, in *Arabick*, and αμιρ, Gr. belonging to the Sea] a chief Commander of a Squadron of Ships. Admiral, F.

Lord High ADMIRAL of Great Britain, he that has the Chief Government of the Royal Navy, and the determining of all Maritime Causes, Civil and Criminal.

ADMIRALTY [Amirauté, F.] the Office or Court for adjusting Maritime Affairs.

ADMIRATION, the Act of admiring, wondering, &c. F. of L.

To **ADMIRE** [admirer, F. of admirari, L.] to look upon with Wonder, to be surprized at.

ADMISSION } receiving into, En-

ADMITTANCE } trance upon. F. of L.

ADMISSION [in a *Law Sense*] is when a Presentation to a void Benefice being made by the Patron, the Bishop, upon Examination, allows the Clerk to be able.

To **ADMIT** } [admettre, F. of admittere
ADMIT of } L.] to receive, to allow of, to permit.

ADMITTENDO Clerico, a Writ granted to him that has recovered the Right of Presentation against the Bishop.

ADMITTENDO in Socium, is a Writ for the Association of certain Persons to Justices of Assize, before appointed.

To **ADMIX**, L. to mingle with something else.

ADMONESTE [admonester, O. F.] to admonish. Chauc.

To **ADMONISH** [admonester, F. of admonere, L.] to warn, advise, hint, or put in mind of; also to reprove.

ADMONITION } a giving Warning,
ADMONISHMENT } Advice, Instruction. F. of L.

ADNATA Tunica [in *Anatomy*] the common Membrane of the Eye, otherwise called *Conjunctiva* and *Albuginea*. L.

ADNICH'LED } annulled, brought to
ADNITCH'LED } nothing, made void. O. L. T.

ADNU'E, to disannul, to make void. Chauc.

AD'ECTO [i. e. to the eighth Number] a Term used by some antient Philosophers, signifying the highest or superlative Degree; because, in their way of distinguishing Qualities, they reckoned no degree above the Eighth. *L.*

ADO, ADOE, an Affair; to do. *Chauc.*

ADOL'ESCENCE } [*Adolescentia, L.*] the

ADOLESCENCY } Flower of Youth; the State from Fourteen to Twenty-five or Thirty in Men; and from Twelve to Twenty-one Years of Age in Women. *F.*

A'DOLPH [*Edulph, of Gad, Happiness, and Ulph Help, Sax. happy Help*] the Name of a Man.

A'DONAI [אֲדֹנָי *H. i. e. Lord, and sometimes my Lord.*]

ADONI'AH [אֲדֹנִיָּה *H. i. e. ruling Lord*] one of King David's Sons.

ADONI-BEZEK [אֲדֹנִי-בֶזֶק *H. i. e. Lord of Bezek, or of Lightning, of אֲדֹנִי Lord, and בֶּזֶק Lightning*] a King of Canaan.

ADON'ICK *Verse*, a short sort of Verse, first made for bewailing the Death of Adonis.

ADO'NIS, the fair Son of Cinaras, King of Cyprus, who being killed by a Wild Boar, was changed into a purple Flower by Venus, which bears his Name. *Poet.*

ADONIZEDEK [אֲדֹנִי-צֶדֶק *H. i. e. the Lord's Justice*] an ancient King of Jerusalem.

TO ADO'PT [*adoptar, F. adoptare, L.*] to make one that is not of Kin capable to inherit. To take a Stranger into the Family, choosing him for a Son and Heir.

ADOPT'ION, the Act of adopting, a free Choice of one for a Son. *F. of L.*

ADOPT'IVE [*adoptif, F. adoptivus, L.*] belonging to, or admitted by Adoption.

DO'RABLE [*adorabilis, L.*] that is fit to be adored or worshipped, Applied to Men worthy of all Honour and respect. *F.*

A'DORAT, a Chymical Weight of four Pounds.

ADO'RATION, the Act of Adoring, Reverence, Worship, Observance, Respect. *F. of L.*

TO ADO'RE [*adorer, F. of adorare, L.*] to pay divine Worship to, to reverence, to shew profound Submission and Respect; to dote extravagantly upon.

TO ADORN' [*adornare, L.*] to beautify, deck, trim, or set off.

ADORNA'TION, a decking or trimming.

AD PONDUS OMNIUM [among Physicians] signifies that the last prescribed Medicine ought to weigh as much as all the Medicines mentioned before.

AD QUOD DAMNUM, a Writ that lies to inquire what Damage it may be for the King to grant a Fair, Market, &c. or if any one will turn a common High-way, and lay out another as beneficial; or for a private Person to give Lands in Mortmain to any religious Use.

ADRADD, afraid; much concerned. *E.*

ADRAM'MELECH [אֲדֹרָמֶלֶךְ of Greatness, or אֲדֹרָם a Cloak, and אֲדֹרָם a King, *H. i. e. the King's Greatness or Cloak*] an Idol of the Assyrians.

ADRAMING, churlish. *O.*

ADHRAM'IRE } to oblige himself be-

ADRAM'IRE } fore a Magistrate to do a Thing. *L. T.*

ADR'IFT, floating at random.

ADSCITITIOUS } [*adscititius, L.*] added

ASCITITIOUS } borrowed, false, counterfeit, foreign.

ADSTRICTION, the Act of binding together.

AD TERMINUM *qui prateriit*, a Writ of Entry, where a man having leased Lands, &c. for Life, or Years, is kept from them by the Tenant or Possessor, after the Expiration of the Term.

ADRECTA'RE } to satisfy, to make a-

ADRIETA'RE } mends. *L. T.*

TO ADVAN'CE, [*avancer, F.*] to step or go forward; to prefer or raise one; to promote or further; to give before hand.

ADVANCE *Ditch* [in Fortification] is a Ditch digged all along the Glacis, beyond the Counterscarp.

ADVANCE GUARD } the first Division

VAN-GUARD } or Line of an

Army, ranged or marching in Battle-Array. Sometimes a small Party of Horse, as fifteen or twenty commanded by a Lieutenant, beyond and in sight of the Main Guard. *Avant Garde. F.*

ADVANCE'MENT [*Avancement, F.*] Preferment, Promotion, &c.

ADVAN'CER [among Hunters] is one of the Starts or Branches of a Buck's Attire, between the Back-antler and Palm.

ADVAN'TAGE [*Avantage, F.*] Benefit, Good, Gain, Profit, Over-Measure.

ADVANTAGEOUS [*Avantageux, F.*] tending to one's Profit or Good; convenient, useful.

ADVECTITIOUS [*advestitius, L.*] brought from another Place, foreign.

AD'VENT [*Adventus, L. i. e. a coming*] a Time appointed by the Church, as a Preparation for the approaching Festival of the Nativity of our Blessed Saviour.

AD'VENT *Sundays* are four; the first, if it fall not on St Andrew's Day, Nov. 30. it is the next Sunday after it.

ADVENTAIL'E } a Surcoat worn over

ADVENTAL } the Armour. *Chauc.*

ADVENTITIOUS [*adventitius, L.*] that comes unexpectedly, and by Chance.

ADVENTITIOUS *Matter*, such as does not properly belong to any natural or mixed Body, but comes to it from some other Place.

ADVENTUAL, coming by Chance. *L.*

ADVENTURE [*Aventure, F.*] Chance, Hazard, Luck; accidental Encounter, Enterprize.

To

To ADVENTURE [*aventurer*, F.] to venture, or put to the venture; to hazard or run the risque of.

ADVENTUROUS } [*aventureux*, F.]

ADVENTURESOME } bold, daring, hazardous.

AD'VERB [*Adverbium*, L.] a Part of Speech usually joined with a Verb. to express the Manner, Time, &c. of an Action.

AD'VERBIAL, of an Adverb, &c. L.

ADVERSA'RIE, contrary. *Chauc.*

AD'VERSARY [*Adversaire*, F. of *Adversarius*, L. an Opposer, one that is against another, or is at Law with him; an adverse Party; an Enemy.

AD'VERSATIVE, as an *Adversative Particle* a small Part of Speech signifying some Contrariety and Opposition therein.

ADVERSE [*Adversus*, L.] contrary, opposite. F.

ADVERSE [in *Logick*] is when two Contraries have an absolute and perpetual Opposition one to the other.

ADVERS'ITY [*adversité*, F. of *adversitas*, L.] Affliction, Calamity, Misery, Misfortune, Trouble.

To ADVERT' [*advertere*, L. to turn to] to mark, to mind, to take heed.

ADVERT'ENCY, Attention, Heedfulness, Mindfulness.

To ADVERTISE [*advertir*, F. of *advertere*, L.] to give Intelligence or Advice of; to warn.

ADVERTISE'MENT [*advertissement*, F.] Advice, Intelligence, Information; also a putting in mind.

To ADVESPERATE [*advesperare*, L.] to grow towards Night.

ADVICE [*avis*, F.] Counsel, Notice, or Account, Information.

To ADVIGILATE [*advigilare*, L.] to watch diligently.

ADVISE'ABLE, that may be advised upon, fit to be done.

To AD'VISE [*adviser*, F.] to counsel; to give an Information or Account of; to consider or weigh in Mind.

ADULA'TION, Fawning, Flattery. L.

ADULA'TOR [*adulateur*, F.] a fawning Fellow, a Flatterer, or full of Flattery.

To ADU'LCE [of *ad* and *dulceo*, L.] to sweeten, to make sweet.

ADUL'PH [of *Ealb*, Ancient, and *Ulph*, Help, Sax. i. e. Old Help] the Name of an Archbishop of Litchfield, Anno 790.

ADULT' [*adulte*, F. of *adultus*, L.] that is grown, or come to full Ripeness of Age, or Man's Estate.

ADUL'TERATE [*adulteratus*, L.] adulterated, marred, spoiled, counterfeit.

To ADUL'TERATE [*adulterare*, L.] to corrupt, counterfeit, mar or spoil.

ADULTERA'TION, the Act of adulterating, counterfeiting, spoiling.

An ADUL'TERER [*Adultere*, F. *Adulter*, L.] a Man who commits Adultery.

ADUL'TEROUS, of, or given to Adultery.

An ADUL'TERESS [*Adultera*, L.] a Woman who commits Adultery.

ADUL'TERY [*Adultere*, F. *Adulterium*, L.] is the Sin of Incontinency in a married Person, who, defiling the Marriage-Bed, committeth Adultery.

ADULTER'INE [*Adulterin*, F. of *adulterinus*, L.] forged, counterfeited, sophisticated; also bastardly.

ADUMBRATED [*adumbratus*, L.] shadowed, likened, resembled.

ADUMBRA'TION, a Shawdowing. In *Painting*, a Sketch or rough Draught of a Picture. L.

ADUMBRA'TION [in *Heraldry*] an absolute taking away of the Charge or Thing borne, so that nothing of it remains but the bare Proportion of the Out-lines.

ADUNA'TION, an uniting, putting, or gathering together. L.

AD UN'GUEM, at the Finger's end. L.

ADUN'CITY [*Aduncitas*, L.] Hookedness, Crookedness.

ADUNQUE } [*aduncus*, L.] hooked,

ADUN'COUS } crooked.

ADVOCACIES, Law suits. *Chauc.*

AD'VOCA's, Advocates, Patrons. *Chauc.*

AD'VOCATE [*avocat*, F. of *advocatus*, L.] one that lays to Heart, takes care of, and secures the Interest of another: Thus Christ is said to be our Advocate.

ADVOCATE, a Man well versed in the Civil Law, who, either by Word of Mouth or Writing, maintains the Right of such Persons as need his Assistance.

ADVOCATE *Ecclesiastical*, the Patron of the Presentation and Advowson, or the Advocate of the Causes and Interest of the Church, retained as a Counsellor to maintain her Rights and Properties.

ADVOCAT'ESHIP [*Advocatus*, L.] the Office of an Advocate.

ADVOCATIO'NE *Decimatum*, a Writ for the Claim of the fourth Part, or upwards, of the Tithes that belong to a Church. L.

ADVOU'TRIE. See *Advowtry*.

To ADVOW' } [*avouer*, F.] to justify or

To AVOW' } maintain an Act formerly done.

ADVOWEE' } [*Avout*, F.] one who

AVOWEE' } has a Right to present to a Benefice.

ADVOWEE' *Paramount*, the highest Patron; that is to say, the King.

ADVOW'SON } a Right that a Bishop,

ADVOW'ZEN } Dean, and Chapter, or

any Lay Patron, has to present a Clerk to a Benefice when it becomes void. C.^o L.

ADVOW'SON *Appendant*, that which depends upon a Manour as an Appurtenance.

ADVOW'SON *in Gross*, that Right of Presentation which is principal, sole, or ab-

solute and does not belong to any Manor as Part of its Right.

ADVOWTRY, Adultery. *Chauc.*

ADUST' } [*aduste*, F. of *adustus*, L.]

ADUSTED } burnt, parched, overheated; dried with fire

ADUSTIBLE, burnable, or that is capable of being parched, scorched, burned. L.

ADUS'TION, burning, scorching, parching. L.

A'DYTUM [*Ἀδύτον*, of *ἀ* privative, and *δύω* to go under or into, Gr.] a secret Place or Retirement in the Pagan Temples, where Oracles were given, into which none but the Priests were admitted; the Sanctuary.

ÆGAGRO'PILI [among *Naturalists*] Balls generated in the Stomachs of Animals, containing Matter like Hair, and hard on the Out-side.

St. AGELNO'TH [of *Egla* to grieve, and *nôth*, Sax. not, i. e. void of Grief] the Name of one, commonly called the Good Archbishop of Canterbury.

ÆGYLO'PS } [*Ἀγύλοψ*, of *ἀγέ*, a Goat

ANGYLO'PS } and *ὄψ* an Eye, Gr.] in

ANCHYLO'PS } Surgery, a swelling about the Glandules of the Eye, called *Caruncula Major*; also *Fistula Lachrymalis*; also *Dandel* and *Wild Oats*.

ÆGIPANES [*Ἀγίπιδες*, of *ἀγέ*, a Goat, and *πῆς*, Feet, Gr.] Beasts, partly like Men, having their Feet and lower Parts like Goats; Satyrs, Devils.

ÆG'LOGA [of *Ἀγών λόγος*, the Speech of Goat-herds, Gr.] a Pastoral Song. See *Ecloga*.

ÆGYPTIACUM *Unguentum*, a kind of detestive Ointment for Ulcers.

ÆIPA'THY [*Ἀίπαθία*, of *αἰ*, always, and *πάθος*, Affection or Passion, Gr.] a Passion of long Continuance.

St. ÆLFE'GUS [of *Æl*, all, and *fægen*, Sax. merry, *q. d.* all Mirth] an Archbishop of Canterbury.

ÆLFRED [of *Æl*, all, and *fæde*, Sax. Peace, *q. d.* all Peace] a pious and invincible King of the English Saxons, who, by his Prudence and Fortitude, composed many destructive Seditions in his Time.

ELM'FEON } Peter-pence, a Tribute of

ELMS'FEON } a Penny a House paid to the Pope every Year.

ÆOLIPY'LE } [*Ἄϊολυ πύλας*, Gr. the

ÆOLOPYLE } Gates of *Æolus*] an ancient Device to help smoking Chimneys; also, in Hydraulicks a round hollow Ball made of Metal, with a Neck and small Hole, which being about two third Parts filled with Water, and set on the Fire, the vapourous Air will break forth with a great Noise and Violence: An Instrument called the *Hermetick Bellows*, to try if there be a Vacuum in Nature.

ÆNIG'MA [*Ἀινίγμα*, Gr.] a Riddle, an intricate Sentence, a difficult Question.

ÆNIGMATICAL [*enigmaticus*, L.] full of *ænigma's*, or dark Riddles.

ÆQUILIB'RITY [*æquilibritas*, L.] Equality of Weight,

ÆRA, a particular Account and Reckoning of Time and Years, from some remarkable event; as from the Creation of the World, the Destruction of Troy, the *Olympiads*, the Building of Rome, the Nativity of Christ, the Flight of Mahomet, &c. L.

Æ'RIAL [*Aerius*, L. of *ἄήριος*, Gr.] belonging to the Air, airy.

AERO'LOGY [*ἄερ and λογός*] the Doctrine of the Air.

Æ'ROMANCY [of *ἄερ* and *μαντία*, Divination, Gr.] a divining or foretelling of Things by certain Signs in the Air.

ÆROMAN'TICK, belonging to Divination by the Air.

AERO'SCOPY [*ἄερ and σκόπη*, Gr.] the Observation of the Air.

ÆRUGIN'EUS [*ærugineus*, L.] rusty, cankered, mildew'd.

ÆRUM'NOUS [*ærumnosus*, L.] full of Trouble, wretched.

ÆS, Brass or Copper. L.

ÆSCHYNOMENOUS Plants [among *Botanists*] sensitive Plants, which touched by the Hand, shrink in their Leaves.

ÆSTIMATORY [*æstimatorius*, L.] of or belonging to prizing or valuing, or of a Price or Estimation.

ÆSTI'VAL [*æstivalis*, L.] of or belonging to Summer.

To ÆSTIVATE [*æstivare*, L.] to sojourn or lodge in a Place in Summer-time.

ÆSTUARY [*æstuarium*, L.] a Place overflowed with Sea-water, such as the Fens and Marshes in *Lincolnshire*, an Arm of the Sea running up a good way into Land, like the *Bristol Channel*.

ÆSTUARY [among *Physicians*] is the receiving the Steam of boiled Drugs into the Body through a Hole made in a Seat or Chair.

To ÆSTUATE [*æstquare*, L.] to rage like the Sea.

ÆTATE PROBANDA, a Writ of Inquiry, whether the Heir of a Tenant that held of the King in Chief, by Chivalry, be of full Age. L. T.

ÆTHELINGEY } [of *Æa* Water, and
ÆTHEL'NEY } *Ægel* Noble, Sax. *q. d.* an Isle of Nobles] an Island in *Somersetshire*, where the Rivers *Pedrid* and *Thone* meet, in which King *Alfred*, being discomfited by the *Danes*, hid himself.

ÆTHER [*Ἄῤῥηρ*, Gr.] the Firmament, the Sky, that Part of the Heavens that is above the three Regions of the Air. L. Or it is rather that very subtile and transparent Fluid, which not only fills up the Space between our Atmosphere and the Stellar Region, but penetrates through all known Bodies, and replenishes the Interstices of their Particles.

ÆTHER [among *Philosophers*] is taken by some for that Medium or Fluid in which all

all other Bodies float; by others, for the whole Atmosphere, and whatsoever is suspended in it.

ÆTHEREAL [*æthereus*, L.] belonging to the Heavens, Sky, or Air; heavenly

ÆTHEREAL Matter [among *Naturalists*] a very thin, fine, transparent Fluid, that some will have to surround the Earth up as far as the fixed Stars, which easily lets all Things run through it.

ÆTHI'OPIS, an Herb of *Æthiopia*, with which, it is said, Inchanters formerly used to open Locks, dry up Rivers, &c.

ÆTHIOPS Mineral [*Chymistry*] a Medicine made by incorporating equal Parts of running Mercury with Flour of Brimstone, and deflagrating them in a Crucible.

ÆTIOLOGY [*Αἰτιολογία*, of *Αἴτιον* a Cause, and *λόγος* a Discourse, Gr.] a shewing a Cause or Reason. *Rhet.*

ÆTIOLOGY [in *Physick*] the Reason or Account that is given of natural or preternatural Accidents in human Bodies.

ÆTIOLOGICA [*Αἰτιολογικά*, Gr.] that Part of *Physick* which explains the Causes and Reasons of Diseases, and their various Symptoms, in order to their cure.

ÆTITES [*Αἰτίτης*, Gr.] the Eagle's Stone (falsely said to be taken out of an Eagle's Nest) but found by the sides of Rivers, in Fields and Mountains, which, when shaken, rattles, as if another was in it.

ÆT'NA, a Volcano or burning Mountain in *Sicily*, which continually vomits out Fire and Smoke, with Clouds of Ashes and Cinders (which are called *Pumice Stones*) and sometimes great Stones, into the neighbouring Country.

AFARE, an Affair, Business. *Chauc.*

AFARE } afraid. *Chauc.*

AFERE, in Fear; also afraid. *Chauc.*

AFFABI'LITY [*Affabilite* F. of *Affabilitas*, L.] easiness of Address, Courtesy, Gentleness, Kindness.

AFFABLE [*affabilis*, L.] easy to be spoken to, civil, courteous.

AFFABROUS [*Affabre*, F.] skilfully made.

AFFAIR' [*Affaire*, F.] Business, Concern, Matter, Thing.

To AFFECT' [*affecter*, F. of *affectare*, L.] to study or set one's Mind upon, to have an Inclination to, to hanker after, to love, to endeavour to get.

AFFECTA'TION, an Eager Desire; also Affectdness, Formality, Niceness, Preciseness. F. of L.

AFFECTED [*affecté*, F. of *affectedus*, L.] disposed or inclined to; over curiously done, studied; formal, stiff, nice, precise.

AFFECTED [in a *Physical Sense*] troubled or seized with a Distemper, afflicted.

AFFECTION, Good-will, Kindness, Inclination towards, Love, Passion. F. of L.

AFFECTION [among *Physicians*] is often used where the Name of the Affection is put

adjectively, as *Hypochondriac Affection*, and the like, and then it means *Affliction*.

AFFECTION [among *Naturalists*] is often used in the same Sense as Properties; as the Affections of Matter are those Properties with which it is naturally endued.

AFFECTIONATE [*affectionné*, F.] well affected to, kind, loving, full of Affection.

AFFECTIVE, moving the Affections. *Sh.*

AFFECTS', Affections. *Shakespeare.*

AFFECTUS, the Affection, Disposition or any Motion of the Mind. L.

AFFECTUS [with *Physicians*] Sickness or Disorder of the Body. L.

AFFEE'RERS } Persons appointed in

AFFEE'RERS } Court Leets, &c. to

AFFEE'RORS } set Fines on Offenders punishable arbitrarily, for which no express Penalty is prescribed by Statute. L. T.

To AFFE'RE an *Amerciament*, is properly to lessen and mitigate the Rigour of a Fine.

AFFET'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies that the Musick must be performed in a very moving, tender, or affecting Manner, and for that Reason not too fast, but rather slow.

AFFETTUO'SO [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *Affetto*. Ital.

AFFIANCE [*Affiance*, F.] Confidence, Hope, Trust.

AFFIANCE [in *Law*] the Plighting of Troth between a Man and Woman upon Agreement of Marriage.

To AFFIANCE [*affidare*, L.] to betroth.

AFFID'ARE to plight one's Faith, or give Fealty by Oath. O. L. T.

AFFIDATIO *Dominorum*, an Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament.

AFFIDA'TUS, a Tenant by Fealty.

AFFIDA'VIT, a Deposition or witnessing a Thing by Oath before a Magistrate. L. T.

To make AFFIDA'VIT, to swear to the Truth of a Thing. L. T.

AFFIDIA'RE } *Ad Arma*, to be inrolled

AFFIDIA'RI } and mustered for Soldiers upon an Oath of Fidelity. O. L.

AFFILIA'TION [from *ad* and *filius*] Adoption. *Chamb.*

AFFI'NAGE [*affinage*, F.] a refining of Metals.

AFFIN'ITY [*Affinité*, F. *Affinitas*, L.] Kindred or Alliance by Marriage; Relation, or Agreeableness between several Things.

To AFFIRM' [*affirmer*, F. *affirmare*, L.] to assure, to avouch the Truth of a Thing.

To AFFIRM [in *Law*] to ratify or confirm a former Law, Decree, or Sentence.

AFFIRM'ABLE, fit to be affirmed.

AFFIRM'ANCE, the Act of affirming or ratifying after such a Manner.

AFFIRMA'TION, an affirming, assuring or speaking point blank.

AFFIR'MATIVE [*affirmatif*, F. of *affirmativus*, L.] which serves to affirm, peremptory, positive.

A F

To **AFFIX** [*affiger*, F. *affixum*, L.] to fasten to, or set up, to post up a Bill, &c.

AFFLATION [*afflatum*] the Act of breathing on any Thing.

To **AFFLICT** [*affligere*, F. *affligere*, L.] to cast down, to grieve, trouble, disquiet.

AFFLICTION, Adversity, Calamity, Distress; Grief, Misery, Misfortune, Trouble, Sorrow, Vexation. F. of L.

AFFLICTIVE [*afflictif*, F.] afflicting, that brings Affliction.

AFFLUENCE [*Affluence*, F. *Affluentia*, L.] Abundance, Plenty, great Store, Wealth.

AFFLUX [*Affluxus*, L.] a flowing, as of Humours to any Part of the Body.

AFFORARE, to set a Value or Price upon any Thing: O. L. T.

AFFORCIAMENT, a Fort, Fortress, or Strong-Hold. O. R.

AFFORCIAMENTUM *Curie*, a calling of a Court upon any extraordinary Occasion. O. L.

AFFORCIARE, to add, increase, or make stronger. L. T.

AFFORCIATUS, a thin Cloth used for Caps. O. L.

To **AFFOR'D** [perhaps of *ad* and *Boards*, a Table, *Sax.*] q. d. to allow Victuals for the Table, to give, yield, produce, &c.

To **AFFOR'EST**, to lay a Piece of Ground waste, and turn it into Forest. L. T.

To **AFFRAN'CHISE**. See *Enfranchise*.

AFFRAID [See *Affraid*, of *affrayer*, F. to scare] to be in Fear.

AFFRAID [q. d. *j'ai froid*, F. *I am cold*] my Blood is chilled through apprehension of some impending Evil.

AFFRAY, a Fray, Fight, or Skirmish. F.

AFFRAY [in a *Law Sense*] Terror caused in the Subject, by making only an unlawful Shew of Violence.

AFFRETAMEN'TUM } the Freight
AFFRETTAMENTUM } of a Ship.
O. L.

AFFRI } Bullocks or Beasts of the Plough.
AFFRA } O. L.

AFFRICATION, rubbing upon or against. L.

AFFRIGHT [of A and *Frightan*, *Sax.*] to put into a Fright or Fear, to scare.

AFFRONT, Abuse, Injury, Wrong. F.

To **AFFRONT** [*affronter*, F. q. d. *ad frontem*, L.] to set Front against Front, or oppose one to one's Face, to offer an Affront, to abuse, to brave, or swagger over.

AFFRONT'IVE, abusive, injurious.

AFFRONT'IVENESS, Impudence, Abusiveness.

AFFU'SION, a pouring in or upon. L.

AFGODLESS, Ungodliness. *Sax.*

To **AFIE** or **AFFY** [of *affier*, F.] to promise, engage; to assure, to trust or put Confidence in. *Chauc.* To betroth. *Shakef.*

To **AFILE**, to file, polish. *Chauc.* To smooth, or give a Gloss (*viz.* to Words) *Spenc.*

A G

AFLO'AT, floating.

AFOOT, on Foot, in Action, in Motion.

AFORCED, forced, ravished. *Chauc.*

AFOREYENE, afore, overagainst. *Chauc.*

AFORNE [*Forn*, *Teut.*] before. *Chauc.*

AFRETE, full freighted, set full. *Chauc.*

AFRICA, one Quarter of the Earth.

AFRICUS, the Wind South-west and by West, so called from its blowing from *Africa*.

AFT } [*Aftan*, behind, *Abastan*,

ABAFT } *Sax.*] any Action or Motion from the Stem of the Ship to the Stern. S. T.

AFTER [from *Aftan*, *Sax.* *achter*, L. S.] later in time, behind in Place.

AFTER KINDRED, remote Kindred.

AFTER MATH, the After Grass, or second Mowings of Grass, or Grass or Stubble cut after Corn.

AFTER Sails, the Sails which belong to the Main and Mizen-Masts, and keep the Ship to the Wind.

A'GA, an Officer of the *Turks*, as the *Aga* or Chief Captain of the *Janizaries*.

A'GABUS [*'Aγαβος*, Gr. a Grass-hopper] the Name of a Prophet, and other Men.

AGA'G [*ἄγας* H. i. e. a Garret or upper Room] a King of the *Amalekites*.

AGA'l, is the Difference in *Holland* or *Venice* of the Value of current Money or Bank-Notes, which in *Holland* is often 3 or 4 per Cent. in favour of the Notes.

AGAI'N [*Agen*, *Sax.*] another Time.

AGAINST [*Agen*, *Ongean*, *Sax.* *entgegen*, *Teut.*] opposite to, instead of. *Chauc.*

A'GALMA [*'Αγαλμα*, Gr.] the Image or Impression of a Seal, also a Toy. O.

AGA'PÆ [*Αγάπαι*, Gr.] Love Feasts, Feasts among the Primitive Christians, first before, then, for the sake of Catechumens, after receiving the Lord's Supper, instituted for Works of Charity.

A'GARICK, a whitish Mushroom, or an Excrescence growing in the Form of a Mushroom on the Trunks and great Branches of old Trees, especially the Larch-tree; also on Oaks. It is distinguished into Male and Female; the latter only is used in Physick, and the Male by Dyers.

AGAS'T } [A and *Ghazt*, *Sax.* *Geist*,

AGHAS'T } *Teut.* a Spirit or Spectre, q. d. frightened with a Sight of the Ghost] put in a Fright, dismayed with Fear.

A'GATE [*Achatis*, L. of *'Αχάτης*, Gr.] a precious Stone of several sorts and Colours.

AGATH'RID, gathered. *Chauc.*

AGE [from *Age*, F. or probably of *Apā*, *Sax.* always] the whole continuance of Man's Life: Also a Space of Time of an hundred Years complete.

AGE [in *Law*] the special Time, which enables Men or Women to do that which before, for want of Years and Judgment, they might not do; as, at Twelve Years of Age a Man may take an Oath of Allegiance in a *Leet*; at Fourteen he is at Age of Discretion, and at Twenty-one at full Age.

AGE

AGE PRIER [Law Term] is a Motion made in Court by one in his Minority, (having an action brought against him for Lands coming to him by Descent) that the said Action may cease till he arrives at full Age.

AGE' AGEYNE } against, again.
AGEY'NES, AGEY'NS } *Chauc.*

AGELAS'TICK, of ἀγλαστος, of a privative and γελᾶω to laugh, *Gr.*] never laughing, one who never laughs, morose, severe.

AGEMO'GLANS } [i.e. untaught Turks]

AGIAMO'GLANS } Christian Children, who being seized on while young by Turkish Officers, are instructed in the Mahometan Principles, and made Janizaries.

A'GENT [*Agens*, L.] a Doer, a Factor or Dealer for another; a President who manages the Affairs of State in a foreign Country.

A'GENT [in a *Physical Sense*] that which acts upon Bodies, and causes all Generation and Corruption.

AGENFRIDA, the true Lord or Owner of any Thing. *O. L.*

A'GENT and Patient [Law Phrase] used when one is both the Doer of the Thing and the Party to whom it is done; as where a Woman endows herself with the fairest Possession of her Husband, &c.

AGE'RASY] Ἀγίρας, of a privative, and γίρω, old Age, *Gr.*] a vigorous old Age.

To AG'GERATE [*aggerare*, L.] to heap up.

AGGEST'ED [*aggestus*, L.] heaped up.

To AGGLO'MERATE [*agglomerare*, L.] to roll or wind up a Bottom.

To AGGLU'TINATE [*agglutinare*, L.] to glue together.

AGGLUTINA'TION [in *Physick*] the Addition of new Substance, or the giving a greater Consistence to the Animal Fluids, whereby they are fitter for Nourishment.

To AGGRANDIZE [*aggrandir*, F.] to make great, enlarge; to raise, prefer, advance.

AGGRAND'ISEMENT [*Aggrandissement*, F.] a making great, &c.

To AG'GRAVATE [*aggraver*, F. *aggravare*, L.] to make heavy or grievous; to enlarge on the Heinousness of a Crime.

AGGRAVA'TION, an aggravation. *L.*

To AG'GREGATE [*aggreger*, F. *aggregare*, L.] to join together, to unite to the same Body; to admit or receive into a Society.

AG'GREGATE [*aggregé*, F. of *aggregatum*, L.] the whole Sum or Mass that arises from the gathering together or compounding several Things.

AG'GREGATE [in *Arithmetick*] the Total or Sum of divers Numbers added together.

AGGREGA'TION, the act of aggregating or joining together. *F.* of *L.*

AGGRES'SES [in *Heraldry*] the same as Pellets or Balls. See *Ogresse*.

AGGRES'SION, setting upon. *F.* of *L.*

AGGRES'SOR [*Agresseur*, F.] an Assailer, one that first sets upon or assaults. *L.*

AGGRES'TEIN [in *Falconry*] a certain Disease in Hawks.

AGGRIEVED [of *ad* and *gravare*, L.] afflicted, troubled, wronged.

AGIL'D [Agile of a negative, and gildan, *Sax.* to pay] free from Penalty, not subject to the customary Fine or Imposition, *L. T.*

A'GILE [*agilis*, L.] active, quick, nimble, swift. *F.*

A'GILER [A and gile, *Sax.*] an Observer, Informer.

AGIL'ITY [*Agilité*, F. of *Agilitas*, L.] Activity, Nimbleness.

AGIL'TE, offended. *Chauc.*

AGILA'RIOUS, a Hayward, or Keeper of Cattle in a Common Field, &c. *O. L.*

To AGIS'T [*Giste* a Bed, &c. of *Gister*, F.] signifies to take in and feed the Cattle of Strangers in the King's Forest, and to take Money for the same. *O. L.*

AGISTA'TOR } the Officer that takes
AGISTER } Cattle into the Forest
AGISTOR } &c. called in English,
Gift, or Guest taker. *O. L.*

AGIST'MENT } the Function of taking
AGIST'AGE } Cattle into the King's Forest, &c. the Herbage or feeding of Cattle in a Forrest, Common, &c.

A'GITABLE [*Agitabilis*, L.] that may be agitated or moved

To A'GITATE [*agiter*, F. *agitare*, L.] to tumble and toss, to stir up, to bandy; to debate a Question.

AGITA'TION, violent Motion, jolting, tumbling and tossing; Disquiet and Disturbance of Mind; also the Management of a Business in Hand. *F.* of *L.*

AGITA'TION [in a *Philosophical Sense*] the brisk intestine Motion of the Corpuscles of natural Bodies.

AGITA'TOR, one that carries on any Business or Design. *L.*

AG'LET, the Tag of a Point; a little Plate of Metal: Also a Substance growing out of some Trees before the Leaves. *L.*

AG'LETS } [among *Florists*] are the
AGLEEDS } Pendants which hang on the Tip-ends of Chives and Threads; as in Tulips, Roses, Spike-grass, &c.

AG'MINAL, [from *agmen*, L.] belonging to a Troop.

AG'NAIL [from *Ange*, painted, and *Nagle* Nail, *q. d.* a Nail] a sore Slip of Skin at the Root of a Nail.

AGNATI [*Civil Law*, i. e. *ad nati*] Male-descendants of the same father in different Lineages.

AGNA'TION [*agnatus*, L.] Kindred by Blood, between Males descended from the same Father. *L.*

AGNES [*Ἀγνής*, Chaste, *Gr.*] a proper Name of a Woman.

AGNI'TION, an Acknowledgment or Recognizance of some Reason or Thing by some Mark or Token. *L.*

To

To AGNISE [of *agnosco*] to acknowledge, or confess, to avow.

AGNOTES, certain Hereticks in the fourth Age, that question'd the Omniscience of God; and asserted that Christ knew not when the Day of Judgment should be.

AGNOMEN [among the Romans] a Name added to the Surname of a Person upon account of some particular Action; as one of the Scipio's was called *Africanus*, from his brave Exploits in *Africa*, &c.

To AGNOMINATE [of *adnominare*, L.] to add to a Name, to nick-name.

AGNOMINATION, a Nick name. L.

AGNUS *Castus*, the chaste Tree, a Tree so called by the Ancients, because they imagined the Leaves of it were effectual to hinder Venereal desires. L.

AGNUS *Dei* [i. e. the Lamb of God] the Figure of the Holy Lamb holding a Cross stamp'd upon a piece of White Wax, mixed with the Powder of Saints Bones, and bleis'd by the Pope as a precious Relique. L.

AGO [from *Azan*, Sax. by-pass] as, long ago.

AGO, *Agone*, gone, past. Chauc.

A'GOG, greatly desirous.

AGONALIA [from *ἀγωνισμα*, Gr.] certain annual Feasts celebrated by the ancient Romans, Jan. 9. with Games, Prize-fighting, &c. in Honour of *Janus*.

A'GONIST [Agonista, L. ἀγωνιστής, Gr.] a Champion, one that strives for the Mastery.

AGONISTIC } [agonisticus, L. of
AGONISTICAL } ἀγωνιστικός, Gr.] belonging to Champions, or Feats of Chivalry, Warlike.

AGONISM [Agonisma, L. of ἄγωνα, Gr.] a Combat or Trial of Skill.

AGO'NIZANTS, certain Friars in Italy, who assisted those who were in Agonies.

AGONY [Agonie, F. Agonia, L. of ἄγωγία, Gr.] Extremity of Anguish, the Pains of Death, an Horror or trembling Passion.

AGONYCLITES, Hereticks in the seventh Century, who condemned kneeling at Prayers, Gr.

AGOU'TY, a little American Beast like a Rabbit.

AGRAMED [of Gram, Grief, Teut.] grieved, displeased. Chauc.

AGRA'RIAN Law, an old Roman Law, for sharing the Lands gotten by Conquest amongst the common Soldiers. L.

AGREAT', by the Great or Lump. Sax.

AGRE } [of agreeer, F.] to please, to
AGREIN } content, to be pleased; also in good Part, kindly. Chauc.

To AGREEDGE } to aggravate. Chauc.

To AGREGE } to aggravate. Chauc.

To AGREE' [agreeer, F.] to yield or consent; to strike up a Bargain to make up a Difference.

AGREE'ABLE [agréable, F.] that agrees or suits with; also charming, graceful, pleasant.

AGREE'ABLENESS, Suitableness, Pleasantness, &c.

AGREEMENT [agrément, F.] Agreeableness, Reconcilement, Union; Articles agreed upon, Bargain, Contract.

AGRESTA, the Juice of unripe Grapes; also the Oil from unripe Olives. L.

AGRES'TICAL [agreste, F. of agreffis, L.] rustical.

AGREVE [of aggraver, F.] to grieve, to provoke, to exasperate. Chauc.

AGRICOLA'TION [agrum colere] the Art of Husbandry, Improvement of Land. L.

AGRICUL'TURE [Agricultura, L.] the same as gricolation.

A'GRIMONY [Ἀγρίων, Gr.] an Herb,

AGRIP'PA [of *Ager Partus*, L. a difficult Birth] a Man's Name.

To AGRISE [of *Aghuran*, Sax.] to affright; to fear, to be terrified. Chauc.

AGROFE, grieved; surfeited. Chauc.

AGROTED, surfeited. Chauc.

AGROUND', incapable of moving; non-plus'd, spoken of a Ship, shipwrecked, as run-aground; stranded.

AGRYPNIA [Ἀγρυπνία, Gr.] a watching or dreaming Slumber.

A'GUE [Aigu, F. sharp, an Ague, at least in the Paroxysm, being so] a Disease.

A'GUILER [of *Aiguille*, a Needle, F.] Needle-case. Chauc.

A'GUISH, troubled with an Ague, or tending to an Ague.

AGU'RAH [אגורה, H.] an Hebrew Coin. See *Gerah*.

AGY'NIL, a Sort of Hereticks, who sprung up Anno 194, and said that God forbade Marriage and eating of Flesh. Gr.

AGYR'TÆ [Ἀγύρτης, Gr.] formerly was applied to Strollers, who pretended to supernatural Assistances; but now to all Quacks and illiterate Pretenders to Physic. Gr.

AH, a Word noting Compassion, dislike; also, Exaltation.

AHA'B [אחאב, H. i. e. the Brother's Father, of אח a Brother, and אב a Father] a wicked King of Israel.

AHAZ [אחז, H. i. e. a taking or possessing] an idolatrous King of Judah.

AHAZI'AH [אחזיה, H. i. e. the Apprehension or Sight of the Lord, of אחז he apprehended, and יה the Lord] a King of Israel.

AHE'AD, furthest on, precipitant.

AHIE'ZER [אחיעזר, H. i. e. a Brother's Help] a Prince of Dan.

AHI'MELECH [אחיהלך, H. i. e. a King's Brother, of אחי the Brother, and מלך of the King] a Priest who received David at Nob.

AHI'TOPHEL [אחיתופל, H. i. e. a Brother forsaken, of אחי the Brother, and תפל fallen, &c.] a Counsellor to King David.

AHOL'IAH [אחוליה, H. i. e. the Tabernacle or Brightness of the Lord, of אהל]

A I

a Tent, and **אֵל** the Lord] an excellent Workman.

AHOLIBA'MAH [**אֵהוּלִיבָמָה** H. i. e. my Tent, or famous Mansion: of **אֵהוּלִי** my Tent, and **בָּמָה** High] the Name of Esau's Wife.

AID [*Aide*, F.] Assistance, Help, Succour.

AID [in *Law*] a Subsidy or Tax.

AID-DE-CAMP, an Officer in the Army that always attends each of the Generals in the Camp, to receive and carry their Orders. F.

To **AID** [*aider*, F.] to assist, to help, to succour.

AID-MAJOR, or } a Military Officer,
ADJUTANT } who assists the Major-General in his duty, and, in his absence, supplies his Place.

AIDON [*Aidon*, C. Br. the Wing of an Army] a Castle in *Northumberland*, where *Camden* supposeth was a Station of the Roman Army under *Julius Caesar*.

AIE, and **AYE** [*Ep*, Teut.] an Egg, *Chauc.*

AIE, again. *Chauc.*

AIGREEN [i. e. Evergreen] the Herb *House-Leek*. *Semper vivum majus*. L.

AILE, corruptly, for *Ayel*, q. v.

To **AIL** [*Aidlian*, Sax.] to be sick or disordered.

AILESFORD [*Eagle's Ford*, Sax. i. e. the Eagles Ford] a Town in *Kent*, noted for a great Overthrow given to *Hengist* and his Saxon Army, by *Vortimer* the British King.

AIL'MENT [*Aidle*, Sax.] a light Disorder, or Indisposition of Body.

AILS, Beards of Wheat. *Effex*.

To **AIM** [*esmer*, F.] to direct to a Mark; to design, to purpose.

AIM [*Esme*, F.] the Point where one looks to shoot at a Mark; Design, Purpose.

AIR [*Aër*, L. *'Aer*, Gr.] one of the Four Elements wherein we breathe; a Tune in Musick; Carriage, Countenance, Looks. F.

AIR [among *Philosophers*] signifies the Fluid in which we breathe, that is compressible, dilatable, and covering the Earth to a great Height; and differs from *ether* in refracting the Rays of the Celestial Luminaries.

AIR-Pump, an Instrument contrived to draw the Air out of proper Vessels.

To **AIR** [*airer*, F.] to dry before the Fire; also to expose to the Air.

AIR'INESS, lying open to the Air; also Briskness, Liveliness of Temper.

AIRE } [in *Falconry*] a Nest of Hawks,

AIRY } or other Birds of Prey.

AIRY [*aërius*, L.] belonging to the Air, gently blowing, windy; brisk, full of Life; also that is of no Substance, thin, light.

AIRY [*Triplicity*, among *Astrologers*] the Signs *Gemini*, *Libra* and *Aquarius*.

AISIAMENTA, Easements or Conveniences. L. T.

AISTHESIS [*Aisthesis*, Gr.] the Sense, also the Act of Feeling.

A L

AISTHETERION } [*Aisthēterion*, Gr.]
AISTHETERIUM } the common Sensory of the Brain, the Organ or Instrument of Sense; the Faculty of Sensation.

AIT, or } [*Egtht*, Sax.] a little Island in
EYGH } a River where *Ofers* grow.

AJUS *Locutius*, a Speaking Voice, to which the *Romans* erected an Altar. *Liv.*

AJUTAGE, the Spout for a *Jet d'Eau* in the Fountain. F.

AKER [*Acene*, Sax. *Acker*, Teut.] an Acre.

AKER-STAFF [*Acker Stab*, Teut.] an Instrument to cleanse the Plough-Coulter.

AK'IN, allied to by Nature or Blood.

AL, an Arabic Particle, prefixed to Words to give them a more emphatical Signification; as *Alchymy*, *Algebra*, &c.

AL } [*Alde*, Sax. old, *Alt*, Teut. anci-
ALD } ent] which put to the Name of Places signifies Antiquity; as *Aldborough*, *Aldgate*.

A'LA [in *Botany*] the angle which Leaves, or Foot Stalks of Leaves, make with the Stalk, or with any Branches of it.

ALABASTER [*A'ad'aspor*, Gr.] a sort of soft white Marble.

ALABASTRA [in *Botany*] are those little green Leaves of a Plant which compass in the Bottom of the Flower.

ALABANDICAL, barbarous, sottish.

ALABUN'DIE, a kind of Rose. L.

ALÆ, the Wings of an Army.

A'LÆ [in *Anatomy*] the Sides of the Nose, the upper Part of the Ear; also the Arm-pits; also the Lips of the *Pudendum Muliebre*, and the Cartilages of the Nose from the Nostrils.

ALACRITY [*Alacritas*, L.] Chearfulness, Briskness, Liveliness, Courage.

AL'AHAB, the Scorpion's Heart. *Arab.*

AL A-MI RE', the lowest Note but one in the three *Septenaries* of the *Gamut*, or Scale of Musick.

A-LA-MODE [*à la mode*, F. after the Fashion] fashionable.

ALAMODE, a fine, even and glossy Silk, mostly of a black Colour, used to make Women's Hoods of.

A'LAN [a Wolf-Dog, *Sclavon.*] a proper Name of Men.

ALANDES, Wolf-Dogs. *Chauc.* Prol. 2150.

ALANERA'RIUS [of *Alanus*, L. *apud Du Fresne*; in *Spanish* *Aluno*, Engl. a *Spaniel*] a Keeper or Manager of *Spaniels* or *Setting-Dogs*, for the Sport of *Hawking*; also a *Falconer*. O. L.

ALANTOM, at a Distance. N. G.

ALARG'ID, bestowed. *Chauc.*

ALARM } [*Alarme*, F.] a Signal given

ALAR'UM } to take Arms upon the sudden Arrival of an Enemy. [In a *Figurative Sense*] all Manner of sudden Fear or Fright; also a Chime set in a Clock, to call Persons up at a fixed Time.

ALARUM Post, the Ground appointed to each Regiment by the Quartermaster-General, for

for them to march to in case of an Alarm from the Enemy.

To ALARM' [alarmer, F.] to give an Alarm, to fright, to put in a fright, &c.

ALA'S [Helas, F. Eplais, Du. Abilasso, Ital. q. d. O me lassum! L. O tired me!] an Interjection of grief.

ALAY [among Hunters] is when fresh Dogs are sent into the Cry.

ALB } the Alb or Aub, a white Sur-
AL'BA } plice under the vestment, used by the Priest at Divine Service. O. R.

ALBA Firma, or Album a yearly Rent, Payable to the chief Lord of a Hundred; so called, because paid in white Money, or Silver, and not the Coin called Black-mail. L. T.

ALBADA'RIA, the largest Bone of the Great-Toe, at the Top of the Metatarsus.

ALBANOS, Hereticks about the Year 796, who held two Principles of Things, the one Good, and the other Bad.

St ALBAN'S, a Town in the County of Hertford, noted for the Murder of St Alban, called by the English Saxons Wenlamcerce, as Camden says; whence in Latin, Verulamium; in English, Verulam.

ALBEIT, although, notwithstanding.

AL'BERT [Albrecht, Teut. or of Al and heiert, q. d. Always ready, Teut.] a proper Name of Men.

ALBIFICA'TION [among Chymists] whitening of Liquor, or Metal. L. Chauc.

ALBION [probably of Albis Rupibus] the ancient Name of Great Britain, so called from its white Rocks.

ALBRICIA'S, a word used by Spanish Merchants, signifying a Reward of good News.

ALBUGINEA Oculi [in Anatomy] a very thin Tunicle of the eye, so called from its Whiteness. L.

ALBUGINEA Testis [in Anatomy] the white Membrane immediately involving the Testicles. L.

ALBUGINEOUS [albugineus, L.] belonging to the White of the eye.

ALBU'GO, the pin and Web, a white Speck in the horny Tunicle of the Eye; also the White of the Eye or that Part where the Albuginea, or Tunica Adnata, sticks to the Sclerotis; also the White of an Egg.

ALBUM, White, Whiteness, L. Also, white Rent, Rent paid in Silver. L. T.

AL'BUM Canis, white Dogs-Turd. L. T.

AL'BUM Rhasis, an ointment, so called from Rhasis the Inventor.

ALBUMA'ZAR, a famous Arabian Philosopher, Physician and Astrologer.

AL'BUNA, the tenth Sibyl, worshipped near Tiber.

ALCADE' } an inferior Minister of Ju-

ALCAID' }stice among the Spaniards.

ALCHEST. See Alkhest.

ALCAIC Verses, Verses in Latin, &c. consisting of two Dactyls, and two Troches, so called from Alcaeus their first Inventor.

ALCALI. See Alkali.

ALCANNA, an Egyptian Plant used in dying.

ALCHAE'ST. See Alkhest.

ALCHA'MISTER, a Chymist, an Alchymist, or Studier of Alchymy. Ch.

AL'CHIMEST, a Studier of Alchymy.

AL'CHYMY [from } Al, Arab. and

χυμια of χυω, to melt, Gr.] the sublimer Part of Chymistry, which teaches the Transmutation of Metals, and the making the Philosophers Stone, according to their Cant.

ALCHOCO'DEN [the Giver of Life, Arab.] a Planet that bears Rule in the Principal Places of an Astrological Figure at a Person's Nativity.

ALCHORAD [in Astrology] a Contrariety in the Light of the Planets.

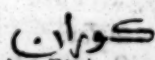
ALCO'HOL } [among Chymists] the pure
ALCA'HOL } Substance of any thing separated from the more gross, a very fine and impalpable Powder, or a very pure well rectified Spirit.

ALCOHOLIZA'TION [among Chymists] a reducing Bodies to a fine and impalpable Powder; also a freeing of Spirits from Phlegm and waterish Parts.

ALCOLIZE, to subtilize, to reduce into the Alcohol.

AL'COLA, the tartarous Sediment of Urine.

AL'CHORAN } the Alcoran, [from }
AL'CORAN } Al Subst. Deus, God,

and  Koran to read, Arab.] the

Turks Bible, or Book of their Law, written by Mahomet.

ALCORA'NES, high slender Turrets, generally built by Mahometans near their Mosques and Churches.

ALCO'VE, a particular Place in a Chamber, separated by the Partition made with Pillars, Rails, &c. within which is set a Bed of State, and sometimes Seats, frequent in Noblemens Houses in Spain. F.

ALCYONIA, Halcyon Stones, Stones bred by the Froth of the Sea, wherewith the King Fishers make their Nests.

ALD'BURGH [i. e. Old Borough] a Town in the County of York. Sax.

ALDEB'ARAN [in Astrology] the Name of a royal fixed Star of the first Magnitude, placed in the Head of the Constellation of the Bull. Arab.

ALD'ER (Ælþorn, Sax.) Elder i. e. the first; also the name of a Tree.

ALD'ERMAN Ealþerman, Sax. formerly one of the three Degrees of Nobility among the Saxons. Athelm was the first, Thane the lowest, and Alderman the same as Earl among the Danes; but now Aldermen are Associates to the Chief Civil Magistrate of a City or Town Corporate.

ALD'GATE } the East Gate of the City

AL'GATE } of London, so called from Alb, Sax. Old, and Gate.

ALDERS-

ALDERSGATE, one of the Northern Gates of the City of London; as Camden thinks, so called from Aldrick a Saxon, who first erected it; but probably, q. d. Eldersgate, because it was either first founded, or at least afterwards repaired by the Elders or Seniors of the City.

ALDER [Ellan, Sax. Eller Teut.] a tall straight Tree. *Alnus*, L.

ALDERMAN [also old, and Man] a Governor or Magistrate.

ALDINGHAM [of Elthing, a putting off, Elbian, Sax. to detain or hinder] a Village in Lancashire, so called from its craggy rough Ways, which hinder Travellers.

AL'DRED [of all and draed, i. e. Fear, q. d. all Fear] a Man's Name.

AL'DULPH [of Eald, Sax. Ancient, and ulph, Help, i. e. Old Help] an Archbishop of Lichfield, Anno. 790.

ALD'WORTH [of Ald Old, and Wopth, Sax. a Walk, i. e. Old Walk] a Town in the County of Berks.

ALE [Eale, Sax.] a Drink well known.

ALE-CONNER } likely of Kenner Teut.

ALE-TASTER } a Person that knows] an Officer appointed in every Court Leet, to look to the Assize and Goodness of Bread, Ale, Beer, &c.

ALE-HOOF [Ale behopen, Sax.] Ground-Ivy, so called, because it serves to clear Ale or Beer. *Hedera Terrestris*, L.

ALE-HOUSE [Eal hus, Sax.] a House where Malt-drink is sold.

ALE-DRAPER [a humorous Name] a Seller of Malt Liquors; an Alehouse-keeper or Victualler.

ALERT [Alerte, F.] pert, brisk, upon the Wing, elevated, vigilant.

ALE-SHOT, a Reckoning, or Part to be paid at an Ale-house.

ALE'SILVER, a Rent or Duty annually paid to the Lord Mayor of London by those who sold Ale within the City.

To **ALEID** [of Alædan, Sax.] laid or led. *Chauc.*

ALES'BURY [of Æglesburg, Sax. i. e. Eaglesburg] a Town in Buckinghamshire.

ALE-STAKE, a May pole *O.*

ALECTO, one of the Furies. *Poet.*

ALEDGE } to diminish, allay, ease, ex-

ALEGE } cuse *Chauc. Allegeur, F.*

ALEGE'AUNCE } Ease, Relief, Release,

ALEGEMENTE } Ceasing, Abatement,

ALEGEMENT } *Chauc.*

AL'EGAR [q. d. Ale-eager] sour Ale or Beer, a sort of Vinegar.

ALECTRYO'MACHY [of 'Αλεξίω, a Cock, and μάχη a Fight, Gr.] a Cock fighting.

ALECTRYO'MANCY [of 'Αλεξίω and μαντεια, a Prophecy, Gr.] a Divination by Cocks.

ALEM'BICK, of Limbeck [المبيق *Arab.* of الم Arab. and Αμικ, Gr. a Pot or Cup] a Still, a Chymical Vessel for distilling.

AL'FRETON [Ælfredtun, Sax. q. d.

Alfred's Town] a Town in Derbyshire, so some think, built by King Alfred.

ALLER *fons Jour* [i. e. to go without Day] to be finally dismissed the Court, no farther Day being appointed. *F. L. T.*

ALET, the true Falcon of Peru, that never lets her Prey escape.

ALETHEIA [Ἀλήθεια, Gr. i. e. Truth] a proper name of a Woman.

ALEU'ROMANCY [of Ἀλευρόν Meal and μαντεια, Gr. Prophecy] a kind of Divination by Cake or Paste.

ALEXANDER [of Ἀλεξω to help, and ἀνὴρ a Man, i. e. the Helper of Men, or strong Help] a proper Name of Men.

ALEXANDERS } an Herb common in

ALISSANDERS } Gardens, *Smirnum* L.

ALEXANDER's Foot, a certain Plant whose Root resembles a Foot.

ALEXICA'CON [Ἀλεξικακόν, of ἀλεξω to drive away and κακός Evil, Gr.] a Remedy against all Evils.

ALEXIPHAR'MICK } [Ἀλεξίφάρμα-

ALEXIPHAR'MICAL } κος, of ἀλεξω

to drive out, and φάρμακον Poison, Gr.] endowed with a Quality to expel Poison; also that is good against Fevers of a malignant Kind, by promoting Sweat.

ALEXIPY'RETUM } [Ἀλεξίπυρετον,

ALEXIPYRET'ICUM } of ἀλεξω and

πυρετός a Fever, Gr.] a Remedy that drives away Fevers.

ALEXITER'ICAL } [of Ἀλεξίτηριον, of

ALEXITER'ICK } ἀλεξω and δηλητή-

ριον, Poison, Gr.] that which preserves from, or drives out Poison; also that is good against Fevers of a malignant Kind, by promoting Sweat.

AL'FET [of Ælan to burn, and Fat a Vessel, Sax.] in the ancient Anglo-Saxon Law signified a Caldron or Kettle of boiling Water, in which a Person accused of a Crime thrust his Arm up to the Elbow, and held it there some time, as a Trial and Argument of his Innocency; so that if he was hurt he was held guilty, and if not, acquitted.

ALFETUM, a Caldron or Furnace. *O.*

AL'FRED [of Æl all, and Fneðe Peace, i. e. all Peace] the Name of a wise, pious, and learned King of England, who made a Law, that all Freemen possessing two Hides of Land, should bring up their Sons in Religion and Learning.

AL'FRIDARY [among Arabian Astrologers] a temporary Power the Planets have over the Life of a Person.

AL'GATE, if so be, notwithstanding, altogether. *O.*

AL'GATES, ever, even now, for all that. *O.* On any terms.

AL'GARET [among Chymists] a strong emetick and cathartick Powder, made of Butter of Antimony.

AL'GEBRA [Algebre, F. of Algebra, L. from الم Al excellent, and جبر Giaber A-

rab. the Name of its supposed inventor] a peculiar Science, which takes the Quantity sought, whether it be a Number or Line, as if it were known or granted, and then, by the Help of one or more Quantities given, proceeds by undeniable Consequences, till at length the Quantity, at first only supposed to be known, is found to be equal to some Quantity or Quantities which are certainly known, and therefore is likewise known; and it is twofold, *viz.* Numeral or Literal.

ALGEBRA *Numeral or Vulgar*, was that of the Ancients, and served only for the Resolution of Arithmetical Questions, and is when the Quantity sought is represented by some Letter or Character, but all the given Quantities are expressed by Numbers.

ALGEBRA *Literal or Specious*, or the *New Algebra*, is that Method by which, as well the known or given Quantities, as those that are unknown, are severally expressed or represented by Alphabetical Letters; and is generally used for all Mathematical Problems, both Arithmetical and Geometrical.

ALGEBRAICAL, pertaining to *Algebra*.

ALGEBRAIST [*Algebraiste*, F.] one skill'd in the Art of *Algebra*.

ALGEBRAIC *Curve* [in *Mathematics*] a Figure whose Intercepted Diameters bear always the same Proportion to their respective Ordinates.

ALGEMA [*Ἀλγῆμα*, Gr.] a Pain, a sad troublesome Sensation, impressed upon the Brain from a smart vexatious Irritation of the Nerves.

ALGENEB [in *Astronomy*] a fixed Star of the second Magnitude, in the right Side of *Perseus*. *Arabick*.

ALGID [*Algidus*, L.] cold, chill.

ALGIDITY [*Algidity*, L.] Coldness, Chilness. &c.

ALGIFICK [*algificus*, L.] making chill, or cold.

ALGORISM, is the practical Part of Operation in the several Parts of *Algebra*.

ALGORITHM, the Sum of the principal Rules of numeral Computations, *viz.* Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

ALGOUS [of *Alga*, a Sea-Weed L.] full of Weeds.

ALGUAZIL, a Serjeant or Officer in *Spain*, who arrests People, and executes the Magistrates orders. *Arab*.

ALGUM } a sort of fine Wood growing
ALMUG } on Mount Lebanon.

ALGUZ, *Orion's* left Foot, a Star. *Arab*.

ALHABAR, a Star in the Great Dog. *Arabick*.

ALHIDA'DA } [*Arabick*] the Ruler or

ALIDA'DA } Label, that moves on the Center of an Astrolabe, Quadrant, &c. and carries the Sight.

ALHOL'LANTIDE [corruptly for *Alhal-lows tide q. d.* all holy Men, or All Saints tide] All Saints Day, the first Day of *November*.

ALIAS, otherwise, L. also in *Law*, a second

or further Writ issued after a *Capias*, which had not its due Effect.

AL'BLE, nourishable, nourishing L.

AL'ICE [*Adeliza*, Lat. Barb. of *Aðle*, Teut. of *Æðel*, Sax. Noble] this Name in Teut. is *Adelheigh*, which last Syllable is the Termination of many Substantives, where the *English* use *ess* or *ness*. Thus *Adelheit* signifies Nobleness.

ALIEN [*Alienus*, L.] a Foreigner or Stranger, one born in a foreign Country.

To ALI'NE [*aliener* F. of *alienare* L.] to convey the property of a Thing to another L. T.

To ALI'NE in Fee, to sell the Fee-simple of any Land, Tenement, &c. L. T.

To ALIENE in Mortmain, to make over an Estate to a Religious House or other Body Politick, never to be separated from it. L. T.

ALI'EN Priors, those Cells of Monks formerly established in *England*, which belonged to foreign Monasteries. *Dugdale*.

To ALI'ENATE [*aliener*, F. *alienare*, L.] to transfer or make over the property of any thing to another; to sell; also to estrange or draw away one's Affections.

ALIENATION, the act of alienating, making over, selling, &c. F. of L.

ALIENABLE, that may be alienated.

ALI'ETY, otherness.

ALIFORMES Musculi [in *Anatomy*] Muscles arising from the Pterygoid Bones, as also from the Process of the *Os Cuneiforme*, and ending in the Neck of the lower Jaw. L.

ALI'GEROUS [*aliger*, from *alas gerere*] winged, bearing Wings, Feathered.

To ALIGHT', to condescend. *Chauc*. Also to come down.

ALI'KE, in the same Manner.

ALIMENT [*Alimentum*, L.] Food, Nourishment; whatever serves to nourish or supply the Decays of, and to recruit the animal and vegetable Body. F.

ALIMENTARY [*alimentarius*, L.] of or belonging to Nourishment; nourishing.

ALIMONY [*Alimonia*, L.] Food, Maintenance, Sustenance.

ALIMONY [in *Law*] that Allowance that a married Woman may sue for upon a Separation from her Husband, when she is not charged with Adultery or Elopement.

AL'PEDE [*alpes*, L.] swift-footed, nimble.

ALIQ'ANT [*Aliquantum*, L.] somewhat, a little.

ALIQ'ANT Parts [of a Number] are such Parts as are not contained in the Number so many times, but that some remainder will be left. *Arith*.

AL'QUOT [*Aliquoties*, L.] diverse times.

ALQUOT Part [of a Number] is such a Part as is contained in the Numbers precisely so many times. *Arith*.

AL'ITURE [*Alitura*, L.] Nourishment, or the Reparation of the Body by the Accession of new nutritious Juice.

ALIVE

ALIVE, in the State of Life ; active, cheerful.

AL'KAHEST [among *Chymists*] an universal *Menstruum* which is capable to resolve or reduce all manner of Bodies into a Liquor of its own Substance ; Mercury prepared.

ALKAKEN'GI, Winter cherry, the Fruit of one sort of the Plant Night shade.

AL'KALI [among *Chymists*] a fixed Salt, extracted from the Ashes or calcined Herbs or Minerals, by means of a boil'd *Lixivium* : Likewise an earthy Matter that ferments or works with *Acids*, is called *Alkali*.

ALKALIZATE Bodies [among *Chymists*] are such as have their Pores naturally formed, that they are fit to be pierced and put into Motion by the Points of the *Acid* poured upon them.

ALKALIZATE Spirit of Wine, is a pure and rich Spirit, which will burn all away ; and even fire Gun-powder.

ALKALIZATION [among *Chymists*] a turning into an *Alkali*, as when Spirit of Wine is impregnated with some *Alkali*, to heighten its dissolving Quality.

AL'KANET, the Herb *Spanish Bugloss*. *Anchusa*. L.

ALKER'MES, a Confection made of certain red or scarlet Grains, called *Kermes*.

ALL, an *Adj.* comprehending the several Parts of the Whole.

ALL-A-BONE, a made Request. O.

ALL-HALLOWS, All Saints, which is on the first of November ; and *All-souls day*, kept by the Church of Rome on 2d of said Month.

To ALLABORATE [*allaborare*, L.] to labour vehemently.

ALLANTOIDES } [in *Anatomy*] one of
ALLANTOIS } the Coats that belong to all animal Fœtuses in the Womb, except the human ; which being placed between the *Amnion*, receives the Urine that comes out of the Bladder by the Navel and *Urachus*.

AL'LAR, the Alder-Tree. See *Alder*.

To AL'LAY [*allayer*, or *allier*, F.] to alleviate, to mitigate, assuage or ease ; to lessen Pain ; to mix Metals with a baser sort.

To ALLAY' a *Pheasant*, to cut or carve it at a Table.

ALLBEE, although, albeit. *Chauc.*

ALLECTA'TION, an alluring. L.

ALLECTIVE [of *allectare*, or *allicere*, L.] that is of an alluring, charming, engaging or enticing Quality.

To ALLEDGE [*alleguer*, F. of *allegare*, L.] to produce a thing for Proof, to quote, to instance in.

ALLEGATION, alledging or proving ; quoting an Authority, Book, &c. to make good any Point or Assertion. F. of L.

ALLE'GIANCE [from *Alligare*, to bind to, L.] anciently signified the legal Subjection of every Vassal to his Lord : The natural and sworn Obedience that is due from Subjects to their Sovereign Prince.

ALLEGIA'RE [*Law Term*] to defend, excuse, or justify by course of Law.

ALLEGORICAL [*Allegorique*, F. *Ἀλληγορικος*, Gr.] pertaining to, or partaking of the Nature of an Allegory.

To ALLEGORIZE, to use Allegories, to explain a thing according to the allegorical Sense.

ALLEGORY [*Allegorie*, F. *Allegoria*, L.] of *Ἀλληγορία*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, consisting of one continued Metaphor running through the whole Discourse.

ALLE'GRO [in *Musick Books*] signifies that the Musick ought to be performed in a gay, brisk, lively, and pleasant Manner, but yet without Hurry or Precipitation. *Ital.*

When POCO precedes it, it diminishes the Strength of its Signification, and intimates that the Musick must not be performed quite so brisk and gay as the Word ALLE'GRO standing alone requires. When the Word *PIU* precedes ALLE'GRO, it adds to the Strength of its Signification, and requires that the Musick be performed more gay and brisk than the Word ALLE'GRO standing by itself requires.

ALLE'GRO, ALLE'GRO, i. e. the Word *Allegro* repeated, signifies much the same as *is Allegro*.

ALLEGRO *ma non Presto* [in *Musick Books*] signifies gay, brisk, and lively, yet not too fast or quick. *Ital.*

ALLELU'JAH } הללוהו of הללו
HALLELUJAH } praise ye, and יהוה the Lord, H. i. e. praise ye the Lord] also the Name of an Herb, otherwise called *French* or *Wood Sorrel*.

AL'LEMAND } a kind of grave solid
ALMAIN' } Musick, where the Measure is good, and the Movement slow

ALLEMAN'DA [in *Musick Books*] is the Name of a certain Air or Tune, always in common Time, and in two Parts or Strains, each part played twice over.

ALLEVIA'RE [O R.] to levy or pay an accustomed Fine or Composition. L.

To ALLEVIATE [*alleviare*, L.] to ease, to allay, to assuage.

ALLEVIA'TION, an alleviating, allaying, or easing. L.

AL'LEY [*Allée*, F.] a narrow Lane ; a Walk in a Garden. Some say that an *Alley* is different from a *Path*, in that an *Alley* should be only broad enough for two Persons to walk a-breast ; but that the Breadth of a *Path* is not determined.

ALLI'ANCE, an uniting or joining Families by Marriage, or of Commonwealths by Leagues ; Kindred by Marriage, Match, League. F.

To ALLI'DE [*allidere*, L.] to dash or hit against.

ALLICIENCY [from *allicere*, L.] Enticingsness, Alluringness.

ALLI'ED [*allié*, F.] matched, joined, or united by a League.

To ALLIE, to marry. *Chauc.*

ALLIE'S, Princes of States who have entered

A L

tered into an Alliance or League, for their mutual Preservation and Defence.

ALLIGATION, a tying or binding to. *F. of L.*

ALLIGATION [in *Arithmetick*] is a Rule by which such Questions are resolved as relate to the mixing divers Merchandizes, Metals, Simples, Drugs, &c. of unequal Prices; so as to find how much of each must be taken, according to the Question.

ALLIGATION *Medial*, is when having the several Quantities and Rates of divers Simples proposed, we discover the mean Rate of a Mixture compounded out of these Simples.

ALLIGATION *Alternate* is when having the Rates of divers Simples given, we find out such Quantities of them as are necessary to make a Mixture which may bear a certain Rate proposed.

ALLIGATOR, a *West-Indian* or larger sort of Crocodile.

AL'LINGHAM } [perhaps of Alliga, al-
AL'LINGTON } together, and *ham*, a Village, or *ton* a Town, *Sax. q. d.*] a very famous Town in *Hampshire*.

ALLIOT'ICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which by Fermentation and Cleansing, alter and purify the Blood.

ALLITERA'TION, a repeating and playing upon the same Letter. *L.*

ALLIOTH [in *Astronomy*] a Star in the Tail of the Great Bear.

ALL'SION, a dashing against or to pieces. *L.*

ALLOCA'TION, an adding or placing to or near to. *L.*

ALLOCATION [in *Law*] an Allowance made on an Account in the Exchequer.

ALLOCA'TIONE *Facienda*, a Writ for the Accountant to receive such Sums from the Treasurer, &c. as he by Virtue of his Office hath lawfully and reasonably expended.

ALLOCU'TION, a talking to; a Speech of a General to his Soldiers, animating them to fight, or to avoid Sedition. *L.*

ALLO'DIAL } of *A* and *Leob*, *Sax.* that
ALLO'DIAN } is free, or for which no Rents or Services are due.

ALLOGIT, lodged. *Cbauc.*

ALLONGE' [in *Fencing*] a Thrust or Pass at the Enemy.

To ALLOO', to set on, to incite.

ALLO'PHYLUS [*Ἀλλόφυλος*, of *ἄλλος* another, and *φυλή* a Tribe, *Gr.*] one of another Tribe, Nation, or Kindred; a Stranger or Alien.

To ALLOT' [from *ad*, *L.* and *plot*, *Sax.*] to appoint or assign, to set out, to deliver or share by Lot.

ALLOT'TING of Goods, is when the Cargo of a Ship is divided into several Parcels to be bought by divers Persons, whose Names being written on as many Pieces of paper, are applied by any indifferent Person to the respective Parcels or Lots.

A L

ALLOT'MENT, an Allotting, Appointment, Assignment.

To ALLOW' [*allowere*, *F.*] to give or grant, to approve of, to permit.

ALLOW'ABLE, that may be allowed or approved of.

ALLOW'ANCE, Portion, Maintenance, Salary; an allowing or permitting.

ALLOY } [*Aloy*, *F.*] a certain Quantity
ALL'AY } of a baser Metal mixed with

a finer, to make a due Temper. *Silver-Smiths* have several different sorts of Alloys, according to their different Works; but

ALLOY [in our *Mint*] is eighteen Penny-Weights of Copper to eleven Ounces two Penny-Weights of pure Silver, which makes twelve Ounces, or one Pound Troy of current Coin.

ALLUBES'CENCY, a Willingness. *L.*

To ALLUD'E [*alludere*, *L.*] to play upon, to speak in reference to some other Thing or Matter.

AL'LUM [*Alumen*, *L.* *Alun*, *L. S.*] a Mineral.

ALLU'MINOUS } [*Alumen*, *L.*] having,
ALLU'MY } or of, the Quality of Alum.

To ALLU'MINATE [of *Allumer*, *F.*] to enlighten, to give Grace, Light, and Ornament to the Letters painted.

ALLU'MINOR, one whose Trade is to paint and gild upon Paper, Parchment, &c.

To ALLURE [of *ad*, *L.* and *Lure*] to decoy or entice, to draw to the Lure or Bait.

ALLU'RINGNESS, Enticingsness, Temptingsness, a drawing or decoying Nature or Quality, apt to work upon a Person, in order to bring him over to some Compliance or other.

ALLU'SION, a likening or applying one thing to another. *F. of L.*

ALLU'VION, a flowing near unto, a Swelling of Waters, a Deluge.

ALLUVION [*Civil Law*] an Accession along the Shore made by Inundations.

ALLU'VIUMS, little islets thrown up by the Violence of the Stream. *L.*

IN ALL WISE, by all Means. *Cbauc.*

ALMACAN'TARS } [in *Astronomy*]

ALMACAN'TERS } on the Globe,

ALMACAN'TERAS } are Parallels of Altitude, whose common Zenith is the Pole or Vertical Point.

ALMACAN'TER Staff, an Instrument to take Observation of the Sun to find its Amplitude, and the Variation of the Compass.

ALMAGEST', the Title of an excellent Treatise of the Sphere, written by *Ptolemy*.

ALMA'IN [*Alleman*, *F. q. d.* all Man; but *Cluverius* derives it of *Allemanni*, because they were a Mixture of Men of all Nations and Countries] a German.

AL'MAIN [in *Musick*] a certain Kind of Air that moves in common Time.

ALMAIN Rivets, a certain light Kind of Armour,

Armour, with Plates of Iron, for the Defence of the Arms, used by *Germans*.

AL'MAN, or } a Furnace used by
AL'MOND-Furnace } Refiners, and called
a Sweep, for separating all sorts of Metals from Cinders, &c.

AL'MANACR, a Distribution or Numbering, *Arab* whence our yearly Accounts, in which the Days of the Week, the Months, the Festivals, the Changes of the Moon, &c. are set down, are called *Almanacks*; though some will have it from the *High Dutch*, *Almaen-achte*, i. e. an Observation of all the Moons.

ALMANDINE, a coarse sort of Ruby.

ALMARIA [in *Old Records*] the Archives of a Church; a Library.

ALMESSE, ALMOSE } [Almsen,
ALMOUS } Teut.] Alms.

Chauc.

ALMICANTHARS [in *Astronomy*] the *Arabian* Name of the Circles, which are imagined to pass through every Degree of the Meridian parallel to the Horizon, or to the Zenith. See *Almacantars*.

ALMIGHTY [of Al and *Mihre*, Sax. *Almaehchtig*, Teut.] All powerful.

ALMESFE'OH } Alms-Money, Peter-
ALMSFE'OH } Pence; a Tribute formerly annually paid in *England* to the Pope on the eighth of *August*.

ALMO'IN. See *Frank Almoir*.

ALMONARIUM } a Cupboard or Safe
ALMORIE'TUM } to set up broken
ALMERIOLA } Viduals, to be distributed as Alms to the Poor. O. R.

ALMOND [*Almande*, F.] a Fruit.

ALMONBURY, or *Albanbury*, i. e. the City or Grove of *St Alban*. a City in *Yorkshire*, where *Paulinus*, their Apostle (so called because he converted many of them from Heathenism) built a Cathedral, and dedicated it to *St Alban*, the first *English* Martyr.

ALMONDS of the Throat, a glandulous Substance, like two Kernels, on each Side of the Uvula, at the Root of the Tongue. The *Tonsils*, improperly called by some the Almonds of the Ears.

AL'MONARY. See *Almonry*.

AL'MONER } [*Almonier*, F.] a Church-
ALM'NER } Officer, belonging to a King or Prince, &c. whose Business it is to see to the Distribution of the Alms.

AL'MONRY } the Office or Lodgings of
AUM'RY } the *Almoner*; also the Place where the Alms are given.

ALMOST' [al meest, L. S. Alle all, *Maxt*, Sax.] for the greatest Part.

ALMS [*Ælmes*, Sax. a Contraction of the Teut. *Almaien*, or Corruption of *ἐλεημοσύνη*, Gr.] whatsoever is freely given to the Poor for God's Sake.

ALMS-HOUSE, a House endowed with a Revenue, for the Maintenance of a certain Number of poor, aged, or disabled People.

ALMU'GIA, [in *Astrology*] the Planets facing one another in the Zodiack. *Arab*.

AL'MUTEN [in *Astronomy*] the Lord of a Figure, or strongest Planet in a Nativity.

ALMU'TIUM, a Garment proper to Canons of Cathedrals or Collegiate Churches, which they throw over their Heads and Shoulders behind, not unlike a Monk's Coult, which also is called *Almutium*. O. R.

AL'NAGE, measuring with an Ell, Ell-Measure.

AL'NAGER } [*Aneur*, F.] an Officer
AL'NEGAR } whose Business it was to
AUL'NEGER } look to the Assize of Woollen Cloth; but now is only Collector of the Subsidy granted to the King.

ALNCESTER [of the River *Aln*, which runs by it] a Town in *Cumberland*, famous for a Synod of *English Saxons*.

AL'NUS, a Place where *Alders* grow.

ALODARII, Lords of free Manors, Lords Paramount. L. T.

ALO'DIUM, a free Manor. O. L. T.

AL'OES [*Aloe*, L. of *Ἀλὼν*, Gr. of *دراك*, H.] the Juice of a Tree that bears the same Name. Fr.]

AL'OES *Caballina*, the grosser Sort of Aloes, so called, because mostly used by Farriers for Horses.

ALOET'ICK, of or belonging to Aloes.

ALOET'ICKS, Medicines chiefly consisting of Aloes.

ALOFT' [of *Alle*, all, and *Open* above, Sax.] on high. S. T.

A'LOGY *ἁλογία*, Gr.] Unreasonableness, Gluttony.

A'LOGOTROPHY [of *Ἀλογος*, unreasonable, and *τροφή* Nutrition, Gr.] a disproportionate Nutrition, when one Part of the Body is nourished more or less than another, as in the Rickets, &c.

ALONDE, upon Land. *Chauc.*

AL'ONE of *Alle* all, and *Æn*, Sax. *Allein*, Teut.] one by himself, &c.

ALONELY, only. *Chauc.*

ALOOF' [q. d. all off] at a Distance.

ALONG' [*Au long*, F. q. d. *ad longum*, L.] forward; also stretched out at full Length; as, *to lie along*.

ALOPECY [*Alopecie*, F. of *Alopecia*, L. of *Ἀλωπεκία*, of *ἄλωπηξ*, a Fox, Gr.] a Disease called the Fox-Evil or Scurf, when the Hair falls off from the Head by the Roots.

To ALOSE, to praise. *Chauc.*

ALOVE'RIUM, a Purse. O. L. T.

ALP, a Bulfinch, a Bird. C.

AL'PHA, [*Ἀλφα*, Gr.] the first Letter of the Greek Alphabet.

AL'PHABET [*Ἀλφα Βήτα*, Gr.] the whole Order of the Letters in any Language, so called from *Alpha* and *Beta*, the two first Letters in the Greek Tongue.

ALPHABET'ICAL } [*Alphabetique*, F. of
ALPHA'BETICK } *Alphabeticus*, L.] belonging to, or agreeable to the Order of the Alphabet.

AL'PHEG of *Alle* all, and *Fegan*, Sax. to conjoin, q. d. a Man fit for all Things; one that

that can do any thing; Jack of all Trades] a Christian Name of a Man.

AL'PHE'TE, the Star *Lucida Corona*.

ALPHIT'OMANCY, Divination by Barley-meal. *Gr.*

ALPHON'SINE Tables, Astronomical Tables made by *Alphonsus* King of *Arragon*.

ALPHON'SUS [from the *Gothic* Word *Helphung*, i. e. our Help] a Christian Name of Men common among the *Portuguese*, &c.

AL'PHUS, a Disease, when the Skin is rough, and looks as if it had drops of White upon it much like *Morphew*.

AL'PINE [*Alpinus*, L.] of or belonging to the *Alps*, Mountains in *Italy*.

ALQUIE'R, a Corn Measure at *Lisbon*, one Peck three Quarts and one Pint. *Arab.*

ALRAMECA } the Name of the Star
ALRUMEC'H } *Arcturus*. *Arab.*

AL'RESFORD [*q. d.* the Ford of the River *Alre*] a Place in *Hampshire*, famous for a pitched Battle fought there.

AL'RIC } [*Alaricus*, L.] a King of
AL'ARIC } *Kent*.

ALS, alas. *Spenc.* and *Chauc.*

ALSE [*als*, *Teut.*] as. *Chauc.*

AL'SWOLD, [of *Alle*, all, and *pealdan*, *Sax.* to govern, *q. d.* to govern all; or of *Alle*, all, and *Wealb*, his Territories consisting most of Woods and Forests] a King of the *Northumbrians*.

AL'TAHEST *Paracelsi* [*Chymist*.] a mixed Body reduced to its first Principles.

AL'TAR [*alta ara*; *Fest.* or from *אלה* God and *ארת* described; *q. d.* a Place by God's Appointment] a Place whereon God was worshipped by Sacrifice; Therefore some Christians call their Communion Table the *Altar*, because they offer up thereon a Sacrifice of Thanksgiving, in Memory of the Death and Passion of *Jesus Christ*.

AL'TARAGE [*Law Term*] the Free Offerings made at the Altar by the People; also the Profits that arise to the Priest by serving at the Altar. *L. T.*

AL'TA *Tenura*, the high Tenure in Chief, or by Military Service. *O. L. T.*

To AL'TER [*alterer*, *F.* *alterare*, L.] to change, to turn, to vary.

AL'TERABLE, that may be altered. *F.*

AL'TERATE, altered. *Chauc.*

ALTERATION, Change. *F.* of *L.*

ALTERATION [in a *Physical Sense*] is the Acquisition or Loss of such Qualities in any Bodies as are not essential to the Form of the Body.

ALTERATIVES [among *Physicians*] are such Medicines as have no immediate sensible Operation, but gain upon the Constitution by changing the Humours from a State of Dis-temperature to a State of Health.

To AL'TERCATE [*altercare*, L.] to chide, brawl, contend, &c.

ALTERCA'TION, a contentious Dispute, Brawling, Wrangling. *L.*

ALTERING Medicines [in Pharmacy] See *Alteratives*.

ALTERN' [*alternus*, L.] by Turns or Changes.

ALTERN' Base [in *Oblique Triangles*] the true Base, is either the Sum of the Sides, and then the Difference of the Sides is the *Altern Base*; or else the true Base is the Difference of the Sides, and then the Sum of the Sides is called the *Altern Base*. *Trigon.*

ALTERN'ATE } [*alternatus*, L.] that
ALTERN'ATIVE } which is done by Turn or Course, one after another. *F.*

ALTERN'ATE Angles [in *Geometry*] are two equal Angles, which a Line, cutting two Parallels, make those Parallels the one on the Side of the cutting Line, and the other on the other.

ALTERN'ATE Proportion [in *Geometry*] is when in any Set of Proportionals the Antecedents are compared together, and the Consequents together.

ALTERNATION } a changing by Turns,
ALTER'NITY } L.

ALTERNATIVE'MENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play or sing two Airs by Turns, one after another, several Times over.

ALTHÆ'A [*Ἀλθαία*, *Gr.*] Marsh-mallows, or wild Mallows.

ALT'EN, *Muscovy* Money, worth 3 d.

ALTIL'OQUENT [*altiloquus*, L.] speaking high.

ALTIL'OQUY [*altiloquium*,] loud Talk.

ALT'IMETRY, the Art of taking and Measuring Heights.

ALT'ISONANT, [*altisonans*, L.] high sounding.

ALT'ITONANT [*altitonans*, L.] Thundering from on high.

ALT'TITUDE [*altitudo*, L.] Height.

ALT'TITUDE of a Figure [in *Geometry*] the perpendicular Distance between the Vertex or Top of that Figure and its Base.

ALTITUDE of the Sun or Star, the Height of the Sun or Star above the Horizon, or the Arch of an Azimuth, intercepted between the Sun or Star and the Horizon.

The Sun's Meridian ALTITUDE, is an Arch of the Meridian, contained between the Sun and the Horizon, at the Time when the Sun is in its Meridian.

ALTITUDE of Motion, is a Term used by *Dr Willis* for the Measure of any Motion, counted according to the Line of Direction.

ALTIVOLANT [*altivolans*, L.] flying high.

AL'TO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies the
AL'TUS } Upper or Counter Tenor, and is commonly met with in Musick of several Parts. *Ital.*

AL'TO Viola [in *Musick Books*] signifies a small Tenor Viol. *Ital.*

AL'TO Violino [in *Musick Books*] signifies a small Tenor Violin. *Ital.*

AL'TO

A M

ALTO Concertante [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Tenor of the little Chorus, or the Tenor that sings and plays throughout. *Ital.*

ALTO Ripieno [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Tenor, or the great Chorus that sings and plays now and then, in some particular Place. *Ital.*

ALTO and Basso or } the absolute Sub-
IN ALTO and Basso } mission of the Dif-
ferences, high and low, small or great, to a
Judge or Arbitrator. *L. T.*

ALTOGETHER, completely, without excep-
tion.

ALUDEL [among *Botanists*] are Pots or
Glasses without Bottoms, set on the Top one
of another, for the subliming any Matter in
a Chymical Furnace.

ALVEARIUM [in *Anatomy*] the inward
Cavity of the Ear, where the Ear-wax is
bred. *L.*

An **AL'VEARY** [*Alvearium, L.*] a Bee-
hive, or Place where Bees are kept.

ALVEOLI [in *Anatomy*] those Cavities
in the Jaws, where Teeth are placed. *L.*

ALVE'TUM, the same as *Alnetum*, an
Alder-Grove. *O. R.*

ALVIDU'CA [of *Alvus* the Paunch, and
duco to lead, *L.*] loosening Medicines.

ALUMEN Saccharinum [in *Physick*] a
Mixture of Roch Allum, Rose-Water, and
the White of an Egg.

ALUMINOUS [*Alumineux, of Aluminosus,*
L.] of or belonging to Allum.

ALUTA'TION, Tanning of Leather. *L.*

ALVUS [among *Physicians*] in a larger
Sense, signifies the *Abdomen*; in a stricter
Sense, the Condition of the Bowels. *L.*

AL'WAYS [*Ellopega, Sax. Alfe wege,*
Teut.] ever.

ALWERTON [*q. d. Allpearton*] *i. e.* a
Town furnished with many Banks to keep
off the Waters.

AL'WIN [of *Alle, all, and Win, Sax.* a
Victor, *q. d.* one who won all at disputing]
an eminent *English Saxon*, Tutor to *Charles*
the Great.

AM [*Com, Sax.*] as, *I am.*

AMAA'SA, such Pieces of Glass as are u-
sed in enameling.

AMABILITY [*amabilis, L.*] Loveliness.

AMABYR } the old Custom or Price

AMYABYR } which was to be paid to
the Lord of the Manor for the Virginity of
a new married Woman. *O. L. T.*

AMAI'D } amazed, surprized. *Chauc.*

AMAYS'D }

AMAIN [from *A aud Mæzen, Sax.* Might
or *A main, F.*] a Sea-Term, when a Ship of
War bids Defiance to another, and commands
to yield; *Strike a-main, i. e.* lower your Top-
sails.

AMAIN'ABLE, tractable.

AMAI'STRIE } [*Maisteren, Teut.* to

AMAI'STRIEN } master, to get the bet-
ter of. *Chauc.*

AMALEK עמלק. *H. i. e.* is a licking
or sucking People, of עמ a People and

A M

הלקicked as a Dog with his Tongue,
the Son of *Eliphaz.*

To **AMAL'GAMATE** [among *Chymists*]
to mix Silver with Gold or some other Me-
tal, so as to reduce it into a kind of Paste, or
very fine Powder.

AMALGAMA'TION, the Corrosion of
Metals by Mercury. *Paracels.*

An **AMAL'GAM**, any Metal amalgamated
or reduced to a Powder or Paste. *F.*

To **AMAND** [*amandare, L.*] to send away,
to remove.

AMAN'SES, Gems, precious Stones. *C. T.*

AMANUENSIS, a Clerk or Secretary; a
Writer of what is dictated by another. *L.*

AMARAN'THUS } 'Αμαρανθος of a
AMARAN'TUS } privative, and μα-

paiva to fade or wither, *Gr.*] Everlasting, a
Flower that lasts long, without any sensible
Decay. *L.*

AMAR'ITUDE, Bitterness. *L.*

AM'AROUS } [*amarus, L. amarulen-*

AMAR'ULENT } *tus, L.*] bitter, froward.

AM'ASA [אשא, *H. i. e.* sparing the
People,] the Son of *Abigail.*

AMAZI'AH [אמזיה, of זמץ
Strength, and ה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the
Strength of the Lord] a King of *Judah.*

To **AMASS'** [*amasser, F.*] to heap up,
hoard, or treasure up.

To **AM'ATE**, to daunt, discourage,
affright, &c. *Chauc.*

AMATORII Musculi [among *Anatomists,*]
Muscles of the Eyes, which give them a Cast
sideways, and assist that particular Look cal-
led Ogling. *L.*

A'MATORY [*amatorius, L.*] belonging to
love, Matters.

AMAURO'SIS [Ἀμαυρωσις *Gr.*] a Dim-
ness or Loss of Sight, without any external
Fault to be found in the Eye.

AMA'YL, enamel. *O.*

To **AMAZE** [of *A and Mæze, Sax.* a
Gulf] to astonish, daunt, surprize.

AMAZONS [α' and μαζος] certain warlike
Women, said to inhabit near the River *Ther-*
modoon in *Asia*, who cut or burnt off their right
Paps, and killed all their male Children. *Justin.*

AMBA'GES, idle Circumlocutions, or a
connecting of Words far from the Purpose.

AMBARVA'LIA, a Festival Time when
the *Romans*, in a solemn Procession, prayed
for their Fields and Corn. *Liv.*

AMBAS'SADOR } [*Ambassadeur, F.*] one
EMBAS'SADOR } sent by one Sovereign

Prince or State to another, to treat about
some Business of Importance.

AMBAS'SADRESS [*Ambassadrice, F.*] an
Ambassador's Wife.

AM'BE [Ἀμβη, *Gr.*] the Ridge or Edge
of a Hill.

AMBE [in *Surgery*] a superficial Jutting
out of the Bones.

AM'BER [*Ambre, F. Ambar, L.* of Ἀμ-
βρα, *Gr.*] a yellow transparent Substance of a
gummy Quality and attractive Nature, draw-
ing

ing to It Straws, &c. or it is a bituminous Substance of a resinous Taste, and a Smell like Turpentine.

AMBER-Grease [*Ambregis*, F.] a sweet-scented clammy Juice or Perfume.

AMBIDEXTER, one who uses both his Hands alike. L.

AMBIDEXTER [in Law] a Juror who takes Money of both Parties for giving his Verdict.

AMBIDEXTER [Metaphorically] one who plays a Jack on both Sides, pretending to be for, or in the Interest of, two opposite Persons.

AMBIDEXTROUS, of or belonging to such foul Practices, Juggling.

AMBIENT [*ambiens*, L.] encompassing or encircling round about, and is particularly applied to the Air that surrounds all other Bodies in this lower World.

AMBIFARIOUS [*ambifarius*, L.] having a double Meaning.

AMBIGENAL Hyperbola [in Geometry] hath one of its infinite Legs inscribed in it, and the other circumscribed about it.

AMBIGUITY [*Ambiguité*, F. of *Ambiguitas*, L.] double Meaning; Obscurity in Words.

AMBIGUOUS, doubtful, uncertain. L.

AMBILOGY [*ambo*, L. and *λογος*, Gr.] Talk of uncertain Signification.

AMBIL'OQUENT [*ambiloquus*, L.] double tongued.

AM'BIT [*Ambitus*, L.] is the Bounds, Perimeter or Circumference of a geometrical Figure. Geometry.

AMBITION [of *ambi* about, and *eo* to go] a Thirst after, or an immoderate Desire of Honour and Promotion, Power and Command. F. of L.

AMBITIOUS [*ambitieux*, F. of *ambitiosus*, L.] full of Ambition, greedy of Honour, &c.

AM'BITUDE, encompassing round. L.

To AM'BLE [*ambler*, F.] to pace, or walk softly.

AMBLESID'E, the Ruins of an ancient City in the County of *Westmoreland*, called by the Romans, *Amblogana*.

AM'BLING, the most easy Pace of a Horse in going, changing the Sides at each Step or Remove, both the Legs on one Side being lifted up together.

AMBLOT'ICKS [*Amblotica*, L. *Ἀμβλωτικά*, Gr.] Medicines that cause Abortion.

AM'BLYGON [of *Ἀμβλύς*, blunt, and *γωνία*, Gr. a Corner] a Figure that has an obtuse Angle.

AM'BLYGO'NIAL [*Ἀμβλυγωνος*, Gr.] obtuse angular.

AM'BRESBURY [of *Ambrose*, King of the Britains, who was slain there, and our English Bury] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

AMBROSE [*Ἀμβρόσιος*, Gr. Immortal] a proper Name of Men.

AMBRO'SIA [*Ἀμβροσία*, Gr.] the delicious Food and Jellies, which, as the Poets

feign, the Heathen Gods eat; also a Medicine prepared to be as pleasing to the Palate as possible; likewise an Herb called the Oak of *Jerusalem*. L.

AMBRO'SIAL } [*Ambrosiacus*, L.] be-
AMBRO'SIAN } longing to *Ambrosia*,
Metaph. Delicious.

AM'BRY } [*Aumoire*, F.] a Cupboard

AM'MERY } for the keeping of cold and

AU'MRY } broken Victuals. C.

AMBS-A'CE, two Aces at Dice. F.

AMBULA'TION, a walking. L.

AMBULATION [in *Physick*] the spreading of a Gangrene. L.

AM'BULATORY [*ambulatoire*, F. of *ambulatorius*, L.] walking up and down.

AM'BURY } a Disease in Horses, breaking

AN'BURY } out in spongy Swellings.

AMBUSCA'DE } [*Embuscade*, F.] a

AM'BUSH } Body of Men who

AM'BUSHMENT } lie hid in a Wood, &c. to rush out upon, or enclose an Enemy unawares, or the Place where the Soldiers hide themselves; a lying in wait privily to surprise, catch, or entrap one.

AMBUST'ION, a Solution of the *Continuum*, caused by some external Burning; a Burn or Scald. L.

AMEL'CORN [not unlikely of *Amylum*, Starch, L. q. d. *Amyle* Corn] French Rice, a kind of Grain of which Starch is made.

AMEL, among, betwixt. C.

AMEN [*Ἰδοὺ*, H.] verily, so be it.

AME'NABLE [of *amener*, F.] easy to be led or ruled: In law it is applied to a Woman being governed by her Husband.

To AMEND' [*amender*, F. of *amendare*, L.] to reform, to correct, to repair, to make or grow better.

AMEND'MENT [*Amendement*, F.] Reformation, Correction.

AMENDMENT [in Law] the Correction of an Error committed and espied before Judgment.

AMENDS', Satisfaction or Recompence.

AME'NITY [*aménitas*, L.] Pleasantness.

To AMER'CE [*amercier*, F.] to lay a Fine or Forfeiture upon one.

AMERC'EMENT } [of *Merci*, F.] a pe-

AMER'CIAMENT } cuniary Punishment

imposed upon the Offenders at the Mercy of the Court; it differs from a Fine, which is a Punishment certain and determined by some Statute. L. T.

AMERCIAMENT Royal, is when a Sheriff, Coroner, &c. is amerced by the Justices, for the Abuse of his Office.

AMER'ICA, a fourth Part of the World, which was last discovered, and so called from *Americus Vesputius*.

AMEROUS [*amoureux*, F.] amorous. *Chauc.*

AM'ERSHAM [*Azmunderham*, from *Ac* an Oak, *Mund*, a Fence or Mound, and *Dam, Sax*] a Village, q. d. a Village fenced from

A M

from the Violence of the Winds with a Row of Oaks; or from *Agmundus*, the Builder of it] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*.

A'MERY } [Opnice, Sax. always rich]

A'MERICK } a proper Name of Men.

A'MESS } [*Amidum*, L.] an Ornament

AMICE } which Popish Priests wear on

AMICT } their Shoulders, tied about their Necks, under the Alb, being the first Part of their Dress, when they robe to say Mass.

AMETHOD'ICAL [of *A* negative, and *Methodus*, L.] that which is done without Method, or without any methodical or rational Prescription, as Quacks do.

AM'ETHYST [*Amethyste*, F. of *Amethystus*, L.] of *Ἀμethystος*, of *ἀ* privative, and *μεθύω* to inebriate; because, as some say, it is an Antidote against Drunkenness, Gr.] a precious Stone of a purple Colour, and faint Lustre.

AM'ETHYST [in *Heraldry*] is a purple Colour in Noblemens Coats of Arms.

AMEVED, moved. *Chauc.*

AMFRAC'TUOUS [*amfractus*, L.] full of Windings and Turnings.

AMFRAC'TUOSITY [*amfractusitas*, L.] a bending, winding, or turning.

A'MIABLE, [*aimable*, F.] lovely, worthy to be loved.

A'MIABLE Numbers, such as are mutually equal to the whole Sum of one another's aliquot Parts, as these two Numbers 284 and 220.

A'MIABLENESS [*Amabilitas*, L.] Loveliness, Friendliness

AMIAN'TUS [*Ἀμάντος*, Gr.] a kind of Stone like Allum, tozy like Wool, which being cast into the Fire, will not burn or consume, called Earth-flax, or Salamander's Hair.

AM'ICABLE [*amicabilis*, L.] friendly, kind, courteous, loving.

AMICABILITY [*Amicabilitas*, L.] Friendliness, Lovingness.

AM'ICIA, a Cap made of Goats or Lambs Skin. *O. R.*

AMID or AMIDST, in the Middle; among.

AMIENT, a Roman Gold Coin, in Value 17 s. 1 d. 1 qr.

AMINADAB [עמינדב, H. a free or willing People] the Father of *Naasson*.

To AMINISH, to diminish. *Chauc.*

AMISS, faultily; criminally.

AMISS'ION, Loss. *L.*

To AMIT' [*amittere*, L.] to lose.

AMIT'TERE *Legem Terræ* [in *Law*] to lose the Law of the Land, i. e. to lose the Liberty of Swearing in any Court; to become infamous. *L.*

AM'ITY [*Amitié*, F. *Amicitia*, L.] Affection, Friendship, Love.

AM'MA [with *Surgeons*] a Girdle or Truss, used in Ruptures to hinder the Intestines from bearing down too much.

AMMAILA'RE, to enamel. *O. R.*

A M

AMMISHAD'DAI [עמישרי, H. i. e. the People of the Almighty] a Prince of the Tribe of *Dan*.

AM'MON [עמון, H. i. e. the Son of my People] the Son of *Lot*.

AMMONI'ACUM Gummi, Gum Ammoniac, a Gum brought from the *East-Indies*, supposed to ooze from a certain umbelliferous Plant.

AMMS-ACE [*Ambesas*, F.] when the two Aces are thrown on the Dice.

AMMUNITION [*Munition*, F.] all Sorts of warlike Stores and Provision.

AMMUNITION Bread, Bread provided for, and given to the Soldiers.

AM'NESTY [*Amnestie*, F. *Amnestia*, L. of *Ἀμνεία*, Gr.] the Act of Oblivion, a general Pardon granted by a Prince to Subjects for all former Offences; also is applied to Treaties between two or more Princes or Foreign Powers, importing, that all former Hostilities are at an End, passed by, and to be buried in Oblivion.

AMNI'GENOUS [*amnigenus*, L.] bred in or near a River.

AM'NION } [*Ἀμνιον*, Gr.] the innermost
AMNIOS } Membrane with which the Fœtus of the Womb is immediately covered.

AMNON [אמנון, H. i. e. True; also an Artificer or Schoolmaster] the first born Son of King *David*.

AMOEBE'AN Verses, Verses which answer one another by Course. *L.*

AMO'MUM, certain Grains of a purple Colour, spicy Smell, and biting Taste; the Fruit of a Tree in the *East-Indies*; some take it for a Shrub in *America*; the Herb *Jerusalem*, or our Lady's Rose.

AMONESTED, admonished. *Chauc. F.*

AMORETTES [*Amourettes*, F.] Love-Stories. *Chauc.*

AMORO'SO, an amorous Man, a Lover, a Gallant. *Span.*

AMOROS'ITY, Lovingness.

A'MOROUS [*amoureux*, F. *amorusus*, L.] belonging to Love or apt to fall in Love.

A MORROW, To-morrow. *Chauc.*

AMORT [*à la mort*, F.] extinguished, dead; whence one that is in an Ecstasy or melancholy Fit, is said to be *a-la-mort*, i. e. quite dead-hearted, spiritless.

AMOR'T, dull, heavy, sad, melancholy, dismal.

AMORTIZA'TION } the Act of Amor-
AMORTISEMENT } tifying. See *Mort-main*. *L.*

To AMORTIZE, to kill. *Chauc.*

AMOS [עמי, H. i. e. Burden, or Burdening] the Name of a Prophet.

AMO'TION, removing away. *L.*

To AMOV'E [*amovere*, L.] to remove, to take away from.

To AMOUNT' [*monter*, F.] to rise up in Value, &c.

AMOUNT, the Sum Total, the full Charge, or Value of a Thing.

F AMOUR'IST

A M

AMOUR'IST [*un Amoureux*, F.] an amorous Person, one apt to be in Love.

AMOURS' [*Amores*, L.] Love-Intrigues or Concerns. F.

AMOUS'ES [in *Chymistry*] counterfeit Gems or precious Stones.

AMOZ [אִמּוֹז, H. i. e. Stout or Strong] the Father of the Prophet *Isaiab*.

AM'PER [of *Ampne*, Sax.] a Swelling;

AM'POR [also a Flaw in Cloth.

AMPHEME'RINUS [of *Ἀμφὶ* about and *ἡμέρα* a Day, Gr.] a quotidian Distemper, a Fever or Ague that comes every Day.

AMPHIBIOUS [*amphibie*, F. *amphibius*, L. of *Ἀμφίβιος*, of *Ἀμφὶ* and *βίος*, Life, Gr.] that lives both upon Land and in the Water, as *Frogs*, *Otters*, &c.

AMPHIBLESTROIDES [*Ἀμφιβλεστοίδες*, of *Ἀμφιβλέστρον* a Net, Gr.] a soft, white slimy Coat of the Eye, that resembles a Net.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL [*Amphibologique*, F. of *Amphibologicus*, L.] belonging to Amphibology.

AMPHIBOL'OGY [*Amphibologie*, F. *Amphibologia*, L. of *Ἀμφιβολογία*, of *ἀμφὶ* about, and *βάλλω* to cast or throw, Gr.] in Grammar, an obscure Speech that has a double Meaning; or an ambiguous Way of writing or speaking, so that the Meaning may be taken in two different and contrary Senses. Some have remarked, that the *English* Tongue is not so liable to this Abuse as the *French*, nor the *French* so much as the *Latin*.

AMPHIBRA'CHYS [of *Ἀμφὶ* and *βραχὺς*, short, Gr.] a Foot of *Latin* and *Greek* Verse, having one long Syllable in the Middle, and a short one on each Side.

AMPHIBRAN'CHIA [*Ἀμφιβρανχία*, Gr.] certain Places about the Glandules or Kernels in the Jaws, that serve to moisten the Throat, Stomach, &c.

AMPHIDÆUM [*Ἀμφιδάιον*, Gr.] the Summit or Top of the Mouth of the Womb, *Anat.*

AMPHIMA'CER [of *Ἀμφὶ* and *μακρος*, Gr.] a Foot of *Latin* Verse, that has a short Syllable in the Middle, and a long one on each Side. *Gram.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA [of *Ἀμφισβαινα*, of *ἀμφὶ*, and *βαίνω*, to go, Gr.] a Serpent which seemeth to have two Heads, and goes both ways. L.

AMPHIS'CH [Ἀμφισχίος, of *ἀμφὶ* on both Sides, and *σχίος* Shadows, Gr.] Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone, whose Shadows, at different Times of the Year, fall both ways. *Geogr.*

AMPHIS'MELA, an Anatomical Instrument, used in the Dissection of Bodies.

AMPHITHE'ATRE [*Amphitheatrum*, L. of *Ἀμφιθέατρον*, of *ἀμφὶ* about, and *θεάομαι* to behold, Gr.] a Place built by the *Romans*, of a round or oval Figure, containing a great Number of Seats, one above

A M

another, where the People saw divers Shews and Sports.

AMPHORA [*Ἀμφορεύς*, Gr.] an ancient Measure of liquid Things, containing 8 Gallons of Oil, 72 Pounds of Wine, 80 Pounds of Honey, or 180 Pounds.

AMPHYC'TIONS, a Name of the Members of the Great Council of *Greece*.

AM'PLE [*amplus*, L.] large, wide, spacious, abundant. F.

AMPLIA'TION, an Enlargement. F. L.

AMPLI'ATION [in *Law*] a deferring a Judgment till the Cause be better certified.

AMPLIFICA'TION, an enlarging or dilating upon an Argument, to work upon the Hearers, and gain their Belief to what is said F. of L.

To AMPLIFY [*amplifier*, F. of *amplificare*, L.] to enlarge or dilate; also to expound or illustrate.

AM'PLITUDE, Largeness of Extent, Greatness. L.

AMPLITUDE of the Sun or Stars [in *Astronomy*] an Arch of the Horizon, intercepted between the East and West Points of it, and the Center of the Sun or Stars at their Rising or Setting, and is either *Northern* or *Southern*.

AMPUTA'TION, a cutting or lopping off L.

AMPUTA'TION [in *Surgery*] the cutting off any putrified Member of the Body.

AM'RAM [עַמְרָם of עַם a People, and עַר high, H. i. e. an high People] the Father of *Moses*.

AMRAPHEL [אַמְרַפֶּל of אֶמֶר he hath spoke, and שִׁפּוֹל Destruction H. i. e. a speaking Destruction] a King of *Shinar*.

AM'ULET [*Amulette*, F. *Amuletum*, L.] any kind of Charm worn about the Neck or any Part of the Body, to preserve against Witchcraft or Diseases.

AMURCOS'ITY [*Amurcositas*, L.] Dregginess.

To AMUSE [*amuser*, F. q. d. *musâ detineri*] to stop or stay a Person with a trifling Story, to make him lose his Time; to feed with vain expectations, to hold in Play.

AMUSE'MENT [*Amusement*, F.] an idle or trifling Employment to pass away Time; a Toy or Divertisement; also the making of vain Promises to gain Time.

A'MY [*Amie*, F. a she Friend] a proper Name of Women.

AMY *Prochein*, the next Friend who is to be intrusted for an Infant or Orphan. F.

AMYGDALATE, an artificial Milk, or Emulsion, made of blanched Almonds, &c. of *Amygdalum* an Almond L.

AMYN'TICA *Emplastra* [in *Pharmacy*] defensive, strengthening Plaisters.

AMYRED, taken out of the Mire. *Cbaucer*.

A'NA, a barbarous Word used in Physicians Bills, and signifies that an equal Quantity of each

each Ingredient is to be taken in compound-
ing the Medicine.

A'NA, an *East Indian* Coin, worth 1 s.
11-16ths of 1 d. Sterling.

ANABAP'TISTS [*Anabaptista*, F. of *ἀνά*
and *βαπτίζεν*, Gr. i. e. to rebaptize] a Sect
whose Tenet is, That Persons ought not to
be baptized till they are able to give an Ac-
count of their Faith.

ANABIBA'SON [in *Astronomy*] the Dra-
gon's Head, or the Northern Node of the
Moon, where she passes the Ecliptick from
the South to the North Latitude.

ANABROCHIS'MUS [*ἀναβροχισμός*, Gr.]
a Way of drawing out the pricking Hairs of
the Eye-lids that are turned inwards. *Surg.*

ANABROSIS [*ἀνάβρωσις*, Gr.] an Ero-
sion, corroding or eating away, a consuming
or wasting of any Part of the Body by sharp
Humours.

ANACAMP'TICAL } [of *ἀνακάμπω*,
ANACAMP'TICK } Gr.] bowing, re-
flecting, or returning back or again, a Word
frequently used of Echoes.

ANACAMPTICKS } a Branch of the
Or CATOPTRICKS } Science of Op-
ticks, which by the Rays of some bright Ob-
ject reflected on a plain Surface, discovers its
Form, Dimension, and Distance.

ANACATHAR'TICK Medicines, are such
as cause Vomiting.

ANACEPHALÆO'SIS [*ἀνακεφαλαίωσις*,
of *ἀνά* again, and *κεφαλαῖον*, a summing up
the Heads of Things, Gr.] a brief Summary
or Recapitulation of the Heads of any Mat-
ter spoken or delivered in Writing. *L.*

To ANACEPHALIZE, to repeat the
Heads of a Matter.

ANACHORE'TAL } of an Anachorete
ANACHORETICAL } or Monk.

ANACHORE'TE. See *Anchoret*.

ANACH'RONISM [*ἀναχρονισμός*, of *ἀνά*
and *χρόνισμός*, of *χρόνος*, Time, Gr.] an
Error in Chronology, or in the Computation
of Time, an undue Connexion of it, the
placing a Fact or Event much earlier or later
than it really was. *F.*

A'NACK, a sort of fine Bread made of
Oat-meal.

ANACLAT'ICKS [of *ἀνά* and *κλάω*] a
Part of Opticks which treats of all Sorts of
Refractions, the same with *Dioptricks*.

ANACOE'NOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure
whereby we seem to deliberate, and argue the
Case with others upon any Matter of Mo-
ment.

ANACOLLEM'ATA, Medicines applied
to the Forehead or Nostrils to stop Bleeding;
also Medicines that will breed Flesh, and
conglutinate the Parts. *L.*

ANACOLUTHON } [*ἀνακόλυθος*, of *ἀ*
ANACOLUTHUS } privative, and *κόλυ-*
θος, consequent, Gr. i. e. an Inconsequence in
Discourse] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a
Word that is to answer another is not expres-
sed.

ANACREON'TICK Verse, a sort of Verse
that takes its Name from *Anacreon*, a famous
Greek Poet.

ANADES'MA [of *ἀνά* and *δεσμός*, Gr.] a
Swathe or Bandage to bind up Wounds.

ANADIPLO'SIS [*ἀναδιπλωσις*, Gr.] a re-
doubling; a Figure in Rhetorick, when the
last Word in the End of a Verse or Sentence
begins the next.

ANADIPLOSIS [in *Physick*] a frequent
Reduplication of Fevers, &c.

ANA'DOSIS [in *Physick*] the Distribution
of Chyle thro' its proper Vessels; also what-
soever tends upwards as a Vomit. *Gr.*

ANÆSTHESI'A, a Defect of Sensation,
as in paralytick and blasted Persons. *Gr.*

ANAGLY'PHICE or } [*ἀναγλυπτική*,
ANAGLYPH'ICK ART } Gr.] the Art
of carving, chasing, engraving, or imbossing
Plate.

ANAGO'GE [*ἀναγωγή*, of *ἀνά*, again, and
ἄγω to lead, Gr.] an Elevation of the Mind
to search after the hidden Meaning of a Pas-
sage, but more especially the mystical Sense
of the Holy Scriptures. *L.*

ANAGO'GICAL [*anagogique*, F. *anago-*
gicus, L. of *ἀναγωγικός*, Gr.] mysterious, or
which hath an elevated and uncommon Sig-
nification.

ANAGRAM [*Anagramme*, F. *Anagram-*
ma, L. of *ἀνά* and *γραμμα*, Gr.] a short
Sentence made by transposing the Letters of
one's Name, in order to make out something
to the Honour of the Person; thus *Galen* by
Transposition is *Angel*.

ANAGRAM'MATISM [*ἀναγραμματισ-*
μός, Gr.] the Art of making Anagrams.

ANAGRAM'MATIST [*Anagrammatista*,
F.] a Maker of Anagrams.

ANAGRAPH'E [*ἀναγραφή*, of *ἀνά* and
γράφω to write, Gr.] a Description, a regi-
stering or recording of Acts; an Inventory, a
Breviate.

ANAGRIF-GREF, Fornication, the lying
with an unmarried Woman. *Spelm.*

ANAK [ἄνακ, H. i. e. a Collar] the Name
of a Giant.

ANALECTS' [*ἀναλέκτα*, Gr.] Fragments
gathered from Tables; also Collections of
Scraps out of Authors.

ANALECTES [*ἀναλέκτες* Gr.] a Servant
that gathers up the Fragments after Dinner;
also a Scholar well read. *L.*

ANALEM'MA [*ἀναλεμμα*, Gr.] an Or-
thographick Projection of the Sphere upon
the Plane of the Meridian. *L.*

ANALEP'TICKS, Medicines which che-
rish the Nerves, and renew the Spirits and
Strength. *Gr.*

ANALEP'TICK [*analepticus*, L.] Restora-
tive.

ANALO'GICAL [*analogique*, F. *analogi-*
cus, L. *ἀναλόγικος*, Gr.] proportional, be-
longing to Proportion.

ANALO'GISM [*Analogismus*, L. of *ἀνα-*
λογισμός, of *ἀνά* and *λογίζω*, to reason, Gr.]

ANA.

ANALOGISM [in *Logick*] a forcible Argument from the Cause to the Effect.

ANALOGISM [in *Physick*] a Comparison of Causes that help their Likeness, or judging of Diseases by similar Appearances.

ANAL'OGOUS [*analogus*, L.] proportionable, answering in Reason, Proportion, Resemblance, bearing Relation to.

ANAL'OGY [*Analogie*, F. *Analogia*, L. of *ἀναλογία*, Gr.] like Reason, Proportion, Relation which one thing bears to another.

ANALOGY [in the *Mathematicks*] the Comparison of several Ratio's of Quantities or Numbers one to another.

ANALYSIS [*Analyse*, F. *ἀνάλυσις*, of *ἀνὰ* and *λύσις* a Solution, Gr.] Resolution, the Art of discovering the Truth or Falsehood, Possibility or Impossibility of a Proposition; The reducing of any Substance to its first Principles: Considering any thing in Parts. L.

ANALYSIS [in *Anatomy*] an exact Division of all the Parts of a human Body.

ANALYTICAL } [*analytique*, F. *analyti-*
ANALYTICK } *cus*, L. of *ἀναλυτικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to an *Analysis*, or Method of resolving, &c.

ANALYTICK [in *Logick*] a Part of that Science which teaches to decline and construe Reason, as Grammar does Words.

ANALYTICKS or the } [*ἀναλυτικά*,
ANALYTICAL ART } Gr.] i. e. *Algebra*, so called, as being nothing else but a general *Analysis* of pure *Mathematicks*.

To **AN'ALYZE** Bodies [among *Chymists*] is to dissolve them by Fire, in order to find out the several Parts of which they are composed.

ANAM'NESIS [of *ἀνάμνησις*, of *ἀνὰ* and *μνήσχομαι* to remember, Gr.] a Remembrance of that we seemed to forget. *Rhet.*

ANAMNET'ICKS [of *ἀνάμνησις*, Gr. Remembrance] Medicines which restore the Memory, as all spirituous Things do.

ANANI'AH } [*אנניא* of *עני* a Cloud,
ANANI'AS } or Answer, and *א* the Lord, H. i. e. the Cloud or Divination of the Lord] a proper Name of a Man.

ANAP'ÆST [*ἀνάπαισις*, of *ἀνὰ* again and *παιω* to strike, Gr.] a *Latin* Verse, whose Feet consist of three Syllables, the two first short, and the last long.

ANAP'ÆST'ICK Verses. See *Anapæst*.

ANAPH'ORA [*ἀναφορά*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the same Word is repeated at the Beginning of every Verse or Member of a Sentence. L.

ANAPHRODISI'ACI [of *ἀνὰ* and *ἀφροδίτη* *Venus*, Gr.] Persons impotent in venereal Intercourses.

ANAPLE'ROSIS [*ἀναπλήρωσις*, Gr.] a filling up or supplying; that Part of Surgery whereby is restored by Art, what either Nature has denied, or has by Chance decayed. L.

ANAPLEROT'ICK Medicines, such as fill up Ulcers with Flesh.

ANAPOLOGET'ICAL, inexcusable.

AN'ARCHY [*Anarchie*, F. *Anarchia*, L. of *ἀναρχία*, Gr.] Want of Government in a Nation or State; being without Rule, every one acting in the Manner most agreeable to himself, having no Superior to controul him. *Metaph.* Confusion.

ANARE'TA [with *Astrologers*] a Name given to the fatal Planet in the Nativity, which threatens Death.

ANARRHOE'A [among *Physicians*] a Species of Fluxion opposite to a Catarrh, when Humours regurgitate upward. Gr.

ANASAR'CA [*ανασαρκα*, of *ἀνὰ* and *σαρξ* *Flesh*, Gr.] a white soft yielding Swelling of the Body, which dents in when the Flesh is pressed; a kind of Dropsy. L.

ANASTOICHI'ASIS, a Chymical Resolution of mixed Bodies into their first Principles. Gr.

ANASTOMAT'ICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which open the Pores and Passages, as Purgatives, Sudorificks, and Diureticks. Gr.

ANASTO'MOSIS [*ἀναστόμωσις*, of *ἀνὰ* and *στόμα* the Mouth, Gr.] an opening or loosening.

ANASTOMOSIS [in *Anatomy*, from *ἀνὰ* and *στόμα*] the Inosculation of Vessels; also an Effluxion of Blood, Lympha, or Chyle, at the Meeting of Vessels that close not narrowly.

ANAS'TROPHE [*ἀναστροφή*, of *ἀνὰ* and *στρέφω* to turn, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, when that Word is set foremost which should naturally follow, as *Italiam contra*.

ANATH'EMA [*ἀνάθημα*, of *ἀνατίθημι*, i. e. I place on high, Gr.] any Offering or Gift set apart or given to God, or to his Church. L.

ANATHEMA [*Anatheme*, F. of *ἀνάθημα*, of *ἀνατίθημι*, to renounce or give up to, Gr.] a solemn Curse, or Sentence of Excommunication; also the Thing accursed, or Person cut off from the Communion of the Church.

To **ANATHEMATIZE** [*anathematizer*, F. *anathematizare*, L. *ἀνατίθημι*, Gr.] to excommunicate, to put under a Curse, &c.

ANATOCISM [*anatocismus*, L. of *ἀνατοκοσμός*, of *ἀνὰ* and *τοκος*, Usury, Gr.] the annual Increase or Interest of Money, Simple or Compound.

ANATOM'ICAL [*Anatomique*, F. *Anatomicus*, L. of *ἀνατομικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to Anatomy.

ANATOMIST [*Anatomiste*, F. *Anatomicus*, L. of *ἀνατομικός*, Gr.] a Person skilled in the Art.

To **ANATOMIZE** [of *ἀνατίμνω*, Gr.] to cut up, *anatomiser*, F.] to dissect or cut up the Body of Man or Beast, in order to view its Parts.

ANATOMY [*Anatomie*, F. *Anatomia*, L. of *ἀνατομή*, of *ἀνατίμνω*, to dissect, Gr.] a neat Dissection or cutting up the Body of Man or Beast, whereby the Parts are severally discovered and explained, for the Use of Physick and Natural Philosophy.

A'NATRON,

A'NATRON, a Salt drawn from the Water of the River Nile in Egypt.

AN'CASTER [of An and Cearzen, Sax. a Castle] a Town of Lincolnshire.

AN'CESTORS [Ancestres, F. of Antecessores, L.] Forefathers.

ANCES'TREL, belonging to Ancestors, as *Homage Ancestrel, i. e.* Homage that has been done by one's Ancestors. L. T.

AN'CHOR [Ancre, F. of Anchora. L. of ἄγκυρα, Gr.] an Instrument of Iron that holds a Ship in the Place she rides.

AN'CHOR [in Architecture] is a Carving somewhat resembling an Anchor.

AN'CHOR of Brandy, &c. in Holland, ten English Wine Gallons.

To ANCHOR [ancrer, F.] to cast Anchor.

AN'CHORAGE [Anchorage, F.] Ground

AN'CHORING } fit to hold the Anchor of a Ship, so that she may ride it out safely.

AN'CHORAGE [in Law] is a Duty paid to the King for casting Anchor in the Pool of an Harbour.

ANCHORET [Anachorette, F. Anachoreta, L. of Ἀναχωρητής, of ἀνά and χωρέω to retire, Gr.] an Hermit or Monk that leads a solitary life in a desert, for the sake of devotion.

ANCHORESS, a Nun.

ANCHOVY [Anchois, F. of Anchiove, Ital.] a small Spanish Sea-fish.

AN'CHYLOPS, a Swelling between the Corner of the Eye and Nose. Gr.

AN'CIENT [ancien, F.] Old, that which is of former Time.

AN'CIENT } [among Sailors] a Flag or

AN'SHENT } Streamer set in the Stern of a Ship.

AN'CIENT Demesne, [L. T.] a Tenure, whereby all Manors belonging to the Crown in the Days of King Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror, were held.

AN'CIENTS [in the Middle Temple] a Title of such as are past their Reading, and do never read.

AN'CIENTY [Ancienneté, F.] Ancientness, Eldership, Seniority. L. T.

AN'CLE [Ancleop, Sax. Ankle, Dan.] the Joint between the Leg and Foot.

AN'COME, a Felon, a Swelling or Bump that is hard and hot.

ANCO'N [ἄγκών, Gr.] the Top or Point of the Elbow; the backward and greater shooting Part of the Cubit, called Ulna.

AN'CONES [in Architecture] are the Corners or Coins of Walls; Cross-beams or Rafter.

ANCONÆ'US, a Muscle of the Elbow which helps to extend it.

AN'CONY [at the Iron Mines] a Bloom wrought into the Figure of a flat Iron-bar, of about three Foot long, with two square rough Knobs, one at each End.

ANCYLE [in Anatomy] the Contraction of the Ham, or other Joints. Gr.

ANCYLOBLE'PHARON, the growing of the Eye-lids to the Tunica Cornea, or the Al-

buginea, or when both the Eye-lids grow together.

ANCYLOGLOS'SUS [ἀγκυλόγλωσσος, of ἄγκυλη, a Constriction, and γλῶσσα, the Tongue, Gr.] one that is Tongue-tied, or has an Impediment in his Speech.

ANCYROI'DES [ἀγκυροειδής, Gr.] the shooting forth of the Shoulder-bone in the Form of a Beak.

AND [and, Sax. und, Teut.] a Conjunction.

ANDANTE [in Musick Books] chiefly respects the Thorough Bass, and signifies, that, in playing, the Time must be kept very just and exact, and each note made very equal, and distinct from one to the other. Ital.

Largo ANDANTE } [in Musick Books] sig-

ANDANTE Largo } nifies, that tho' the Musick must be performed slow, yet the Time must be observed very exactly, and the Sound of each Note must be very distinct, and separated one from another. Ital.

AN'DERNESS [Acmundepnerre, of Ac an Oak, Mund, a Mound, and Næpe, a Promontory, q. d. a Promontory encompassed with Oaks, to defend it from the Winds]-a Place in Lancashire.

ANDO'LIANS [in Cookery] a sort of Pudding made of Hogs Guts, minced small and seasoned with spices. Andouilles, F.

AN'DOVER [Andeparan, Sax. i. e. the Ferry of the River Anton] a Town in Hampshire.

ANDOVIL'LE [in Cookery] a Sort of Chitterlings, made either of Hogs or Calves Guts, stuffed with minced Meat. F.

ANDOVIL'LET [in Cookery] minced Veal and other Ingredients, rolled into a Paste. F.

AN'DRESWALD [from Andrew, Fear, q. d. a dreadful or terrible Wood] a Wood, part in Suffex, and part in Kent, 12 Miles long.

AN'DREW [Ἀνδρέας, Gr. manly or courageous] a Man's Name.

St. ANDREWS in Scotland, which in old Times was called Regimund, q. d. St. Regulus's Mount, which Ungus King of the Picts having converted into an Archbishop's See, gave much Church-Land to.

ANDRO'GYNE [Ἀνδρόγυνος, of ἀνὴρ a Man, and γυνή a Woman, Gr.] an Hermaphrodite, or one that is both Male and Female, or that is castrated and effeminate.

ANDRO'MEDA [in Astronomy] a Northern Constellation of 27 Stars.

ANDRO'TOMY [of ἀνὴρ and τέμνω to cut, Gr.] a Dissection of human Bodies.

To ANE'AL, to bake or harden Glass, Tiles, &c. in the Fire.

A'NECDOTE [ἀνέκδοτον] something yet unpublished; secret History.

ANE'MIUS Furnus [among Alchymists] a Wind Furnace used to make strong Fires for melting Metals, &c.

ANEMO'GRAPHY, the Description of the Winds.

ANE'MONY, Emony, Wind-flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, a Machine to shew the Change of the Air, or Shifting of the Wind.

ANENT',

A N

ANENT, concerning or relating to. *Scot.*
Over-against, in *Old English*.

A'NES } Spires or Beards of Barley, and

A'WNS } other bearded Grain. *Chauc.*

ANELACIUS, a short Knife or Dagger. *O.*

A'NET [of *anethum*, *L.*] the Herb Dill.

ANEURISM [of *ἀνεύρυσμα*, *Gr.*] a Dilatation or Bursting of the Arteries, so that they continually beat and swell.

ANEWS'T, almost, nigh, neer at Hand, about. *Chauc.*

ANEY } Uneasiness, Vexation. *Chauc.*

ANOIE }

ANFRACTUOUS [of *Anfractus*, *L.*] full of Turnings and Windings; intricate.

ANFRACTUOSITY, a Winding or Turning; Intricacy. *L.*

ANGARIA [*Angaire*, *F.*] a pressing of Horses, Teams, Men, Ships, &c. for the public Use.

ANGEIOTOMY [*ἀγγειοτομία*, of *ἀγγία* Vessels, and *τόμη* a cutting, *Gr.*] a cutting open the Vessels; as in opening a Vein or Artery.

ANGEL [*Engel*, *Teut.* *Angé*, *F.* *Angelus*, *L.* of *ἄγγελος*, *Gr.*] a Messenger or Bringer of Tidings; and is generally applied to those intellectual and immaterial Beings, which God makes use of as his Ministers, to execute the Orders of his Providence.

ANGEL, a Gold Coin worth about 10s.

ANGEL Shot, a Cannon Bullet cut in two, and having the Halves linked together with a Chain.

ANGEL Bed [*Engel Fette*, *Teut.*] an open Bed without Bed-posts.

ANGEL'ICA, a sudorifick Herb. *L.*

ANGELICA Vestis, a Monkish Garment, which Laymen put on a little before their Death, that they might have the Benefit of the Prayers of the Monks; chiefly practised by the Order of St *Francis*.

ANGEL'ICAL, of or belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Angels.

ANGEL'ICI, a sort of Christian Hereticks, who worshipped Angels in the first Century.

ANGEL'ICUS Pulvis, a Distinction given by *Schroder* to *Mercurius Vite*. *L.*

ANGER [*anger*, *Sax.*] Uneasiness on receiving an Injury; the Effect of Provocation.

ANGI [among Physicians] those Tumours in the Groin called Buboes.

ANGILD [*An and Gild*, *Sax.*] a Valuation or the Price of a Criminal. *O. L. T.*

ANGINA, the Quincy, a Disease. *L.*

ANGIOLOGY [*ἀγγεολογία*, *Gr.*] a Discourse or Treatise of the Vessels of a human Body; as the Veins, Arteries, &c.

ANGLE [*Ange*, *Sax.* *Angel*, *Teut.* of *Angulus*, *L.*] a Corner; also a Fishing rod. *F.*

ANGLE [in *Geometry*] a Space comprehended between the Meeting of two Lines.

A plain **ANGLE**, the Inclination or Aperture of two Lines meeting in a Point.

Reſilinear ANGLE } is when the two

Right-lined ANGLE } Lines which form the Angle are Right Lines.

A N

Curvilinear ANGLE, is when the two Lines that form the Angle are curved and crooked.

Mixed ANGLE, is when one of the forming Lines is right, and the other curved.

ANGLE Adjacent } such as have one
Contiguous ANGLES } Leg common to both Angles, and both taken together, are always equal to two right ones.

ANGLE of Incidence [in *Geometry*] is the Angle which the Incident Line makes with the Perpendicular.

ANGLE of Incidence [in *Catoptricks*] is an Angle made by a Ray of Light falling on the Body, with any tangent Line of that Body which is next to the luminous Body.

External ANGLES, are the Angles of any right lined Figure without it, when all the Sides are severally produced or lengthened.

An **Acute ANGLE**, is that which is less than a right one, or contains less than 90 Degrees.

ANGLE of Reflection, is the Angle which the reflected Line makes with the Perpendicular.

Internal ANGLES, all Angles made touching the Sides of any right-lined Figure within.

A **Right ANGLE**, is when one right Line falls upon another perpendicularly, so as to leave an equal Space on each Side.

An **obtuse ANGLE** is greater than a Right Angle, and consists of more than 90 Degrees.

Oblique ANGLES, are such which are either Acute or Obtuse, in Opposition to Right Angles.

Opposite or Vertical ANGLES, are those that are made by two Right Lines crossing each other, which only touch in the angular Point.

A **Solid ANGLE**, is made by the meeting of three or more Plain Angles joining to a Point.

A **Spherical ANGLE**, an Angle made by the meeting of two Arches of great Circles, which mutually cut one another on the Surface of the Globe or Sphere.

ANGLE of the Circumference [in *Fortification*] is the mixed Angle made by the Arch which is drawn from one Gorge to another.

An **ANGLE at the Circumference**, is an Angle made by any two Chords which meet there in a Point.

ANGLE of Longitude [in *Astrology*] is the Angle which the Circle of a Star's Longitude makes with the Meridian, at the Pole of the Ecliptick.

ANGLE of Parallax [in *Astronomy*] is that Angle which is made by two Lines, imagined to be drawn from the Center of a Planet, to the Surface and Center of the Earth.

ANGLE of the Segment, is made by the Circumference of a Circle, and a Right Line cutting it.

ANGLE

A N

ANGLE of the Sun's Position, is an Angle made by the meeting of an Arch of a Meridian Line with an Arch of any other great Circle, which passes through the Body of the Sun.

ANGLE of Refraction [in *Catoptricks*] is the Angle which the refracted Ray makes with the incident Ray, continued without any Refraction.

ANGLE Refracted [in *Catoptricks*] is the Angle made by the refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

ANGLE of the Interval of two Places [in *Opticks*] is an Angle made by the Lines directed from the Eye to those Places.

ANGLE of the Bastion [in *Fortification*] an Angle made by the Faces of the Bastion.

ANGLE at the Center [in *Fortification*] an Angle made in the midst of the Polygon by two Angles proceeding at the Center, and ending at the two Angles nearest to the Polygon.

ANGLE of the Complement of the Line of Defence [in *Fortification*] is an Angle proceeding from the Intersection of the two Complements one with the other.

ANGLE of the Courtin } [in *Fortification*]

ANGLE of the Flank } the Angle which is made by, or contained between, the Courtin and the Flank.

ANGLE of the Counterscarp [in *Fortification*] an Angle made by two Sides of the Counterscarp, which meet before the Middle of the Courtin.

ANGLE diminished [in *Fortification*] an Angle made by the Face of the Bastion, with the outward Sides of the Polygon.

ANGLE of the Exterior Figure } [in *Fortification*]

ANGLE of the Polygon } is that which is made in the Center of the Bastion, by the meeting of the innermost Sides of the Figure.

ANGLE Flanked [in *Fortification*] is that which is made by the meeting of the two Faces of the Bastion.

ANGLE Flanking inward [in *Fortification*] is the Angle made in the Flanking Line and the Courtin.

ANGLE Flanking outward [in *Fortification*] is that which is made by the Meeting of the two rasant Lines of Defence, i.e. the two Faces of the Bastion prolonged.

ANGLE forming the Face [in *Fortification*] is that which is composed of one Flank and one Demi-gorge.

ANGLE of the Mote [in *Fortification*] is an Angle made before the Courtin, where it is intersected.

ANGLE Re-entring } [in *Fortification*] is

ANGLE Rentrant } an Angle that points towards the Body of the Place.

ANGLE Saillant } [in *Fortification*] is an

ANGLE Salient } Angle that advances with its Point towards the Country, as the Angle of the Counterscarp before the Point of a Bastion; also called *Sortant* and *Nif*.

A N

ANGLE of the Shoulder, or Epaul [in *Fortification*] is an Angle made by the Lines in the Face and Flank of the Bastion.

ANGLE of the Tenaile } [in *Fortification*]

ANGLE Flanking outward } that which is made by the two Lines Fichant, i.e. the Faces of the two Bastions extended till they meet in an Angle towards the Courtin.

ANGLE of the Triangle [in *Fortification*] is half the Angle of the Polygon.

ANGLE of the East [in *Navigation*] is that Point of the Compass which the Ship sails upon.

ANGLES of a Battalion [in *Military Affairs*] are such as are made by the last Men at the Ends of the Ranks and Files.

ANGLES [in *Astrology*] are certain Houses of a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens, as the Horoscope of the First Houses is termed the Angle of the East.

To ANGLE [of *Angel, Sax.* a Hook, *Anglen, Teut.*] to fish with an Angle or Fishing-Rod.

ANGLESEY [*Angler-Ea, i. e.* the Isle of the *English*] so called when the *English* took Possession of it; an Island lying in the *Irish Sea*, over against *Caernarvon* in *North Wales*; formerly called *Moneg* by the *Saxons*, and *Mona* by the *Romans*.

ANGLIA, that Part of the Island of *Great Britain* that is now called *England*.

ANGLICISM [*Anglicisme, F.*] is the *English* Idiom, or Manner of Speech peculiar to *England*.

ANGLICUS Sudor, the sweating Sickness, or an Epidemical Fever, in the Time of King *Henry VII.* L.

ANGUEL'LES [with *Falconers*] small Worms cast up by sick Hawks.

AN'GUISER } a Cluster of Stars in

ANGUSTENENS } the Heavens resembling a Man holding a Serpent. L.

ANGUI'GENOUS [*ex anguibus genitus*] engendred or begotten of Serpents.

AN'GUISH [*Angoisse, F. of Angor, L. Anght, Teut. Angst, Belg.*] excessive Pain and Grief; great Trouble of Body and Mind.

ANGUISHOUS, full of Anguish. *Cbaue.*

AN'GULAR [*Angulaire, F. of Angularis, L.*] belonging to, or having Angles or Corners.

ANGULAR'ITY, an abounding in Nooks and Corners. L.

ANGULOSITY [*Angulosus, L.*] the Quality of that which has several Angles.

ANGUST [*Angustus, L.*] narrow.

ANHELA'TION [*anhelatio, L.*] a Difficulty in fetching one's Breath.

ANHELOTE } signifies, that every one

AN'LOTE } should pay his respective Part or Share, according to the Custom of the Country. O. L. T.

ANHELUS [among *Physicians*] breathing short, short-breathed. L.

ANIENTED [*ancantir, F.*] frustrated, made void.

ANIGHT

A N

A'NIGHT, in the Night-time:
ANIL'ITY [*Anilitas*, L.] the Old Age of a Woman.

ANIMA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
ANIMATO } with Life and Spirit, and is
of much the same Signification with *Vivace*,
which is a Degree of Movement between
Largo and *Allegro*.

ANIMA Hepatis [in *Chymistry*] Salt of
Steel, esteemed as the Soul of the Liver, for
its Efficacy against its Distempers. L.

ANIMABLE [*animabilis*, L.] which may
have Life; capable of being animated.

ANIMADVER'SION, serious Considera-
tion or Observing; Correction; a Remark
or Observation on a Book, &c. F. of L.

ANIMADVER'SIVE, that is considering
or reflecting.

To ANIMADVERT [*animadvertere*, L.]
to bend or turn the Mind to a Thing, to take
notice of, to remark, to observe.

ANIMAL, Adj. [*animalis*, L.] living, that
belongs to Life, that has Life in it; as, *the*
Animal Spirits. L.

ANIMAL [among *Moralists*] is opposed
to Rational.

ANIMAL, Subst. a living Creature, any
thing that has Life, Motion and Sense. F.
of L.

ANIMAL Faculty, the Act by which a
Man exercises Motion, Sense, and the principal
Functions of the Mind; as Imagination,
Reasoning, &c.

ANIMAL'CUA, very small Animals,
scarcely discoverable by the naked Eye, such
as by the Help of Microscopes, have been dis-
covered in several Fluids, as in Pepper-Water,
in human Seed, &c. L.

ANIMAL'ITY [*Animalitas*, L.] the Being
or Quality of an Animal.

ANIMAL Secretion [among *Physicians*]
that Separation of Juices from one another
that is performed by the Glands.

To ANIMATE [*animare*, F. *animare*, L.]
to enliven or quicken; to hearten or encour-
age.

AN'IMATED Mercury [among *Chymists*]
Quicksilver, which being impregnated with
some subtil and spirituous Particles, is made
capable of growing hot, when mingled with
Gold.

ANIMA'TED Needle, a Needle touched
with a Loadstone.

ANIMA'TION [among *Hermetick Philoso-
phers*] an imaginary Perfection of something
new brought into their Process.

ANIMO'DAR [in *Astrology*] a Method of
rectifying Nativities.

ANIMOSITY [*Animosité*, F. *Animositas*,
L.] Stomachfulness, Stoutness, Willfulness;
also Heart-burning, Hatred, Grudge.

ANIMOSITIES, Quarrels, Contentions,
Heart-burnings, &c.

AN'IMUS, the Mind, distinguished from
Anima, as expressing the Faculty of Reason-
ing; whereas *Anima* is the Being in which
that Faculty resides. L.

A N

ANI-SCALPTO'RES [i. e. the Arse-
scratchers, L.] a Pair of Muscles so called
from the Action which is performed by the
Help of them.

ANISE [*anisum*, L.] a Species of Parsley
with sweet scented Seeds.

ANKLE, the Joint which joins the Foot
to the Leg.

AN'KRED [in *Heraldry*] a Cross for a
Coat of Arms, the Ends of which are shap'd
like the Flook of an Anchor.

AN'LACE, a Falchion or Sword, shap'd
like a Scythe. O.

AN'NA } [הנה, H. i. e. Gracious] a
ANN } Christian Name of Women.

AN'NALIST [*Annalistæ*, F.] a Writer of
Annals.

AN'NALS [*Annales*, F. and L.] yearly
Chronicles; a Chronological Account of re-
markable Passages or Events happening in a
Kingdom or State from Year to Year.

AN'NAS [of הנה, H. i. e. Gracious] a
High-Priest of the *Jews*.

AN'NATS } First Fruits paid out of spi-
ANNA'TES } ritual Benefices to the Pope,
being the Value of one Year's Profit.

ANNEAL', a Commodity brought from
Barbary, to be used by Painters and Dyers.

ANNEAL'ING [from *On-ælan*, Sax.] a
staining and baking of Glass, so that the Co-
lour may go quite through it; also a Method
of baking Tiles.

To ANNEX' [*annexer*, F. *annexum*, L.]
to unite or join one Thing to another.

ANNEXA'TION, a fast knitting or bind-
ing; also uniting of Lands or Rents to the
Crown.

ANNIEN'TED. See *Aniented*. L. T.

To ANNI'HILATE [*annihilare*, L.] to
bring or turn to nothing, to destroy utter-
ly.

ANNIHILA'TION, a destroying or turn-
ing to nothing any created Being; all other
Destructions being no more than Alterations
or Changes of the Form, and not of the
Matter. L.

ANNI Nubiles, the Age in which a Maid
becomes fit for Marriage, which is at 12 Years.
L. T.

ANNIVER'SARY [*anniversaire*, F. of
anniversarius, L.] that comes every Year at
a certain Time; done yearly at a certain
Time, or celebrated every Year.

ANNIVERSARY Days, solemn Days ap-
pointed yearly, in remembrance of the Deaths
or Martyrdoms of Saints.

An **ANNIVERSARY**, a yearly Obit, or
Mass, said by a Popish Priest for a Person de-
ceased.

ANNO DOMINI [in the Year of our
Lord] the Reckoning of Time from our Sa-
viour's Birth. L.

ANNOMÆ'ANS, the Name of the tho-
rough-paced *Arians* in the fourth Century,
because they held the Essence of the Son of
God to be unlike that of the Father.

AN-

ANNOS'ITY [*Annositas*, L.] Agedness.
ANNOTATION [q. d. *notatio ad*] a noting or marking; also a Remark, Note, or Observation. F. of L.

To **ANNOY** [*ennuyer*, F. *annoiare*, Ital.] to molest, to hurt, to prejudice, to endamage.
ANNOY'ANCE [from *Ennue*, F.] Prejudice, Damage, Injury, Nuisance.

ANNUA *Pensione*, a Writ formerly from the King to an Abbot or Prior, demanding of him an annual Pension, due to him for one of his Chaplains.

ANNUA'LIA, a yearly Salary paid to a Priest for saying an anniversary Mass. L.

ANNUAL [*annuel*, F. *annuus*, L.] of or belonging to a Year, yearly.

ANNUAL *Leaves* [among *Botanists*] such as come up in the Spring, and perish in the Winter.

ANNUENTES Musculi [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles at the transverse Root of the Vertebra of the Back, so called, because they make the Head nod directly forward.

ANNU'ITY [of *Annus*, L.] a yearly Rent to be paid for Term of Life, or Years.

To **ANNUL** [*annuller*, F.] to make void, to abolish, to repeal.

ANNU'LAR *Cartilage* [in *Anatomy*] the second Gristle of the *Larynx*, or Top of the Wind-pipe.

ANNU'LAR *Process* [in *Anatomy*] is a Protuberance made by the meeting of the Process of the *Medulla Oblongata* under the Sides thereof.

ANNU'LAR *Protuberance* [in *Anatomy*] Part of the Human Brain, lying between the *Cerebellum* and the backward Prominences.

ANNU'LAY [*Annularis*, L.] with Rings; in the Form of a Ring.

ANNULET [in *Heraldry*] a little Ring, which the fifth Brother of any Family ought to bear in his Coat of Arms; it is also used as a Charge, and is understood to be a Ring of a Coat of Mail.

ANNULETS [in *Architecture*] small square Parts turned about in the *Corinthian* Capital, under the Quarter Round.

To **ANNU'MERATE** [*annumerare*, L.] to put or reckon into the Number.

ANNU'MERATION, a reckoning or accounting into the Number.

ANNUNCIATION, the Delivery of a Message, L. It is peculiarly applied to *Lady-Day*, *March* the 25th, which is so called from the Angel's Message to the Virgin *Mary* concerning our Saviour's Birth.

ANNUS *Climactericus*, the Years 63 and 81, of which there is a foolish Opinion, that those Years have an Influence on Man's Life. They consist of a Number of 9's; as 7 times 9 is 63, and 9 times 9 is 81.

ANODYNES [*Anodinus*, L.] of α privative, and $\delta\delta\upsilon\nu\eta$ Pain, Gr.] such Remedies as alleviate or quite take away Pain.

To **ANO'INT**, to rub over with unctuous Matter; to consecrate by Unction.

ANO'MALISM [*Ανομαλισμος*, Gr.] an Anomaly, an Irregularity. *Grammar*.

ANO'MALOUS [*anomale*, F. *anomalus*, L. of $\alpha\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, of α privative, and $\delta\mu\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, equal; Gr.] that which is out of Rule; irregular, unequal, uneven.

ANOM'ALY [*Anomalie*, F. *Anomalia*, L. of $\alpha\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\lambda\iota\alpha$, Gr.] an Irregularity in the Conjugation of Verbs; or Declension of Nouns, &c. *Gram*.

ANOMALY [in *Astrology*] an Inequality or Unlikeness in the Motions of the Planets.

ANOMALY of the Planet, Mean or Equal, [in the *New Astronomy*] is the Area contained under a certain Line drawn from the Sun to the Planet.

The Mean **ANOMALY** of the Sun or Planet [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Ecliptick, between its mean Place and its *Apogee*.

The Mean **ANOMALY** of the Centre [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*, bounded by the *Linea Apfidum*, and by the Line of the mean Motion of the Centre.

The True **ANOMALY** of the Centre, is the same Arch of the Zodiack, bounded by the Line of the Centre.

ANOMALY of the Orbit, is the Arch or Distance of a Planet in its *Apheleon*.

ANOM'PHALOUS [of α and $\delta\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ a Navel, Gr.] without a Navel, as it is supposed our first Parents were created, not wanting Nourishment in the Womb that way.

AN'OMY, [α and $\nu\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$] Breach of Law.

ANON, by and by; quickly; soon.

ANO'NYMAL } [*anonyme*, F. *anonymus*, L. $\alpha\nu\omicron\nu\eta\mu\omicron\varsigma$, Gr.]

ANO'NYMOUS } nameless, or without a Name.

ANO'NYMOUS Spirit [in *Chymistry*] a sort of Spirit that may be separated from Tar, and several sorts of Wood.

AN'OREXY [*Anorexia*, L. of α and $\delta\rho\epsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$, Gr.] Want of Appetite, a Loathing of Meat.

ANOISANCE } [*Nuisance*, F.] any Hurt
NOISANCE } or Damage done to a
NUISANCE } publick Place, as a Highway, &c. or to any private, by Encroachments, or laying any thing that may cause Infection, &c. L. T.

AN'SÆ } [in *Astronomy*] are the various
AN'SES } Positions of the Ring of Saturn, which sometimes appear like Handles to the Body of that Planet.

AN'SATECT, [*ansatus*, L.] having Handles.

AN'SELM [*Hautzheim*, Teut. a Defender of his Companions] a proper Name of Men.

To **ANSWER** [*Andwarian*, Sax.] to reply to a Question asked; to solve a Proposition or Question in Arithmetick or Geometry, &c. by declaring what the Amount is; also to comply with, or fulfil the Expectation of a Person; also to be proportionate.

A N

An ANSWER [*Ανσπερε, Sax.*] a Response or Reply to a Question; the Solution of a Mathematical Question, an *Ænigma*, &c.

ANSWERABLE, obliged to answer to a Thing, accountable; proportionable, that has the same Relation to.

ANT [*Æμετ, Sax. Αμεπλζ, Teut.*] an Emmet, a Pismire, an Insect.

ANTA'CIDA [*q d. anti-acida, L.*] those Things which destroy Acidity.

ANTAGONIST [*Ανταγωνιστε, F. Antagonista, L.* of *ἀνταγωνιστής*, of *ἀντι* against, and *ἀγωνίζομαι*, to strive, *Gr.*] one that strives for the Mastery against, or outvies another; an Adversary; he that in Disputation opposes another.

ANTAGONIST [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of an opposite Situation, or contrary Quality.

To ANTAGONIZE, to act the Part of an Opponent in arguing; to oppose, to contradict.

ANTAL'GICK [of *ἀντι* and *ἀλγός*, *Pain, Gr.*] a Medicine that asswages Pain.

ANTANA'CLASIS [*ἀντανάκλασις, Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Word spoken in one Sense is adaptly turned to another. *L.*

ANTANAGO'GE, [*ἀνταναγωγή, Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, when, not being able to answer the Accusation of the Adversary, we return the Charge, by loading him with the same Crimes. *L.*

ANTAPHRODIT'ICKS, Medicines against the *French Pox*. *Gr.*

ANTAPHRODIS'IACK [of *ἀντι* and *ἀφροδιτη*, *Gr. Venus*] a Term given to Medicines that extinguish Venereal Desires; also Antivenereal.

ANTAPO'DOSIS [*ἀνταπόδοσις, of ἀντι, ἀπό, and δίδωμι, Gr.*] the Counterpart, or latter Clause of a Similitude, answering to the former. *Rhet.*

ANTAPOPLECT'ICK [of *ἀντι* and *ἀποπληκτικός, Gr.*] good against an Apoplexy.

ANTARCT'ICK [*antarctique, F. antarcticus, L.* of *ἀνταρκτικός, of ἀντι* against, or opposite to, and *ἀρκτικός* Northern, *Gr.*] as the Antartick Pole, i. e. the South Pole, which is so called from its being diametrically opposite to the Arctick or Northern Pole.

ANTARCTICK Circle [in *Astronomy*] a lesser Circle of the Earth or Heavens, described at 32 Degrees and an half from the Antartick Pole.

ANTARTHRIT'ICKS. See *Antiarthriticks*.

ANTASTHMA'TICKS. See *Antiasthmaticks*.

AN'TEACTS, past Acts

ANTEAMBULA'TION, a walking before. *L.*

ANTECEDA'NEOUS, foregoing. *L.*

ANTECE'DENCE [in *Astronomy*] is when a Planet appears to move contrary to the

A N

usual Course or Order of the Signs in the Zodiack, as from East to West.

ANTECE'DENT [*antecedens, L.*] foregoing, going before in Order of Time.

ANTECE'DENT [in *Grammar*] is that Word which the Relative repeats or refers to.

ANTECE'DENT [in *Logick*] is the former Part of a categorical Syllogism.

ANTECE'DENT Signs [in *Physick*] are such Signs and Causes as are observed before a Disease.

ANTECEDENT of a Reason [in *Mathematicks*] is that Term or Quantity which the Mind considers first in comparing it with another; or the first Term of Comparison in a Proportion.

ANTECES'SOR, a Goer before. *L.*

ANTECHAMBER. See *Antichamber*.

ANTECUR'SOR, a Fore-runner, a Scout, *L.*

An AN'TEDATE [*antidate, F.*] an older Date than it ought to be.

To AN'TEDATE [*antidater, F.*] to date a Letter, &c. before the Time.

ANTEDILU'VIAN [*Antediluvianus, L.*] whatever was before *Noah's Flood*.

ANTEDILU'VIANS, those Generations or Persons from *Adam* that were before the Flood.

ANTELOPE, a kind of Deer or Goat, having wreathed Horns.

ANTEMERID'IAN [of *ante* and *meridius, L.*] belonging to the Time before Noon or Mid-day.

ANTEMU'NDANE, that which was before the World.

ANTEDEX'IS [among *Physicians*] a contrary Indication, Symptom, or Sign, forbidding that to be used which appeared to be proper for a former Indication.

ANTEPAS'T [of *ante* and *passus, L.*] a Fore-taste.

ANTEPENUL'T [in *Grammar*] the third Syllable from the right Hand towards the left, which is formed to shew that the Stress in Pronunciation lies on that Syllable, as in the Word *Generation*.

ANTEPILEP'TICKS [of *ἀντι* and *ἐπιληπτικός, Gr.*] Medicines against Convulsions,

To ANTEPO'NE [*anteponere, L.*] to set before, to prefer.

ANTEPREDI'CAMENTS [in *Logick*] are Things necessary to be known before hand, for the better understanding the Predicaments.

ANTERIOR [*anterior, F.*] that is before the former. *L.*

ANTERIORITY [*anteriorité, F.*] Priority of Time.

ANTES [in *Architecture*] square Pilasters which the Antients placed at the Corners of their Temples.

ANTESTA-

A N

ANTESTATURE [in *Fortification*] a Traverse, a small Intrenchment made of Pallisades, or of Sacks filled with Earth. *F.*

ANTESTO'MACH, a Cavity that leads into the Stomach.

To **ANTEVE'NE** [*antevenire*, *L.*] to prevent, to come before.

ANTHE'LIA } [in *Anatomy*] the Protuberance of the Ear, or
ANTHE'LIX } the inward brink of the outward Ear.

ANTHELMINTHICKS. See *Antielminthicks*.

AN'THEM [*antienne*, *F.* of *anthema*, *Ital.* q. of *ἀνθῆμνος*, *Gr.*] a Divine Song, sung alternately by two opposite Choirs or Chorus's.

ANTHE'RÆ [among *Botanists*] those little Knobs that grow on the Tops of the *Stamina* of Flowers, called *Apices*. *Gr.*

ANTHOL'OGY [*Ἀνθολογία*, of *ἄνθος* a Flower, and *λογία* Speech, *Gr.*] a Discourse or Treatise of Flowers; a choice Collection of Sentences or Epigrams.

ANTHO'NIANS, an Institution of Hermits, by St *Anthony of Egypt*, anno 324

AN'THONY [of *ἄνθος*, *Gr.*] a Flower] a proper Name of Men.

ANTHOS [*ἄνθος*, *Gr.*] a Flower; but by way of Excellency appropriated to Rosemary Flowers.

ANTHRACO'SIS Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a scaly corrosive Ulcer in the Eye. *L.*

ANTHROPOL'OGY [*Ἀνθρωπολογία*, of *ἄνθρωπος* a Man, and *λογία* Speech, *Gr.*] a Discourse or Description of a Man, or Man's Body.

ANTHROPOME'TRIA [of *ἄνθρωπος*, a Man, and *μετρεω*, *Gr.* to measure] the considering of a man anatomically.

ANTHROPOMORPHIT'ICAL belonging to *Anthropomorphites*.

ANTHROPOMOR'PHITES [*anthropomorphitæ*, *L.* *Ἀνθρωπομόρφιται* of *ἄνθρωπος*, a Man, and *μορφή* Form, *Gr.*] a Sect of Heretics that appeared in *Egypt*, *A. D.* 359 and were so called from their chief Tenet, viz. That God had bodily Shape.

ANTHROPO'PATHY [of *ἄνθρωποπαθία* of *ἄνθρωπος* and *πάθος* Passion, *Gr.*] a being endued with the Passions or Affections of Men.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI [*anthropophages*, *F.* of *Ἀνθρωποφάγος*, of *ἄνθρωπος* and *φαγω* to eat, *Gr.*] Men-eaters, Savages that eat Man's Flesh.

ANTHROPO'SOPHY [of *Ἀνθρωπος* a Man, and *σοφία*, *Gr.* Wisdom] the Knowledge of the Nature of Man.

ANTHUPNOT'ICKS. See *Antihypnoticks*.

ANTHYPO'PHORA [*Ἀνθυπόφορα*, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which the Objections and Insinuations that the Adversary may make, are fairly answered.

ANTHYSTER'ICKS [*ἀντί* and *ὑστερικός*, *Gr.* Hysterick] Medicines good against Fits of the Mother.

A N

ANI'ADES [*Ἀντιάδες*, *Gr.*] the Glands and Kernels commonly called the Almonds of the Ears; also an Inflammation in those Parts.

ANTIAPHRODIT'ICKS [of *ἀντί* and *Ἀφροδίτη*, *Gr.* Venus] Medicines which allay Lust.

ANTIARTHRIT'ICKS [of *ἀντί* and *ἄρθριτικός*, gouty, *Gr.*] Medicines against the Gout.

ANTIASTHMAT'ICKS [of *ἀντί*, and *Ἀσθματικός*, asthmatick, *Gr.*] Remedies against the *Asthma*.

ANTIAXIOMATISM [of *ἀντί* and *ἀξίωμα* an Axiom, *Gr.*] that which is against any known Axiom.

ANTIBAC'CHIUS [in *Grammar*] a Foot in Verse that has the two first Syllables long and the third short.

ANTICACHEC'TICKS [of *ἀντί* and *καχεξία*, *Gr.* Disposition] Medicines which correct the ill Disposition of the Blood.

ANTICAR'DIUM [*ἀντικαρδιον*, of *ἀντί* against, and *καρδία* the Heart, *Gr.*] the Pit of the Stomach, or Heart-pit.

ANTICHAMBER [*antichambre*, *F.*] any outward Chamber which is next, or near the Bed-chamber; an Apartment in a House before the principal Chamber; a Withdrawing-Room; a Lobby or outer Room of a large or noble House, &c. where Servants, Strangers or Petitioners wait till the Lord, or Master of the House is at leisure to be spoken o.

ANTICHRE'SIS [*ἀντιχρεσις*, *Gr.*] a Mortgage or Pawn left for the Use of the Creditor till the Debt is paid.

ANTICHRIST [*antichristus*, *L.* of *ἀντί* *χριστος*, of *ἀντί* against, and *χρῖς* Christ, *Gr.*] an Adversary to Christ, a Seducer who puts himself in the Room or Stead of Christ.

ANTICHRISTIAN [*antichretien*, *F.*] of or belonging to Antichrist, opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRIS'TIANISM [*antichristianisme*, *F.*] the Principles or Practices of Antichrist; Doctrines contrary to Christianity.

To **ANTI'CIPATE** [*anticiper*, *F.* *anticipare*, *L.*] to do a Thing before the proper Time comes; to prevent; to preclude.

ANTICIPATION, the Act of anticipating. *F.* of *L.*

AN'TICK [*antique*, *F.* of *antiquus*, *L.*] old, ancient; odd; ridiculously wild.

An **AN'TICK** [*Une antique*, *F.*] a Buffoon a Juggler.

ANTICKS } several odd Figures
ANTICK WORK } or Shapes of Men, Birds, Beasts, &c. rudely formed one out of another, according to the Fancy of the Artist.

To dance the **ANTICKS**, to dance after an odd and ridiculous Manner, or in a ridiculous Dress, like a Jack pudding.

ANTI-

ANTICHOLICA [of ἀντι and χολικός, the Cholick, Gr.] Remedies against the Cholick.

ANTICHRON'ISM [*Antichronismus*, L. of ἀντιχρονισμός, of ἀντι contrary, and χρόνος Time, Gr.] a false Chronology.

ANTICLI'MAX, a Sentence in which the last Part is lower than the first.

ANTICONVULSIVE, good against Convulsions.

ANTICOR, a dangerous Sickness in Horses.

ANTIDAC'TYLUS [in *Grammar*] a Foot in Verse contrary to a Dactyle, having the two first Syllables short, and the last long.

ANTIDICOMARIANITES, Hereticks, falsely so called, because they denied the perpetual Virginity of the Virgin Mary. Anno 396

ANTIDOTE [*Antidotus*, L. of ἀντίδοτος, Gr.] a Counter-poison.

ANTIDYSENTERICKS, Remedies against Dysenteries, or the Bloody Flux.

ANTIHELMINTHICKS [of ἀντι and ἑλμινθος a Worm, Gr.] such Medicines as destroy Worms in human Bodies.

ANTIEMETICKS [ἀντι and ἰμετικός, Gr.] Medicines which stop vomiting.

ANTIENTS [of a Parish] such Persons who have served the several Offices of the Parishes they live in, and by common Practice are summoned, or called, upon all difficult Matters or publick Occasions, to advise with,

ANTIEPILEPTICKS [of ἀντι and ἐπιληπτικός, epileptical, Gr.] Medicines against the Falling Sickness.

ANTIEPILEPTICK Elixir [in *Chymistry*] the Spirit of a human Head, mixed with an equal Quantity of Spirit of Wine, in which *Opium* has been dissolved

ANTIFEBRILE, good against Fevers.

ANTHECTICKS [of ἀντι and ἑκτικός, Gr.] Remedies against the Heftick Fever or Consumption.

ANTHECTICUM Poterii [among *Chymists*] a Medicine prepared of a Mixture of Tin with the Martial *Regulus* of Antimony, and fixed with Salt-petre.

ANTIHYPNOTICKS [of ἀντι and ὑπνοτικός sleepy, Gr.] Medicines that prevent Sleep.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACKS [of ἀντι and ὑποχονδριακός Hypochondriack, Gr.] Medicines against Melancholly.

ANTIOLOMICA [of ἀντι and λοιμός, Gr.] Medicines against the Plague.

ANTIOGARITHM [of ἀντι and λογαριθμός, Gr.] the Complement of the Logarithm of any Sine, Tangent, or Secant, to 90 Degrees. See *Logarithm*.

ANTIOGY [*Antilogia*, L. of ἀντιλογία, Gr.] a Contradiction between any Words and Passages in an Author.

ANTIOPE See *Antelope*.

ANTIOQUIST [*antiloquus*, L.] one who gainsays, opposes, or contradicts.

ANTIMETRICAL [of ἀντι and μετρικός Gr. Metrical] contrary to the Rules of Verse or Metre.

ANTIMERIA [*Ἀντιμερία* Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when one Part of Speech is put for another.

ANTIMETABOLE [ἀντιμεταβολή, of ἀντι μετα, and βάλλω Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Sentence is elegantly inverted.

ANTIMONAR'CHIAL [of ἀντι and ἀντιμοναρχικός, Gr. Monarhial] that is against Monarchy or Kingly Government.

ANTIMONY [*Antimonie*, F. *Antimouium*, L.] a mineral Substance of a metalline Nature, consisting of a sort of sulphureous and metallic Substance, having all the seeming Characters of a real Metal except Malleability, so that it is called *Semi Metal*.

ANTIMO'NIUM Diaphoreticum [in *Chymistry*] a Medicine made of one Part of Antimony, and three of Salt-petre.

ANTIMONIUM Medicamentum [in *Chymistry*] a Preparation of five Ounces of Antimony, four of Salt-petre, and one of Salt of Tartar.

ANTIMONIUM Resuscitatum [among *Chymists*] a Preparation of equal Parts of Antimony and Sal Armoniac, sublimed three times together.

ANTINEPHRITICKS [of ἀντι and νεφριτικός, Gr.] Medicines against Distempers of the Reins and Kidneys.

ANTINO'MIANS [of Ἀντινομία, of ἀντι against, and νόμος the Law, Gr.] a German Sect in the seventeenth Century, who held the keeping of *Moses's* Law to be unprofitable under the Gospel, and that Children are born without Sin; and that good Works do not further, nor Evil hinder, but that Faith alone is sufficient for Salvation.

ANTINOMASIA [*Ἀντινομασία*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where an Appellative is used for a proper Name.

ANTINOMY [*Ἀντινομία*, Gr.] a Contrariety between two Laws.

ANTIPÆDOBAPTISTS [of ἀντιπαίδων, and βαπτιστής, Gr.] those who are against baptizing Infants.

ANTIPAG'MENTS [in *Architecture*] the garnishing of Posts and Pillars.

ANTIPARASIASIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby one granting something to his Adversary, does thereby turn it to deny more strongly. Gr. of *L*.

ANTIPARASTASIS [of Ἀντιπαράστασις, of ἀντι, παρά and ἵστημι, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the one grants what the Adversary says, but denies his Inference. *L*.

ANTIPARALYTICKS [of ἀντι and παραλυτικός, Palsical, Gr.] good against the Palsy.

ANTIPA'SIS [among *Physicians*] the same with Revulsion.

ANTIPATER [of ἀντι against, and πατήρ a Father, Gr. i. e. instead of or against a Father] a proper Name of Men.

ANTIPATHETICAL, of Antipathy.

ANTIPATHY [*Antipathie*, F. *Antipathia*, L. of ἀντιπαθεία, ἀντι against, and παθή

αντι, Affection, Gr.] a Contrariety of natural Qualities betwixt some Creatures and Things; a natural Aversion.

ANTIPATHY [in *Physick*] a Contrariety and Repugnancy in the Body or Medicines; a loathing or abhorring of any thing without a just Cause.

ANTIPERISTAL'TICK [of *αντι*, *περι*, and *σταλτικός*, Gr.] as the *Antiperistaltick* Motion of the Guts, is the Worm-like, or the Wave-like Motion of them inverted; by which the Excrements are carried upwards, instead of downwards.

ANTIPERISTASIS [of *αντιπεριστάσις* of *αντι*, *περι*, and *ιστης*, Gr.] the Action of two opposite Qualities, whereby the opposed becomes heightened; according to the *Peripateticks*, is a certain invigoration of any Quality, by its being environed and kept in by its contrary; as the Invigoration of internal Warmth, by the Repulsion of external Cold.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, efficacious against the Plague.

ANTIPHAR'MACUM [of *αντι* and *φαρμακον* a Medicine, Gr.] a Remedy against Poison or any Disease. L.

ANTIPHONE [*antiphona*, L. of *αντιφωνα*, Gr.] the Answer made by one Choir to another, when the Psalm or Anthem is sung between two.

ANTIPHONERE, a Book of Anthems. *Chauc.*

ANTIPH'RASIS [*antiphrase*, F. of *αντιφρασις*, Gr.] a Figure where a Word hath a Meaning contrary to its original Sense.

ANTIPHTHIS'ICA [of *αντι* and *φθιστικός*, Phthisical, Gr.] Medicines against the Phthisick or Consumption.

ANTIPLURITICUM [of *αντι* and *πλευρις*, Gr.] a Medicinal against the Pleurisy. L.

ANTIPODA'GRICA [of *αντι* and *ποδαγρικος*, Gouty, Gr.] Medicines against the Gout.

ANTIPODES [of *αντι* and *πους*, Gr. a Foot] such Inhabitants of the Earth as live Feet to Feet, or diametrically opposite one to the other. Pope Gregory excommunicated all such as believed the *Antipodes*.

ANTIPODIA [in *Rhetoric*] a Figure by which one Foot is changed for another, if both be of equal Measure.

ANTIPOPE [of *αντι* and *Pope*] a false Pope, chosen by a particular Faction, against one duly elected.

ANTIPTOSIS [*αντιπτωσις*, of *αντι* against or for, and *πτωσις* a Case, Gr.] Medicines which temper and allay too much Heat in Fevers, as Acids do; also a Figure in Grammar, when one Case is put for another.

ANTIQUARTANA'RIVM [of *αντι* Gr. and *Quartanarius*, L.] a Remedy against a Quartan Ague.

ANTIQUARY [antiquarie, F. of *antiquarius*, L.] one that is well skilled in, or applies himself to the Study of Antiquity, or ancient Medals and Coins, in order to the Ex-

planation of the Mottos upon Medals, the Inscriptions upon Statues, &c. to attain a Knowledge of the Customs, Laws, and Religion of ancient Times.

To AN'TIQUATE [*antiquare*, L.] to abolish, repeal, make void.

AN'TIQUATED [*antiquatus*, L.] grown out of Date or Use.

ANTIQUA'TION, an abrogating, or leaving off the Use of. L.

ANTI'QUE-Work. See *Antick*.

ANTIQUITY [*antiquité*, F. of *antiquitas* L.] Ancientness; the State of old Things.

ANTISABBATA'RIANS, a Sect who deny the Holiness of the Sabbath.

ANTISCHII [*αντιστοιχοι*, Gr.] People who live in two Places opposite one to the other; the one on the North, and the other on the South-side of the *Equator*, so that their Shadows at Noon fall different Ways, one directly opposite to the other. *Geogr.*

ANTIS'CIANS [in *Astrology*] certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*, answering one to the other.

ANTISCORBUT'ICKS [of *αντι*, Gr. and *Scorbutum*, L. the Scurvy] Remedies against the Scurvy.

ANTISIG'MA, a Mark in ancient Writings, where the Order of the Verses is to be changed.

ANTISO'PHIST [*antisophistes*, L. of *αντισοφιστης*, of *αντι* against, and *σοφιστης* a Sophister, Gr.] a Counter-Sophister, one that disputes on the contrary Part.

ANTISPASMOD'ICKS [*antispasmodica*, L. of *αντι* against, and *σπασμος* the Cramp, Gr.] Remedies against Cramps and Convulsions.

ANTISPASTICKS [of *αντι* and *σπαστικός*, Gr.] Remedies that divert Distempers to other Parts.

ANTISPAS'TUS [*αντισπαστος*, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, having the first Syllable short, the second and third long, and the fourth short. *Gram.*

ANTISPLENETICK, efficacious against the Spleen.

ANTISTOI'CHON [*αντιστοιχον* of *αντι* against, and *στοιχον* a Rudiment, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, when one Letter is put for another, as *Promuscis* for *Probofcis*.

ANTISTROPHE [*αντιστροφή*, of *αντι* and *στροφω* to turn, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, when a Change is made between two Things that depend one on another; as *the Servant of the Master, and the Master of the Servant*. Also the second Stanza of an Ode, sung in three Parts.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK, good against the King's evil.

ANTITAC'TES, a Sect of Hereticks, who taught that Sin rather deserved Reward than Punishment.

ANTI'THENAR [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle that extends the Thumb. Gr.

ANTI'THESIS [*αντιθεσις*, Gr.] a setting one thing against another; Opposition.

ANTI'THESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a sort of Flourish, when Contraries are ingeniously

ally opposed to contraries in the same Period or Sentence; so that the Excellency of the one, and Inferiority or Evil of the other may appear, as *He gain'd by losing, and by falling rose.*

ANTITHETS, [ἀντιθετά, Gr.] Opposites, Contraries.

ANTITRA'GUS [in *Anatomy*] the outward Part of the Ear, opposite to the *Tragus*.

ANTITRINITARIANS, such as deny the Trinity of the Three Divine Persons in the Godhead.

ANTITYPE [Antitypum, L. of ἀντίτυπον, Gr.] that which answers, or is prefigured by a Type; as the *Paschal Lamb* was a Type to which our Saviour, the Lamb of God, was the *Antitype*.

ANTIVENEREAL Medicines [of ἀντί, Gr. and *Venerus*, of *Venus*, L.] such as are good against the *French Pox*.

ANT'LEERS [andouillers, F.] Branches of a Stag's Horn.

ANTOCOW, a Swelling in the Breast of a Horse.

ANTOE'CI } [of ἀντί against and οἰκία, Gr. to dwell] Inhabitants of the Earth who live under the same *Meridian*, but opposite *Parallels*.

ANTONOMASIA [antonomasie, F. ἀντονομασία, of ἀντί instead of, and ὀνομασία to name, Gr.] a Trope in *Rhetorick*, when the proper name of one Thing is applied to several others; as when we call any voluptuous Person a *Sardanapalus*. Or when instead of a proper Name we use a common one; as when for *Cicero* we say *Orator*, for *Aristotle*, the *Philosopher*, &c. L.

ANTONOMAS'TICALLY, by the Figure *Antonomasia*.

AN'TRUM [in *Anatomy*] the Beginning of the *Pylorus*, or lower Mouth of the Stomach; also a Cave. L.

AN'VIL [Anvil, Sax.] a Tool on which Smiths hammer their Work.

A'NUS [Anatomy] the extremity of the *Intestinum Rectum*; also a Cavity in the Brain, which arises from the Contact of the four Trunks of the *Medulla Spinalis*. L.

AN'WEALD [Anweald, Sax. of Anwald, a Patron or Defender, Teut.] Authority.

AN'WICK } [Calapic, of the River Ayn, ALN'WICK } and Wic, Sax. a Haven] a Borough and principal Town in *Northumberland*, remarkable for the Captivity of *William*, and Death of *Malcolm III.* Kings of *Scotland*.

ANXI'ETY [anxiété, F. of anxietas, L.] Vexation, great Trouble of Mind; Sollicitude.

ANXIFEROUS [anxifer, L.] bringing or causing Anxiety.

ANX'IOUS [anxius, L.] careful, doubtful, sad, sorrowful, thoughtful.

ANY [Anig, Sax. Eénige, L. S.] Adj.

AONIAN Mount, the Hill *Parnassus* in *Bæotia*, the Residence of the Muses.

AO'RIST [ἀορίστος, Gr.] indefinite, two Tenses in the *Greek*, which denote Time indefinitely, done lately, or long ago, or likely to be done.

AOR'TA [of ἀίρω to lift up, or because it receiveth the Air, Gr.] a Vessel or little Chest, whence it is transferred to the great Artery.

AORTA [in *Anatomy*] an Artery which proceeds from the left Ventricle of the Heart, has three Valves of the same Use and Figure, as the semilunary Valves in the pulmonary Artery.

APA'CE [of A and Pace] fast, quick.

A'PAGMA [ἀπάγμα, Gr.] the thrusting of a Bone, or other Part, out of its proper Place. *Surgery*.

APAGO'GICAL Demonstration [in *Logick*] is such as does not prove a Thing directly, but shews the Absurdity which arises from denying it.

APAID, paid. *Chauc.*

APAIR, to impair. *Chauc.*

APART' [aparte, F. q. d. à parte, L.] a-side, separate.

APART'MENT [apartment, F.] that Part of a large House, where one or more Persons lodge separately by themselves.

A'PATHY [apatie, F. of apathia, L. of ἀπάθεια, Gr.] a Freeness from all Passion, an Insensibility of Pain; Indolency.

APAU'ME [in *Heraldry*] an Hand opened with a full Palm appearing, and the Thumb and Fingers extended.

An APE [Ape, Sax. Ape, L. S.] a Monkey. Also an Imitator or Mimick.

APE'AK [à pique, F.] in a Posture to pierce the Ground.

APEL'LA [in *Anatomy*] is the Nut of the Penis lying bare, either by Distemper or Circumcision; for which last reason, a Jew or circumcised Person is so called. L.

APELLI'TÆ, Hereticks in the Primitive Church, so called from their Head *Apelles*, who taught that *Christ's* Body was only an elementary Composition which he again left in the World at his Ascension into Heaven: That there is a good and bad Principle: That the Prophets contradicted each other; and that there is no Resurrection of the Dead. Anno 178.

APEP'SY [apepsia, L. ἀπεψία, Gr.] a bad Digestion, or Sourness in the Stomach.

APERIENS Palpebram Rectus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle, so called from its Use, which is to open the Eyebrow.

APERIENT Medicines [in *Physick*] such as are of an opening Quality.

APER'TIO Portarum [among *Astrologers*] signifies some great and manifest Change of the Air, upon certain Configurations.

AP'ERTURE [apertura, L.] an Opening.

APERTU'RA Tabularum, the breaking open a last Will and Testament. L. L. T.

APERTU'RA

APERTU'RA *Feudi*, the Loss of a Feudal Tenure, by Default of Issue to him to whom the Feu or Fee was first granted. *L. T.*

APERTURE [in *Opticks*] is the Hole next to the Object Glass of a Telescope, &c. through which the Light and Image of the Object comes into the Tube, and thence is carried to the Eye.

APERTURE [in *Geometry*] is the Inclination of Lines which meet in a Point, and form an Angle.

APERTURES [in *Architecture*] are the Openings in any Building, such as Doors, Windows, Stair-Cases, &c.

APET'ALOUS of *A* and *Petalum*; *L.* of *πέταλον*, *Gr.* a Flower Leaf] without Flower Leaves.

APETALOUS *Flowers* in *Plants* [in *Botany*] are such as want the fine coloured Leaves called the *Petala*.

A'PEX [in *Geometry*] is used to signify the Angular Point of a Cone, or any such like Figure.

APHÆ'RESIS [*ἀφαίρεσις*, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Grammar*, which takes away a Letter or Syllable from the Beginning of a Word, as *ruit* for *eruit*.

APHE'LION } [of *ἄπὸ* and *ἥλιος* *Gr.*

APHE'LIUM } the Sun] that Point of the Earth, or any Planet, in which it is the farthest distant from the Sun that it can ever be. *Astron.*

APHETA [in *Astrology*] a Planet taken to be the Giver of Life in a Nativity.

APHETICAL, belonging to *Apheta*.

APHILANTHROPY [of *ἀ* and *φιανθρωπία*, the Love or Delight in Mankind, or their Conversation, *Gr.*] the first Approaches of Melancholy, when Persons begin to dislike Company and Conversation.

A'PHONY [*Aphano*, *L.* of *ἄφωνα*, of *ἀ* privative, and *φωνή* a Voice, *Gr.*] a Want of Voice.

APHORIS'TICAL, belonging to an

A'PHORISM [*Aphorisme*, *F.* of *Aphorismus*, *L.* of *ἀφορισμός*, *Gr.*] a short select Sentence, briefly expressing the Properties of a Thing, and experienced for a certain Truth; a general Maxim or Rule in any Art or Science.

APHRODIS'IA [of *Ἀφροδίτη*, *Gr.* *Venus*] Venereal Intercourses of both Sexes.

APHRODIS'IA *Phrenitis*, a mad and violent Love-Passion in Maids.

APHRODIS'IACKS [of *ἀφροδισιακος*, *Gr.*] Things which incite Lust or Venery.

APHRODIS'ACAL, of *Venus*, or Love.

APH'THÆ, Wheals or Pimples about the internal Parts of the Mouth; as also about the Ventricle and Guts in Infants, &c. the Thrush. *L.*

APIARY [*Apiarium*, *L.*] a Place where Bees are kept, or Bee-hives.

AP'ICES of a Flower [in *Botany*] Knobs growing on the Top of the *Stamina* in the Middle of the Flower. *L.*

APIECE, to the Part or Share of each.

A'PISH, like an Ape; affected; trifling, wanton.

A'PLANES [*ἀπλανής*, *Gr.* i. e. not wandering] the fixed Stars so called, in opposition to the Planets; Also the Spheres themselves in which they are placed.

APNOE'A [*ἄπνοια*, of *ἀ* privative, and *πνέω* to breathe, *Gr.*] want of Breath, an entire Suppression of Breathing, or at least as to Sense, as it happens to Persons in a Swoon. *L.*

APOC'ALYPSE [*Apocalypsis*, *L.* *ἀποκάλυψις*, *Gr.*] a Revelation or Vision; particularly, the Revelation of St *John*. *Gr.*

APOCALYP'TICAL [*ἀποκαλύπτικος*, *Gr.*] belonging to a Vision or Revelation.

APOCATHAR'SIS [among *Physicians*] a purging and thickening of any Juice with Sugar and Honey, into a kind of a hard Consistence.

APOCLAS'M [in *Surgery*] the breaking off any Part of the Body. *Gr.*

APO'COPE [*ἀποκοπή*, of *ἀπὸ* and *κόπτω* to cut off, *Gr.*] a cutting off; a Figure in Grammar, wherein the last Letter or Syllable is cut off.

APOCRIS'ARY [*Apocrisarius*, *L.* of *ἀποκρισις*, of *ἀποκρίνομαι* to answer, *Gr.*] the Pope's Nuncio to the Emperor of Constantinople; a Surrogate, Commissary, or Chancellor to a Bishop.

APO'CRISIS } [*ἀπόκρισις*, *Gr.*] an Ejec-

APOCRIS'IA } tion, or voiding Superfluities out of the Body. *P. T.*

APOCRUST'ICKS, Medicines that help by binding and repelling. *Gr.*

APO'CRYPHA [*Apocryphes*, *L.* of *ἀπὸ* and *κρύπτω* to hide, *Gr.*] certain Books of doubtful Authority, which are not received into the Canon of the Holy Writ.

APO'CRYPHAL, hidden, unknown, doubtful. *Gr.*

APO'CALISM [in *Physick*] the inspissated Juice of Vegetables. *Gr.*

APODACRIT'ICKS, Medicines that provoke Tears. *Gr.*

APODIC'TICAL } Arguments, or Syllo-

APODIC'TICK } gisms, such as are easy to be shewn or made appear. *Gr.*

APODIOX'IS [*ἀποδιοξις*, *Gr.*] an expelling or driving out.

APODIOXIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby an Argument is, with Indignation, rejected as absurd. *Gr.*

APODIXIS [*ἀποδείξις*, of *ἀποδείκνυμι* to demonstrate, *Gr.*] a plain Proof, or evident Demonstration.

APODO'SIS [*ἀποδοσις*, of *ἀπὸ* and *δίδωμι* to restore, *Gr.*] a recompensing or giving again.

APO'DOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] is called *Reddition*, which is the Application or latter Part of a Similitude.

APOGE'E [*ἀπογαῖον*, of *ἀπὸ* from, and *γῆ*, *Gr.* the Earth] is that Point of the Orbit,

bit, either of the Sun, or any of the Planets, which is farthest from the Earth. *Astron.*

The mean APOGE'E of the Epicycle [in *Astronomy*] a Point where the Epicycle is cut above by a right Line, drawn from its Centre to the Centre of the Equant.

APOGE'E of the Equant [in *Astronomy*] the furthest Distance from the Earth.

APOGRAPHON [ἀπογραφόν, of ἀπό and γράφω to write, Gr.] a Copy drawn or written after another; a Draught, a Pattern.

APOLEPSIA [Apolepsis, L. ἀπόληψις, Gr.] a receiving or recovering; an intercepting or preventing.

APOLEPSY [with *Physicians*] the intercepting of Blood or Animal Spirits.

APOLINARIANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who asserted, That our Saviour, at his Incarnation, assumed a human Body without a Soul, and that the Word supplied the Place of a human Spirit.

APOLLO, a famous God among the Greeks and Romans, to whom they attributed the Invention of many excellent Arts, and erected many Temples and Statues.

APOLLYON [ἀπολλύων, of ἀπό and ὀλλύνω to destroy, i. e. the Destroyer, Gr.] a Name in Scripture given to the Devil.

APOLOGETICAL } [apologetique, F.

APOLOGE'TICK } apologeticus, L. of Ἀπολογητικός, Gr.] belonging to an Apology or Excuse.

APOLOGIST } [Apologist, F.] one that

APOLOGER } makes an Apology.

To APOLOGIZE [Apologizare, L. of ἀπολογίζομαι, Gr.] to make one's Defence, to excuse.

APOLOGUE [Apologus, L. of ἀπόλογος, of ἀπολύνω, to utter, Gr.] a moral Tale or instructive Fable, such as *Aesop's*.

APOLOGY [Apologie, F. Apologia, L. of ἀπολογία, of ἀπολογίζω to reject, or not admit, Gr.] a Defence or Excuse; a justifying Answer.

APOLYSIS [among *Physicians*] the Exclusion of any thing; as of the Birth, the Faeces, or the like; a Relaxation by which any Part of the Whole is weakened. Gr.

APOME'COMETRY [of ἀπό and μετρίω, to measure, Gr.] the measuring of Things at a Distance.

APONEU'ROSIS [in *Anatomy*] is the spreading or extending a Nerve or Tendon out in Breadth. Gr.

APOPHASIS [Ἀπόφασις, of ἀποφαίνω, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby an Orator seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate.

APOPHORETA [Ἀποφώρητον of ἀποφέρειν, to bear away, Gr.] Gifts or Presents made anciently at certain Festivals, to be carried away by the Guests.

APOPHLEGMATISMS [Apopblegmatismus, L. of ἀποφλέγματισμός, of ἀποφλέγγω, to purge Phlegm out of the Head, Gr.]

Medicines which by the Mouth or Nose, purge the Head of cold phlegmatick Humours.

APOPH'THEGM [Apophtegme, F. Apophtegma, L. of ἀποφθίγμα, of ἀπό and φθίβομαι to pronounce, Gr.] a short, pretty, and instructive Sentence, chiefly of a grave and eminent Person.

APOPH'THORA [Ἀποφθορά, Gr.] the bringing forth a Child putrified in the Womb, an Abortion or untimely Birth.

APO'PHYGE, the Spring of a Column.

APO'PHYSIS [Ἀπόφυσις, of ἀπό and φύσις Nature, Gr.] a Protuberance, most commonly at the End of the Bone, made by the Fibres of that Bone jutting out above its Surface. *Anat.*

APOPLECTICAL } [apoplectique, F. of

APOPLEC'TICK } apoplecticus, L.] be-

longing to, or subject to an Apoplexy; or good against the Apoplexy.

APO'PLEXY [Apoplexie, F. Apoplexia, L. of ἀποπληξία, of ἀπό and πλῆσσω to smite or strike, Gr.] a Disease that suddenly surprises the Brain, and takes away all Manner of Sense and Motion.

A'PORE } [ἀπορον, Gr.] Doubting,

APO'RIE } Perplexity; A Figure in Rhetorick, when one is at a stand what to do.

APORRHE'AS [among *Philosophers*] are Vapours and Sulphurous Effluvioms, which exhale through the Pores of the Body.

APORRHO'E } [of ἀπορρῆω, Gr. to flow

APORRHO'EA } down] a flowing down, or issuing from.

APORRHO'EA [in *Physick*] a streaming out of Vapours through the Pores of the Body.

APORRHO'EA [in *Astrology*] is when the Moon separates from one Planet, and applies to another.

APOSCEPARNISMUS [in *Surgery*] is a Fracture, or breaking of the Skull, when some Part of it is plainly raised. L.

APOSIO'PESIS [ἀποσιώπισις, of ἀπο and σιῶπη Silence, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Person in a Passion breaks off a Discourse, yet so that it may be understood what he means.

APOSPAS'MATA [αποσπασμάτα, of ἀπο and σπάω to pluck, Gr.] Avulsions; a drawing of one Part from another, which naturally stuck to it. *Surg.*

APOS'TA, a Creature in America, so great a Lover of Men, that it follows them, and delights to gaze on them.

APOS'TASY [Apostasie, F. Apostasia, L. of ἀποστασία of ἀφίσταμαι to depart, Gr.] a revolting, or falling away from the true Religion.

APOS'TASIS [among *Anatomists*] an Abscess; it is also used by Hippocrates for fush

such Fracture of the Bones where some Parts break off.

APOSTA'RE *Leges*, or wilfully to transgress or break the Laws. O. L.

APOSTA'TA *capiendo*, a Writ for the taking up one who having entered into and professed some Orders of Religion, forsakes it, leaves his House, and wanders about the Country.

APOSTA'TE [*Apostat*, F. *Apostata*, L. *Ἀποστάτης*, Gr.] one that renounces the True Religion; a Backslider, a Renegado.

To APOSTATIZE [*apostatier*, F. *apostatere*, L. of *ἀποσταίω*, Gr.] to renounce the True Religion. Gr.

APOSTEMA } [*ἀποσῆμα*, of *ἀφίσταμαι*
APOSTUME } to depart, Gr.] a preternatural Swelling, caused by corrupt Humours gathered from any Part of the Body, commonly called an Impothume or Abscess.

APOSTLE [*Apostre*, F. *Apostolus*, L. of *ἀπόστολος*, of *ἀποστέλλω*, to send on a Message, &c. Gr.] in general signifies a Messenger, a Person sent upon some special Errand, for the Discharge of some peculiar Affair of him that sent him; but is more particularly applied to the Disciples whom our Saviour sent to preach the Gospel to all Nations.

APOSTOLATE } [*Apostolat*, F. *Apostolat*, L.] the Dignity, Ministry, or Office of an Apostle.

APOSTOLIANS, *Apostolicks*, or *Apostolici*, Hereticks of the second Century, who taught that it is sinful to possess any Goods but in common, and pretended to other Apostolick Gifts; also a Sect in the twelfth Century, who condemned Marriage, rejected Baptism, &c.

APOSTOLICK } [*Apostolique*, F. of *apostolicus*, L. *ἀποστολικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or deriving Authority from the Apostles.

APOSTOLORUM *Unguentum*, an Ointment so named because composed of twelve Drugs, according to the Number of the Apostles.

APOSTROPHE [*Ἀποστροφή* of *ἀποτρέπω*, to turn away from, Gr.] a Digression; a Figure in Oratory or Poetry, in which Things animate or inanimate, Persons present or absent, are addressed or appealed to, as if they were sensible and present. F.

APOSTROPHE [in Grammar] is an Accent or Mark shewing that there is a Vowel cut off, expressed thus (') and set at the Head of the Letter; as *Ain'* for *Aisne*.

APOTHECARY [*Apothecaire*, F. *Apothecarius*, L. of *Ἀποθήκη* of *ἀπό* and *τιθεῖμι*, Gr.] to mix with or add to, because of their compounding Things together for Medicine] one that keeps a Physical Shop prepares and sells all manner of Medicines, &c.

APOTHEGM. See *Apophthegm*.

APOTHEOSIS [*Apotheose*, F. of *ἀποθεωσις*, of *ἀποθεω*, to reckon or place among

the Number of the Gods, Gr.] a Consecration, or solemn Enrolling of great Men deceased, in the Number of the Gods; anciently practised by the Romans, first begun by *Augustus* for *Julius Caesar*. After the Ceremony was finished the deified Emperor was worshipped as a God, and with as much Veneration as any of the rest of their Gods; so that *Minutius Felix* says, that a Person might more safely swear falsely by *Jupiter* himself than by the *Genius* of the deified Emperor; and was continued in Christian Rome by the Pope by the Name of a Canonization.

APOTOME [*Apotomia*, L. of *ἀποτομία*, of *ἀποτέμνω* to cut off, Gr.] a cutting away.

APOTOME [in Music] the Difference between the greater and lesser *Semitone*.

APOTOME [in Mathematicks] is an irrational Remainder or Residual, when from a Rational Line a Part is cut off, which is only commensurable in Power to the whole Line.

APOZEM [*Apozeme*, F. *Apozema*, L. of *ἀποζήμα*, of *ἀποζέω*, to decoct, Gr.] a Medicinal Decoction of Herbs, Flowers, Roots, Barks, &c.

To APPAL' [*appallir*] to daunt, astonish, discourage. Spenc.

APPA'LID, grown pale. Chauc.

APPARA'TUS, Major and Minor [among *Lithotomists*] the greater and lesser Preparation, being two particular Methods used in cutting for the Stone.

APPARA'TUS, [in Mechanics, or Experimental Philosophy] the Fittness of the Instruments to perform certain Things with.

APPAREL [*Appareil*, F.] Cloathing, Habit, Raiment.

APPAREL [in Sea Affairs] the Tackle, Sails, and Rigging of a Ship.

APPAREL [in Surgery] Furniture for dressing a Wound.

To APPAREL [*appareiller*, F. to dress, to clothe, &c.

APPARELEMENT } Resemblance; as
APPARELEMENT } Apparelement of War. F. L. T.

APPARENT [*apparens*, L.] that plainly appears, certain, evident, manifest, plain, visible. F.

APPARENT Place of an Object [in Opticks] is that in which it appears through one or more Glasses.

APPARENT Place of a Planet or Star [in Astronomy] is a Point determined by a Line drawn from the Eye through the Center of the Star, &c.

APPARITION, the appearing of a Spirit; a Ghost or Vision. F. of L.

APPAR'ITOR } [*Appariteur*, F.] one
APPAR'ITOUR } that summoneth Officers, and serves the Process, in a Spiritual Court; also an Officer in the Universities. L.

APPARTMENT [*Appartement*, F.] Lodgings, and other Rooms.

H

APPA-

APPARURA, Furniture. O. L.

To APPAY' [*appagare*, Ital. or of *ad* and *pay*] to pay. O.

To APPEACH, to accuse, to censure, to reproach.

APPEAL [*Appel*, F. of *Appellatio*, L.] a removing of a Cause, from one, or an inferior Judge or Court, to another, or superior one.

APPEAL of Mayhem [*Law Term*] an accusing one who has maimed another.

APPEAL of wrong Imprisonment, is an Action of wrong Imprisonment.

To APPEAL [*appeller*, F. of *appellare*, L.] to make an Appeal.

To APPEAR [*apparier*, F. *apparere*, L.] to be in Sight, to shew one's self, to make a Figure or Shew; to seem or look.

APPEARANCE, the external Aspect, or Surface of a Thing; or that which strikes the Sense of Sight, &c. or the Imagination; which nevertheless, according to the Distance, Situation, or other Accident, may convey to the Conception something very much differing from what it in reality is.

APPEARANCE [in *Law*] the Defendant's engaging to answer an Action entered against him.

APPEASE [*appaier*, F.] to allay, assuage, pacify, to suppress, to claim.

APPELLANT [*Appellans*, L.] he that makes or brings an Appeal. L. T.

APPELLATION, a calling or naming any thing by a particular Name; also a Name, a Term or Title. L.

APPELLATIVE, or Noun Appellative, [*Appellativum*, L.] a Name common to many, and opposed to Proper, as *Man*, *Artificer*, *Engineer*, &c. F.

APPELLEE [*Law Term*] one that is appealed against, or accused.

APPELLANT } [in *Law*] one who has
APPELLOUR } ving confessed a Crime,
appeals, i. e. accuses others that were his
Accomplices.

To APPEND [*Appendere*, L.] to hang up to, or upon a Thing.

APPENDAGE of *Appendere*, L.] any thing that being considered as less principal, is added together.

APPENDANT [*Appendens*, L.] a Thing that by Prescription depends on, or belongs to another that is principal.

APPENDICULA *Vermiformis* [in *Anatomy*] the *Intestinum Cecum*, or blind Gut, because in some Creatures it hangs down like a Worm.

APPENDITIA, the Appendages or Appurtenances of an Estate. O. L.

APPENDIX [*Appendice*, F.] a Supplement to a Treatise, by way of Addition or Illustration; any thing that is added by itself, to another. L.

APPENDIX [in *Anatomy*] the same with *Epistylis*.

APPENNAGE } [*Appendage*, F.] the
APPANAGE } Portion which a Sovereign Prince gives to his younger Children.

APPENSA [with *Physicians*] Amulets or Things hanging about the Necks of diseased Persons, to free them from some particular Distemper, as a dried Toad to stop Bleeding, &c. L.

To APPERTA'IN [*appartenir*, F.] to belong to, to have a Dependence upon.

APPER'TINANCES } [q. d. *Pertinentia*
APPUR'TINANCES } ad, L.] Things belonging to another Thing that is more principal; as Courts, Yards, Drains, &c. to a House. L. T.

APPETENCY [*Appetentia*, L.] earnest Desire, great Inclination.

APPETIBLE [*Appetibilis*, L.] desirable, worthy to be desired.

APPETITE [*Appetit*, F. *Appetitus*, L.] any natural Inclination; the Affection of the Mind, by which we are incited to any thing; inordinate Desire, Lust; the Desire of Nourishment, Stomach to Victuals.

APPETITIVE, belonging to the Appetite or Desire. F.

APPETITUS *Caninus*, a Dog-like or ravenous Appetite. L.

To APPLAUD' [*Applaudir*, F. of *applaudere*, L.] to commend highly, to approve well of what is done.

APPLAU'SE [*Applaudissement*, F. of *applausus*, L.] a clapping of Hands, in token of Joy or Congratulation; great Commendation, publick Praise.

APPLE [*Æpple*, Sax.] all sorts of round Fruit, both of Trees and Herbs; also the Pupil of the Eye.

AP'PLEBY [called by the Romans *Abalaba*] a Town in *Westmoreland*.

AP'PLE of Love, a Plant, a kind of Nightshade.

APPLIABLE } [*applicabilis*, L.] that
APPLICABLE } may be applied; has
relation to, or is conformable to. F.

APPLIANCE, Application. *Shakesp.*

APPLICATE [*Applicare*, L.] a Right Line, otherwise called the Ordinate, or Semi-ordinate, in a Conic Section.

APPLICATE Ordinate [in *Geometry*] a Right Line at Right Angles applied to the Axis of any Conic Section, and bounded by the Curve.

APPLICA'TION, the Art of applying or addressing a Person; also Care, Diligence, Attention of the Mind. F. of L.

APPLICA'TION [in *Astrology*] the approaching of two Planets to each other.

To APPLY' [*appliquer*, F. *applicare*, L.] to put, set, or lay one Thing to another, to have Recourse to a Thing or Person, to betake, to give up one's self to.

A P P O D I A R E, to lean or prop up. O. R.

To APPOINT' [*appointer*, F.] to constitute or ordain, to design or determine; to set a Task.

APPOINTED, resolved. *Cbauc.*

APPOINTEE, a Foot Soldier in *France*, who for long Service and Bravery, receives Pay above private Centinels. *F.*

APPOINTMENT [*Appointement, F.*] the Act of appointing an Order, also a Pension allowed by Persons of Quality for the retaining of Persons of Credit.

To **APPORTION** [of *ad* and *Portio, L.*] to divide into convenient Portions or Parts, to proportion. *L. T.*

APPORTIONMENT [in *Law*] is a dividing into Parts; a Rent which is dividable, and not intire and whole.

APPORTUM [*Old Law*] is a Revenue, Gain or Profit, accruing from any thing to the Owner.

APPO'SAL [of *Sheriffs*] is the charging them with Money received upon their Account in the *Exchequer*.

To **APPOS'E** [*apposer, F.*] to put Questions to.

APPOSIN, to oppose. *Cbauc.*

APPOSITE [*oppositus, L.*] added, that is said or done to the Purpose, fit, pat, *à propos*.

APPOSITION, is a putting or laying one Thing by the Side of another. *F. of L.*

APPOSITION [in *Grammar*] the putting two or more Substantives in the same Case. *L.*

To **APPRAIS'E** [*apprecier, F.*] to rate or set a Price on Goods, to value.

APPRAISEMENT, the Rate or value set upon any Thing or Commodity by an Appraiser.

An **APPRAISER**, one who sets the Value on Goods. *&c.*

To **APPREHEND** [*apprehender, F. apprehendere, L.*] to lay hold of or seize on; to understand; to fear or suspect.

APPREHENSION, catching hold of; Conception, Understanding; Fear, Jealousy. *F. of L.*

APPREHENSION [in *Logic*] a simple Contemplation of Things, which present themselves to the Mind, without pronouncing any thing about them. *L.*

APPREHENSIVE, quick of Apprehension, sensible, fearful. *F.*

APPREHENDRE [in *Law*] is a Fee or Profit to be taken or received. *F.*

APPRENTICE [*Apprentisse, F. of apprehendere, L. to learn*] a Learner, one bound by Law to learn an Art or Mystery.

To **APPRE'TIATE** [*apprecier, F. appreciare, L.*] to set an high Price, Value, or Esteem upon any thing.

APPRIZE, an Enterprize, a Trial. *Cbauc.*

To **APPRI'ZE**, [*appris, F.*] to inform.

To **APPROACH** [*approcher, F.*] to draw nigh, to come near.

APPROACH'ABLE, that may be approached.

APPROACH'ES [in *Fortification*] are all the Works whereby the Besiegers approach to the Besieged.

APPROBATION, [*approbatio, L.*] a liking or approving of. *F. of L.*

To **APPROPINQUATE** [*appropinquare, L.*] to draw nigh unto.

APPROPRIARE *communem* [*Law Term*] to discommon; i. e. to separate and enclose any Parcel of Land which was before an open Common.

APPROPRIARE *ad Honorem* [*Law Term*] to bring a Manor within the Extent and Liberty of such an Honour.

To **APPROPRIATE** [*appropriar, F.*] to set aside any thing for the Use of any one; To usurp the Property of a Thing, to claim or take to one's self.

APPROPRIATION [in *Law*] is when the Profits of a Church Living are made over to a Layman, or a Body-Corporate, he or they only maintaining a Vicar; as the Parish of St. Stephen Coleman street, London.

To **APPROVE** [*approuver, F. of approbare, L.*] to like or 'low of; to render one's self commendable.

To **APPROVE** [in *Law*] to improve or increase; to examine to the utmost.

APPROVE'MENT of Land [in *Law*] is the making the best Advantage of it by improving and increasing the Rent.

APPROVE'MENT [in *Law*] is where a Man hath Common within the Lord's Waste for himself, having nevertheless sufficient Common with *Egress* and *Regress* for the Commoners. This Enclosing is called *Approvement*.

APPROVER [*Approbateur, F. Approbator, L.*] one that allows or approves of.

APPROVER [in *Law*] is one who being guilty of Felony, to save himself, accuses his Accomplices.

APPROVERS [of the King] such as had the Letting of the King's Demesnes, in small Manors, to the best Advantage.

APPROVERS, certain Persons sent into several Countries, to increase the Farms of Hundreds and Wapentakes.

APPROVERS in the *Marshes of Wales*, were such as had Licence to buy and sell Cattle into those Parts.

APPROXIMATION [in *Arithmetic* or *Algebra*] is a continual approaching still nearer and nearer to the Root or Quantity sought, without ever expecting to have it exactly.

APPULS'E [*Appulsus, L.*] an arriving at, an approaching.

APPULS'E [in *Astronomy*] is the Approach of any Planet to a Conjunction.

APPUR'TENANCE [*Appurtenance, F.*] that which appertains or belongs to.

APRICATION, a basking in the Sun. *L.*

APRICOCK [*Abricot, F.*] a Wall-Fruit.

APRIL [*Aprilis, q. Apertilis, ab Aperiendo, L. opening*; because in this Month all things are as it were opened and budded] the fourth Month of the Year, beginning with *January*.

APRI-

A Q

APRICITY [*Apricitus*, L.] Warmth in the Sun, Sun-shine. L.

A'PRIZE, Adventure. O.

A'PRON [of *Apopan*, S. before] a Garment which Women wear before them; also a Piece of Lead which covers the Touch-hole of a Gun.

APSIDES [in *Astronomy*] are those two Points, in the Orbit of a Planet, one of which *Apelion*, is the farthest from, and the other *Perihelion*, the nearest to the Sun.

APSY'CHY [of α privative, and $\psi\chi\chi$ the Soul, Gr.] a swooning or fainting away.

APT [*aptus*, L.] fit, convenient, meet, proper, ready or propense to.

To **APTATE** a Planet [in *Astrology*] to strengthen it in Position of a House and Dignities to the greatest Advantage.

AP'THANES, the higher Nobility of Scotland.

APTITUDE } [*aptitudo*, L.] Fitness, a

APT'NESS } natural Disposition to do a thing. F.

APTO'TON [in *Grammar*] a Noun that is not declined with Cases.

APY'REXY [*Ἀπυρεξία*, Gr.] the abating or slackening of a Fever.

A'QUA Celestis [among *Chymists*] rectified Wine. L.

A'QUA Omnium Florum [among *Chymists*] the distilled Water of Cow dung, when the Cows go to grass. L.

A'QUA Fortis, a Liquor made of a Mixture of equal Quantities of Salt-Petre, Vitreol, and Potters Earth, distilled in a close reverberating Furnace. L.

A'QUA Regalis [among *Chymists*] a Liquor made by the Dissolution of *Sal Armoniac* in the Spirit of Nitre. L.

A'QUA Secunda, a Liquor made of Water and the Precipitate of Silver. L.

A'QUA Tetrachymagogen, Water purging the four Humours of the Body. L.

A'QUAVITÆ [*i. e.* Water of Life] a sort of Cordial Water, made of Beer strongly hopp'd and well fermented. L.

AQUAGIUM, a Water course. O. L.

AQUAPOISE [of *Aqua*, L. and *Poids*, F. Weight, of *peser*, F. to weigh] an Instrument to examine the Gravity of Liquors.

A'QUÆPOTES, [*Aqua* and *Potor*, L.] Water-drinkers.

AQUA'RIANS, Hereticks so called because they used only Water at the Lord's Supper, L.

AQUA'RIOUS, one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, which the Sun enters in January. L.

AQUAT'ICK } growing, living, or breed-

AQUAT'ICAL } ing in or about the Wa-

AQUATILE } ter. L.

AQUAT'ICK Flowers, such as grow in Water, or in wet and marshy Ground.

AQUAT'ICKS, Trees that grow on the Banks of Rivers, in Marshes and watery Places.

A R

A'QUEDUCTS [*Aqueduc*, F. of *Aqueductus*, L.] a conduit or Pipe to convey Water from one Place to another.

A'QUEDUCT [in *Anatomy*] the bony Passage of the Drum that reaches from the Ear to the Palate.

AQUEINTABLE, easy to be acquainted with. *Chauc.*

A'QUEOUS [*aqueux*, F. of *aqueus*, L.] like Water, Waterish.

A'QUEOUS Humour [among *Oculists*] one of the Humours of the Eye, which is the outmost being transparent, and of no Colour.

A'QUILA, an Eagle; also a constellation in the Northern Hemisphere. L.

AQUILA Alba, or the White Eagle [among *Chymists*] the same with *Mercurius Dulcis*. L.

A'QUILA Philosophorum, is a Term used by Alchymists, to signify the reducing of Metals to their first Matter. L.

A'QUILIFER, a Standard Bearer of the Roman Army, the Picture of an Eagle being in his Colours; a Cornet or Ensign. L.

AQUIL'INE [*aquilin*, F. *aquilinus*, L.] of or belonging to an Eagle.

AQUIL'INE Nose, a hooked Nose like the Beak of an Eagle; a Hawk's Nose.

To **AQUITE**, to match. O.

AQUITER, a Needle Case. O.

AQUOS'E [*aquosus*, L.] watery, or like Water.

AQUOS'ITY [*Aquositas*, L.] Waterishness.

A'RA an Altar or Sanctuary; also a Southern Constellation. L.

ARABEL'LA [of *Ara* and *Bello*, *i. e.* a fair Altar, L.] a proper Name of Women.

AR'ABESQUE [in *Painting* or *Tapestry*] curious flourished or branched Work, after the Arabian Manner.

ARA'BIA, a large Country in Asia.

AR'ABICK, the Language of Arabia.

ARA'BIAN Heresy, the Belief that the Soul died or slept to the Day of Judgment, and then had its resurrection without the Body.

A'RABLE [*arabilis*, L.] plowable, as arable Land, *i. e.* Land fit to be plowed.

To **ARAC'E**, to deface, to pluck up.

ARACHNO'IDES [with *Anatomists*] the crystalline Tunic of the Eye, so called from its Resemblance to a Spider's Web.

A'RACK, a spirituous Liquor distilled from a vegetable Juice, called *Toddy*, which flows from the Incisions made in Cocoa-Trees, in India. There are two Sorts of it, the *Batavian* and *Goa Arack*; the former is the strongest, being drawn off in copper Stills, which is said to make it more fiery; but the *Goa* is accounted the best, being drawn off in earthen Vessels.

A'RAGE, Average.

ARATG.

A R

ARAIGNE'E [of *araigne*, F. *araneus*, L.] a Spider.

ARAIGNEE [in *Fortification*] the Branch, Return, or Gallery of a Mine.

ARAINÉ, a Spider. *Nottingham*.

ARAI'S'ED, raised. *Chauc.*

ARALIA, arable or ploughed Ground, in *Doomsday-Book*.

AR'AM [אֲרָם, H. i. e. Highness or Deceiving] the Son of Shem. Also Syria.

AR'AMITES, Syrians, Sons of *Aram*.

AR'ANEA *Tunica* or *Chrystallina* [among *Oculists*] that Tunicle of the Eye that surrounds the Chrystalline Humour. L.

AR'ANEOUS [*araneosus*, L.] full of Spiders; also resembling a Cobweb.

AR'ANEUS, a low Pulse, according to *Galen*; also a staky Urine, having Films like Cobwebs in it. *Hippocrates*.

To AR'AY, to prepare. *Chauc.*

AR'BALIST [*arcus* and *balista*] a Cross-bow.

AR'BITRABLE, that may be put to Arbitration, or decided thereby.

ARBITRAG'E, the Decree or Sentence of an Arbitrator or Umpire.

ARBITRARY [*arbitraire*, F. *arbitratum*, L.] that which is voluntary, or that depends wholly on one's Will or Choice, being absolutely free.

AR'BITRARINESS, the acting or doing any thing according to a Person's own Will, without Control; Uncontrolableness.

To AR'BITRATE [*arbitrer*, F. of *arbitrare*, L.] to adjudge or act as an Arbitrator, to award, to give Sentence.

ARBITRA'TION, the Act of arbitrating the deciding and putting an End to a Difference by Arbitrators. F. of L.

ARBITRA'TOR or **ARBITER** [*Arbitre*, F.] an extraordinary Judge, chosen indifferently, by the mutual Consent of two different Parties, to decide a Controversy between them; a Day's Man, a Referee.

ARBITREMENT, a Power granted by the contending Parties to Arbitrators to determine the Matter in dispute between them, which they are bound to stand to under a certain Penalty; a Submission. *Scots Law*.

ARBLAS'TER, a Cross-bow. *Chauc.*

AR'BOR [in *Mechanicks*] is the Spindle or Axis in which the Instrument or Machine turns.

AR'BOR Diang [among *Chymists*] a particular Chrystallisation from the Solution of Mercury in Acids. L.

ARBOR Hermetis, i. e. the Tree of *Hermes* [among *Chymists*] a Process of the Revivication of Mercury. L.

ARBOR Judæ, *Judas's Tree* [with *Botanists*] being supposed to be the same Tree in kind which *Judas* hanged himself upon.

ARBOR Martis, i. e. the Tree of *Mars*, [among *Chymists*] Coral, because it grows like a Plant or Tree under the Water in the Sea. L.

A R

ARBOR Vita, a Tree often planted for the Pleasantness of its green Leaf. L.

ARBOR Vita, [i. e. the Tree of Life, according to *Helmont*] a Medicine by the Help of which Life would again shoot out like a Tree. L.

ARBO'REOUS [*arboreus*, L.] a Term used by Herbalists for Mushrooms or Mosses growing on Trees, to distinguish them from such as grow on the Ground.

AR'BORIST, a Person well skilled in the several Kinds and Natures of Trees.

ARBOUR [*Arboretum*, L.] But *Skinner* derives it of *penebenga*, Sax. *Herberge*, Teut. a Mansion] a Bower in a Garden, a shady Place made by Art, to sit and take Pleasure in.

ARBUSTINE [*arbusinus*, L.] shrubby, belonging to, or like Shrubs.

ARC. See Arch.

ARCA'NUM [a Secret, L.] a Name given to particular Chymical Preparations, at first kept secret by their Authors.

ARCANUM Corallinum [among *Chymists*] the red Precipitate of Mercury or Quicksilver, on which well rectified Spirit of Wine has been six times burnt.

ARCANUM Duplum, i. e. a double Secret [among *Chymists*] a Sort of Salt, made by washing the gross Matter which remains after the Distillation of double *Aqua Fortis*, with warm Water.

ARCANUM Jovis, i. e. *Jupiter's Secret* [among *Chymists*] is an Amalgama, made of equal Quantities of Tin and Quicksilver pulverised and digested with Spirit of Nitre, &c. C. T.

ARCH [*ἄρχος*, Gr.] arrant or notorious; an Arch-Rogue, an Arch-Traitor, &c.

ARCH [of *ἄρχων*, Gr.] prefixed to any Word, adds Prince or Chief to its Signification; as Arch-Angel, Arch-Duke, Arch-Bishop, Arch-Fiend. *Milton*.

An ARCH [of *Arc*, F. of *Arcus*, L. a Bow] a bending in the Form of a bent Bow.

An ARCH [in *Architecture*] a hollow Building raised with a Mould in the Form of a Semi-circle, as the Arch of a Bridge, &c. F.

An ARCH } [in *Geometry*] is any Part of
An ARK } a Circumference of a Circle, or crooked Line, lying from one Point to another.

ARCH of Direction [in *Astrology*] is a Portion of the Equator lying between two Points in the Heavens, one of which is the Place of the Significator, and the other of the Promissor.

ARCHA'ISM [*Archaismus*, L. of *Ἀρχαϊσμός*, Gr.] the retaining an old obsolete Word.

ARCHAN'GEL [*Archange*, F. *Archangelus*, L. *Ἀρχαγγέλος*, of *ἄρχων* Chief, and *ἄγγελος* Angel, Gr.] the Prince of Angels, as *Michael* is said to be; also the Name of a Plant, called *Dead Nettle*.

ARCH-

ARCHBISHOP [Ertz Bischoff, Teut. *Archeveque*, F. *Archiepiscopus*, L. of Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, of ἀρχων, Chief, and ἐπίσκοπος a Bishop, ἐπίσκοπος, to take care of, Gr.] a chief Bishop, who has Power over a certain Number of other Bishops.

ARCHBISHOPRICK [Ertz Bischoffthum, Teut. *Archeveque*, F. *Archiepiscopatus*, L.] the Extent of the Jurisdiction, or the Benefice and Dignity of an Archbishop.

ARCHCHA'NTER, the Chief Singer.

ARCHDA'PIFER, the Chief Sewer; one of the Principal Officers of the Emperor of Germany, which belongs to the Count Palatine of the Rhine. L.

ARCHDEA'CON [*Archidiacone*, F. *Archidiaconus*, L. of Ἀρχidiaκόνος, of ἀρχων the Chief, and διακονία to minister to, to serve, Gr.] a dignified Clergyman, whose Office is, two Years in three to visit the Churches within his District, in order to reform Abuses in ecclesiastical Matters, and to lay the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese.

ARCHDEA'CONRY [*Archidiaconé*, F.] the Extent of an Archdeacon's spiritual Jurisdiction.

ARCHDEA'CONSHIP, *Archidiaconat*, F. of *Arch* and *diaconatus*, L.] the Office and Dignity of an Arch-Deacon.

ARCHDIA'CRE } an Arch-Deacon. C.

ARCHDUE'KE [*Archiduc*, F. of *Archidux*, L.] a Duke that hath some Preference above other Dukes; as the Arch-Duke of Austria.

ARCHDU'K'EDOM [*Archduche*, F.] the Jurisdiction and Territory of an Arch-Duke.

ARCHDU'CHESS [*Archiduchesse*, F.] the Wife of an Arch-Duke, or the Daughter of the Emperor of Germany.

ARCHIBALD of *arch* eminent, and *bal'd*, quick, i. e. eminently or exceedingly swift; or if you will stretch so far, as to turn *bal'd* into *bold*, it will signify extremely bold] a proper Name among the Scots.

ARCH *Flamins*, the chief Priests among the Romans.

ARCH *Heretick*, a Ring-leader of Hereticks, a notorious Heretick.

ARCH *Pirate*, the Chief or Head of Pirates; a principal Rover.

ARCH *Presbyter* } a chief Priest, or a rural
ARCH *Priest* } Dean.

ARCH'E [ἀρχή, Gr.] a Beginning, an Entrance.

AR'CHE [among *Physicians*] the Beginning of a Disease.

AR'CHED *Legs*, an Imperfection in a Horse.

AR'CHER [*Archer*, F.] one skilled in Archery.

AR'CHERY, the Art of shooting with a long Bow.

AR'CHES

Is the chief and most Court of **ARCHES** } ancient Consistory, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the debating of ecclesiastical Causes.

Dean of the ARCHES } is the chief
Official of the ARCHES } Judge of that Court, who has a peculiar Jurisdiction, called a Deanry, over thirteen Parishes in the City of London.

AR'CHETYPE [*Archetypum*, L. of ἀρχετυπος, of ἀρχή the Beginning or Principal, and τύπος an Example or Pattern, Gr.] the first Example or Pattern; the Original of a Picture, Writing, &c. F.

AR'CHETYPAL [*Archetypus*, L. of ἀρχετυπος, Gr.] of or belonging to the great Original.

ARCHE'US [ἀρχαῖος, Gr. antient] applied to Medicines, denotes the ancient Practice, concerning which Hippocrates wrote a Treatise.

ARCHEUS [ἀρχή, Gr.] among the *Paracelsians*, is the Principle of Life and Vigour in any living Creature.

ARCHEUS [among *Chymists*] the highest and most exalted Spirit that can be separated from mixed Bodies.

ARCHIA'TER } [ἀρχίατρος, of ἀρχος
ARCHIA'TRUS } Chief, and ἴατρος a Physician, Gr.] the chief or principal Physician; a Physician to a Prince. L.

ARCHI'GRAPHER [*Archigraphus*, L. of ἀρχιγράφος, of ἀρχος Chief, and γράφω to write, Gr.] a chief Secretary.

ARCHIHERE'TICAL, false in the highest and most dangerous Degree.

ARCHIM'EDES [Ἀρχιμήδης, Gr. i. e. the Prince of Counsel] an excellent Mathematician of Sicily, who lived Anno 209 before Christ; he first invented Globes and Spheres. When Marcellus took Syracuse, he gave strict Charge to save Archimedes; but he not minding the taking of the City, was busily intent in making geometrical Figures on the Ground, and so was killed by a Soldier, to the great Grief of Marcellus.

ARCHIPEL'AGO [of ἀρχος, chief, and πέλαγος the Sea, Gr.] a Part of the Sea, containing a Cluster of small Islands in the Hellespont, and consequently several little Seas that take Name from those Islands.

ARCHISTRATE'GUS [ἀρχιστράτηγος, of ἀρχος a Chief, and στρατηγών, of the Leaders of the Army, Gr.] the Generalissimo, or Captain-General of an Army.

AR'CHITECT [*Architecte*, F. *Architectus*, L. or ἀρχιτεκτων, of ἀρχος the Principal, and τέκτων Artificer, Gr.] a Master-builder, a Surveyor of the Building.

ARCHITECTON'ICE [ἀρχιτεκτονική, Gr.] the Art or Science of Building, Carpentry, Masonry.

ARCHITECTON'ICK Nature [among *Philosophers*] that builds a Thing up regularly, accord-

according to its Nature and Property; the same with *Plastick Nature*.

ARCHITECTURE [*Architectura*, L. of *ἀρχιτεκτονική* or *ἀρχιτεκτονεῖν* Gr.] a Mathematical Science, giving Rules for designing and raising all sort of Structures, according to Geometry and Proportion. *F.*

ARCHITECTURE Civil, is the Art of building Houses, Churches, Palaces, &c.

ARCHITECTURE Military, is the Art of building Fortifications about Cities, Sea Ports, &c. See *Fortification*.

ARCHITRAVE, is the Moulding next above the Capital of a Column; also the principal Beam in a Building. *F.*

ARCHIVES [*Archiva*, L. *ἀρχεῖον*, Gr.] a Place where ancient Records, Charters, and Evidences are kept; as the Office of the Rolls, &c. *F.*

ARCHON'TICKS, Hereticks so called, either from *Archon* their Ring leader, or because they held that Archangels created the World; they denied the Resurrection, and said, That the God of Sabaoth exercised a cruel Tyranny in the seventh Heaven; that he engendered the Devil, who begat *Abel* and *Cain* upon *Eve*.

ARCH'TELIN, a Corn Measure at Rotterdam, being three Pecks, five Quarts, and near a Pint.

ARCILE'UTO [in *Musick Books*] is an Arch-Lute, or a very long and large Lute, differing but a little from the Theorbo Lute, and is what the *Italians* use for playing a Thorough Bass.

ARCITENENT [*Arcitenens*, L.] Bow-bearing, carrying a Bow.

AR'CO [in *Musick Books*] a Bow or Fiddle-stick.

ARCTA'TION, straitening or crowding. *L.*

ARCTICK [*Artique*, *F.* *Arcticus*, L. of *ἀρκτικός*, Gr.] Northern, Northward.

ARCTICK Circle [in *Astronomy*] a lesser Circle of the Earth or Heaven, twenty three Degrees, thirty Minutes, distant from the Arctick Pole.

ARCTICK Pole, the Northern Pole of the Earth or Heavens, so called from *Arctos*, a Constellation very near it.

ARCTO'PHILAX [of *ἀρκτός*, a Bear, and *φυλάξ*, a keeper, Gr.] a Constellation so called.

ARCTU'RUS [*ἀρκτύρος*, Gr.] a fixed Star of the first Magnitude, in the skirt of *Arctophylax* or *Bootes*.

To **AR'CUATE** [*arcuare*, L.] to make or bend like an Arch.

ARCUA'TION, a shaping or fashioning like an Arch or Bow.

ARCUA'TION [in *Surgery*] the Bending of the Bones.

ARD [*Art*, *Teut.* Nature, Disposition] a Termination added to *English Words*, signifying Quality, as *Drunkard*, *Dotard*, *Dollard*, &c.

AR'DENCY } [*ardens*, L.] Heat or
AR'DENTNESS } [Passion, Zeal, &c.]

AR'DENT [*ardens*, L.] very hot, vehement, eager, zealous. *F.*

AR'DENT Spirits [among *Chymists*] distilled Spirits, which will take Fire and burn; as Spirits of Wine, &c.

AR'DERS the Fallowings and Ploughings of Ground. *C.*

ARDOR [in a *Physical Sense*] a very great Heat raised in a human Body.

ARDOUR [*Ardeur*, *F.* of *Ardor*, L.] Heat, Vehemency, ardent Affection, great Zeal, Eagerness.

ARDUOUS [*ardu*, *F.* of *arduus*, L.] hard to perform, difficult.

A-RE', or } the Name of one of the
A-LA-MI-RE' } eight Notes in the Scale of Musick.

To **ARE** [a Contraſtion of *arare*, L.] to plow. *C.*

A'REA [*Area*, L.] a Barn-floor; also the Ground-plot of a Building.

AREA [among *Physicians*] an Ulcer or Sore of the Head that causes Baldness.

AREA [in *Geometry*] is the superficial Content of any Figure measured in Inches, Feet, Yards &c.

To **AREE'D**, to judge, pronounce. *Spence*: Also to advise or direct. *Par. Loft*.

AREFACTION a drying.

ARE'GON, an old officinal Unguent.

ARE'NA [*Arene*, *F.*] Sand, Gravel, Grit; also Gravel bred in a human Body. *L.*

ARENA'TION [among *Physicians*] a kind of dry Bath, when the Patient sits with his Feet upon hot Sand. *L.*

AREN'ULOUS or **ARENOSE** [of *Arenula*, L.] gritty, sandy, like or full of Sand. *L.*

ARE'OLA Papillaris [in *Anatomy*] the Circle of the Pap or Teat.

AREOMETER, an Instrument to measure the Gravity or Density of any Liquor or Fluid, *Gr.* This is usually made of Glass with a round hollow Body, ending in a long slender Neck, sealed hermetically at the Top, into which there is first put as much running Mercury as is sufficient to keep it swimming in an exact Position; its Neck being divided into Degrees, the Quality and Lightness of the Liquor is judg'd of by the Depth of the Vessel's sinking.

AREOPA'GITES [*Ἀρειοπαγίται*, Gr.] Judges of the Court of *Athens*, where Malefactors were tried, and so called from a Place near that City where they sat, called *Areopagus*, or *Mars's-Hill*.

AREOTECTON'ICKS [in *Fortification*] that Part of it which teaches to attack an Enemy safely, and fight advantageously.

AREOT'ICK Medicines, such as open the Pores of the skin, and make them wide enough for evacuating by Sweat the Matter which causes the Disease.

ARERE'ISEMENT, Affright, Surprise, *L. T.*

To

To **ARET**, to impute unto, to accuse.
Chauc.

ARF, afraid. *Ch.*

ARGAL, hard Lees sticking to the Sides of Wine-Vessels; also called *Tartar*.

ARGENT [*Argentum*, L.] Silver or Coin.
F.

ARGENT [in *Heraldry*] signifies the white Colour in Coats of Arms.

ARGENTANGINA, the Silver Quinsay; when a Pleader at the Bar, being brin'd, feigns himself sick. *L.*

ARGENTUM Album [in *Domesday-Book*] Silver Coin.

ARGENTUM Dei, Money given as Earnest at the making of a Bargain. *O. L.*

ARGENTUM Vivum, Quicksilver or Mercury. *L.*

AR'GIL [*Argilla*, L.] a white Earth like Chalk, but more brittle; Potters Clay.

ARGO Navis, a Constellation in the Southern Hemisphere, consisting of forty-two Stars. *L.*

ARGOIL, Clay. *Ch.*

AR'GOL, Tartar or Lees of Wine. *G. T.*

ARGOLETTERS, light armed Horsemen.

ARGONAUTICKS, the Title of several Poems on the expedition of *Jason* and his Companions, in fetching the Golden Fleece in the ship *Argo*.

ARGO'SIES [probably of *Jason's Ship Argo*] Ships, large Vessels, &c. a Carack.

To **AR'GUE** [*arguerer*, *F. arguere*, L.] to discourse or reason; to debate or dispute; to shew or make appear.

ARGUMENT [*Argumentum*, L.] a Reason or Proof; the Substance of a Treatise or Discourse; A Subject to speak or write upon or about. *F.*

ARGUMENT [in *Logick*] a probability invented to create Belief.

ARGUMENT [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch by which the Artist seeks another Arch unknown, which is proportionate to the first.

ARGUMENT of Inclination [in *Astronomy*] is the Arch of the Orb of a Planet, which is comprehended between the ascending Node, and the Place of that Planet with respect to the Sun.

ARGUMENT of the Moon's Latitude, is her Distance from the Dragon's Head or Tail, which are her two Nodes.

ARGUMENTATION a reasoning or proving by Arguments; a disputing for or against.

ARGUMENTATIVE, convincing in the Way of arguing.

ARGUTE [*argutus*, L.] subtle, witty; also shrill.

ARGYROD'AMAS [of *Ἀργυρίου* Silver, and *ἀδάμας* a Diamond, *Gr.*] a precious Stone of a Silver Colour.

A'RIA [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air, Song, or Tune.

A'RIANISM, the Doctrine and Opinion of that noted Heretick *Arius*, who denied that the Son of God was of the same Substance with the Father.

A'RIANS, the Disciples and Followers of *Arius*; such as hold his Doctrines.

AR'ID [*aride*, *F. aridus*, L.] dry.

AR ID, ploughed. *Ch.*

To **AR'IDATE** [*aridare*, L.] to make dry.

ARID'ITY [*Aridité*, *F. of Ariditas*, L.] Dryness.

ARIE'RE-BAN [of *Here an Army*, and *Ban* an Edict, *Teut.*] the French King's Proclamation to summon to the War all that hold of him. *F.*

ARIES, a Ram [in *Astronomy*] the first Sign of the *Zodiack* into which the Sun enters in the beginning of *March*, denoted by this Character (♈).

ARIETATION, a butting, pushing, or battering, &c. *L.*

ARIETTA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a little short Air, Song or Tune.

ARIETUM *Lewatio*, a Sportive Exercise; a sort of Tilting, or running at the Quintain. *O. L.*

ARIGHT [of *A* and *riht*, *Sax.*] well, truly, as it ought to be.

ARIOLA'TION [*bariolus*, L.] Soothsaying.

ARIOSE ? [in *Musick Books*] signifies the **ARIOSO** Movement or Time of a common Air, Song or Tune.

To **ARISE** [*Arisan*, *Sax.*] to rise up, to take Rise, proceed from.

ARIS'TA [in *Botany*] a long slender Beard growing out of the Husk of Corn or Grass. *L.*

ARISTOBULUS [*Ἀριστοβούλος* of *ἀριστος* and *βουλῆ* Counsel, *Gr. i. e.* best Counsel] the Names of two Kings of *Judea*.

ARISTOCRACY [*Aristocratie*, *F. Aristocratie*, L. of *Ἀριστοκρατία* of *ἀριστος* the best and *κράτος* Power, *Gr.*] a Form of Government where the supreme Power is lodged in the Nobles and Peers.

ARISTOCRATICAL ? [*Aristocratique*, **ARISTOCRAT'ICK** } *F. Aristocratique*, L. of *Ἀριστοκρατικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to Aristocracy, or the Form of that Government by Nobles and Peers.

ARISTOT'LE [so called of *Ἀριστοτέλης*, *Gr. Summum Bonum*, the Chief Good, of which he wrote a Book } a famous Philosopher, Son to *Nichomachus*, Physician to *Amyntas*, Grandfather to *Alexander the Great*, Scholar to *Plato*, and Tutor to *Alexander*, Chief of the Sect of the *Peripateticks*.

ARITHMANCY [of *ἀριθμός* Number, and *μαντεία* Divination, *Gr.*] Divination by Numbers.

ARITHMETICAL [*Arithmetique*, *F. Arithmeticus*, L. *Ἀριθμητικός*, of *ἀριθμός*, Number,

Number, Gr.] of or belonging to Arithmetick.

ARITHMETICAL Complement of a Logarithm, is what that Logarithm wants of 10,000,000, &c.

ARITHMETICAL Progression. See Progression.

ARITHMETICAL Proportion. See Proportion.

ARITHMETICIAN [Arithmeticien, F. Arithmeticus, L. of Ἀριθμητικός, Gr.] one skilled in Arithmetick.

ARITHMETICK [Arithmetique, F. of Arithmetica, L. of Ἀριθμητική, of ἀριθμός, Gr.] a Science which teaches the Art of Accompting, and all the Powers and Properties of Numbers.

ARK [Arc, F. Arca, L.] a large Chest to put Fruit or Corn in; a kind of Ship or Boat; as Noah's Ark, Moses's Ark, &c.

ARK of the Covenant, the Chest in which the Tables of the Levitical Laws, &c. were kept.

ARK } [in Geometry] some Part of the
ARCH } Circumference of a Circle.

ARK of Direction } [in Astronomy] is that

ARK of Progression } Ark of the Zodiack which a Planet appears to describe, when its Motion is forward, according to the Order of the Signs.

ARK of the first and second Station [in Astronomy] an Ark which a Planet describes in the former or latter Semi-Circumference of its Epicycle, when it appears stationary.

ARK of Retrogradation [in Astronomy] is that which a Planet describes when it is retrograde, or moves contrary to the Order of the Signs.

ARLES Penny, Earnest Money given to Servants when they are first hired. C.

ARM [Capm, Sax. Arm, Teut. of Armus, L.] a Shoulder or Arm; also the Pinion of a Bird; also an Inlet of Water from the Sea.

To ARM [armer, F. of armare, L.] to furnish with, or put in Arms.

ARM of an Anchor, is that Part of it to which the Flook is set.

To ARM a Shot [among Gunners] is to roll Okam, Rope-yarn, or old Clouts, about the End of the Iron Bar which passes thro' the Shot.

ARMA dare [i. e. to give Arms, L.] to dub or make a Knight. O. L.

ARMA deponere [to lay down Arms, L.] a Punishment enjoined when a Man had committed an Offence against the King. L. T.

ARMA libera [Free Arms, L.] a Sword and Lance, usually given to a Servant when he was made free. L. T.

ARMA molata [in Law] sharp Weapons that cut, not such as bruise.

ARMA'DA, a great Navy; a Navy well armed or manned. Span.

ARMADIL'LIO, a Creature in the West Indies, whom Nature has fortified with a Skin like Armour.

ARMAMENT [Armement, F. of Arma-

menta, L.] a Store-house for Arms; also the Arms and Provisions of a Navy.

AR'MAN, a Confection to prevent or cure a Loss of Appetite in Horses.

ARMA'R'IUM Unguentum, a sympathetick Ointment, or Weapon Salve, by which Wounds are said to be cured at a Distance, by only dressing the Weapons. See Degby.

AR'MATURE [Armatura, L.] Armour; also Skill in Arms.

AR'MED [in Heraldry] the blazoning the Feet and Beaks of Cocks, and all Birds of Prey, which are always painted of a different Colour from the Birds themselves.

ARMED [among Sailors] a Ship is said so to be, when it is fitted out and provided in all respects for a Man of War.

ARMED [of a Loadstone] is when it is Capped or Cased, i. e. set in Iron, in order to make it up the greater Weight; and also to distinguish readily the Poles.

ARME'NTAL } belonging to a Drove
AR'MENTINE } or Herd of Cattle.

ARMGRETE, as thick as one's Arm.

AR'MIGER [i. e. Armour-bearer, of arma and gero] a Title of Dignity, one that bears Arms to a Knight; an Esquire; a Squire of the Body. L.

ARMIFEROUS [armifer, L. of arma and fero] bearing Arms or Weapons.

ARMIL'LA [Armilla, L.] a Bracelet or Jewel worn on the Arm or Wrist; one of the Coronation Garments.

ARMILLA Membranosa [among Anatomists] a circular Ligament, comprehending the manifold Ligaments of the whole Hand in a kind of Circle.

ARMIL'LARY Sphere [among Astronomers] is the greater and lesser Circles of the Sphere, made of Brass, Wood, or Paste-board, &c. put together in their natural Order, and placed in a Frame, so as to represent the true Position and Motion of those Circles.

ARMIL'LATED [armillam gerens] wearing Bracelets.

ARM'INGS [in a Ship] are the same with Waste Cloaths.

ARMIN'IANISM, is the Doctrine of the Arminians, so called from Jacobus Arminius who held free Will and universal Redemption.

ARMIPOTENT [armipotens, L.] powerful in Arms.

ARMIS'ONOUS [armisonus, L.] sounding or rustling with Arms.

ARM'ISTICE [Armistitium, L.] a Cessation of Arms for a short Time.

ARM'LET, a Piece of Armour for the Arm; also a Bracelet of Pearl.

ARMO'NIACK } the Native, de-
SAL ARMO'NIACK } scribed by the
Ancients, was to be found among the Lybian Sands, near the Temple of Jupiter Ammon; but the Artificial is only known to us, which is nothing but a bitter Salt made of Urine, Soot, Sal, Gem, &c.

AR'MORER [*Armurier*, F. of *Armamentarius*, L.] a Maker and Seller of Armour.

AR'MORIAL, belonging to an Armory. F.

AR'MORY [in *Heraldry*] the Art of displaying or marshalling all sorts of Coats of Arms, and appointing to them their proper Bearings.

AR'MOUR [*Armure*, F. of *Armatura*, L.] defensive Armour that covers the Body, warlike Harness.

AR'MOURY [*Armoire*, F. of *Armarium*, L.] a Store house of Armour, a Place where Arms are laid up and kept.

ARMS [*Armes*, F. of *Arma*, L.] all manner of Weapons for fighting.

ARMS [in *Falconry*] the Legs of a Bird of Prey, from the Thighs to the Feet.

AR'MY [*Armée*, F. *Arma*, L.] a great Number of armed Men or Soldiers, collected into one Body, and under the Command of a General.

ARNAL'DIA } a Disease that makes the
ARNOLD'IA } Hair fall off. O. L.

AR'NOLD [of Ape, Honour, and nobl, Sax. Faithful, *q. d.* Faithful to his Honour] a Name of Men.

AROB'E a Portuguese Measure for Sugar, containing twenty-five Bushels.

AROI'NT, avant, stand off, be gone, &c. *Shakesp.*

AROMA [*Ἀρώμα*, Gr.] sweet smelling Spices, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds or Roots; as Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, &c.

AROMAT'ICK } [*aromatique*, F. *aroma-*
AROMAT'ICAL } *ticus*, L. of *Ἀρωματισ-*
xός, Gr.] odoriferous, of a sweet or spicy Smell. sweet scented, perfumed.

AROMATIZA'TION } is a mingling of
AROMATIZ'ING } any Medicine with a due Proportion of Aromatick Spices, Drugs, &c.

AR'ONDEL [of *Hirondelle*, F. a Swallow, because this Family bears a Swallow in its Coat of Arms] the Name of a Town and Earldom of Cornwall.

ARO'SE, the Preterite of *to rise*.

AROUND' [*Rundherum*, Teut.] in a Round; about.

ARPEG'GIO [in *Musick Books*] is to cause the several Notes or Sounds of an Accord to be heard, not together, but one after another, beginning always with the lowest. *Ital.*

AR'PEN } [*Arpent*, F.] an Acre or Fur-
AR'PENT } long of Ground. O. R.

ARPHAX'AD [*אַרְפַּכְשָׁד*, of *אַרְפַּ* he healed, and *שָׁד* he made desolate, *H. i. e.* a Healer of Desolation] a Man's Name.

ARQUA'TUS Morbus [of *Arquus*, or *Arctus Cælestis*, L.] the Jaundice, a Disease so called from its resembling the Colours of the Rainbow. L.

ARQUEBU'SE } [*Arquebuse*, F.] a large
HARQUEBU'SS } Hand Gun, somewhat bigger than our Musket.

ARQUEBUSIER, a Soldier that bears an Arquebuse. F.

ARQUEBUSAD'E, a Shot of an Arquebuse. F.

ARR, a Scar.

ARRA'CK, a Spirit distilled from the Juice of the Cocoa-nut.

ARRACH } is one of the Herbs with a pe-
ORRACH } talous Flower, in Latin called *Atriplex*; of this there are several Sorts; as the common, sinking, and Sea-Orrach, &c.

ARRAIA'TIO *Peditum*, the Arraying of Foot Soldiers. O. L.

To ARRAIGN [*arranger*, F. to set in Order] to put a Thing in Order, or in its due Place. L. T.

To ARRAIGN the *Affize* [Law Term] is to cause the Tenant to be called to make the Plaint, and to set the Cause in such Order, as the Tenant may be forced to answer thereunto.

To ARRAIGN a Prisoner [in a Court of Justice] is when he is indicted, and brought forth in order to his Trial, to read the Indictment to him, and put the Question to him, Whether he is guilty, or not.

ARRAIGN'MENT [Arrangement, F. a setting in Order] the Arraigning a Prisoner.

To ARRA'NGE, to put in proper Order.

AR'RANT [of Ape, Sax. *Chr. Teut.* Honour, *q. d.* one famous among others of the same Stamp] meer, downright, as an arrant Dunce, Fool, Knave, &c.

ARRAS Hangings, Tapestry made at Arras in the County of Artois in Flanders.

ARRAY' [Arrey, O. F.] Order.

ARRAY [in Law] a ranking, ordering, or setting forth a Jury impaneled upon a Cause.

ARRAY [Art of War] the drawing up or ranking of Soldiers in Order of Battle.

To ARRAY [*arrayer*, F.] to draw up and dispose an Army in Order of Battle.

ARRAY'ERS [*Arroyeurs*, F.] Commissioners of Array, certain Officers, whose Business was to take Care of the Soldiers Armour, and to see them duly accoutred.

ARREARAGE } [*arriere*, F. behind,
ARREARS } backward] Debts remaining on an old Accompt.

ARRECTA'TUS, suspected, accused of, or charged with a Crime. L. T.

To ARREED, to award. *Milton.*

ARRENA'TUS, arraigned, or brought forth to a Trial. L. T.

ARRENTA'TION [in Law] is the licensing an Owner of Lands in the Forest, to enclose them with a Hedge and a little Ditch under a yearly Rent.

ARREPTITIOUS [*arreptitius*, L.] snatch'd away, also crept in privily.

To ARREST [*arrestor*, F.] to stop or stay, to seize the Person of a Debtor.

ARREST [in Law] a legal taking of a Person, and restraining him from Liberty.

To Plead in ARREST of Judgment, to shew Cause why Judgment should be stay'd, notwithstanding the Verdict given.

ARRES-

A R

ARRESTAN'DIS *Bonis ne dissipantur*, a Writ from him whose Cattle or Goods being taken during a Controversy, are like to be wasted and consumed.

ARRESTANDO *ipsum qui pecuniam recipit ad proficiscendum, &c.* a Writ for the Apprehension of him who has taken Prest-Money towards the King's Wars, and hides himself when he should go.

ARRESTO *facto super bonis mercatorum alienigenorum*, a Writ for a Denizon against the Goods of other Countrymen, found within the Kingdom, in Recompence of Goods taken from him in that foreign Country, after a Denial of Restitution.

ARREST'S [*Arêtes*, F.] the small Bones of a Fish.

ARRET'TED [*arrestatus*, L.] he who is summoned before any Judge, and charged with a Crime; also imputed or laid unto.

To **ARRID'E** [*arridere*, L. i. e. *ridere ad*] to smile or look pleasantly upon, to consent by smiling.

ARRIE'RE-BAN. See *Ariere-ban*.

ARRIE'RE-Guard, the Rear of an Army, or that Part of it which marches after the main Body. F.

ARRI'SION, smiling upon. L.

To **ARRIVE** [*arriver*, F. q. d. *ad rivum venire*] to come to a Shore; also to come to a Place; to attain to, to compass a Thing.

ARRIVAL [*Arrivée*, F.] arriving or coming to.

To **ARRODE** [*arrodere*, L. q. d. *rodere ad*, i. e. *circum*] to gnaw round about.

AR'ROGANCE } [*Arrogantia*, L.]
ARROGANCY } Haughtiness, Presumption, Pride, Self-conceit. F.

AR'ROGANT [*arrogans*, L.] that arrogates or assumes too much, proud, &c. F.

To **AR'ROGATE** [*arrogare*, F. *arrogare*, L. of *ad* and *rogo*, q. d. *rogare aliud post aliud*] to claim or challenge; or take upon one's self, to assume too much to one's self, to boast.

ARRO'SION, a gnawing round about.

AR'ROW [*Anepe*, Sax.] a Dart.

ARSE [*Esar*, Sax. *Ata*, Teut.] the Breech or Fundament.

ARSE [among Sailors] the Arse of a Block or Pulley, through which any Rope runs, is the lower End of it.

ARSE-SMART, the Herb called also Water Pepper. *Perficaria*.

ARSE-VERSY } [*Artlich*, Teut.] Heels
ARSY-VER'SY } over Head, topsy turvey, preposterously, perversely, without Order.

ARSE-VERSE, a Spell written on an House to prevent it from burning.

ARS'ENAL [*Arsenal*, F. of *Arsenale*, Ital.] a Royal or Publick Store-house of Arms or Warlike Ammunition.

AR'SENICK [*ἀρσενικόν*, Gr.] a Mineral consisting of much Sulphur, and some caustick Salts.

Regulus of ARSENICK [*Chymistry*] a Composition or Substance like Butter, made of

A R

Nitre, Tartar, Orpiment, Scales of Steel, and corrosive Sublimate.

Ruby of ARSENICK [*Chymistry*] a Preparation of Arsenick with Sulphur, by means of several repeated Sublimations which give it the Tincture of a Ruby.

AR'SIS and *Thesis* [in *Musick*] a Point being turned, is said to move *per Arsin et Thesis*, i. e. when a Point falls in one Part and rises in another, or the contrary.

ARSEMETRICKE, Arithmetick. Ch.

ARSURA, the Trial of Money by Fire, after the Coining of it. O. L.

ART [*Art*, F. or *Ars*, L.] all that which is performed by the Wit and Industry of a Man.

ART [*Esart*, Sax.] thou art.

Liberal ARTS and Sciences, such as are Noble and Genteel, viz. *Grammar, Rhetorick, Musick, Physick, Mathematicks, &c.*

Mechanick ARTS, are such as require more the Labour of the Hand and Body than of the Mind; as *Carpentry, Carving, &c.*

ART AND PART [*Scotch Law Term*] as to be *Art and Part* in the committing of a Crime, i. e. when the same Person was both a Contriver, and acted a Part in it.

ARTEMISIA, the Queen of *Caria*, Wife of *Mausolus*, who built so stately a Tomb for her deceased Husband, that it was accounted one of the seven Wonders of the World; after her is also called the Herb Mugwort.

ARTE'RIA *Bronchialis* [in *Anatomy*] a small Artery, which in the Lungs creeps upon the Branches of the *Trachea*. L.

ARTERIA *Aorta* } [in *Anatomy*] the
ARTERIA magna } Great Artery; a Vessel consisting of four Coats, and continually beating, which carries the Spirituous Blood from the left Ventricle of the Heart, to all the Parts of the Body.

ARTERIA trachea } [in *Anatomy*] the
ARTERIA aspera } Wind-pipe.

ARTER'ACE [*Ἀρτηριακόν*, Gr.] a Medicine for the Arteries.

ARTERIA venosa [in *Anatomy*] the Vein of the Lungs. L.

ARTER'IALS [*Arteriaca*, L. *Ἀρτηριακά*, Gr.] Medicines which help the Voice, and correct the Faults of the Wind-pipe.

ARTE'RIAL } [*Arterialis*, L.] belong-
ARTERIOUS } ing to the Arteries.

ARTERIO'TOMY [of *Ἀρτηρία* an Artery; and *τομή* of *τέμνω* to cut, Gr.] an artificial Incision, or cutting open of any Artery.

ART'ERY [*Artere*, F. *Arteria*, L. of *Ἀρτηρία*, Gr.] according to the Ancients, from *ἄρπ* the Air, and *ῥησ* to keep, because they imagined they inclosed a great deal of Air; but Moderns, better acquainted with their use, derive it *ἀρ*, *ῥῆ* *αἵμα*, because it continually rises up with a Pulse-like Motion; a sanguiferous Vessel, generally holding the same Course with a Vein; it conveys Blood and Vital Spirits from the Heart, into all the Parts of the Body, for the Nourishment and Preservation of their Vital Heat.

AR'THEL, a Vouching, a Vouchee. Br.
AR-

ARTHRETICAL } [*arthriticus*, L. of *ἀρ-*
ARTHRITICK } *σπινθός*, Gr.] belong-
 ing to the Joints or Gout; gouty, troubled
 with the Gout.

ARTHRITIS [*ἀρθριτις*, Gr.] the Gout, a
 Pain in the Joints or Limbs.

ARTHRITIS planetica } [with *Physici-*
ARTHRITIS vaga } *ans*] the wan-
 dering Gout, that moves about, and causes
 Pain, sometimes in one Limb and sometimes
 in another.

ARTHRODIA [*Ἀρθροδια*, Gr.] is the
 Articulation of one Bone into the shallow
 Socket of another.

ARTHRON [*Ἄρθρον*, Gr.] a Joint or
 Connection of Bones, proper for the perform-
 ing of Motion.

ARTHROSIS [*ἀρθρωσις*, of *ἀρθρῶν*, Gr. to
 articulate] an Articulation, when the round
 Head of one Bone is received into the round
 Hollow of another.

ARTHUR [*i. e.* strong Man] a famous
 warlike King of the Britains.

ARTICHOKE [*Artischock*, Teut. *Ar-*
tichoca, Span.] a Plant well known, of a
 strengthening Quality.

Jerusalem **ARTICHOKE**, a Plant much
 of the same Nature with Potatoes.

ARTICLE [*Article*, F. of *Articulus*, L.]
 a Joint; a Condition in a Covenant or Agree-
 ment; a chief Head of a Discourse, Account,
 Writing, &c.

ARTICLE [in *Grammar*] is a small
 Word distinguishing the Genders.

ARTICLES of the *Clergy*, certain Sta-
 tutes made touching Persons and Causes Ec-
 clesiastical.

ARTICLES of the *Church of England*,
 are Nine and thirty in Number, so called be-
 cause they not only contain all that is ne-
 cessary for a good Christian to believe, but
 point at those spurious Doctrines of the
Church of Rome, which are to be carefully
 avoided.

To **ARTICLE** [*articuler*, F.] to make or
 draw up Articles or Conditions.

ARTICULAR [*articulaire*, F. of *articu-*
laris, L.] belonging to Joints or Articles.

ARTICULARIS Morbus [among *Physi-*
cians] the Gout. L.

ARTICULATE [*articulatus*, L.] distinct,
 is when Sounds are so clearly pronounced,
 that one may hear every Syllable.

ARTICULATE Sounds, such as may be
 expressed by Letters, and serve to make
 Words.

ARTICULATELY [*articulate*, L.] di-
 stinctly, clearly.

ARTICULATION [in *Anatomy*] is the
 joining together of the Bones of an animal
 Body, for the due Performance of Motion.
 F. of L.

ARTICULATION [in *Grammar*] is that
 Part which treats first of Sounds and Let-
 ters, and then of the Manner of joining them

together, for the composing Syllables and
 Words.

ARTICULATION [among *Herbalists*]
 signifies the Joints or Knots that are in
 Stalks or Roots.

ARTICULUS. See *Article*. Also a Joint
 in the Body of a living Creature, and a Joint
 or Knot in Plants. F.

ARTIFICE [*Artifice*, F. *Artificium*, L.]
 a cunning Trick, Sleight, or Knack; a craf-
 ty Device, or cunning Fetch.

ARTIFICER [*Artifex*, L.] a Handi-
 craftsman, or Workman; an Artist; one
 that professes some Art or Trade.

ARTIFICIAL [*artificial*, F. *artificialis*, L.]
 artful, done according to the Rules of Art.

ARTIFICIAL Day, is the Time between
 the Sun's Rising and Setting, in any Position
 of the Hemisphere.

ARTIFICIAL Lines [on a Sector, or Scale]
 are Lines placed thereon, according to the
Logarithms, and the *Logarithms* of the *Sines*,
Tangents, and *Secants*, which will solve all
 Questions in *Trigonometry*, *Navigation*, &c.

ARTIFICIAL Numbers, are *Logarithms*,
 and *Logarithmetick Sines*, *Tangents*, and
Secants.

ARTILLERY [*Artillerie*, F.] all sorts of
 great Fire Arms, with their Appurtenances.

ARTILLERY Company, a Company of
 Citizens in *London*, intended to be trained up
 and practised in military Discipline.

ARTISAN, an Artificer. F.

ARTIST [*Artiste*, F.] a Master of any
 Art, an Ingenious Workman.

ARTOTYRISTS, a Sect of Hereticks in
 the second Century, so called because they
 offered Bread and Cheese at the Communion.

To **ARTUATE** [*artuatus*, L.] to tear
 Limb from Limb.

AR VAL } a Burial, Funeral Solemnity,
AR VIL } &c. F.

AR VIL-BREAD, Loaves distributed to
 the Poor at Funerals. C.

AR VIL-SUPPER, an Entertainment or
 Feast given at Funerals.

AR UNDEL [*q. d.* a Dale by the River
Arun] a Town in the County of *Stafford*.

ARUNDIFEROUS [*arundifer*, F.] bear-
 ing Reeds.

ARUNDINE'OUS [*arundineus*, L.] of or
 belonging to Reeds.

ARUNDINO'SE [*arundinosus*, L.] abound-
 ing with Reeds.

ARURA, ploughing. *Una arura*. O. L.
 one Day's Work at Plough.

ARUSPICE [*Aruspice*, F. *Aruspicium*, L.]
 a Divination by looking into the Entrails of
 Animals.

ARYTÆNO'IDES [of *ἀρύνω* to drink, and
ἴδος Shape, Gr. in *Anatomy*] are two Carti-
 lages, which with others make up the Top
 of the Larynx, serving to render the Voice
 more shrill or deep.

ARYTÆNOIDE'US [*Anatomy*] the smal-
 ler Muscle belonging to the Larynx.

ARYTHMUS

ARYTHMUS [of α privative, and $\rho\alpha\theta\mu\epsilon$ the Pulse, Gr.] a Pulse which is so far lost, that it cannot be any longer felt, or an Irregularity of it. P. T.

AS, in the same manner; like, because.

AS, the Roman Pound Weight, containing twelve Ounces; also one of their square Measures, containing two English Rods of nineteen Poles; also one of their Coins, worth three Farthings of our Money.

ASA [**אֲסָא**, H. i. e. a Healer of Sickness] a King of Judah.

A'SA dulcis, the Gum Benzoin.

ASA fetida, a Sort of stinking Gum, pressed out of a Plant brought from Persia, good against Fits in Women.

ASA'HEL [**עֲשָׂהֵל**, of **עֲשָׂה** he hath wrought, and **אֵל** God, H. i. e. God has wrought] *Joab's* Brother.

A'SAPH [**אֲסַפּ**, H. i. e. Gathering] a famous Musician among the Jews.

St. A'SAPH, a Bishop's See in the County of Flint, so called from *St. Asaph*, a Britain, an Abbot of it.

A'SAPHY [*Asaphia*, L. *'Asapia*, Gr.] Hoarseness; a Lowness of the Voice, proceeding from an ill Constitution.

A'SAR, a Gold Coin at *Ormus* in the Persian Gulph, worth 6 s. 8 d Sterling.

ASARABACCA } an Herb growing with
A'SARUM } round shining Leaves,
like those of a Violet, but larger.

ASBESTINE Paper or Cloth [of $\alpha\sigma\beta\epsilon\sigma\tau\iota\nu\omega$, Gr.] such as will burn in the Fire, be purified by it, and yet will not consume.

ASBESTOS [$\alpha\sigma\beta\epsilon\sigma\tau\omega$, of α privative, and $\sigma\epsilon\beta\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$ to extinguish, Gr, that cannot be extinguished] the Name of a Stone growing in the Mountains of *Arcadia*, of which Cloth was made, that would not burn nor waste, though thrown into a great Fire.

ASCARIDES [$\alpha\sigma\kappa\alpha\rho\iota\delta\iota\varsigma$, of $\alpha\sigma\kappa\iota\omega$, Gr. to move, so called from their continual troublesome Motion] small Worms that breed in the straight Gut; *Asse* Worms; also the Bots in Horses.

To **ASCEND'** [*ascendere*, L.] to go, get or climb up, to rise upward.

ASCEND'ENT [in *Astrology*] is that Degree of the Ecliptic which rises at one's Nativity; also a Power or Influence over one. F. of L.

ASCEN'SION, an ascending, arising, getting or going up. F. of L.

ASCENSION Day, a Festival kept ten Days before *Whitsuntide*, in Commemoration of our Saviour's Ascension into Heaven.

ASCENSIONS and Declensions of Signs [in *Astronomy*] are Arches of the Equator, which rise and set with such a Sign of the Zodiac, or with any Star or Planet happening to be therein.

Right ASCENSION [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Equator, reckoning towards the East, intercepted between the Beginning of *Aries*, and the Point of the Equator, which

rises at the same Time with the Sun or Star in a right Sphere.

Oblique ASCENSION [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Equator, reckoning towards the East, intercepted between the Degree of *Aries* and that Point in the Equator which rises with the given Star, &c. in the oblique Sphere.

ASCENSIONAL Difference [in *Astronomy*] the Difference between the right Ascension of the Sun or Star, and its oblique Ascension, in any given Position of the Sphere.

ASCENT' [*Ascensus*, L.] Steepness, accounted upwards; the Steepness of a Hill or rising Ground; also the Act of ascending, or Motion upwards of any Body.

ASCENT [with *Logicians*] a Sort of Reasoning, in which they ascend from Particulars to Universals.

To **ASCERTAIN** [*ascertener*, O. E.] to make certain, to assert, or assure; to fix, or set a Price, &c.

ASCETICK [of $\alpha\sigma\kappa\eta\tau\iota\kappa\omega$, Gr.] belonging to religious Exercises; Monastick, Monkish.

AS'CH [$\alpha\sigma\chi\iota\omega$, of α privative, and $\sigma\chi\iota\alpha$ a Shadow, Gr.] such Inhabitants of the Earth who have no Shadow at 12 o'Clock; as are all under the Torrid Zone; for twice every Year the Sun is in their Zenith at 12 o'Clock, and consequently at that Time they have no Shadows.

ASCIT'ES [$\alpha\sigma\kappa\iota\tau\epsilon\varsigma$, of $\alpha\sigma\kappa\iota\varsigma$, a Bottle, Gr.] a Dropsy, or Swelling of the Abdomen, or lower Belly, and contiguous Parts, from an Extravasation and Collection of Water broke out of its proper Vessels, by means of an Obstruction or Weakness of the Glands and Viscera.

ASCIT'ICK [with *Physicians*] troubled with a Dropsy. Gr.

ASCLE'PIAD, a sort of Verse, consisting of four Syllables; a Spondee, Choriambus, and two Dactyls.

ASCODRIGILES, Hereticks, A. C. 173, who pretended they were inspired by *Montanus's* Paraclete; introduced the Bacchanals into Churches, where they had a Buck-skin full of Wine, going in Procession round it, saying, *This is the Vessel of new Wine spoken of in the Gospel.*

To **ASCRIBE** [*ascribere* of *ad* and *scribere*, L.] properly to write to, also to attribute, to impute.

ASCRIPTITIOUS [*Ascriptitius*, L.] registered, inrolled.

To be **ASHAMED** [of *A* and *reamian*, Sax. *Beschamed*, Teut.] to be put to Shame.

ASH'DOWN [called *assandum*, q. an Hill for Asse] a Place in *Essex*, famous for the great Overthrow given thereto *Edmund Ironside*, by *Canute the Dane*.

ASH [*Acre*, Sax. *Äsche*, Teut. *Äste*, Dan. *Äsch*, Belg.] a kind of quick thriving Tree.

ASH'ER [**אֲשֵׁר**, H. i. e. Blessedness] a Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*.

ASH'ES [*Arhan*, Sax. *Äsche*, Teut.] the Remainder of Fuel after it has been burnt.

ASH.

ASH FIRE } [among *Chymists*] is when
SAND-FIRE } the Vessel, containing the
 Matter to be heated, is covered with Ashes
 or Sand.

ASHOR'E, on the Shore or dry Land.

ASH'LAR, Free-Stone as it comes out of
 the Quarry.

ASH'TAROTH [אשתרות *H. i. e.*
 Flocks or Riches] a Goddess of the *Zido-*
nians, Sister to *Dagon*, and worshipped by
 the *Philistines*.

ASH'UR [אשור *H. i. e.* blessed] the
 Son of *Shem*; also the Land of *Assyria*.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, the first Day of
Lent, so called from a Custom of the ancient
 Church, of fasting in Sackcloth with Ashes
 on their Heads, in token of Humiliation.

A'SIA, one of the four Parts of the World.

ASIAT'ICKS, the Inhabitants of *Asia*.

ASIDE [in a *Play*] is that which is spo-
 ken aside on the Stage, as if it were not
 heard by the other Actors.

To go **ASIDE** [a Term in *Commerce*] to
 abscond or hide for Fear of Arrests, to break,
 or be a Bankrupt.

ASINE'SIA [in some *Physical Writers*] an
 Immoveableness of the whole Body, or any
 Part of it, as in an *Apoplexy*, *Palsy*, &c.

ASIN'NE or **ASINARY** [*Afininus*, *L.*]
 belonging to an Ass.

To **ASK** [*Arcian*, *Sax.*] to inquire, to seek
 or demand.

ASKAUNCE, if by Chance. *O.*

ASKAUNT, sideways; as to look askant,
i. e. to look sideways.

ASKER, an Est or Newt.

ASKEW' [of *A* and *Shew*, *Teut.* Dis-
 dain] on one Side, disdainfully.

ASLA'NT, obliquely, on one Side.

ASLEEP [of *A* and *slæpan*, *Sax. natu-*
rally] is being in a State of Rest and Insen-
 sibility for the Refreshment and Invigoration
 of the Powers and Faculties of both Body
 and Mind, which have been tired either by
 Labour, Study, or Drinking.

To be **ASLEEP** [in a *moral Sense*] signi-
 fies to be heedless and unattentive in any
 Matter of Concern and Moment; also to be
 careless, negligent, and indolent as to the Ma-
 nagement of one's Trade or Calling.

ASLOPE [of *A* and *slap*, *Du.* loose] a-
 way, on one Side, slanting.

ASMATO'GRAPHER [ἀσματογράφος, of
 ἀσμα a Song, and γράφω to write, *Gr.*] a
 Composer of Songs.

ASP or *Aspen Tree* [*Aspe*, *Teut.*] a kind
 of Poplar called the trembling Poplar.

ASP' } [*Aspis*, *L.* of ἀσπίς, *Gr.*] a kind

ASP'IC } of venomous Serpent, whose Poi-
 son is so subtle and quick in its Operation,
 that it kills in a very short Time after the
 Bite, rarely allowing Time for applying a
 Remedy.

ASPARA'GUS [*Asperge*, *F.* *Asparagus*,
L. of ἀσπράγγος, of ἀ privative, and σπεί-
 ρωσαι to sow, because it grows many Years
 without sowing, *Gr.*] the Plant Sperage, cal-

led Sparrow Grass; among *Herbalists*, it sig-
 nifies the first Shoot or Sprout of a Plant,
 coming before the unfolding of the Leaves.

ASPECT [*Aspectus*, *L.*] the Looks, the
 Air of one's Countenance.

ASPECT [in *Astronomy*] the Situation of
 the Stars and Planets, in respect one to another.

ASPECT double [in *Painting*] signifies a
 single Figure, representing two or more dif-
 ferent Objects.

AS'PER, a *Turkish* Coin, in Value about
 three Farthings.

ASPER'ATION, a making rough. *L.*

ASPERIFOLIÆ *Plantæ* [among *Herba-*
lists] rough leaved Plants, such as have their
 Leaves placed alternately in no certain Order
 on the Stalk.

ASPER'ITY [*Asperité*, *F.* *Asperitas*, *L.*]
 Roughness, Harshness, Sharpness.

To **ASPERSE** [*asperger*, *F.* *aspergere*, *L.*]
 to sprinkle, to slander, to speak evil of.

ASPER'SION, a sprinkling, bespattering;
 Slander, false Imputation. *F.* of *L.*

ASPHAL'TITES, the dead Sea, where
Sodom and *Gomorrhah* stood. *Gr.*

ASPHAL'TOS [ἀσφαλτος, *Gr.*] a Sort of
Bitumen, or Pitch gathered in the Lake *As-*
phaltites.

A'SPHODEL, Day lily.

ASPHYXIA [among *Physicians*] a Defici-
 ency or Privation of the Pulse in some Cases,
 where it stops for a Time. *Gr.*

ASPIRATE [*Aspiero*, *F.* *Aspirare*, *L.*] to
 pronounce with an Aspiration.

ASPIRA'TION, Breathing; also a Note
 over a *Greek* Letter, which hath the Force
 of an *h*, as *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *ἄ*. *F.* of *L.*

To **ASPI'RE** [*Aspiero*, *F.* *Aspirare*, *L.*] to
 breathe; to pretend to, to seek ambitiously,
 to aim at Dignity or Honour.

ASPORTA'TION, carrying away. *L.*

ASQUINT, obliquely.

ASS, a well known Animal; a stupid Fellow.

ASS'ACH } a kind of Purgation among

ASS'ATH } the *Welsh*, where the Person
 accused of a Crime, clearth himself by the
 Oaths of three hundred Men.

ASSAY [in *Musick Books*] is a Word
 which is always joined with some other Word,
 to lessen or weaken the Strength or Signifi-
 cation of the Words it is joined with: As for
 Example, when it is joined to either of the
 Words *Adagio*, *Grave*, or *Largo*, all which
 denote a slow Movement, it signifies, that the
 Musick must not be performed so slow as
 each of those Words would require if alone;
 but if it be joined with either of these Words
 that follow, *Vivace*, *Allegro*, or *Presto*, all
 which three denote a quick Movement, then
 it denotes that the Musick must not be per-
 formed quite so brisk or quick, as each of
 those Words, if alone, does require.

To **ASSAIL** [*assailier*, *F.*] to assault, to
 set upon, to attack.

ASSAIL'ANT [*assaillant*, *F.*] one that as-
 saults or sets upon another.

AS-

ASSARABAC'CA, an Herb. *Asarum*.

ASSAR'T [Law Term] an Offence committed in a Forest, by plucking up those Trees or Woods by the Roots that are Thickets or Covers to the Forest.

To ASSART, to grub up Bushes, Shrubs, Trees, &c. by the Roots; also to make plain.

To ASSAS'SINATE [*assassiner*, F. *assassinare*, Ital.] to murder a Person privately, treacherously, and cowardly, to murder barbarously.

ASSASSINA'TION, an assassinating.

ASSAS'SIN [*Assassin*, F.] a private or treacherous Murderer.

ASSASSIN'ES, a Sect of Mahometans who, being commanded by their chief Master, refuse no Pain or Peril, and would stab any Prince he would have destroyed.

ASSAULT' [*Assaut*, F.] Attack, Onset.

ASSAU'LT [in Law] is a violent kind of Injury offered to a Man's Person.

ASSAUL'T [in War] an Effort or Attack made upon a Place, to gain it by main Force.

To ASSAULT [*faire Assaut*, F.] to attack, to set upon.

ASSAY' [*Essai*, F.] Proof, Trial.

To ASSAY [*essayer*, F.] to prove or try.

To ASSAY Gold or Silver, is to melt a small Part of an Ingot or Bullion in a very strong Fire, having first weighed it with great Exactness before it was put into the Coppel, and also after it is poured out; and is accordingly said to be more or less fine as it loses more or less in Weight in the Assaying.

ASSAY of Weights and Measures, an Examination of them by the Quest-men in London, or the Clerk of the Market.

ASSAY-Master, an Officer of the Mint, who weighs the Bullion, and takes Care that it be according to the national Standard.

ASSAY'ER of the King, an Officer of the Mint for the due Trial of Silver.

ASSAY'ING [among Musicians] is a Flourishing before they begin to play.

ASSAY'SIARE, to take Assessors, or Fellow Judges. O. L.

ASSECTA'TION, a following. L.

ASSECUT'ION, an obtaining.

ASSEDAT'ION, a Taxing of the King's Farms. L. T.

ASSEM'BLAGE, a joining or uniting Things together. F.

To ASSEMBLE [*assembler*, F.] to call, gather, meet, or get together.

ASSEMBLY [*Assemblée*, F.] a Concourse or Meeting of People.

ASSEMBLY [Military Term] is the second Beat of a Drum before the March.

ASSENT' [*Assensus*, L.] Approbation, agreeing with, Consent.

To ASSENT [*assentire*, L.] to agree to, to consent.

ASSENTAMEN, a Virginian Pink.

ASSENTA'TION, a Flattery, a flattering Compliance; a Cogging and Soothing. L.

ASSEN'TATORY, pertaining to Flattery.

To ASSERT' [*asserere*, L.] to affirm, or maintain, to vindicate.

ASSERT'ION, an Affirmation, or Maintaining. F. of L.

ASSERTORY, affirmative, positive.

To AS'SERVE [*asservio*, L.] to help, serve, or second.

To ASSES'S [*assessare*, Ital.] to rate or tax, to appoint what every one shall pay.

ASSESS'MENT, Assessing or Rating.

ASSES'SOR [*Assesseur*, F.] one joined in Authority to another. L.

ASSESSOR, one who appoints what Proportion every one shall pay of the Publick Taxes.

ASSETS [*Assez*, F. i. e. *Satis*, L.] Goods sufficient for an Heir or Executor to discharge the Debts and Legacies of an Ancestor or Testator. L. T.

ASSEVERA'TION, an earnest Affirmation or Avouching. L.

ASSEWIA'RE, to drain Water from Marshy Grounds. O. L.

ASSID'EANS, a strict Sect of Jews.

ASSIDENTIA Signa [in Galen] such Symptoms as sometimes are present to a Disease, but not always so. L.

ASSIDU'ITY [*Assiduité*, F. of *Assiduitas*, L.] great Diligence, continual Attendance, constant Application.

ASSID'UOUS [*assidu*, F. of *assiduus*, L.] diligent, continual, close in the Pursuit of a Thing.

ASSIGN [*Assigné*, F. of *Assignatus*, L.] one that is appointed by another to perform any Business. L. T.

To ASSIGN' [*Assigner*, F. *assignare*, L.] to appoint, allow; to shew or set forth.

To ASSIGN [in Law] to appoint a Deputy; to make over a Right to another.

To ASSIGN false Judgment [Law Term] is to shew where and how the Judgment is unjust.

ASSIGNA'TION, a making over a Thing to another; also an Appointment of a Meeting. F. of L.

ASSIGNE'E [*assignatus*, L.] he to whom any Thing is assigned or appointed. F.

ASSIGNEE by a Deed [Law Term] is one that is appointed; as when the Lessee of a Term assigns the same to another, he is his Assignee by Deed.

ASSIGNEE [in Law] is one whom the Law makes so, without any Appointment in the Person; so that an Executor is an Assignee in the Law to the Testator.

ASSIGN'MENT [*Assignment*, F. *Assignatio*, L.] the Act of Assigning, a setting over to another; also an Instrument or Deed in Writing.

ASSIGNMENT of a Dower, the setting out a Woman's Marriage Portion by the Heir.

ASSIMILA'TION, the making one thing like another. L.

ASSIMILATION [in *Physick*] signifies either the Change made of the Chyle into Blood, or of the nutritious Juice into the Substance of an animal Body. *F. of L.*

To **ASSIMULATE** [*assimulare, L.*] to feign or counterfeit.

ASSI'SA, originally a Court, where the Judges or Assessors heard and determined Causes. We now apply it to another Court of Judicature, besides the County Courts, held by itinerant Judges, which Courts are called the Assizes. *O. L.*

ASSISA cadere, to be nonsuited. *L. T.*

ASSISA Nocumenti [*Law Term*] an Assize of Nuisance.

ASSISA Continuanda, a Writ for the Continuance of a Cause, when certain Records alleged, cannot be procured in Time by the Party that would use them.

ASSISA Panis et Cerevisie, a Power of assigning or adjusting the Weight and Measure of Bread and Beer.

ASSISA Propaganda, a Writ for the Stay of a Proceeding, when the Party is employed in the King's Business.

ASSISÆ Judicium [*Law Term*] is the Judgment of the Court given against the Plaintiff or Defendant, for Default.

General ASSIZES, are when Judges go their Circuits.

Special ASSIZES, are such when a Judge or Judges receive a Commission for the Trial of one or more particular Causes.

ASSISORS, are the same in Scotland as Jurors are in England.

To **ASSIS'T** [*assistere, F. assistere, L.*] to stand by, aid, help, or succour; to be present at.

ASSIST'ANCE, Aid, Help, Succour. *F.*

ASSIST'ANCE, assisting, aiding, helping, succouring.

An **ASSISTANT**, a Stander by, a Helper; a Colleague or Partner in the Management of a Business. *F.*

ASSISTANTS [in Trading or Publick Companies] Members of it, who ordinarily have the whole Power of managing the Affairs relating to the common Concern of the Company, and are commonly called the Court of Assistants.

ASSISUS, demised, or farmed out for a certain Assessed Rent in Money or Provisions. *O. L.*

ASSIZE [*Assizes, F.*] a Sitting of Justices to hear and determine Causes; also a Jury summoned upon such Writs; also a Statute concerning the Price, Weight, Measure, &c. of several Commodities.

ASSIZE of darraign Presentment, is a Writ which lies where a Man and his Ancestors have presented a Clerk to a Church, and afterwards it becoming void by his Death, a Stranger presents his Clerk to the Church.

ASSIZE of the Forest, is a Statute concerning Orders to be observed in the King's Forest.

ASSIZE of Mort d' Ancestor, is a Writ

which lies where one's Father, Mother, Brother, &c. died possessed of Lands or Tenements, and after the death of him or her, a Stranger gets Possession of them.

ASSIZE of Novel Disseisin, is a Writ, where a Tenant is lately disseized, or dispossessed of Lands or Tenements.

ASSIZE de Utrum, is a Writ which lies for a Parson against a Layman, or a Layman against a Parson, for Land or Tenement, for which it is doubtful whether it be Lay-free or Free-alms.

Clerk of ASSIZE, an Officer who sets down all Things judicially done by the Justices of Assize in their Circuits.

ASSI'ZER of Weights and Measures, an Officer who has the Care and Oversight of those Matters.

An **ASSO'CIATE** [*un associé, F. of Socius, L.*] a Companion or Partner.

To **ASSO'CIATE** [*associer, F. associare, L.*] to bring into Society or Fellowship; to join or keep Company with.

ASSOCIA'TION, an entering into Society with others. *F. of L.*

ASSOCIATION [in Law] a Patent from the King to Justices of Assize, to admit others as Colleagues in that Affair.

ASSO'DES, a continual Fever, wherein the outward Parts are but moderately warm, but with a great Heat within, &c.

A'SSONANCE [*assonance, F.*] Reference of one Sound to another resembling it.

To **ASSORT** [*assortir, F.*] to range in Classes.

To **ASSOY'L** [in Law] signifies to set free from Excommunication.

To **ASSUBJUGATE**, to subdue. *Sh.*

ASSUEFAC'TION, an accustoming one's self to any thing. *L.*

To **ASSUME** [*assumere, L.*] to take to or upon one's self.

ASSUMP'SIT [*Law Term*] a voluntary Promise made by Word of Mouth, whereby a Man takes upon him to perform or pay any thing for and to another.

ASSUMP'TION, an assuming or taking; an Inference upon. *L.*

ASSUMPTION [in Logick] is the Minor, or second Proposition of a Categorical Syllogism.

ASSUMPTIVE, that is or may be taken. *L.*

ASSU'RANCE [*assurance, F.*] Certainty, Confidence.

To **ASSURE** [*asseurer, F.*] to affirm or assert, to warrant, to undertake or promise a Thing.

To **ASSUA'GE** [probably of *ad* and *sua-deo, L.* to persuade or bring to] to allay or appease, to abate, or grow calm.

ASSOT'TE, to assort a Woman, i. e. to be mad after her. *O.*

ASTEISMUS [*ἀστυμὸς, Gr.*] Civility, Courtesy, Pleasantness.

ASTERISMUS [in Rhetorick] is a Figure wherein some pleasant Jest is expressed; a kind of Irony.

ASTERISK [*Asterisque*, F. *Asteriscus*, L. of ἀστέριος, Gr.] a little Mark like a Star (*) set over a Word or Sentence, denoting some Defect, or something to be noted.

ASTERISM [*Asterisme*, F. *Asterismus*, L. of ἀστέρισμος, Gr.] a Constellation of fixed Stars.

ASTER'AN, in the hinder Part of the Ship, behind the Ship.

ASTER'T, to startle. *Spenc.* To escape, to let go.

ASTH'MA [*Asthme*, F. *Asthma*, L. of ἀσθμα, of ἀω to breathe, or ἀζω to blow, Gr.] a Difficulty in breathing, proceeding from an ill Affection of the Lungs.

ASTHMAT'ICK [*Asthmatique*, F. *Asthmaticus*, L. of ἀσθματικός, Gr.] belonging to or troubled with an Asthma.

To **ASTIPULATE** [*astipulare ad rem faciendum*] to agree, to covenant.

ASTIPULA'TION, a mutual Agreement, Assent, or Consent between Parties.

To **ASTON'ISH** [*estonner*, O. F. of *estre tonné*, q. d. to be thunder-struck] to put into an extraordinary Surprize, Admiration, or Amazement.

ASTON'ISHMENT [*Estonement*, O. F.] extreme Surprize, Admiration.

ASTOUND'ED [*Erstauwed*, Teut.] astonished. *Milt.*

ASTRÆ'A, the Goddess of Justice.

ASTRAGAL [in *Gunnery*] is the Cornice Ring of a Piece of Ordnance.

ASTRAGAL [in *Architecture*], a round Moulding like a Ring, which encircles the Bases, Cornices, and Architraves of Pillars.

ASTRAG'ALUS [*Ἀσάγαλος*, Gr.] the Huckle-Bone; also the chief Bone of the Foot.

ASTRAL, starry, relating to the Stars.

ASTRAL'ISH [among *Miners*] is that Ore of Gold which lies as yet in its first State or Condition.

ASTRAY, out of the way.

To go **ASTRAY** [*astraviare*, Ital.] to wander out of the way, to take ill Courses.

ASTRIC'TION [of *ad* and *stringo*] a binding to. L.

ASTRICTO'RIA [with *Physicians*] Medicines that have a binding Quality. See *Astringents*.

ASTRIDE, with the Legs open.

ASTIFEROUS [*astrifer*, L.] Star-bearing.

ASTRIGEROUS [*astriger*, L.] bearing or carrying Stars.

ASTRIHIL'THET } a Forfeiture of dou-
ATRIHIL'THET } ble the Damage,
Sax L. T.

To **ASTRIN'GE** [*astringere*, L.] to bind fast, to stop the Flux of Blood, &c. by Medicines.

ASTRIN'GENT } [*astringens*, L.] binding.

ASTRICTIVE } for making collive.

ASTRIN'GENTS, Medicines which, by the Thickness and Figure of their Particles, bind together the Parts of the Body.

ASTROBOLISM [of ἀστρο a Star, and βολαω to cast, Gr.] a Blasting, or Planet-striking.

ASTROGRAPHY [αστρον and γραφω] the Science of describing the Stars.

ASTROLABE [*Astrolabium*, L. of Αστρολάβιον, of αστρον a Star, and λαμβανω to take, Gr.] a Mathematical Instrument, to take the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

ASTROLOGER [*Astrologue*, F. *Astrologus*, L. of Ἀστρολόγος, of αστρον a Star, and λόγος a Word, Gr.] one that professes Astrology; a Fortune-teller.

ASTROLOGICAL [*Astrologique*, F. *Astrologicus*, L. of Ἀστρολογικός, Gr.] belonging to Astrology.

ASTROLOGY [*Astrologie*, F. *Astrologia*, L. of Ἀστρολογία of αστρον and λόγος Speech, Gr.] an Art that pretends to judge of the Influence of the Stars, and foretel Things to come from the Motion of them, and their Aspects one to another.

ASTRONOMER [*Astronome*, F. *Astronomus*, L. of Ἀστρονόμος, of αστρον a Star, and νόμος a Law, Gr.] a Person skilled in the Science of Astronomy.

ASTRONOMICAL [*Astronomique*, F. *Astronomicus*, L. of Ἀστρονομικός, Gr.] belonging to that Science.

ASTRONOMICAL Calendar, an Instrument that shews upon Sight the Sun's Meridian Altitude, Right Ascension, &c. to a greater Nicety than the largest Globes now made.

ASTRONOMICAL Houses, are such as are accounted from the Noon or Midnight of one natural Day, to the Noon or Midnight of another.

ASTRONOMICAL Place of a Planet, or Star, is the Longitude or Place in the Ecliptick, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*, according to the natural Order of the Signs.

ASTRONOMICAL Quadrant, is an Instrument curiously framed and fitted with Telescopes, &c. to take Observation of the Moon, or Stars.

ASTRONOMICALS are sexagesimal Fractions, so called because anciently they were wholly used in Astronomical Calculations.

ASTRONOMY [*Astronomie*, F. *Astronomia*, L. of Ἀστρονομία of αστρον a Star, and νόμος the Law, Rule, &c. Gr.] a Science which teaches the Knowledge of the heavenly Bodies, shewing their Magnitudes, Distances, Order and Motion.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, Divinity founded on the Observation of the heavenly Bodies.

ASTRUM [αστρον, Gr.] a Constellation, or Celestial Sign, consisting of several Stars; In *Old Records*, it was used to signify an House or Habitation.

ASUN'DER [Ayrundnan, S.] in two Parts.

ASY'LUM [*Asyle*, F. of Ἀσυλον of ἀ priv. and συλη a Prey, Gr.] a Sanctuary, or Place of Refuge for Offenders to fly to. L.

ASYM'BOLICK [of ἀσυμβολος, of ἀ privative, and συμβολον a Shot, Gr.] Scot-free, or Shot-free.

ASYM'METRAL [in *Mathematicks*] the same with incommensurable. So Qualities are said to be *asymmetral*, when there is no common Measure betwixt them.

ASYMMETRY [*Ἀσυμμετρία*, of *ἀ* privative, and *συμμετρία* Commensurableness, *Gr.*] Incommensurableness.

ASYMPHONY [*Ἀσυμφωνία*, of *ἀ* privative, and *συμφωνία* Harmony, *Gr.*] a Disorder in Descant, a Disagreement.

ASYMPTOTES, are certain Lines which continually approach nearer to each other; but tho' continued infinitely, can never meet.

ASYMPTOTICK, belonging to an Asymptote.

ASYNDETON [*Ἀσυνδετον*, of *ἀ* privative, *συν* with, and *δεσμός* a Band; or *ἀ* without, and *συνδετος* bound together, *Gr.*] a Figure in Grammar, implying the Want of Conjunctions in a Sentence, or a Figure when Commas are put inste ad of Copulatives; as *veni, vidi, vici*, i. e. I came, I saw, I conquered; the Conjunction & being omitted.

AT [*Æt*, *Sax.*] as, at a Place.

ATAXY [*Ataxia*, *L.* of *Ἀταξία*, *Gr.*] Irregularity, Want of Order.

ATAXY [in *Physick*] the confounding of critical Days.

TO ATCHIEVE [*achever*, *F.*] in speaking of some noble Enterprize, signifies to execute, perform, or compass.

ATCHIEVEMENT [*Achevement*, *F.*] the Performance of some noble Exploit.

ATCHIEVEMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Coat of Arms of any Gentleman, set out fully with all that belongs to it.

ATE, the Preterite of *eat*.

ATEMPER, moderate. *Chauc.*

ATHALIAH [*עֲתָלְיָה*, of *עַת* the Time, and *אֵל* of the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Hour or Time of the Lord] the Daughter of *Omi* King of *Israel*.

ATHANASY [*Athanasia*, *L.*] of *ἀθανασία*, of *ἀ* privat. and *θάνατος* Death, *Gr.*] Immortality.

ATHANOR [among *Chymists*] a large digesting Furnace, made with a Tower, and so contrived as to keep a constant Heat for a long Time.

ATHARER [in *Astrology*] a Term used when the Moon is in the same Degree and Minute with the Sun.

ATHEISM [*Atheisme*, *F.* *ἀθεϊσμός*, *Gr.*] a denying or disbelieving the Being of God.

ATHEIST [*Athé*, *F.* *ἀθεός*, of *ἀ* privat. and *θεός* God, *Gr.*] a Person which denies or disbelieves the Being of God.

ATHEISTICAL, of or belonging to an Atheist.

ATHELIN [perhaps of *Að* an Oath, and *þelm*, *Sax. i. e.* a Keeper of his Oath] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

ATHELIN [*Æðeling*, *Sax. i. e.* Noble] a Title given in the *Saxon* Times to the King's eldest Son.

ATHELSTANFORD [*i. e.* *Athelstan's Ford*] a Place in *Scotland*, where *Athelstan*, King of the *East Saxons*, ferried over his Army against the *Scots*.

ATHENATORIUM [in *Chymistry*] a thick Glass Cover, fixed to the Cucurbite in some kind of Sublimations.

ATHE'NIAN, belonging to the City of *Athens* in *Greece*, also curious of Novelties.

ATHE'ROMA [*Ἀθηρομα*, *Gr.*] a Swelling, consisting of a thick and tough Humour, like Pap of sodden Barley.

ATHIRST, in want of Drink.

ATHLETICK [*Athleticus*, *L.* of *ἀθλητικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Art of Wrestling, Champion-like, lusty, strong.

ATHWAR'T, across; vexatious, wrong.

ATHYMIA [*Ἀθυμία*, *Gr.*] Dejection of the Spirits, Despondency.

ATLAN'TES [in *Architecture*] Images of Men bearing Pillars, or supporting the Pile of a Building. *L.*

ATLAN'TICK Ocean, that Sea which lies between *Europe* and *Asia* on the West, and *America* on the East.

ATLAS [in *Anatomy*] the first *Vertebra* of the Neck, under the Head, so called, because it seems to uphold the Head.

ATLAS, a King of *Mauritania*, who for his great Skill in *Astronomy*, was feigned by the Poets to bear Heaven on his Shoulders; whence a Book of universal Geography, containing Maps of the whole World, is called *Atlas*.

ATMOSPHERE [*Atmosfera*, *L.* of *ἄτμος* a Vapour, and *σφαῖρα* a Sphere, *Gr.*] is the lower Part of the Region of the Air or *Æther*, with which our Earth is encompassed all round, and up into which the Vapours are carried, either by Reflection from the Sun's Heat, or by being forced up by the subterraneous Fire. *F.*

A'TOM [*Atome*, *F.* *Atomus*, *L.* of *ἄτομος*, of *ἀ* privative, and *τέμνω*, to cut or divide, *Gr.*] is such a small Particle of Matter that cannot be physically cut or divided into any lesser Parts.

TO ATON'E [*q. d.* at one, *i. e.* Friends again] to appease the divine Anger, to make Satisfaction for a Sin, or Amends for a Fault.

ATONE'MENT, Reconcilement, or appeasing of Anger.

A'TONY [*ἀτονία*, *Gr.*] a loosening of the Nerves and Sinews; Faintness, Infirmary, or Want of Strength.

ATOP, on, or at the Top.

ATRA *Bilis*, black Choler, Melancholy.

ATRAMEN'TOUS, Inky, like Ink. *L.*

ATRE'TUS [*ἀτρετός*, *Gr.*] one whose Fundament, or Privy Parts, are not perforated.

ATRO'CIOUS [*Airoy*, *L.*] outrageous, heinous.

ATRO'CITY [*Atrocité*, *F.* *Atrocitas*, *L.*] Cruelty, Outrageousness, Heinousness.

ATRO'PHUS [*ἀτροφος*, *Gr.*] one that receives no Nourishment by his Food, that is in a Consumption; a Starvling.

A'TROPHY [*Atrophia*, *L.* *ἀτροφία*, of *ἀ* without, and *τροφή* Food, *Gr.*] a Consumption

tion of the Body, caused by Meat not turning into Nourishment, when either the whole Body, or any particular Limb, decays and wastes away.

ATROPOS [*ἄτροπος*, Gr. unchangeable, inexorable] one of the three Destinies that cuts the Thread of Man's Life. *Poets.*

ATTACH' [*attaché* F.] Tie, Obligation, Respect, Inclination.

To **ATTACH** [*attacher*, F.] to lay hold on, apprehend, or take by Force of a Precept or Writ. *L. T.*

ATTACHED *to*, sticking close to, or adhering to the Person or Interest of another.

ATTACHIAMEN'TA *Bonorum* [*Old Law*] a Distress taken upon the Goods or Chattles of any Person sued for personal Estate or Debt, by the legal Attachiators or Bailiffs, as a Security to answer the Action.

ATTACHIAMEN'TA *de Spinis et Bosco* [*Old Law*] a Privilege granted to the Officers of a Forest, to take for their own Use, Thorns, Brush, and Windfall, within their own Precincts or Liberties.

ATTACH'MENT [*Attachement*, F.] a laying Hands on, a seizing upon, a Distress of Goods, or an Arrest of a Person.

ATTACH'MENT *Foreign*, the Process which is used to attach a Foreigner's Goods, found within the Liberty of a City, &c.

ATTACHMENT *of the Forest*, is a Court held there every forty Days throughout the Year, the lowest of three Courts, the Middle being called *Swinmote*, the Highest, *The Justice in Eyre's Seat*.

ATTACK' [*Attaque*, F.] an Assault, Attempt, Charge, Onset, Brunt.

ATTACK *of a Siege*, the Works which are carried on by the Besiegers, in order to their becoming Masters of the Place by storming one of its Sides.

False ATTACK, is an Effort to the same End, but managed with less Resolution; being intended only to give a Diversion to the Besieged, and so to divide the Garrison.

ATTACK *Regular, Right or Droit*, an Attack made according to the Rules of Art.

To **ATTACK** [*attaquer*, F.] to assault, to charge, or encounter, to fall or set upon, to endeavour, to carry a Place by Force, to provoke, urge, or quarrel with.

To **ATTACK** [*in Flank*] is to attack both Sides of the Bastion in a Siege.

To **ATTAIN'** [*attaindre*, F. *attinere*, L. of *ad* and *teneo*] properly to hold to; to obtain, get, or compass a Thing; to come to.

ATTAIN'ABLE, that may be attained.

ATTAIN'DER [*Attaindre*, F.] a Law Word, used when a Man hath committed Felony or Treason, and Judgment hath passed upon him; for then his Blood is said to be *attainted*, i. e. corrupted.

A **Bill of ATTAINDER**, is a Bill brought into the House of Parliament, for the Attainting, Condemning and Executing a Person for High-Treason, &c.

ATTAIN'DER *by Process*, is where a Person sieth after he hath been four Times publicly called into the Country, and at last is out-lawed by Default.

ATTAIN'MENTS, Things attained, Acquirements.

ATTAINT' [*Attinta*, L.] a Writ lying against a Jury that has given a false Verdict in any Court or Record, if the Debt or Damage amount to above 40 s. The Punishment of such Offenders is, That their Meadows shall be ploughed, their Houses pulled down, all their Lands forfeited to the King, and their Persons imprisoned.

ATTAINT ? [among *Ferriers*] is a Knock ATTEINT for Hurt in a Horse's Leg.

To **ATTAINT'** [*attaindre*, F. *attingere*, L.] to taint, to corrupt, to stain the Blood, as High-Treason does.

ATTAINT'ED [*atteint*, F.] corrupted, as Flesh.

ATTAINT'ED [*in Law*] is said of such Persons who are found guilty of Felony, Treason, &c.

ATTAINTURE, an Attainting; a Corruption of Blood.

To **ATTA'MINATE** [*attamino*, L.] to corrupt.

To **ATTEM'PER** [*attemperare*, L. q. d. *ad temperamentum redigere*] to temper, allay, qualify, moderate, or mix in a just Proportion.

ATTEMPERATE, temperate. *Chauc.*

ATTEMPERAUNCE, Temperance.

ATTEM'PRE, tempered. *Coanc.*

To **ATTEMPT'** [*attenter*, F. of *attentare*, L.] to endeavour, to undertake, to try, to make an Effort.

To **ATTEND'** [*attendre*, F. of *attendere*, L.] to bend the Mind to, to listen or give Ear to, also to wait on.

ATTEND'ANCE, Waiting. Service; a Retinue or Train of Servants.

ATTEND'ANT [*Attendens*, L.] a Follower, a Servant; [*in Law*] one that oweth Duty or Service to another.

ATTENES, at once. *O.*

ATTE'NT, intent, attentive.

ATTENTION, an Application of the Ear and Mind to a Discourse; of the Eyes and Mind to a Piece of Work. *F. of L.*

ATTENT'IVE [*attentivus*, L.] diligent, hearkening to, heedful. *F.*

ATTENT'IVENESS, the being attentive.

To **ATTENU'ATE** [*attenuer*, F. *attenuare*, L. of *ad* and *tenuo*] to make thin, to weaken, to lessen.

ATTENUATING *Medicines*, are such as opening the Pores with their sharp Particles, cut the thick and viscous Humours in the Body, so that they may be easily circulated through the Vessels.

ATTENUA'TION [*in Physick*] is a lessening the Power or Quality of the morbidick Matter. *F. of L.*

AT'TER [*Expter*, *Teut.*] corrupt Matter, Gore, Snot.

AT'TERCOB,

AT'FERGOB, a Spider's Web. *Cumberland.*

ATTERLY, extremely. *O.*

To ATTEST' [*attester*, *F.* *attestare*, *L.*] to certify, witness, assure or vouch.

ATTESTATION, a Witnessing or Affirming, a Testimony given in Writing of the Truth of any Thing. *F.* of *L.*

ATTICISM [*Atticismus*, *L.* ' *Ἀττικισμός*, *Gr.*] a Phrase or Manner of Speech used by the *Athenians*.

ATTICK [*Attique*, *F.* *Atticus*, *L.* of ' *Ἀττικα*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Country of *Attica Greece*; Neat, elegant.

ATTICK Order [in *Architecturæ*] an Order of Building after the Manner of the City of *Athens*: In our Buildings, a small Order placed upon another much greater.

ATTIGUOUS [*attiguus*, *L.*] joining or touching; lying by, or near to.

To ATTIN'GE [*attingere*, *L.* of *ad* and *tango*] to touch lightly or softly.

ATTILATUS *Equus* [from the *French Cheval attelé*] a Horse dressed in his Geers or Harness, for the Work of the Plough or Cart. *O.* *L.*

ATTIRE [*attour*, *F.*] Apparel, Dress, and Furniture.

ATTIRE [in *Heraldry*] the Horns of a Stag or Buck.

ATTIRE [in *Botany*] the third Part of the Flower of a Plant, of which the two former are the *Empalement* and *Foliation*.

ATTIRING [among *Hunters*] the branching Horns of a Buck.

ATTITUDES [in *Painting* or *Sculpture*] are the proper Postures that the Figure should be placed in. *F.*

ATTOLLENS *Auriculam* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which draws up the Ear. *L.*

ATTOLLENS *Nares*, a Muscle of the Nose serving to draw up the Nostrils. *L.*

ATTOLLENS *Oculum* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which lifts the Eye upwards. *L.*

ATTOLLENTES [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles that, acting both together, draw the whole Upper-lip directly upward and outward.

ATTON'ITUS *Stupor* } [with *Physicians*]
ATTONITUS *Morbus* } an Apoplexy;
also a being Planet-struck or blasted.

ATTORNA'RE *Rem*, to turn over Money, or Goods, *i. e.* to appoint them to some particular Use and Service. *O.* *L.*

ATTORNA'TO *faciendo* vel *recipiendo*, a Writ which a Man who owes Suit to a County, Hundred, or other Court, obtains to command the Bailiff or Sheriff to admit him to appear in his Behalf.

ATTORNEY } [*Attornatus*, *L.* or of *ad*

ATTURNEY } and *Tour*, *F.* a Turn, *q. d.* every Man in his Turn] is such a Person, as by Consent, Command, or Request, takes Care of another Man's Business in his Absence, especially such as are employed for the Management of Law-Suits.

ATTORNEY General, is one appointed by general Authority to manage all Affairs or

Suits of the Crown, as the King's Attorney General, &c.

ATTORNEY Special or Particular, is one employed in one or more Causes, particularly specified.

ATTOU'R, towards. *O.*

ATTOURNMENT } [*Law Term*] a

ATTURNMENT } yielding of the Tenant to the new Lord, or acknowledging him to be his Lord.

To ATTRACT' [*atraire*, *F.* *attrahere*, *L.* of *ad* and *traho*, to draw to] to draw to one's self, to allure or entice.

ATTRACTING [*attrahens*, *L.*] drawing unto.

ATTRACTION [*Natural Philosophy*] that universal Tendency which all Bodies have towards one another; from which a great many of the surprizing Phænomena of Nature may be easily accounted for. *F.* of *L.*

ATTRACTIVE, drawing to, &c. *F.*

ATTRACTIVENESS, the being attractive.

ATTRAP'PED, adorned. *O.*

ATTREBA'TI, the Name of the People, who formerly inhabited that Part of Great Britain now called *Berkshire*. *Camden.*

ATTRECTA'TION [of *ad* and *tracto*] a handling, feeling, &c. *L.*

ATTRIBUTE [*Attribut*, *F.* of *Attributum*, *L.*]

ATTRIBUTE [in *Logick*] is a Property belonging to any Substance or Being.

ATTRIBUTE [in *Metaphysics*] is a certain formal Reason subsequent to the Reason of the Subject.

To ATTRIBUTE [*attribuer*, *F.* *attribuere*, *L.* of *ad* and *tribuo*, to give to] to impute a Thing to one, to father it upon him.

ATTRIBUTES [among *Divines*] are certain Properties, or glorious Excellencies, attributed to God; as, that he is *Almighty*, *Eternal*, *Omniscient*, &c.

ATTRIBUTION, Assignment, Delivery, Applying. *F.* of *L.*

ATTRITE [*attritus*, *L.* of *ad* and *tero*, *L.* to wear] worn, fretted, galled.

ATTRITION, a rubbing, wearing or fretting. *L.*

ATTRITION [in *Divinity*] is an imperfect Sorrow for Sin, proceeding from a Fear of future Punishment for the same, and therefore called the lowest Degree of Repentance, in Distinction to *Contrition*, which is a serious, deep and hearty Sorrow for our Sins, purely for the Love of God.

To ATTUNE, to tune one Thing to another.

AVA'GE } a Duty or Rent that the

AVISAGE } Tenants of the Manour of *Writtle* in *Essex* paid for the Liberty of feeding Hogs in the Lord's Woods. *O.* *L.*

To AVAIL [*valoir*, *F.* of *ad* and *valere*, *L.*] to be advantageous, profitable or serviceable to.

AVAIL,

AVAIL, to bring down. *Spenc.* To de-
scend. *Chaut.*

AVAIL'ABLE, that may avail, be profit-
table, or turn to a good Account.

AVAIL'MENT, Advantage, Profit, Use-
fulness.

To **AVALE**, to let fall, to depress, to sit.

AVANT [*avant*, F.] before, toward; also
a Term of Disdain; as much as to say, A-
way out of my Sight.

AVANT-Foss [in Fortification] a Moat or
Ditch, encompassing the Counterscarp on
the Outside. F.

AVANT-Mure, an outward Wall. F.

AVANT-Peach, a Peach early ripe.

AVANT-Ward, the Avant-Guard, or
Front of an Army.

AV'ARICE [*avaritia*, L. of *avob*, to cov-
et] Covetousness, Niggardliness. F.

AVA'RICIOUS [*avaricius*, F. *avarus*, L.]
covetous, niggardly.

AVARICIOUSNESS, Covetousness.

AVAST [of A and *hasten*, Du.] hold,
stop, or stay. S. T.

AVAUNT, be gone, away. *Milt.*

AVAUN'CERS [among Hunters] the se-
cond Branch of a Hart's Horn.

AVAUN'TER [*Vanteur*, F.] a great Boas-
ter. *Chaut.*

AU'BURN ? [Brun, L. S.] Dark, Brown,
AB'BURN } for Chestnut Colour.

AUCTION of *augeo*] property an Increas-
ing; also an open or public Sale of Goods,
where he that bids most is the Buyer.

AUCTION [in Physical Writers] the Nour-
ishment of any animal Body, whereby more
was restored than was lost or decayed.

AUCTIONARI } [Old Law] Regraters
AUXIONARI } or Retailers of Com-
modities; from whence comes

AUCTIONE'ER, one that sells, or he that
manages a Sale by Auction.

AUCUPATION, Fowling. L.

AUCTIVE [of *auctus*, L.] augmenting.

AUD, old. C.

AUDA'CIOUS [*audacius*, F. of *audax*,
L.] confident, over-bold, daring.

AUDACITY } [*Audax*, F. of
AUDA'CIOUSNESS } *Audacitas*, L.]

Confidence, Rashness, Sauciness.

AUD Farand, Children are said to be so,
when grave and witty beyond what is usual
in such as are of that Age. *North Country.*

AU'DIBLE, that may be heard. L.

AUDIENCE [*Audientia*, L.] hearing;
also an Assembly of People hearkening to
something spoken. F.

AUDIENCE Court, a Court belonging to
the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, of equal Au-
thority with the Court of *Arches*, tho' infe-
rior in Antiquity and Dignity.

AUDIENDO et Determinando, a Commis-
sion directed to certain Persons for trying
and punishing Persons concerned in a Riot,
or some heinous misdemeanor.

An **AUDIT**, the hearing and examining
an Account. L.

To **AUDIT**, to examine.

AUDETA Querela, [Law Term] a Writ
which lies for one against whom Judgment
is given for a Debt, &c. upon his Complaint,
shewing some Cause why Execution should
not be granted.

AUDITOR [*Auditor*, F.] a Hearer. L.

AUDITOR [in Law] an Officer of the
King, or other great Person, appointed an-
nually to examine the Accounts of all Un-
der-Officers.

AUDITORS Conventual, &c. Officers for-
merly appointed among the Religious, to ex-
amine and pass all the Accounts of the House.

AUDITORS of the Exchequer, Officers
which take and settle the Accounts of the
Receivers, Sheriffs, Escheators, Customs, &c.

AUDITORS of the Mint, such as take the
Accounts there, and make them up.

AUDITORS of the Prests and Imprests,
Officers in the Exchequer, who make up the
Accounts of Ireland, Berwick, the Mint, and
of any Money imprested to any Man.

AUDITOR of the Receipts, an Officer in
the Exchequer, who filleth up the Bills of
the Tellers, and enters them, &c.

AUDITORY [*Auditorium*, F. of *Audibri-
um*, L.] the Place where Lectures, Orations,
Sermons, &c. are heard; also the Assembly
of those that hear.

AUDITORY Nerves [in Anatomy] is the
seventh Pair of Nerves that come from the
Medulla Oblongata.

AU'DITRESS [*Auditrix*, L.] a female
Auditor.

AUDLEY [of Alb, old, and Leag, Sax.
a Field, i. e. the old Field] a Name.

AUDLEY-END, a sumptuous Palace in
the County of *Essex*, belonging to the Dukes
of *Suffolk*; built by *Thomas Audley*, Lord
High Chancellor of England.

AU'DLEY [contracted of *Ethelreda*, of
Ethel Noble, and *breod* Fear, Sax.] an Ab-
bess of the Royal English Saxon Blood, Wife
to *Elgfrid* King of *Northumberland*, canoniz-
ed after her Death.

To **AVE'L** [*avello*, L.] to pull away.

AVELLANE [in Heraldry, of *Aveline*, F.
a Filbert] a Form of a Cross, resembling
four Filberts in their Husks, joined together
at their great Ends.

AVE MARY [i. e. *Hall Mary*] a Prayer-
used by *Papists* to the Virgin *Mary*. L.

AVENAGE [of *avina*] Oats paid to a
Landlord instead of other Duties. L. T.

AVE'NANT, agreeable, beautiful. Cb.

To **AVENGE** [*vehger*, F.] to revenge, to
punish.

AV'ENOR, an Officer of the King's Sta-
bles, who provides Oats for his Horses.

AVEN'TURE, Adventures, voluntary
Feats, or Trials of Skill at Arms. O. R.

AVENTURE, by Chance, C. a mortal or
deadly Mischance; as when a Man is drowned
or

or burned by falling accidentally into the Water or Fire; the causing of the Death of a Man without Felony. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AVENUE [*Avenue, F. quo licet venire ad*] a Passage or Way lying open to a Place. *F.*

AVENUE [among Gardeners] a Walk or Row of Trees, &c. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

To AVER [*averer, F.*] to assert the Truth, to avouch, to prove. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AVER, Wealth; also Bribery. *O. U. A.*

AVER, a labouring Beast. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AVER Corn, Rent formerly paid in Corn to religious Houses, by their Farmers and Tenants. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AVER-Penny, is Money contributed towards the King's Averages or Carriages, to be freed from that Charge. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AVERA [in *Doomsday Book*] a Ploughman's Day's Work or Wages. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AVERAGE, the breaking of Corn-Fields; Eddish, Roughings. *C. L. T. U. A. O.*

AVERAGE [in *Traffick*] a certain Allowance out of the Freight to a Master of a Ship, when he suffers Damage: A Contribution by Insurers, to make Satisfaction for insured Goods cast over-board. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AVERIA, Cattle, Oxen, or Horses used for the Plough. *O. L. T. U. A. O.*

AVERIIS, *captis in Witherham*, a Writ for the seizing of Cattle to his Use, whose Cattle are wrongfully taken away by another, and driven out of the County, that they cannot be replevied. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AVERMENT [in *Law*] is when the Defendant offers to justify an Exception, pleaded in bar of the Plaintiff's Action. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AVERRUNCATION, a scraping, cutting off, a lopping off the superfluous Branches of Trees. *L. T. U. A. O.*

AVERSE [*aversus, L.*] that dislikes or cannot endure a Thing. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AVERSION, a turning or driving away, or from. *L.* Also Hatred, Dislike. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

To AVERT [*averto, L.*] to turn aside, or turn off, or by. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AVERY, a Place where the Oats or Provender are kept for the King's Horses. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUFF } [probably of *Aiber, Teut. silly*]

ELF } a Fool, or silly Fellow. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUGAR } [*Navegan, Sax. Aueger, Belg.*]

AUGER } a Wimble, or Carpenter's Tool for boring. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUGE [in *Astronomy*]. See *Apogaeum*. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUGEA, a Cistern for Water. *O. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUGHT, any thing. *Milt. F. L. T. U. A. O.*

To AUGMENT [*augmenter, F. augmentare, L.*] to increase, to enlarge, or improve any Thing. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUGMENTATION, an Increase, Enlargement, Improvement. *F. of L. T. U. A. O.*

AUGMENTATION Court, a Court erected by King Henry VIII. for the Increase of the Revenues of his Crown, by the Suppressing of Monasteries. &c. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUGMENTUM [in *Grammar*] an Addition made in certain Tenses of Greek Verbs, by increasing the Number of Syllables. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUGMENTUM *Febricum* [among *Physicians*] is a Computation from what Time the Heat of a continual Fever has seized upon the whole Mass of Blood, till it hath arrived at the Height. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUGUR, a Soothsayer or Diviner, who foretels Things to come, by observing the Chirping of Birds, &c. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

To AUGURATE [*augurer, F. augurare, L.*] to conjure or guess, to suppose, or surmise. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

To AUGURIZE, to use or practise Divination by Birds. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUGURY [*Augure, F. Augurium, L. q. d. Avigarium*] Divination by the Singing, Flight, or Feeding of Birds. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUGUST' [*Auguste, F. Augustus, L.*] Royal, Imperial, Majestick, Sacred. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUGUST, the eighth Month in the Year, so called from *Augustus Caesar*. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUGUSTAN Confession, a Confession of Christian Faith, made by the Protestants of *Augusta* or *Augsburgh* in *Germany*. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUGUSTIN [*Augustinus, L.* Majestical, Royal] a proper Name of Men. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUGUSTINS, or } the Black Friars of
AUSTIN Friars } the Order of St *Augustine*. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUGUSTINIANS, Hereticks, called also *Sacramentarians*, holding, that the Gates of Heaven are shut till the Resurrection at the Day of Judgment. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AVIARY [*Aviaryum, L.*] a great Cage, or Place where Birds are kept. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AVID'ITY [*Avidité, F. Aviditas, L.*] Greediness, eager Desire, Appetite. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AVIDULOUS [*avidulus, L.*] somewhat greedy. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

To AVISE, to consider. *Chanc. F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUK } [*Aepno, Sax.*] unhandy,

AUKWARD } untoward. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUKWARDLY, unhandily. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUKWARDNESS, the being aukward. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AULCASTER [of the River *Aln*, *Adlen-ceaster, Sax. i. e. a perfect City*] a Town in *Warwickshire*. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AULD [old, *Sax.*] old. *Shakespeare. F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AULICK [*aulicus, L. of aula a Court*] of or belonging to a Prince's Court. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AULM [*Aimen, Teut.*] Elm. *O. F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AULN, of *Rouen* [*Aulne, F. of Ulna, L.*] a Measure equal to an *English Ell*; at *Lyons* is 1.016; at *Calais* to 1.052; and at *Paris* to 1.095 of ours. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AULN of *Rhenish Wine*, a Vessel that contains forty Gallons. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUMERE, Welt, Skirt, or Border. *O. F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUMONE, Alms. *L. T. F. L. T. U. A. O.*

Tenure in AU'MONE, is when Lands have been given to a Religious House or Church, that some Service be said for the Good of the Donor's Soul. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AU'MONIER. See *Almoner*. *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUC, ordained. *C. F. L. T. U. A. O.*

AUN'CEL Weight [*q. d. Handale Weight*] a kind of ancient Instrument with Hooks fastened *F. L. T. U. A. O.*

fastened to each End of a Beam, which being raised upon the Fore-finger, shewed the Difference between the Weight and the Thing weighed.

AUN'CESTERS, Ancesters. *Cbauc.*

AUN'CESTRY, Ancestry. *O.*

AUN'DER }
ONED'HER } the Afternoon. *Chefn.*

AUNT [*Une Tante*, *F. Ameta*, *Ital.* of *Amita*, *L.*] a Father's or Mother's Sister.

AUNT'CLERS, peradventure, or if. *Ch.*

AUNT'ROUS, adventurous. *O.*

AVOCATION [of *a* and *voco*] a calling away from; a Let or Hinderance of Business. *L.*

AVOCATORIA, a Mandate of the Emperor of Germany, to a Prince or Subject of the Empire, to stop his unlawful Proceedings. *L.*

AVO'CATORY [*avocatire*, *F.*] calling away, or from. *L.*

To AVOID' of *eviter*, *F.*] to shun, to escape.

To AVOID [in a *Physical Sense*] to discharge, or cast forth by Stool, Urine, &c.

AVOID'ANCE, is when a Benefice becomes void of an Incumbent. *L. T.*

AVOIR-DU-POIS [*i. e.* to have Weight, *F.*] a Weight of 16 Ounces in the Pound, by which all Things which have a Refuse or Waste, are weighed.

AVOLATION [in *Chymistry*] a flying away, an evaporating.

To AVOUCH' [*avouer*, *F.*] to maintain or justify, to affirm resolutely, or boldly to assert.

AVOUCHABLE, that may be avouched.

To AVOW' [in *Law*] to justify a Thing already done.

AVOW'ABLE, justifiable.

AVOWEE' }
ADVOWEE' } one that has the Right of Advowson, or presenting to a Benefice in his own Name. *L. T.*

AVOW'RY [*Avouerie*, *F.*] when a Distress has been made for Rent, &c. and the Party distrained on sues a Replevin; the Maker of the Distress shall make *Avowry*, or justify his Plea, for what Cause he took it.

AVOW'TRY, Adultery.

AU'RIATE, Golden. *Cbauc.*

AU'RA, an airy Exhalation, Spirit, or Vapour. *L.*

AURICULA *Urvi* [with *Florists*] the Name of a Flower commonly called a *Riccolus*.

AURICULÆ *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the two Ears of the Heart.

AURICULAR [*auriculaire*, *F.* *auricularis*, *L.*] of, or spoken in the Ear; as *Auricular Confession of Sins*, is such as *Roman Catholics* whisper in the Ears of their Priests.

AURIFEROUS [*aurifer*, *L. i. e.* *aurum ferens*] bearing or producing Gold.

AU'RIFLAMB } *St. Dennis's Purple*
AURIFLAM'BE } Standard, borne against Infidels, lost in *Flanders*.

AURIGA, a Cart, Waggoner, or Charioteer; also a Northern Constellation. *L.*

AURIGATION [*auriga*, *L.*] driving or guiding of any Carriage. *L.*

AURIGRAPHY [of *Aurum*, *L.* and *γράφω*, *Gr.* to write] Writing with Gold.

AURISCAL'PIUM, an Instrument to pick and cleanse the Ear from Wax. *L.*

AURO'RA [*Aurora*, *L. q. d. aurea hora*] the Morning Twilight, the Dawn, or Break of Day; a Species of Crowfoot. *L.*

AURO'RA *Borealis*, is a white Pyramidal Glade of Light, appearing like the Tail of a Comet in the Northern Hemisphere of the fixed Stars. *L.*

AURUM *Fulminans*, *i. e.* thundering Gold, or *Saffron of Gold* [among *Chymists*] a Powder made of Gold, dissolved in *Aqua Regalis*; and is so called, because being put into a Spoon, and heated over the Fire, it makes a Noise like Thunder. *L.*

AURUM *Mosaicum*, or *Musivum*, *i. e.* *Mosaic Gold*, a Composition made use of by Statuaries and Painters, to lay on a Colour like Brass or Copper. *L.*

AURUM *Potabile*, *i. e.* drinkable Gold [among *Chymists*] Gold made liquid, so as to be drinkable; or rather a rich Cordial Liquor with Pieces of Leaf Gold in it. *L.*

AUSCULTA'TION, a hearkening or listening to. *L.*

AUSPICIOUS [*auspicialis*, *L.*] lucky, happy, fortunate, favourable, prosperous.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, the being happy, Prosperity.

AUSPICE [*Auspicium*, *L.*] a kind of Soothsaying among the *Romans*, by observing the Flight, Chirping, &c. of Birds.

AUSTERE [*austerus*, *L.*] sour, harsh, severe, crabbed, stern. *F.*

AUSTERITY }
AUSTERE'NESS } [*Austerité*, *F.* *Austere*, *L.*] Severity, Strictness, Rigour.

AU'STRAL [*Australis*, *L.*] Southern, belonging to the South. *F.*

AUSTRAL Signs [among *Astronomers*] the six Southern Signs of the *Zodiac*.

An AUTANGELIST [of *Αὐτάγγελος* of *αὐτός* himself, and *ἄγγελος*, a Messenger, *Gr.*] one who is his own Messenger.

AUTAR and AULTER, an Altar. *O.*

AUTHENTICAL }
AUTHENT'ICK } [*authentique*, *F.* *authenticus*, *L.* of *Ἀθεντικός*, of *Ἀθενία*, Authority, *Gr.*] that is of just or good Authority, generally approved or allowed of; also Original.

AUTHENT'ICKS, the Title of the third Volume of the Civil Law.

AUTHENTICALNESS, Genuineness, the having good Authority.

AUTHOR [*Auteur*, *F.* *Auctor*, *L. i. e.* *qui auct*] the first Cause of a Thing; the Inven-

A U

Inventor, Contriver, or Maker of it; the Writer of a Book; the Head of a Party or Faction. *L.*

AUTHORITATIVE, maintained, having, or done by Authority.

AUTHORITY [*Autorité*, *F.* of *Autoritas*, *L.*] Power, Rule, Credit, Interest; also a Passage of a Book quoted.

To AUTHORIZE [*Autoriser*, *F.*] to give Power or Authority, to empower; also to allow by Authority.

AUTOCHTHONES [*Αυτοχθόνες*, of *αὐτός* itself, and *χθών* the Earth, *Gr.*] Home-born, the Original Inhabitants of any Country. *L.*

AUTOCRASY [of *Αυτοκρατία*, of *αὐτός* self, and *κράτος* Power, *Gr.*] Self-subsistence, Supremacy, &c.

AUTOCRATORICAL [*Αυτοκρατορικός*, *Gr.*] All-powerful, Supreme, Imperial.

AUTOGENIAL [of *Αυτογένης*, of *αὐτός* self, and *γεννᾶω* to beget, of *γίνομαι* to be begotten, *Gr.*] Self-begotten.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, of or belonging to an Author's own Writing. *F.*

AUTOGRAPHUM } [*Autographe*, *F.*

AUTOGRAPHY } [*Αυτογραφία*, of *αὐτός* self, and *γράφω* to write, *Gr.*] the own Hand-writing or Stile of any Person; also the Original of a Treatise.

AUTOL'OGY [of *αὐτός* and *λέγω* to speak] speaking of, or to one's self. *Gr.*

AUTOM'ATON [*Αυτομάτη*, *F.* of *Αυτομάτην*, *Gr.* of its own Accord] a Self-moving Instrument; as a Clock, Watch, &c.

AUTOM'ATOUS } self-moving, or that

AUTOM'ATICAL } which seems to have a Motion within itself.

AUTONOMY [*Αὐτονομία*, *L.* of *Αὐτονομία*, of *αὐτός* itself, and *νόμος* Law, *Gr.*] living after one's own Law.

AU'TOP'SY [*Αὐτοψία*, *L.* of *Αὐτοψία*, of *αὐτός* and *ὀφθαλμός* to see, *Gr.*] an ocular Inspection, or seeing a Thing with a Man's own Eyes.

AUTOP'TICALLY, with one's own Eyes.

AUTOTHE'ISM [of *αὐτός* himself, and *θεός* God, *Gr.*] God's Self-existence or being of himself.

AUTOPHOROS [of *αὐτός* himself, and *φέρω* to bear, *Gr.*] a Thief taken in the very Fact, or with the Thing he stole upon him. *C. L.*

AU'TREMITE, another Attire. *Ch.*

AUTUMN [*Automne*, *F.* *Autumnus*, *L.* q. d. *Auchimnus*] the third Season of the Year, which begins quickly after Harvest, when Grapes and other Fruits are gathered.

AUTUMN *Calville*, a sort of Apple.

AUTUMNAL [*Autumnale*, *F.* *Autumnalis*, *L.*] of or belonging to Autumn.

AV'ISIONS, Visions. *O.*

AVUL'SION [of *a* and *vellō*] a plucking away from. *L.*

A W

AUX, the same as *Auge* and *Apogee*.

AU'XESIS [*αὐξήσις*, *Gr.* Increase] a Rhetorical Figure when any Thing is magnified too much.

AUXILIARY [*auxiliaire*, *F.* *auxiliaris*, *L.*] helpful; that comes to aid or assist.

AUXILIARY Verbs [in *Grammar*] are such as help to conjugate others.

AUXILIARIES } Regiments that are
AUXILIARY Forces } raised in the City of London upon extraordinary Occasions, to assist the Trained Bands, &c.

AUXILIUM *Curie*, an Order of Court for the Summoning of one Party at the Suit of another. *O. L.*

AUXILIUM *ad filium militem faciendum et maritandum*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff of every County, to levy a reasonable Aid towards Knighting the King's Son, and marrying his eldest Daughter.

AWE [*Achen*, *Teut.*] Dread, Fear, Ob-servance, Respect.

To AWA'IT, to wait for.

AWAIT, Way-laying, or lying in wait to do Mischief. *O. S.*

To AWA'KE [*peccian*, *Sax.*] to break from sleep.

AWARD [of *A* and *Weard*, *Sax.*] the Judgment of one chosen by the Persons at Variance to make up a Difference; a Judgment or Sentence upon Arbitration.

To AWARD, to adjudge, or give away by Judgment.

AWAY [*Awez*, *Sax.*] absent from, &c.

To bear AWAY [*Awez bærnan*, *Sax.*] to carry away.

To drive AWAY [*Awezdriman*, *Sax.* *weg trieben*, *Teut.*] to drive off.

AWE [*ege*, *Sax.*] reverential Fear, Re-verence.

An AWE BAND, a Check upon.

AWEI'WARD, aside. *Chauc.*

AWEINED, weaned. *Chauc.*

AWFUL, causing an Awe, terrible, apt to strike a Terror into; to be feared, or re-vered.

AWA'PED, amazed, astonished, daunted, *Chauc.*

AWK'WARD [*Aweard*, *Sax.*] untoward, unhandy.

AWL [*Ale*, *Sax.* *Aal*, *Teut.*] a sharp pointed Tool.

AWM'BRY, a Cupboard for Victuals.

An AWN of Wine, 360 Pounds.

AWN } a Scale or Husk of any thing;

ANE } the Spire or Beard of Barley, or any bearded Grain. *C.*

AWNING [*Sea Term*] a Sail or Tarpawl-ing, hung over any Part of a Ship; or a Canopy over a Wherry.

AWN'SEL *Weight*, a poising of a Joint of Meat, &c. in the Hand only, without putting it into the Scales. See *Aunsel*.

AWREA'KED [*Apwrekan*, *Sax.*] wreaked, revenged. *Chauc.*

AX.

A X

AX } [Acre, Sax. Art. Teut. 'Axiu, Gr.] a Carpenter's Tool; also the same with *Axis*.

AX'HOLM [Saxanholm, Sax. from the Town *Axel*, and *holm*, an Isle having many Rivers in it] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

AXIL'LAR } [axillaire, F. of *axillaris*, Gr.] belonging to the Arm-pit.

AXIL'LARY Artery [among *Anatomists*] is that which passes from the Trunk of the *Aorta* into the Arm-pits.

AXILLARY Veins, two Branches of the Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, which go up the Arm-pits.

AXIN'OMANCY [of 'Axiu and μαντηα, Gr.] Divination by Hatchets, Gr.

AXI'OM [*Axiome*, F. *Axioma*, L. of 'Axiu-μα and αξιωμα, I account worthy, or αξιωω, Gr.] is a common self-evident Principle, which is so clear in itself, that it is not capable of being made clearer by any kind of Proof, but what all will easily admit of as soon as they understand the Terms of such Principles or Propositions.

AXIOM [in *Logick*] is the disposing of one Argument with another, whereby a Thing is said to be, or not to be.

AX'IS, an Axle-tree of a Cart, Coach, &c.

AXIS [in *Anatomy*] the third Vertebra from the Skull; also that quiescent Right Line of a Vessel, which is always equidistant from the Sides.

AXIS [in *Geometry*] is a straight Line, conceived to proceed from the Vertex or Top of the Figure to the Base.

AXIS [of a Circle or Sphere] is a straight Line, passing through the Centre, from one Side to another, the same as *Diameter*.

AXIS [of a Conick Section] a Line that goes through the Middle of the Figure, and is perpendicular to the Ordinates.

AXIS [of a Cylinder] is that quiescent Right Line, about which the Parallelogram is turned, which, by its Revolution, forms the Cylinder.

AXIS Determinate [in a Hyperbola] is a Right Line, which divides it into two equal Parts, and at Right Angles, an infinite Number of Lines drawn parallel one to another within the Hyperbola.

AXIS in Peritrochio, [in *Mechanicks*] is a Machine for the raising of Weights, consisting of a Cylindrical Beam, which is the Axis, lying horizontally, and a Wheel called the *Peritrochium*.

AXIS of Rotation, or } [in *Geometry*] **AXIS of Circumvolution** } is an imaginary Line, about which any plain Figure is conceived to be turned for the making a Solid.

AXIS, &c. [in *Opticks*] the Rays which of all that are sent to the Eye, falls perpendicularly on it, and which, by Consequence, passes through the Centre of the Eye.

A Z

AXIS Common } [in *Opticks*] a Right Line **AXIS Mean** } drawn from the Point of Concourse from the two Optick Nerves thro' the Middle of the Right Line, which joins the Extremity of the same Optick Nerves.

AXIS [of a Glass] a Right Line drawn perpendicularly thro' the Centre of the Sphere, which the Glass Figure is the Segment of.

AXIS of Incidence [in *Dioptricks*] is a Right Line drawn thro' the Point of Incidence, and perpendicular to the Refracting Surface.

AXIS of Refraction, is that which is made by the Ray of Incidence, directly prolonged on the Inside of the second Medium by the Ray of Refraction.

AXIS of the World [in *Astronomy*] is an imaginary Line, conceived to pass through the Centre of the Earth, from one Pole to the other, about which the whole Frame of the Universe moves.

AXIS [of the Zodiac] is a Line conceived to pass through the Earth, and to be terminated in the Poles of the Zodiac.

AX'LE Tree, a Piece of Wood under a Cart, Waggon, Coach, &c. on which the Wheels turn.

AXLE-Tree Pins, two long Irons with round Heads, that hold the Axle-tree to the Cart's Body.

AX'MINSTER [of the River *Ax*, and a *Minster*, for which it was accounted famous] a Town in *Devonshire*.

AY [perhaps from *aiu*, L.] yes.

An **AYL** [Aibel, Sax.] an Illness, Sickness &c.

AYLING [Arlige, Sax.] sickly.

To **AYL** [Arlhan, Sax.] to be sick, in Pain.

AYE } [Aya, Sax.] for ever, always,

AY'EL } again. *Spenc. Chauc.*

AY'ENWARD, back again. *O.*

AY'EL, is a Writ lying where the Grandfather was seized in his Demesne the same Day he died, and a Stranger enters the same Day, and dispossesses the Heir. *F.*

AYEN } against, instead of. *Chauc.*

AYENST }

AYMS [*Abisme*, Ital. *oioμoi*, Gr.] alas.

An **AY'RY** of Hawks [of *Εγρυ*, Teut. Eggs; because at that time hatched of Eggs] a Nest or Company of Hawks.

AYZAMEN'TA [*Loqu Term*] Easements in Grants of Conveyance, includes any Liberty of Passage, High-way, Water-course, &c. for the Ease of the Tenant.

AZAL'DUS, a poor sorry Horse or Jade. *O. L.*

AZAMO'GLANS, young Men among the Turks, trained up to be Janizaries.

AZARI'AH [עזריה, of עזר, the Help, and יי the Lord, H. i. e. the Help of the Lord] a King of Judab.

AZEMECH, the Virgin's Spike, the Name of a Star. *Arab.*

AZERA'DACH, the Bead-tree.

AZIMEN

B A

A'ZIMEN *Degrees* [among *Astrologers*] are certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*, so called, because Persons born when any of them ascend, are commonly afflicted with Lameness or some other natural Imperfection.

AZIMUTH, is an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended between the Meridian of the Place, and any other Azimuth-Circle.

AZIMUTH-Compass, an Instrument used to take the Sun's Amplitude or Azimuth, to find the Variation of the Compass.

AZIMUTHS [in *Astronomy*] are great Circles of the Heavens, intersecting one another in the Zenith and Nadir, and consequently are at Right Angles to the Horizon.

AZO'RES, certain Islands in the *Atlantick Ocean*, in 40 Degrees South Latitude, where some Geographers place the first Meridian for counting the Latitudes.

AZO'RJUM, the Azure or Blue Colour. *O. L.*

A'ZOTH [in *Chymistry*] the Mercury of any Metallick Body; an universal Medicine.

AZURAL, of, or pertaining to Azure or a Blue Colour, like to the Sky. *Shakesp.*

AZURE [*Azur*, Fr. of *Lazulus Lapis*, L.] the Sky Colour, or light Blue.

AZURE [in *Heraldry*] signifies a blue Colour in the Coats of Arms of all Persons under the Degree of Barons.

The **AZURE**, the Sky or Firmament.

A'ZYGOS [*ἄζυγος*, Gr.] a Vein about the Heart, which proceeds from the *Vena Cava*, and reaches to the Vertebrae of the Back.

A'ZUMA } [*ἄζυμος*, of & without, and

A'ZYMES } [*ἄζυμον* Leaven, Gr.] the Feast of Unleavened Bread among the Jews.

B A

B An Abbreviation, as **B. A.** *Baccalaureus Artium*, i. e. Bachelor of Arts.

B [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Bass* or *Basso*.

B. C. [in *Musick Books*] stands for *Basso Continuo*.

B. V. *Beata Virgo*, i. e. the Blessed Virgin.

B. MI. the third Note in the Gamut, or Scale of Musick.

BA'AL [בעל, *H. i. e.* a Lord or Possessor, *Syr.*] the Name of an Idol.

BA'AL-ZE'BUB } [בעלזבוב, *H. i. e.*

BEE-ZEBUB } the Lord of Flies, or Devils] a certain Idol.

BA'ALIM [בעלים, *Lords*, *Syr.*] the Plural Number of *Baal*, or *Bel*, a God of the *Phœnicians* and *Samaritans*.

BA'ANITES, Hereticks, Followers of one *Baanes*, who taught the Errors of the *Manichees*, in the Ninth Century.

BA'ARD, a sort of Sea-Vessel, or Transport-Ship. *O. R.*

BAA'SHA [בעשא, *H. i. e.* making or pressing together] a King of *Israel*.

B A

To **BAB'BLE** [*babiller*, F.] to talk impertinently, to prate, to tell Secrets.

BAB'BLE [*Babil*, F.] idle Talk.

BAB'BLER [*Babillard*, F.] one who talketh too much, or impertinently.

BA'BE } [of *Babolo*, Ital. as some imagine

BA'BY } others of *Bab*, being a Word of an easy Pronunciation, and one of the first used by Infants; others from *Pappus* or *Puppa*, thence *Bube*, *Teut.* though *Bube* signifies a young Boy, and not an Infant; it seems more likely to be a Contraction of the *Italian Word* *Bambino*] an Infant; also a wooden Image of a Child which Girls play with.

BA'BEL } [בלבל *H. i. e.* Confusion]

BA'BYLON } a Tower or Temple built by the Descendants of *Noah*, after the Flood; also the chief City of the *Assyrian Monarchy*.

BA'BEWRIES } strange antick Works.

BA'BEURIES } *O.*

BABOON [*Babion* or *Babouin*, F. Some derive it of *Babe*, with the Termination *on*, *q. d.* a great Babe, from its Resemblance to Mankind] a large kind of Monkey.

BACCALAUREATUS, a Bachelor's Degree. *L.*

BACCALAUREUS [of *Bacca laurea*, L. a Bayberry, because anciently they used to have their Heads adorned with a Garland of Bayberries] a Bachelor in the University.

BACCHANALS, the drunken Feast or Revels of *Bacchus* the God of Wine.

BACCHANALIAN, a riotous Person.

To **BACCHANALIZE**, to imitate the *Bacchanals*.

BACHARACH Wine } a sort of Rhenish

BA'CRAG } Wine that is very excellent.

BACCHA'TION, Rioting, Revelling. *L.*

BAC'CHICK [*Bacchius*, L. of *Bacchus* the God of Wine] mad, frantick.

BAC'CHIUS, is a Foot in *Latin Verse*, consisting of three Syllables, the first short, and the two last long, as, *honestus*, Gr.

BACCIF'EROUS Plants, such Herbs, Shrubs, &c. as bear Berries.

BACCIVOROUS Animals, living Creatures which feed upon Berries.

BAC'CULI [of *Baculi*, L. Sticks] with *Physicians*, a particular kind of Lozenge, shaped into short Rods. *L.*

BACHELER } [*Bachelier*, F. *Bacca-*

BACH'ELOR } *laureus*, L.] a single

BATCH'ELOUR } or unmarried Man.

It was anciently an inferior Knight. *Chauc.*

BACHELOR of Arts, one that takes the first Degree in the Profession of an Art or Science in an University.

BACHELOR of a Company, a young Member growing towards the Estate of those who sit in the Court of Assistants.

BACHELORS Buttons, a Flower.

BACHEL'RIE, a Company of Bachelors. *C.*

BACHILE'RIA [*Old Law*] the Commonalty, as distinguished from Nobility.

BA-

B A

BACHIL'LI, Medicines, which are of a round Figure, like a Stick, &c. L.

BACK [Bac. Sax.] the hinder Part of the Body, the Rear, the Place behind.

To **BACK**, to mount or get upon a Horse; also to abet, countenance or support.

BACK-BEAR } [i. e. bearing upon the

BACKBEREN'D } Back] it is used as a

BACKBERON'D } Circumstance of manifest Theft; and is one of the four Cases, wherein a Forester may arrest an Offender against Vert or Venison, when he is found bearing it upon his Back. L. T.

BACK Board [Sea Term] to leave the Land on Back-board, is to leave it behind the Ship.

BACK-Staff } a Sea Instrument to

BACK-Quadrant } take the Sun's Altitude with one's Back towards it.

BACK-Stays [of a Ship] Stays or Ropes belonging to the Main and Foremast, which serve to keep the Mast from pitching forward or over-board.

To **BACKBITE** [of Back and bite,] to speak ill of one behind one's Back, to slander or reproach the Absent.

BACKGAMMON [back-gammon, Welch, a little Battle] a Game with Dice and Tables.

To **BACKSLIDE** [of Back and glidan, Sax.] to turn back or revolt from.

BACKSIDE, the Hinder part of any thing.

BACKSTER, a Baker. C.

BACKWARD, toward the Back; unwilling; dilatory; dull.

BACKWARDNESS, Unwillingness, a being behind hand.

BA'CON, Hog's Flesh salted and dried. [Mennagius derives it from *Bake*, because it is dried by Smoak; but Dr. T. H. derives it from *Becan*, Sax. a Beech-tree, because Hogs are fattened with the Mast of Beech.]

BA'CO, a fat Hog, or Bacon Hog. O. L.

BA'CuLE } [in Fortification] is a kind

BASCULE } of Port-cullis or Gate, made like a Pit-fall. F.

BACULOMETRY [of *Baculus*, L. or *Baxrov* a Staff, and *μετρία* to measure, Gr.] the Art of measuring accessible or inaccessible Distances or Lines, by one or more Staves. L.

BACULUS divinatorius, a Branch of Hazel, used for the Discovery of Mines, Springs, &c. L.

BAD [Bad or Bæd, Sax.] evil, naught, hurtful, incommodious, sick.

BAD'BURY [Baddan Byrig, of Bad a Pledge, and Byrig a City, q. d. the Town of Hostage, perhaps because the *Vice Saxon* Kings had the Hostages of subdued Countries there in Custody] a Town in the County of Dorset, once the Court of the *Vice Saxon* Kings.

BADGE [perhaps of *Bagge*, Du. a Jewel] a Cognizance or Coat of Arms, worn by Servants of Noblemen, &c. or by Pensioners to a Parish or College, &c.

A **BADGER** [Backe, Teut. and L. S. the Cheek] an amphibious Creature, living by Land or Water.

B A

BADGER [Bagazier, F.] a Carrier of Luggage.

BADGER [in Law] one that buys Corn or other Provisions in one Place, in order to sell them at another; a Huckster.

BAD'INAGE, Foolery, Buffoonry. F.

To **BAFFLE** [either of *befler*, to mock, or of *buffäuer*, to affront or laugh at, F.] to confound by Reasons, or put to a Nonplus.

BAG [Belge, Sax. *Bulga*, L.] a Sack or Pouch; and sometimes signifies a Quantity.

BAG or BIG, a Cow's Udder. C.

BAGATE'LLÉ, a Toy or Trifle. F.

BAG'GAGE, Furniture and Necessaries of Soldiers, Provisions for an Army; also a Camp Where, a Soldier's Trull, a Punk. F.

To **BAGGE**, to swell, to disdain. Chauc.

BAGGENLY, swellingly, proudly. O.

BAGGETH, disdaineth. O.

BAG'NIO, a Hot house, a Place to bathe and sweat in. Ital.

BAGNOLENSES, Hereticks who followed the Errors of the *Manichees*, rejected the Old Testament, and Part of the New; maintained that God foresaw nothing of himself, and that the World had no Beginning.

BAGPIPE, a Musical Instrument, consisting of a leathern Bag and Pipes, much used in the Highlands of Scotland.

BA'HAR, at *Mocha* in the *East Indies*, 386 lb. Averdupois; at *Molucca*, the lesser *Bahar* is 625 lb. and the greater 6250 lb. Weight Averdupois, by which Spice is sold.

BAJARDOUR [Old Records] a Carrier or Bearer of Burdens.

BAIL [Bail, F.] is the freeing or setting at Liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon an Action, under Surety taken for his Appearance at a Day and Place assigned; also a Limit or Bound within a Forest.

To **BAIL** [bailler, F.] to be Surety for a Person arrested, apprehended or imprisoned.

BAIL'ABLE, that may be bailed, or set free upon Bail.

BAILS [Sea Term] Hoops set over a Boat to bear up the Tilt.

To **BAILÉ** or *Bale* [Sea Term] to lade Water by Hand out of a Boat.

BAILIFF } a Magistrate appointed with-

BAILY } in a particular Province or Precinct, to maintain the Peace, to administer Justice, &c. also an Officer appointed to arrest Persons for Debt.

BAILIFF, an Officer that belongs to a Manour to order Husbandry, hath authority to gather the Profits for the Lord's Use, pay Quit-Rents issuing out of the Manour, sell Trees, dispose of the Under Servants, &c.

BAILIFF Errant, is an Officer appointed by the Sheriffs to go about the Country to serve Writs, to summon the County Sessions, Assize, &c.

BAILIFF of Franchises, is one appointed by every Lord within his Liberty, to do such Offices

B A

Offices within his Precinct, as the Bailiff-Er-rant doth abroad in the Country.

BAI'LIWICK, was the whole District within which the Trust of a Bailiwick was to be executed: And thence a whole County was formerly so called, in respect of the Sheriff; a whole Barony, in respect of the Lord Baron; a Hundred, in respect of the Chief Constable; a Manour, in respect of the Steward, &c.

BAILMENT, the Delivery of Writings, Goods, &c. to another Person. L. T.

BAIN [*Bain*, F.] a Bath or Hot-house.

BAIN, willing, forward. C.

BAIN, lithe, limber-jointed, that can bend easily. *Suffolk*.

BAI'NARD's *Castle* in *Thames-street*, in *London*, so called from *William Bainard*, Baron of *Dunmow*, the Builder of it.

BAIR'MAN, a poor insolvent Debtor, left bare and naked, who was obliged to swear in Court, that he was not worth more than five Shillings and five Pence. O. L. T.

To **BAIT** [*bizan*, Sax. *Baetzen*, Teut.] to allure or entice by Bait.

To **BAIT** [*bayan*, Sax.] to set Beasts a fighting together.

To **BAIT** [*bazan*, Sax.] to take some Refreshment on a Journey.

To **BAIT** [*in Falconry*] a Hawk is said to bait, when she claps her Wings, or stoops to her Prey.

BAIZE [*Bap*, Teut. or perhaps of *baf*, q. d. coarse Cloth, or *bayatte*, the same] Freeze of *Baia*, a City of *Naples*, or *Colchester* in *England*, &c.

To **BAKE** [*bacian*, Sax. *Backen*, Teut.] i. e. to seethe, dress, or roast in an Oven.

As you brew so you shall bake.

This Proverb is applicable to such as act Hand over Head in Matters of Moment, without the Precaution of good Counsel and Advice: and all the Slips, Mismanagements and Afflictions of both Old or Young, through Rashness or Oversight, are exposed to this bitter Taunt; *As she has brew'd, e'en so let her bake*: So the Father says to a Daughter that has married, to her Misfortune, without his Consent.

BAKER, one whose Trade is Baking.

BAKER-LEG'D, straddling with the Legs bowing outward.

BA'LAAM } [בלעם] of בל without
BIL'EAM } and עם People, or בלעם
the Swallowing up or Destruction, and עם of the People H.] a Prophet among the Israelites.

BAL'AD [*Balade*, F.] a Song. See *Ballad*.

BAL'AK [בלק, H. i. e. he emptied or destroyed] a King of the *Mqabites*.

BALANCE [*Balance*, F. of *Bilanx*, L.] a Pair of Scales, an even Weight.

BALANCE [*in Merchants Accompts*] is when the Debtor and Creditor Sides are made even.

The **BALANCE**, one of the Mechanical Principles or simple Powers, which serves to

B A

find out the Equality or Difference of Weights in heavy Bodies.

BALANCE [*of Trade*] the Difference between the Value of Commodities bought of Foreigners, and that of our own Products exported into other Nations.

BALANCE [*of a Watch or Clock*] is that Part of it which by its Motion regulates and determines the Beats.

To **BALANCE** [*balancer*, F.] to make even Weights; to make even an Account.

BALA'NI [*among Naturalists*] Excrescences which commonly stick to the Shells of larger Sorts of Sea Shell-fish.

HALBUTIES, stammering Speech. L.

BAL'AST. See *Ballast*.

BALCONY [*Balco*, Ital. *Balcon*, F.] a Frame before the Window of an House.

BALD [*Bal*, C. Br. *Minshew* derives it of *Bald*, Teut. quick, because old Men are prompt to Anger and Boldness. This is pretty far fetched, and might sooner be derived of *Bahl*, Teut. bearing the same Signification. Besides Baldness is not peculiar to old Age only] without Hair; unadorned.

BAL'DACHIN, is a Building in form of a Canopy or Crown, supported by Pillars for the Covering of an Altar: A Canopy carried over the Host, in Popish Countries, in Procession.

BAL'DERDASH [perhaps of *Bald*, Sax. and *dash* to mingle, q. d. any thing mixed without Discretion] a mingle-mangle, a confused Discourse.

BALD'MONY, an Herb, *Gentian*. *Meum*, L.

BALD'READ [of *Bald*, bold, Sax. and *nebe*, Counsel, Sax. q. d. that is bold in Counsel] the last King of *Kent*.

BAL'DRICK, a Girdle; the Zodiac.

BALD'WIN [of *Bald*, bold, Sax. and *Winnen*, to overcome, Teut. i. e. Bold Conqueror] a proper Name of Men.

BALE [of *Bæl*, Sax.] Grief, Misery, *Spenc*. Trouble, Sorrow. *Chauc*.

BALE [*Bale*, Du. *Ball*, Teut. *Bale* or *Balot*, F.] a Pack of any sort of Goods.

To **BALE** } [*Balayer*, F. to brush] to lade

To **BAIL** } Water out of a Boat or Ship's Hold with Buckets. S. T.

BALEFUL [*Bæl* Grief, and *full*, Sax.] sorrowful, woeful. O.

BALEU'GA, a Territory or Precinct. O.

BA'LIOL College, in the University of *Oxford*, built by *John Baliol*, Father of the King of *Scots* of that Name.

BALI'VO *amovendo*, a Writ to remove a Bailiff out of his Office, for not residing in his Bailiwick.

A **BALK** [*of valicare*, Ital. to pass by] a Furrow or Ridge of Land between two Furrows.

A **BALK**, a Baffle or Disappointment; also Damage, or Prejudice.

A **BALK** [*Balcke*, Teut.] a great Beam. *Chauc*.

To **BALK** [*valicare*, Ital.] to frustrate, disappoint, discourage, neglect.

BALK-Saff, a Quarter-staff. C.

BALK'

BALKERS, Persons who from a high Place on the Shore shew the Passage of Shoals of Herrings to Fishermen.

BALL [*Bal*, *Dut.* Ball, *Ger.*] any round Thing, as a Globe.

A BALL [*Ball*, *F.*] a publick Dancing-Meeting.

BALL and Socket, a Device made of Brass, to hold any Mathematical Instrument on a Staff, as Quadrant, Telescope, &c.

BAL/LAD, a Song commonly sung up and down the Streets.

BAL/LAST [*Ballast*, *Teut.*] Sand, Gravel, or Stones, laid in the Ship's Hold, to make her sail upright.

To **BAL/LAST** [*bähleran*, *Sax.*] to load with Ballast.

BALLAST Shot [with Sailors] a Ship is said so to be, when the Ballast has run from one Side to the other.

To *trench* the **BALLAST** [*Sea Term*] is to divide or separate it.

BAL/LISTER } [*Balustre*, *F.*] the lateral

BAL/LUSTER } Part or side Part of a Scroll in the Capital of the *Ionick* Column; a little Pillar or Rail, such as are on the Outside of Cloisters, Galleries, &c.

BALLIVA, a Bailiwick. *O. L.*

BAL/LOCKS [*Bellucap*, *Sax.* or of Ball, *Eng.* from their Roundness] the Cods of a Man or Beast.

BAL/LON } [*Ballon*, *F.*] a Foot-ball;

BALLO'ON } also a Great Ball with which

BAL/LON } Noblemen and Princes use to play.

BAL/LON } [*in Chymistry*] a large Receiver or Vessel, to receive what is distilled or drawn off by the Fire.

BAL/LON [*in Architecture*] is a round Globe or Top of a Pillar. *F.*

BAL/LOT [*Balote*, *F.*] a little Ball or Ticket used in giving of Votes.

To **BAL/LOT** [*balloter*, *F.*] to vote by Balloting.

BALM, the same as Balsam; also the Juice of a Tree growing in *Palestine* and *Egypt*.

BALLOTA'TION } a Manner of chusing

BAL/LOTING } Officers by Balls of different Colours, according to the Diversity of Candidates which stand for the Office.

A BALLOW, a Pole, a long Stick, a Quarter-Staff, &c. *Shakspe.*

BALLUSTRA'DE [*in Architect.*] a Row of Ballusters.

BALM } [*Baulm*, *F.* *Balsamum*, *L.*

BALM-Mint } of *Βαλσάμων*, *Gr.*] a sweet smelling Herb; any thing that mitigates Pain.

BALM-Apple, a sort of *Indian* Plant.

BAL/NEARY [*Balnearium*, *L.*] a Bathing Place, a Bagnio.

BAL/NEUM Arena } [*among Chymists*]

BAL/NEUM Arenosum } is a Sand-bath, when Herbs, Flowers, Fruits, &c. are infused with Water in a *Cucurbite*, and, being close stopped, are set in hot Sand. *L.*

BALNEUM Maria [*among Chymists*] is a *Cucurbite* close stopped, and placed in a Ves-

sel of hot Water; so that the Water being gently and gradually heated, may always keep the *Cucurbite* in even Temperature of Heat.

BALNEUM Vaporis } [*among Chymists*]

BALNEUM Vaporosum } is when a Vessel is set in another, half full of Water, and is heated from Vapours that arise from hot boiling Water. *L.*

BALOTA'DE [*in Horsemanship*] a Leap in which a managed Horse offers to strike out with his Hind-legs, but does it not, only making an Offer, and shewing the Shoes of his Hind-feet.

BAL'SAM [*Balsam*, *Teut.* *Baum*, *F.* *Balsamum*, *L.* of *Βαλσάμων*, *Gr.*] the Juice of the Balsam or Balm-tree; also some other natural Balsams, as that of *Tolu*, *Peru*, &c. also several Medicinal and Chymical Compositions, as *Apoplethick Balsam*, &c.

BALSAM of Saturn [*in Chymistry*] a Solution of *Saccharum Saturni*, with Spirit or Oil of Turpentine, digested till the Matter has gained a red Tincture.

BALSAM of Sulphur [*among Chymists*] is the Oily Parts of Sulphur, dissolved in Oil of Turpentine, &c.

BALSAMEL/LA, the Juice of an *Arabian* Tree, called *Opobalsamum*.

BALSAMICK [*Balsamique*, *F.* *Balsamicus*, *L.*] having the Quality of Balsam, or belonging to Balsam.

BAL STAFF, a Quarter-staff. *C.*

BAL/THAZAR [בלתצר of בל without, and צר Treasure, *H. i. e.* without Treasure] a proper Name of Men.

BAL/TICK, the Sea belonging to *Baltia*, an Island in the *German* Ocean.

BAMBO'O, a sort of Cane; also an *East Indian* Measure about five Pints *English*.

To **BAMBOOZLE**, to deceive, to impose upon.

BAM'BOROUGH [*of Bebbanburgh*, *Sax.* from Queen *Bebba*, who erected it, says *Bedé*]

a Town in *Northumberland*, once the Court of the Kings of it.

BAN [*Ban*, *F.*] a Proclamation made at the Head of a Body of Troops, by the Sound of Trumpet or Beat of Drum, for the observing of Martial Discipline, &c.

BAN } a Proclamation, by which

Arier BAN } all that hold Lands of the Crown of *France*, are summoned to serve the King in his Wars, some privileged Persons excepted. *F.*

BAN'BURY [*of Bana*, *Man slaughter*, and *Bynigh*, *Sax.* a City, perhaps so called from some great Slaughter there] a Town in the County of *Oxford*.

BAN/CAL, an *East Indian* Weight, containing 16-9-10ths Drams *Avoirdupois*.

BANCA/LIA, Cushions or Coverings for Seats and Benches. *O. L.*

BAN/CUS [*Bancus*, *L.*] a Bench, Table, or Stall, on which Goods are exposed to Sale; also a Place of Judicature; a Tribunal.

BAND

BAND [*Band, Sax. Banded, F.*] any Sort of Stuff to bind with; a Company of Foot Soldiers.

BAND [in *Architecture*] one of the Divisions of the Architrave.

The **BAND** of *Pensioners*, a Company of Gentlemen bearing Halberds, attending the Person of the King on solemn Occasions.

TRAIN-Bands } Regiments made up
TRAINED-Bands } of the Inhabitants of a City, &c. trained up to Arms.

BAND-Dog, a Dog kept in Bands, or tied up; a Mastiff.

BANDAGE [*Bandage, F.*] a binding or tying up.

BANDAGE [among *Surgeons*] Lincloth fitted for binding up Wounds, Sores, &c. a Fillet, Roller, &c.

BAND'ED, confederated.

BAND'ELET [*Bandelette, F.*] a little Band, Fillet or String.

BANDELET [in *Architecture*] an Ornament encompassing a Pillar quite round about like a Ring.

BANDIT'TI [*Bandit, F. Bando, Ital.* an Edict, of *bandire* to out-law] out-lawed Persons in *Italy*. Of these there are two Sorts; the first are such as have made their Escape, or are exiled, having committed some Crime; the second are Persons who have been forced to quit their Habitations, and go into another Territory, for fear of Imprisonment for Debt; the former are Robbers, the latter are quiet harmless People, who keep Shops or Publick-Houses. The former are known by wearing a long Pistol by their Side.

BAND'LE, an *Irish* Measure of two Feet in Length.

BANDOLEE'RS } [*Bandouliers, F.*] little
BANDEL'ERS } wooden Cases covered with Leather; each of them containing a Charge of Powder for a Musket, of which every Musketeer usually wore twelve, hanging on a Shoulder-belt or Collar.

BAND'DON, a Company, a Retinue. *C.*

BAND'O'RE [*Pandura, L. of Pandura, Gr.*] a Musical Instrument.

BAND-Rol [*Banderole, F.*] a little Flag or Streamer, also the fringed Silk-Flag that hangs on a Trumpet.

BANDY, a sort of crooked Club or Stick to play at Ball with.

To **BANDY** [*bander, F.*] to make a Party at Tennis-play; to toss about; to debate or canvass; to gather into a Faction.

BANE [*Bana, Sax.* a Murderer, a Slayer or Killer of Men] Destruction, Ruin, Poison.

BANES. See *Banns*.

BA'NE-Wort, Nightshade. *Solanum, L.*

To **BANG** [of *Bengel*; a Stick, *Teut.*] to beat with a Stick; to handle roughly.

BANG'LE Fared [of *Benban, Sax.* to hang down] flag-eared.

BANG'OR [once *Banchor*, *q. Banchor*, i. e. a Capital Choir] a Bishop's See in the County of *Caernarvon*.

BA'NIANS, a certain Sect among the *Indians*.

To **BAN'ISH** [*bannier, F. Abbannan, Sax.*] to turn or send out of his native, into some foreign Country; to drive away.

BAN'ISHMENT [*Banissement, F.*] the being banished.

BAN'ISTERS. See *Ballusters*.

BANK [*Banc, Sax. Sandbanck, Teut.*] a little Hill or rising Ground, or Shelf in the Sea.

BANK [*Banc, F. Bancus, L.*] the Bench or Seat of Judgment.

A **BANK** [*Banque, F. Bancus, L.*] a Place where there is a great Sum of Money taken in, and let out to Use, returned by Exchange, or otherwise disposed of for profit.

BANK, a Carpenter's Term for a Piece of Fir-wood unsit, from four to ten Inches square, and of any Length.

BANK'ER [*Banquier, F.*] a Trader in Money, or one that keeps a Bank, or gives Bills to receive Money from Place to Place, a Money Goldsmith.

BANKERS Browded, Cushions embroidered. *O.*

BANKRUPT'CY } [*Banqueroute, F.*] the
BANKRUPT'CY } Act of turning Bankrupt.

BANKRUPT [*Banqueroute, F. q. of Bancus and rumpere, L.*] one who by the Laws of the Land is obliged by his Creditors to yield up his Goods, Chattles, Estate and Debts, &c. for their Use, till they are discharged of their respective Debts as far as the said Estate, &c. will allow; also a Trader that breaks and steps aside with Design to defraud his Creditors.

BANN } [*Ban. C. Br.* a Cry] a publick
BANNS } Proclamation, by which any thing is commanded or forbidden. *C. L.*

BANNS } of Matrimony, the Publication
BANES } of Marriage-Contracts in the Church.

To **BANN** [of *Bannet, Du.*] to exclaim against, to curse.

A **BAN'NER** [*Banniere, F. Bannar, C. Br.*] a Standard or Ensign.

BANNERET, anciently a Knight made in the Field, with a Ceremony of cutting off the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner.

BA'NNIAN, a Man's Morning Gown.

BANNIA'NS of *India*, a crafty, but fair-spoken People, who sell the rare Commodities of those Parts.

BAN'NIMUS, the Form of expelling a Member out of the University of *Oxford*.

BAN'NITUS, an Out-law, or banished Person.

BAN'NOCK, an Oat-Cake or Pease-meal Cake. *Chauc.*

BAN'NUM } the utmost Bounds of a
BANLEU'GA } Town or Manor. *O. L.*

BAN'OCKSBURN [i. e. the River of *Banock*] in *Scotland*, famous for the Slaughter of *Edward II.* King of *England*.

B A

To BANQUET [*banqueter*, F.] to feast.
 BANQUET [*Banquet*, Teut.] a Feast or Entertainment. F.
 BANQUET, a Part of a Branch of a Horse-bit.
 BANQUETTE, a little Bank, a raised Way. F.
 BANQUETTE [in Fortification] a small Foot-place in Form of a Step, at the Bottom of a Parapet.
 BANSTICLE, a Stickle-back, a small Fish.
 To BANTER, to amuse, to play upon, to jest, to jeer, to rally.
 A BANTLING, a young Child.
 BAPTISM [*Baptême*, F. *Baptismus*, L. *Βαπτισμα*, Gr. i. e. Washing or purifying] the first Sacrament in the Christian Church, by which we are admitted to all its Privileges.
 BAPTISMAL, belonging to Baptism.
 BAPTIST [*Βαπτιστης*, Gr. i. e. a Baptizer] a Title of St John, the Fore-runner of our Saviour.
 BAPTISTERY [*Βαπτιστήριον*, Gr.] a Basin or Font to baptize in.
 BAPTISTS, a Sect in the Christian Church, that refuse Baptism to Infants.
 To BAPTIZE [*Βαπτίζω*, Gr.] to administer the Sacrament of Baptism; to christen.
 BAR [*Barreau*, F. *Barra* Ital. a Piece of Iron or Wood for several Uses.
 BAR, the Place where Lawyers stand to plead Causes in Courts of Judicature; or a Place where Criminals stand to be tried.
 BAR [in Law] is a peremptory Exception against a Demand or Plea.
 BAR [in Music] is a Line drawn perpendicular thro' the Note Lines.
 BAR [in Heraldry] a smaller Fesse.
 BAR, a Rock that makes a Harbour. S. T.
 BAR-FEE, a Fee of twenty Pence, which Prisoners acquitted of Felony paid to the Goalers.
 BAR [to Common Intendment] is a general Bar, that usually disables the Action or Plea of the Plaintiff.
 Special BAR [in Law] is that which falls out in the Case in hand, upon special Circumstances of the Fact.
 BAR of the Port [Sea Term] a Billet thrust through the Rings that serve to shut up the Port-holes in a Ship.
 To BAR [*barrer*, F.] to shut or fasten with a Bar; to stop, to hinder.
 BAR-JESUS [*ברישוע*, Syr. the Son of Jesus] a Name of a Man.
 BAR'ABBAS [*בראבא* of *בר* a Son, and *אבא* a Father, Syr. the Father's Son] a notorious Malefactor, whom the Jews prayed might be released, when they demanded Christ to be crucified.
 BARA-PICKLET [*Welsh*] Cakes made of fine Flower kneaded with Yeast.
 BA'RAK [*ברק*, H. i. e. Lightning] a proper Name of Men.
 BARACTA, a West Indian Balsam.

B A

BARALIP'TON [in Logick] an imperfect Syllogism, of two Universals and a particular Affirmative.
 BAR'ATRY, is when a Master of a Ship cheats the Owners or Insurers, either by imbezzling their Goods, or running away with the Ship. L. T.
 To BARB [of *Barba*, L. a Beard] to shave or trim the Beard.
 A BARB, a Barbary Horse.
 To BARB a Lobster, is to cut it up.
 BARBACAN, a Watch-Tower. F.
 BARBADOES, one of the Caribbee Islands in the West Indies.
 BARBARA [in Logick] a Technical Word, each of whose Syllables prefixed before the Propositions of a Syllogism in the first Mood and first Figure, denote the Universal Affirmation of the said Propositions.
 BARBARA [foreign or strange, L.] a proper Name of Women.
 BARBARIANS, a barbarous, rude or wild People. Latins and Grecians were accustomed to call other Nations not subject to them, Barbarians.
 BARBARISM [*Barbarisme*, F. *Barbarismus*, L. of *Βαρβαρισμός* Gr.] a Fault in Pronunciation, an Impropriety of Speech, a Rudeness of Language or Behaviour.
 BARBARITY [*Barbarité*, F. *Barbaries*, L. of *Βαρβαρις*, Gr.] Cruelty, Inhumanity; also Impropriety of Speech.
 BARBAROUS [*Barbarisch*, Teut. *barbare*, F. *barbarus*, L. of *Βαρβαρος*, Gr.] cruel, fierce, rude, wild; improper, or broken, as to Speech.
 BARBAROUSNESS, Cruelty, Outrageousness, Clownishness, Unpoliteness.
 BAR'BAKY, a Country in Africa.
 BARBARY Falcons, a kind of Hawks, so called, because they make their Passage thro' that Country.
 BARBE, a Mask, a Vizard. Ch.
 BARBE [*Barbe*, F. i. e. a Beard] whence to discharge a Cannon over a Breast work, instead of putting it thro' the Loop-holes, is to fire en Barbe.
 BARBE Robert [in Cookery] a particular Way of dressing Hogs Ears.
 BAR'BEQUE, a Hog dressed whole.
 BAR'BED, bearded like a Fish-hook, set with Barbs, also shaved or trimmed.
 BAR'BEL [*Barbel*, Teut.] a Fish. F.
 BAR'BER [*Barbier*, F. of *Barba*, L. a Beard] a Shaver of Beards, &c.
 BAR'BERRY Tree [of *Berberis*, L.] a prickly Shrub, bearing Berries of a tart Taste.
 BAR'BES } [*Barbes*, F. a Disease in Black
 BARBLES } Cattle and Horses, known by two Paps under their Tongue.
 BARBICAN [q. d. a Bung Kenning, Sax. *Barbacanne*, F.] any Outwork belonging to a great Building; properly the Suburbs of a City, a large Street without Cripplegate, London. O. L.
 BARB'GEROUS [*Barbam gerens*, L.] having a Beard, bearded.

BARBS

BARBS [*Barbs*, F.] a sort of Armour for Horses formerly in use.

BARCARIA, a Barkery or Tan-house.

B. L.

BAR'CARY [*Bergerie*, F.] Berghery, a Sheep-cote; also a Sheep-walk.

BAR'CO Longo [*Barcalonga*, Span.] a small, low, long, sharp-built Vessel, without a Deck, like a *West Country* Barge, going with Oars and Sails.

To **BARD**, or } to cut off the Head and
BEARD Wool } Neck from the Fleece.

BARDS [of *Bardus*, C. Br. *Bardus*, F.] certain Poets among the ancient *Britons* and *Gauls*, who described, in Verse, the brave Actions of great Men of their Nation; so called from *Bardus*, the Son of *Druis*, who reigned over the *Gauls*.

BARDA'CH } [*Bardache*, F. *Bardascio*,
BARDACA } Ital.] a Boy kept for Pleasure, to be abused contrary to Nature.

BARDESA'NISTS, Hereticks, Followers of *Bardeſanes*, who followed the Errors of the *Valentinians*, and denied the Resurrection of the Dead.

BARD'NEY [properly from *Beern*, L. S. an Horse, and *Ea*, Sax. Water] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, memorable for the Tomb of *St Oswald* the King.

BARE [*Bape*, Sax.] naked, uncovered, plain, poor; also mere.

To make **BARE** [*Abanian*, Sax.] to uncover, to make naked.

A **BARE**, a Place made smooth to bowl in, a Bowling Alley without Grass.

BA'REFACED, not masked; shameless, unpreserved.

BARE Pump, a Pump to pump Liquor out of a Cask.

To **BAR'GAIN** [*Bargen*, C. Br.] to make a Contract.

BARGAIN and Sale, a Contract made of Manors, Lands, Tenements, &c. transferring the Property thereof from the Bargainer to the Bargainee.

BARGAINE'E, the Person that accepts of such a Bargain.

BAR'GAINER [*Bargaineur*, F.] he that offers a Bargain.

BARGAN'ET } a Ballad, Song or Dance.

BARGARE'T } O.

BARGE [*Barca*, Ital. *Barque*, F.] a Boat commonly used for State; also a large Vessel for carrying of Goods on a River.

BARGE Couples [in *Architecture*] a Beam or Piece of Wood mortised into another, to strengthen the Building.

BARGE Course [with *Architects*] Part of the Tiling of a House that projects over the principal Rafters, where there is either a Gable or a Gerkin Head.

BARGH-Master [*Berg-Meister*, Teut.] a Surveyor of Mines.

A **BARGH-More**, a Court held concerning the Affairs of Mines.

BAR-JONAS [בר יונה, of בר a Son, and יונה a Dove, H.] a Name given by our Saviour to *Peter* the Apostle.

BARK [of *Bark*, Dan.] the Rind or outermost Coat of a Tree.

To **BARK**, to pull off the Bark of Trees.

To **BARK** [*Beopican*, Sax.] like a Dog, Foxes are also said to *Bark*, when they make a Noise at Rutting-time; also to clamour at.

BARK Binding, a Distemper in Trees, cured by flitting the Bark.

BARK, a small Ship with but one Deck.

BARK'ERY, a Heath-house, or Tan-house.

L. T.

A **BAR'KEN**, the Yard of a Horse.

BARK Fat, a Tanner's Tub.

BARK Galling, is when Trees are galled by being bound to Stakes.

BARK'LEY [*Beopicean*, probably of *Beopice* a Beech Tree, and *Lan* for *Lea*, a Field, Sax. by reason of the Plenty of Beech-Trees growing there] a Town in *Gloucestershire*.

BARK'SHIRE [of *Bepnoc*, a Wood, and *Scipe*, a Shire, Sax.] so called because of the abundance of *Box* growing there.

BAR'LEY Corn, a kind of Grain; also the least of our long *English* Measures, three of which in Length make an Inch.

BARM [*Beopm*, Sax.] the Head, or Workings-out, of Ale or Beer; Yeast.

BAR'MOTE, a Court held within the Hundred of the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*, for regulating the Miners Trade.

BARN [*Bepn*, Sax.] a Repository for any Sort of Grain, Hay, &c.

BARN or } a Child. *Scotch*, or *North-*
BEARN } *Country*.

BARNS, or *Bearn*-Teams, Broods of Children. C.

BAR'NABAS } [ברנבא, of בר a
BAR'NABY } Son, and according to *Jerome*, נביא a Prophet, the Office of a Prophet being put for Consolation, *Syr. i. e.* Son of Consolation] a proper Name of Men.

BAR'NACLES [perhaps of *Bear* and *Neck*, from *Beapian* to carry, and *Necca* the Neck, Sax.] Irons put to the Noses of Horses to make them stand quietly.

BAR'NACLE [*Barnaque*, F. perhaps of *Bearn*, a Child or Offspring, and *Aac*, Sax. an Oak] a Soland Goose, a Fowl in the *Baſs*, an Island on the Coasts of *Scotland*, fabled by some to grow on Trees, and by others to be bred out of rotten Planks of Ships.

BAROMETER } [*Barometre*, F. of
BAROSCOPE } βαρος, heavy, and
μετρον Measure, Gr.] an Instrument for finding out the Variations of the Air; a Weather-Glass.

Marine **BAROMETER**, a Sea Instrument for the same Use.

W'heel **BAROMETER**, a Contrivance for the applying of an *Index* to any Baroscope.

BARON

B A

BAR'ON [*Baron*, F. perhaps of *Beojin*, a Noble, *Sax.*] a Degree of Nobility next to a Viscount: Of Barons there are three Sorts; *Barons* of the Cinque Ports, *Barons* of the Exchequer-Court, and *Barons* that are Peers of the Realm.

BARON and Femme [*Law Term*] a Man and his Wife. F.

BARON and Femme [*Heraldry*] is when the Coat of Arms of a Man and his Wife are born *per Pale* in the same Escutcheon.

BAR'ONAGE, the Title and Dignity of a Baron; also a Tax to be raised for the King's Use, out of the Bounds or Precincts of Baronies.

BAR'ONESS [*Baroness*, F.] the Wife of a Baron.

BAR'ONET, the lowest Degree of Honour hereditary, founded by King James I. A. D. 1611.

BAR'ONY, the Honour or Lordship which gives Title to a Baron, comprehending not only the Fees and Lands of Temporal Barons, but also of Bishops or Lords Spiritual.

BAR'OSCOPE [of *βαρος*, heavy, and *σκοπία*, to spy out, or observe, &c. Gr.] See *Barameter*.

BARR [*Barr*, C. Br. *Baere*, Belg. *Barre*, F.] a Piece of Wood, Iron, &c. to fasten a Door, Window, &c. or stop up a Way.

BAR'RACAN, a sort of coarse Camlet.

BAR'RACK [*Barraque*, F.] a Hut for Soldiers to lodge in, to shelter themselves from the Weather.

BAR'RATOR [*barateur*, F. a Cheat] a Wrangler, and Encourager of Law-suits.

BARO'CHO a Technical Word, expres-

BARO'CO signifying a Syllogistick Mood in Logick, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Affirmative, and the other two particular Negatives.

BAR'REL I [*Barril*, F. *Barril*, C. Br.] any thing hollow, as the Barrel of a Gun; also a Measure of Wine, Oil, &c. containing 2 Kilderkins, or 31 Gallons and a half, of Ale 32 Gallons, and of Beer 36.

BAR'REL of *Essex* Butter, contains 106 lb. of *Suffolk* Butter 256 lb.

BARREL of the Ear [*in Anatomy*] a large Cavity or Hollow behind the Drum.

BAR'REN [*Beharende*, Belg. Unbestend, *Sax.*] unfruitful, empty, dry, sorry.

BARREN Ivy, creeping Ivy.

BARREN Signs [*in Astronomy*] *Gemini*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*.

BAR'RETER } [*of Barratter*, O. F.] a

BAR'RETOR } Wrangler, Stirrer up, a Maintainer of Quarrels. L. T.

BAR'RETRY [*in Policies of Insurances for Ships*] signifies Dissensions and Quarrels, among Officers and Seamen.

To **BARRICA'DE** [*barricader*, F.] to shut up with Bars, &c.

BARRICA'DO [*Barricade*, F.] a Defence made in haste, with Barrels of Earth, Carts, or Trees cut down, &c.

B A

BAR'RIERS [*Barrieres*, F.] a Boundary or Defence.

BARRIERS, a Martial Exercise of Men fighting with Swords within Bars.

BARRIERS [*in Fortification*] great Stakes planted ten Foot from one another.

BAR'RISTER, a Pleader at the Bar, a Lawyer.

Outer BARRISTER, a Lawyer admitted to plead without the Bar.

Inner BARRISTER, a Serjeant or Counsellor admitted to plead within the Bar.

Vacation BAR'RISTERS, such as are newly called to the Bar, who are obliged to attend the Exercise of the House for the six following long Vacations.

BAR'ROW [*Bejepe*, *Sax.*] a Wheelbarrow.

BAR'ROW Hog [*of Beapz*, *Sax.*] a Boar, and Hog, *Engl.* a Male Swine gelt.

BAR'ROW [*Beopz*, *Sax.*] a little Hill or Mount of Earth.

BAR'RY [*in Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided *Bar-ways* into an even Number of Partitions.

BAR'RY-Bendy [*in Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided evenly both *Bar* and *Bend-ways*.

BARRY Islands in *Glamorganshire*, so called from *Baruch*, a devout Man, who was interred there.

BARRY Pily [*in Heraldry*] a Way of dividing a Coat of Arms, by obliquely transverse Lines, into six, or a greater even Number of Pieces.

BAR'SABAS [ברשאבא, of בר a Son, ששא Rest, *Syr.* i. e. the Son of Rest; or of בר a Son, and ששב to return, i. e. the Son of Conversion, *Syr.* and *Heb.*] the Name of one of the Seventy Disciples.

To **BAR'TER** [*barater*, F. to circumvent, *barratere*, Ital.] to truck, to change one Commodity for another.

BARTH, a warm Pasture for Calves, Lambs, &c.

BARTHOL'OMEW [ברתולמו of בר a Son, תלה hanging or elevating, and מים Waters, *H. i. e.* the Son of him who makes the Waters to mount] a proper Name of Men.

St **BARTHOLOMEW's** Hospital, in London, endowed, for the Use of sick and lame Persons, by King *Edward VI.*

BAR'TLEMITES, i. e. *Bartholomew* Days, so called from Massacres or Cruelties committed on them.

BART'LET, a Diminutive of *Bartholomew*, a Surname,

BAR'TON, a Coop to keep Poultry in; a Back-side, Fold-yard, or Out-house. *Chauc.*

BAR'TRAM, a Plant; Pellitory.

BAR'TULPH [of *Beophz* and *Ulph*, i. e. Help in Counsel, or famous Helper] a proper Name of Men.

BAR'UK, [ברוך, *H. i. e.* Blessed] a proper Name of Men.

M

BAR'ULES

BAR'ULES, Hereticks, who said the Son of God had only a Phantom of a Body.

BAR'ULET [in Heraldry] signifies the Quarter of a Bar, or Half of the Closet.

BARZIL'LAI [ברזילאי, H. of ברזל Iron, i. e. as hard as Iron] a Nobleman of the Jews.

BAS Chevaliers, inferior Knights, by bare Tenure of a Military Fee, as distinguished from Bannerets and Baronets, who were the chief or superior Knights.

BASE [Bas, F.] low, mean, vile; cowardly, dishonest; close-fisted, stingy.

BASE Coin, Money of less Value than it ought to be.

BASE Court, any inferior Court, which is not a Court of Record; as the *Court Baron*, *Court-Lect*, &c. L. T.

BASE Estate? [Law Term] Lands or **BASE** Fee? Tenements held at the Will of the Lord of the Manour.

BASE Tenants [Law Term] holding in Villenage of their Master.

BASE Viol. See *Bas-Viol*.

BASE, the smallest Piece of Ordnance; also a Fish, otherwise called a Sea wolf.

BASE [Basus, L. of Βασίς, Gr.] the Bottom of any Figure.

BASE [of a Conick Section] is a Right Line in the *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*, arising from the common Intersection of the Scant Plane and the Base of the Cone. *Geom.*

BASE [in Fortification] is the exterior Side of the Polygon, viz. the imaginary Line drawn from the Flanked Angle of the Bastion to that which is opposite thereto.

BASE [in Heraldry] is the lowest Part of an Escutcheon.

BASE [of a Solid Figure] its lowermost Side, or that on which it stands. *Geom.*

BASE [of a Triangle] any Side of it may be called the Base; but usually and most properly, that Side which lies parallel to the Horizon is taken for the Base. *Trig.*

BASEL'ARD? a Dagger or Wood knife.

BASE'LERD? *Chang.*

BASHAW, the Vice-roy of a Province in Turkey.

BASHFUL, modest, shamefaced.

To **BA'SIATE** [Basium, L.] to kiss.

BASIL [Βασίλειος Gr. Regal or Kingly] a proper Name of Men.

BASIL [among Joiners, &c.] is the sloping Edge of a Chisel, or of the Iron of a Plane.

BASIL, the Herb Sweet-Basil. *Basilicon*, L.

BASILARE Os [among Anatomists] the same with *Sphenoides*, so called, because it forms in some measure the Base of the Skull.

BASIL'ICA? [in Anatomy] the inner

BASIL'ICK Vein, Vein of the Arm, or Liver Vein.

BASIL'ICA [Architecture] a great Hall, having two Ranges of Pillars, and two lices or Wings, with Galleries over them.

BASIL'ICAL [Basilique, F. Basilica, L. of Βασιλικός, Gr.] Royal, King-like.

BASIL'ICK [Basilique, F. Basilica, L. of Βασιλική, Gr.] a magnificent Church.

BASILICK Constitutions, an Abridgement and Reform of the Laws of the Emperor Justinian, made under Basilus, &c.

BASIL'ICON, an Ointment made of Pitch, Rosin, Wax, Oil, &c. Gr.

BASIL'ICUS, a fixed Star in the Constellation *Leo*, called *Cor Leonis*, L.

BAS'ILISK [Βασίλισκος, Gr.] a Serpent called a Cockatrice, said to kill by looking.

BASILID'IANs, Hereticks in the second Age, who held the Errors of Simon Magus.

BA'SIN. See *Bason*.

BASINETS, an Herb.

BA'SING [of Baring, Sax.] a Coat of Mail, because of the Resemblance it has thereto; a Town and Castle of *Hampshire*.

BASING Hall, or? [once called *Ba-BAS'SISHAW* Street] *singis-hawe*, from Baring a Cloak, and Ape an Hall, Sax. q. d. a Place for Cloth, of which Cloaks, &c. are made) a Hall and Street near the Guild-hall of London.

BASIOGLOS'SUM [in Anatomy] a Pair of Muscles arising from the Root of the Bone *Hyoïdes*.

BA'SIS [Βάσις, Gr.] a Base, Foundation, or Bottom.

BA'SIS, [in Architecture] the Foot that supports a Pillar. L.

To **BASK** [Bacteren, Belg.] to lie in a Place exposed to the Heat of the Sun.

BASKET [Bagalud, C. Br.] a well known Utensil made of Twigs, &c.

BASNETUM, a Helmet. L.

BA'SON [Bassin, F.] a Vessel to wash Hands, &c. a Reservatory of Water.

BASS [Bas and Basse, F.] low, mean.

BASS [in Musick] the lowest of all its Parts.

BASS-Relief, Sculpture, the Figures of which do not stand out from the Ground in their full Proportion.

BASS VIOL, a Musical Instrument.

The **BASS**, an Island on the Coast of Scotland, noted for the Resort of the great Flocks of *Barnacles* or *Soand Gress*.

BASS, i. e. a Cushion made of Straw, to

BAS'SOCK? kneel on in Churches.

BAS'SE, a Collar for Cart-Horses, made of Ropes, Sedge, Straw, &c.

BASSE' [of basir, F. to kiss, or Basium, L.] a Kiss. *Chauc.*

BAS'SE Enceinte? [in Fortification.] See

BAS'SE Inclosure? *Bray.*

BASSET, a sort of Game at Cards.

BASSET'TO [in Musick Books] signifies a Bass-Viol or Bass-Violin of the smallest Size, and is called so to distinguish it from Bass-Viols or Violins of a larger Size. *Ital.*

BASTAR'DA Viola [in Musick Books] signifies a Bastard Viol. *Ital.*

BASSOON [Basson, F.] a Musical Instrument, the Bass-Hautboy.

BAS'SQ [in Musick Books] generally, signifies

B A

BASS the Bass; but sometimes in Pieces of Musick, for several Voices, the singing Bass is more particularly call'd so.

BASSO Concertante [in Musick Books] signifies the Bass of the little Chorus, or the Bass that plays throughout the whole Piece.

BASSO Continuo [in Musick Books] signifies the Thorough Bass or continual Bass, and is commonly distinguished from the other Basses by Figures over the Notes; which Figures are proper only for the Organ, Harpsicord, and Theorbo-Lute.

BASSO Récitante [in Musick Books] signifies the same as *Basso Concertante*. Ital.

BASSO Rapieno [in Musick Books] signifies the Bass of the Grand Chorus, or the Bass that plays now and then, in some particular Places. Ital.

BASSO Viola [in Musick Books] signifies the Bass Viol. Ital.

BASSO Violino [in Musick Books] signifies the Bass for the Bass Violin. Ital.

BAST, Lime tree Bark made into Ropes and Mats.

BASTARD [*Bâtard*, F. or of *Bas* and *tardon*, C. Br. q. d. basely descended] born out of Wedlock; false, counterfeit. F.

To **BASTARDIZE**, to make Bastards; also to adulterate, corrupt, mair, spoil.

BASTARDY [*Bâtardise*, F.] the being a Bastard; the Defect of Birth, objected to one born out of Wedlock.

To **BASTE** [*baster*, or *bostonner*, F.] to beat or bang soundly.

To **BASTE** [*baser*, F.] to sew slightly with long Stitches.

To **BASTE**, to moisten Meat with Butter or Dripping while roasting; also to beat with a Stick.

BASTILE, a Prison at Paris in France.

BASTINADO [*Bastonnade*, F.] cudgelling, banging, or beating with a Cudgel on the Feet; a Turkish Punishment.

BASTION [in Fortification] is a Mass of Earth raised on the Angles of the Polygon, and consists of two Faces, two Flanks, and a Gorge. F.

BASTION Composé, is when the two Sides of the inner Polygon are very unequal.

BASTION Cut } is one whose

BASTION with a Tenail } Point is cut off, and makes an Angle inwards, and two Points outwards.

BASTION Deformed, that which wants one of its Demi-Gorges, because one Side of the inner Polygon is so very short.

Demi BASTION, hath but one Face and Flank, and is usually raised before a Horn-Work or Bastion.

BASTION Detached, is one which is separated from the Body of the Works.

Double BASTION, is that which on the Plain of the Great Bastion, hath another Bastion built higher, leaving 12 or 18 Feet between the Parapet of the lower, and the Foot of the higher.

B A

Flat BASTION } is one which is placed
Plat BASTION } upon the Curtain, between two other Bastions, to shorten it when it is too long.

Regular BASTION, is that which hath its due Proportion of Faces, Flanks, and Gorges.

Solid BASTION, is that which hath its Earth equal to the Height of the Rampart, without any void Space towards the Centre.

BASTION [of *Bâton*, F. a Staff] an Officer belonging to the Warden of the Fleet, that attendeth the King's Court with a red Staff for the taking such to Prison as are committed by the Court.

A **BAT** [*Batz*, Sax.] a Club to strike a Ball with at the Play called Cricket; also a small Bird resembling a Mouse, called a Rear-Mouse or Flutter-Mouse.

BAT Fowling, a Way of catching Birds in the Night with Light Torches, while they are Roosting on Trees and Perches.

BATA'BLE Ground, Ground in Debate, whether it belongs to England or Scotland, lying between both Kingdoms.

BATARDIER, a Place in a Garden prepared for Fruit Trees.

BATA'VIA, Holland.

BATA'VIANS, People of Holland.

BATAILOUS, ready for the Battle. Ch.

BATCH of Bread, Bread of the same baking; the Quantity baked at one Time.

To **BATE**, to abate or take off from a Reckoning.

BATE, the Texture of Wood.

To **BATE** [in Falconry] a Hawk is said to bate, when she flutters with her Wings, either from Fift or Perch, as it were striving to get away.

BATERSEA [once called *Patrick's Ea*, i. e. *Patrick's Isle*] a Town in Surry on the River Thames.

BATH, both. Ch.

BATH [*Bac*, Badian, Sax. called by *Antonius* the Waters of the Sun; and from the great Concourse of diseased People, *Aemancaster*, Sax. i. e. the Sick Folks Town] a Town in the County of Somerset, famous for the hot Baths there.

A **BATH** [*Bad*, Sax. *Bad*, Teut.] a Place to bathe or wash in.

To **BATHE** [*Badian*, Sax. *Baden*, Teut.] to wash, to soak.

BATHING [in Falconry] is when a Hawk is made to wash herself.

BATHMIS [in Anatomy] a Cavity or Hollow in the Bone of the Arm. Gr.

BATHRUM [in Surgery] an Instrument contrived for the Ease and Security of luxated Joints, after their Reduction. Gr.

BATHMUS [among Surgeons] such Cavities of the Bones as receive the Prominences of others into them.

BAT'ING [from *to bate*] except.

BAT'MA [at Smyrna] a Weight containing 6 Oaks, or 400 Drams.

BAT.

BA'TOON. See *Battoon*.
BATTAIL, an ancient Trial by Combat. *F. of L.*

BATTLED, embattled; also having Battlements. *O.*

BATTA'LIA [*Military Term*] Battle Array, Order of Battle.

BATTA'LION [*Bataillon, F.*] a Body of Foot Soldiers consisting of six, seven or eight hundred Men.

To draw up **BATTALIONS**, to range a Body of Foot in the most advantageous Manner, for engaging the Enemy.

BATTEL } [*Bataille, F.*] an Engage-
BATTLE } ment, or general Fight between two Armies.

BATTLE-Array, the Order of Battle, the Form of drawing up an Army for Fight.

BATTLE Royal [among *Cock-fighters*] a Fight between 3, 5, or 7 Cocks, engaged all together, so that the Cock which stands the longest, gets the Day.

Main BATTLE, the Main Body of an Army, the second of the three Lines, the first being the *Van*, and the other the *Rear*, or *Reserve*.

To **BAT'TLE**, to feed as Cattle do; to grow fat.

A **BAT'TELER**, a Student in the University, that Battles or Scores for his Diet.

A **BAT'TEN** [among *Carpenters*] a Scantling of wooden Stuff, from two to four Inches broad, and about an Inch thick.

To **BAT'TEN** [either corrupted of *Fatten*, or of *Battn*, *Teut.* to benefit, or *Bathian*, *Sax.* to bathe] to fatten or get Flesh; also to welter, roll about in. *C.*

BATTER [of the *French battre*, to beat, because it is always well beaten together] a Mixture of Water, Flour, Eggs, &c. to make Pan-cakes, &c.

To **BATTER** [*battre, F. of batuere, L.*] to beat down, to demolish.

BATTERING Rams [*Military Engines*] long Beams of Timber, with Iron Heads or Horns slung to a certain Height, and dashed against Walls, in order to batter them down.

BATTERY [*Baterie, F.*] a violent beating or striking any Person.

BATTERY [in *Fortification*] a Place raised on purpose to plant Cannon upon, thence to fire upon the Enemy.

BATTERY of a Camp, a Place where Cannon are planted, which is usually surrounded with a Trench and Pallisadoes at the Bottom; and a Parapet at the Top, having as many Loop-holes as there are Pieces of Artillery.

BATTERY d'Enfilade, is one which scours or sweeps the whole Length of a straight Line. *F.*

BATTERY d'Echarp, is that which plays on a Work obliquely.

BATTERY de Revers, F. } is one that
Murdering BATTERY } beats upon
the back of any Place.

BATTERY Joint } when several Guns
BATTERY per Encamerade } play at the same Time upon one Place.

BATTERY sunk or buried, is when its Platform is sunk or let down into the Ground, so that there must be Trenches cut in the Earth against the Muzzles of the Guns, for them to fire out at, and to serve as Loop-holes.

Cross BATTERIES, two Batteries which play athwart one another, so as to beat with great Violence and Destruction.

BATTEURS d'Estrade, are Scouts of Horsemen sent out before to make Discoveries, and give an Account to the General. *F.*

BAT'TING Staff, a Tool used by Laundresses to beat wash'd Linen.

BATTITURA, those Scales or Flakes which fly off from hot Iron when first taken out of the Fire, or beaten on the Anvil.

BAT'TLE. See *Battel*.

To **BATTLE** [in the University of Oxford] is to take up Provision in the College-Book.

BATTLEMENTS [so called of *Battle*] the Turrets of Houses built flat, and a Piece of Masonry on the Top of a Building or Wall like a Dent.

BAT'TLE Abbey, a Place in the County of *Suffex*, so called by *William the Conqueror*, in Token of a signal Victory obtained over *Harold*, the last *Danish* King; which was the first Step to his reducing the whole Kingdom to Obedience.

BATTLE Bridge, a Place in the County of *York*. Also a Name of a Place in the County of *Middlesex*.

BATTLE [of *Batelet, F.*] a kind of small Boat. *Q.*

BATTOLOGY [*Battologie, F. Battologia, L. of Βαττολογία, Gr.* either of *Battus*, a Prince of the *Cyrenians*, who had a very shrill or squeaking Voice, or *Battus* a very silly Poet, and *λογος* Speech] a vain foolish Repetition of the same Words over and over again in the same Discourse, a vain babbling.

BATTOON [*Bâton, F.*] a short thick Club or Stick, a Truncheon or Marshal's Staff; also the Earl Marshal's Staff.

BATTOON [in *Heraldry*] signifies a fourth Part of a Bend sinister; an usual Mark of Illegitimacy.

BATTUTA [among *Musick Masters*] signifies the Beating or Motion of the Hand or Foot in keeping or beating Time. *Ital.*

BATUS [תב, *H.*] an *Hebrew* liquid Measure, containing 72 Sextaries.

BATUS, a Boat. *O. R.*

BA'TZE, a Piece of *German* Coin, wanting one Tenth of a Penny of being 3d. *Sterl.*

BAUBLES, Jewels cut. *O.*

BAU'BEE, in *Scotland*, a Halfpenny.

BAUD,

BAUD, hold. *Ch.*
 A BAUD } [*Bauda*, F. impudent] a Pro-
 A BA'WD } curefs, a lewd Woman, that
 makes it her Business to debauch others for
 Gain.

BAU'DEKIN, Tissue or Cloth of Gold,
 with Figures embroidered in Silk. *O. S.*

BAU'FREY, a Beam or Joist. *O.*

BAV'INS, Brush faggots.

BAULK [both *Balk* and *Baulk* seem to take
 their Original of *Balkhe*, *Teut.* signifying a
 Beam or Sommer-tree, which being placed in
 the Way, is big enough to prove an Hindrance]
Figuratively, to cross, to disappoint.

BAU'DRICK, Furniture. *Ch.*

BAW'ATY, Linsley-woolsey.

BAW'DRICK, a Cord or Thong for the
 Clapper of a Bell; a Sword-belt, a Jewel, &c.

BAW'DRY, the Employment of a Bawd
 or Procurefs.

BAW'DY, filthy, lewd, smutty; also lewd
 or filthy Discourse or Words.

To BAWL [*balare*, L. to bleat as a Sheep]
 to make a Noise.

BAW'REL, a Hawk like a Lanner.

To BAWSE, to cry out.

BAW'SIN, big, gross; also a Badger. *Q.*

A BAXTER, a Baker. *O.*

BAY [*Byge*, S. *Baepe*, Du.] an Arm of
 the Sea coming up into the Land, and ending
 in a Nook.

BAY [among *Fowlers*] when a Dog de-
 tains a Partridge by barking till she be shot, he
 is said to keep her at Bay.

BAY [in *Architecture*] is a Space left in a
 Wall, for the Door, Gate, or Window.

BAYS [*Fortification*] Holes in a Parapet,
 to receive the Mouth of a Cannon. *F.*

BAY, or Pen, is a Pond-head, to keep in
 good Store of Water for driving the Wheels
 of an Iron Mill.

BAY Colour [*pavide*, Gr. ash-coloured] light
 brown, reddish Colour in Horses, &c.

BAY Tree [*Bajov*, Gr.] the female Laurel.

BAY Window, is a round Window, or one
 made Arch-ways.

To BAY [*abbayer*, F.] to bark as a Dog,
 to bleat like a Lamb.

To BAY [with *Hunters*] Deer are said to
 bay, when after they have been hard run they
 turn Head against the Hounds.

BAY'ARD, a Bay Horse.

A BAY, a Bay Tree.

A BAY'ONET [*Bayonette*, F.] a broad
 Dagger to fix on the Muzzle of a Musket.

BAYS, a woolen Cloth with a long Nap.

To play or run at BAYS, an Exercise used
 at *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*, &c.

BA'ZAR, a Market Place in *Persia* and the
East Indies.

BDEL'LUM [בדלל, H.] the Gum of
 a black Tree in *Arabia*, about the Bigness of
 an Olive Tree.

BE, a Preposition common to the *Teutonic*,
German, *Saxon*, *English*, &c.

To BE [*Beon*, Sax.] to exist.

BEACH, the Shore; the Strand.

BEA'CON [Beacen, of By, a Habitation,
 and Ken, to discover, or of Beacon, or Bea-
 conan, Sax. to shew by a Sign] a long Pole
 set upon a rising Ground, near the Sea Coast,
 on which Pitch Barrels are fastened ready to
 be fired, to give Notice of Invasions, prevent
 Shipwreck, &c.

BEACONAGE, Money paid for maintain-
 ing of Beacons.

BEAD [Bead, Sax. not unlikely of *Be-*
ron, *Teut.* to pray] a Prayer.

A BEADS Man [Bebedman, of *Bidden*,
 Sax. to pray] one who says Prayers for his
 Patron, &c.

BEAD Roll } a List of such who used to
 BED Roll } be prayed for in the Church;
 any long tedious List, or confused Reckoning
 up of many Thoughts together.

BEA'DLE [Bybel, S. of *Bedellus*, L.] a
 Messenger or Apparitor to a Court: Also an
 Officer that belongs to an University, to a
 Hall or Company of Citizens, to a Ward, or
 Parish; also a Forest Officer, that makes Gar-
 nishments for the Courts of the Forest, &c.

BEADS, small round Balls, usually worn
 for Bracelets and Necklaces, &c.

BEADS [in *Architecture*] are Mouldings,
 which in the *Corinthian* and *Roman* Orders
 are cut and carved into short Imbossments,
 like Beads in a Necklace.

Bidding of BEADS. See Bidding.

BEA'GLE [Bigle, of *Bugler*, F. to low or
 make a Noise, as these Dogs do in Pursuit of
 their Game] a sort of Hunting Dog.

BEAK [*Beek*, Belg.] the Bill or Nib of a Bird.

BEAK [in *Falconry*] the crooked upper
 Part of a Hawk's Bill.

BEAK } [of a Ship] the outward

BEAK Head } Part of it, before the Fore-
 castle, which is fastened by the Stern, and
 supported by the main Knee.

BEAK'ER [Beker, L. S.] a sort of Drink-
 ing Cup.

BEAK'ING [in *Cock fighting*] is the fight-
 ing of Cocks with their Bills, or their holding
 with their Bills, and striking with their Spurs.

A BEAL, a Whelk, Pimple, or Pust.

To BEAL, to gather Matter as a Sore.

BEAM [Beam, S.] a Piece of great Tim-
 ber used in Building; also a Ray of Light
 from the Sun, or some other luminous Body.

BEAM [on the Head of a Deer] that Part
 which bears the Antlers, Royals and Tops.

BEAMS [of a Ship] are the great main cross
 Timbers which hold the Sides of a Ship to-
 gether, and which also support the Deck and
 Orlops.

BEAM } a Sea Monster like a Pike,

BEAM Fish } a dreadful Enemy to Man-
 kind, seizing like a Blood-hound, and never
 letting go, if he gets fast hold. The Teeth
 of this Fish are so venomous, that unless an
 Antidote be presently applied, the least Touch
 of them is mortal.

BEAM [of an Anchor] the longest Part of it.

BEAM

BEAM *Antler* [among *Hunters*] the second Start on a Stag's Head.

BEAM *Compasses*, an Instrument made of Wood or Brass, with sliding Sockets, to carry several Points, in order to draw Circles with very long Radii.

BEAM *Feathers* [in *Falconry*] the long Feathers of a Hawk's Wing.

BEAN [Bohne, *Teut.*] a well known Pulse. *Sax.*

BEAR [Bēa, *S.* Bāht, *Teut.*] a certain wild Beast; also two Constellations of Stars, called the *Greater and the Lesser Bear*.

To *sell a BEAR* [among *Stock jobbers*] to sell what one hath not.

To **BEAR** [Bajan, *S.*] to carry, to hold up, to bring forth, to yield, to suffer Pain, to permit, to be patient, to be fruitful, to take effect, to tend a Point.

To **BEAR** [in *Heraldry*] a Person who hath a Coat of Arms is said to *bear* in it the several Charges or Ordinaries which are in his Escutcheon.

To **BEAR** [in *Gunnery*] a Piece of Ordnance is said to *come to bear*, when it lies right with the Mark.

To **BEAR** [in *Navigation*] a Ship is said to *bear a good Sail*, when she sails upright in the Water; also to *bear Ordnance*, when she carries great Guns.

To **BEAR** in with the Harbour, is when a Ship sails into the Harbour with the Wind large, or before the Wind.

To **BEAR** in with Land, is when a Ship that was to Windward comes under another Ship's Stern, and so gives her the Wind.

To **BEAR** off from Land, is when a Ship keeps off from the Land; and when a Seaman would express how one Place lies from another, he says, *It bears off so and so*.

BEARD [Barba, *S.* Bart, *Teut.* of Barba, *L.*] Hair growing on the Lips and Chin.

BEARDED Husk [among *Florists*] is a Rose-husk, or other such like Husks that are hairy on the Edges.

BEARERS, Persons that carry anything.

BEARERS [in *Law*] such Persons who bear down or oppress others.

BEARERS [in *Architecture*] are Posts or Brick Walls, which are trimmed up between the two Ends of a Piece of Timber, to shorten its Bearing.

BEARERS [in *Heraldry*] are such as have Coats of Arms distinguished from others by Colour, or other Differences.

BEARING [in *Heraldry*] is that which fills an Escutcheon; the same as Charge.

BEARING [in *Navigation*] is the Point of the Compass that one Place bears or stands off from another.

BEARING Claws [among *Cock-fighters*] are the foremost Toes of a Cock, on which he goes.

BEARN [Besinn, *S.*] a Child. *O.*

BEAST [Beest, *L.* S. Bēte, *F.* Bēste, *L.*] a Creature void of Reason; a lewd Person, Man or Woman; a Game at Cards like *Loo*.

BEASTS of Chace, are in Number five, the *Beck, Doe, Roe, Fox, and Martin*.

BEASTS of the Forest are five in Number, the *Hart, Hind, Hare, Boar, and Wolf*.

BEASTS of Warren, the *Hare and Coney*.

BEASTLY, acting like a Beast, nasty.

To **BEAT** [Beatan, *S.* Battre, *F.* Balutere, *L.*] to strike, to knock; also to get the better of, or overcome, to depress.

To **BEAT** [among *Hunters*] Hares or Conies are said to *beat*, or *top*, when they make a Noise in Rutting time.

To **BEAT** [Hunting Term] a Stag that runs first one way and then another, is said to *beat up and down*.

To **BEAT an Alarm** [Military Term] is to give Notice by beat of Drum of some sudden Danger, that all may be in Readiness.

To **BEAT a Charge**, is, by beat of Drum, to give a Signal to fall upon the Enemy.

To **BEAT the General**, is to give Notice, by beat of Drum, to the Forces, that they are to march.

To **BEAT the Reveille**, is by beat of Drum to give Leave, at Break of Day, to come out of Quarters.

To **BEAT the Tat-too**, is by beat of Drum to order every one to retire to their Quarters.

To **BEAT the Troop**, is by beat of Drum to give Notice to all to repair to their Colours.

BEATIFIC [beatificus, *F.* beatificus, *L.*] making happy or blessed; belonging to the Blessed and Happy.

BEATIFICATION, the Act by which the Pope declares a Person to be blessed after his Death. *F.* of *L.*

To **BEATIFY** [beatifier, *F.* of beatificare, *L.*] to make blessed, to enrol among the Blessed.

BEATILLES [in *Cookery*] Tid-bits, as *Cocks Combs, Livers, Gizzards, &c.* *F.*

BEATING with Child, Breeding. *York.*

BEATING in the Planks, a Distemper in Black Cattle.

BEATITUDE [Beatitudo, *L.*] Blessedness, Bliss, Happiness. *F.*

BEATRIX [i. e. one that makes happy] a proper Name of Women.

BEATS [in a Watch or Clock] are the Strokes made by the Fangs or Pallets of the Spindle of the Balance, or of the Pads in a Royal Pendulum.

BEAU [Beau, *F.*] a Fop, a Spark, a spruce Gentleman, a Man of Dress.

BEAUCHAMP [Beau-champ, *F.* i. e. good and fair Field] a Surname.

BEAUCHIEF [Beauchief, *i. e.* a good Head] an Abbey in *Derbyshire*, so called probably because a great many learned Men lived there.

BEAUDESERT [q. d. a pleasant Desert] a Place in the County of *Stafford*. *F.*

BEAUFORT [Beau and Fort] *i. e.* a sumptuous and commodious Fort. *F.*

BEAULY [Beau lieu, a pleasant Place] a Tract of Land in *Hampshire*.

BEAU.

B E

BEAUMARIS [*Beaumaris*, F. a fair Fen or March] in the Isle of Anglesey.

BEAUMONT [*Beau-mont*, F. a pretty Mount] a proper Name. F.

BEAUPERES, Companions, Equals. Sp.

BEAUPLEADER, a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlbridge*, for not pleading fair; where the Sheriff or Bailiff takes a Fine of a Party, that he may plead fairly, or aptly to the Purpose.

BEAU SEMBLANT, Fair Appearance. Ch. F.

BEAUTEOUS } comely, handsome, fine,
BEAUTIFUL } fair.

BEAUTIFULNESS, Handsomeness.

BEAUTIFY, to make beautiful, to set off, to set out, to grace.

BEAUTY [*Beauté*, F.] Comeliness, Handsomeness.

BEAUTY [in *Architecture*] the agreeable Form, and pleasing Appearance that the Building represents to the Eye of the Beholder.

A BEAUTY, a beautiful, very fair, handsome, or charming Person.

BEA'VY, a Company. Ch.

BEAWD'LEY [*Beau-licu*, F. i. e. a Brave pleasant Place for its Situation] in the County of *Worcesters*.

BEBLED'DY, Bloody. Ch.

TO BECALM [of *be* and *kalm*, Belg.] to make calm, to appease.

BECALMED [*Sea Term*] is when the Water is so very smooth, that the Ship has scarce any Motion, or a very slow one.

BECAUSE, *Conjunct.* For this Reason, on this Account.

BECCAFICO, a Fig-eater, a little Bird like a Wheat ear, a kind of Ortolan. *Ital.* These little Birds are met with in great Plenty in Vineyards, in the Grape Season, where they grow so fat, that they lose all their Feathers, and ly so thick on the Ground, that one has enough to do to avoid treading upon them.

BE'CHICKS [*Bechica Medicamenta*, L. of *Barla*, Gr. to cough] Medicines good for asswaging and curing a Cough.

BECK [*Bach*, Teut.] a little River or Brook.

BECK [*Becc*, S.] a Nod or Sign with the Head.

TO BECKON [*Beacnan*, or *Beccennan*, S.] to make a Sign with one's Finger, &c.

BECLAP'PE, to bind, to entrap. Ch.

BECLIP'PING, encompassing, embracing, surrounding.

TO BECOME [*Bequemen*, Ger. of *Be* and *Cyemen*, S. to please] to fit, to adorn; also to be made or done.

BECOMINGNESS, Decency, Suitableness.

BED [*Bed*, S. *Bette*, Teut.] something to lie or rest on; also Marriage, a Channel of a River, &c.

BED of Snakes, a Knot of young ones.

TO BED [*beten*, Teut.] to pray. Spenc.

BED [in *Gunnery*] is a thick Plank which lies under a Piece of Ordnance on the Carriage.

TO BED with one, is to ly together in the

B E

same Bed; most usually spoken of new married Persons on the first Night.

TO BED [*Hunting Term*] a Roe is said to bed, when she lodges in a particular Place.

BED'RIDDEN, obliged to keep his Bed, thro' Age or Sicknefs.

BED Ale } a friendly Meeting of Neigh-
BID Ale } bours or Acquaintances, at the House of new married Persons, &c.

TO BEDAGGLE [of *Be* and *deagan*, S. to dip] to dirty the Skirts or Bottom of one's Cloaths.

TO BEDAS'H, to dash, or wet.

TO BED'AWB, to besmear.

BEDDE, Bad. Ch.

BED'DER } the nether Stone of an
BEDETTER } Oil Mill.

BE'DDING, the Materials of a Bed.

TO BE'DECK, to adorn.

TO BEDE, to bid. Ch.

BEDE [*Beade*, S. a Prayer] a learned English Monk, called Venerable Bede, perhaps from his earnestness in Prayer.

BEDE House, an Alms-house or Hospital.

BEDES Men, Alms-men who prayed for their Benefactors and Founders.

BEDEL [*Bydel*, of *Bidden*, to publish, &c. Sax.] a Beadle, a Crier, one that publishes any thing. See *Beadle*.

BE'DELARY, the Precinct or Jurisdiction of a Beadle.

BED Mouldings [in *Architecture*] those Members in a Cornish which are placed below the Coronet or Crown.

BEDEREPE } Service which inferior
BED'RIP } Tenants did for their Landlords in cutting down their Corn, &c.

TO BEDEW [*Betalwen*, Teut.] to wet with Dew.

BED'FORD [*Bedanforð*, S. g. Beds and publick Inns by a Foord] the Name of the Capital Town in *Bedfordshire*.

BED'IGHT, dressed, adorned. Spenc.

TO BE'DIM, to obscure, to cloud or darken.

BED'LAM [i. e. *Bethlehem*] a stately Hospital in *Moorfields* for Mad Folks.

A BED'LAM } a Person that is mad,
A BED'LAMITE } or distracted.

BE'COLVIN, dug in; buried. Ch.

TO BEDO'IE, to cause to doat, to bewitch. Ch.

BE'RAD'DE, dread. Ch.

BEDRE'NTE, drenched. Ch.

BEDRAWL'ED, bedrabbled, bedrivled, C.

TO BEDUN'G, to dawb with Dung.

A BEE [*Beo*, S. *Bi*, Dan. *Bie*, Belg. *Bien*, Teut. *Baedu*, C. Br.] a laborious Fly which makes Honey.

BEECH [*Bece*, S. *Bach*, Teut. *Buchen*, L. S.] a kind of Tree.

BEEF [*Beauf*, F. of *Caro Babula*, L.] the Flesh of an Ox, &c.

BEEF Eater, a Yeoman of the Guard.

BEELD, Shelter. Ch.

BEEN [*beon*, S.] the perfect Tense of *be*.

BEE'NSHIP, Worship, Goodness. Ch.

BEER

B E

BEER [Beere, S. bier, Teut.] a known Drink.

BEER } Force or Might; as with all my
BIRRE } Beer, i. e. with all my Might. C.

BEER [among Weavers] is 19 Ends of Yarn running all together out of the Trough, all the Length of the Cloth.

BEER'SHEBA [בארשבע, of באר a Well, and שבע he sware, שבועה an Oath, Heb. the Well of an Oath] the Name of a Place in Canaan.

St BEES, a Town in Cumberland, so called from St Bega, an Irish Virgin, who lived a solitary Life there.

BEES'OM [Berm, Sax. Besett, Teut. Besett, L. S.] a Broom to sweep with.

BEEST'INGS } [Byrring, Sax. Beest.

BEAST'INGS } L. S.] the first Milk of a Cow after Calving.

BEET [Beta, L.] a Garden Herb.

BEE'TLE [Bizel, Sax.] an Insect.

BEETLE } [Byzel, Sax.] a wooden In-
BOY'TLE } strument or Hammer for driving of Piles, Stakes, Wedges, &c.

BEEVES, black Cattle, Oxen.

To BEFAL' Beopalan, Sax. Befallen, Teut.] to happen.

To BEFOOL' [of Be, End, and Fol. F. or Fool, Eng.] to make a Fool of, to call Fool.

BEFOR'E [beopanan, S.] on the Forepart.

BEFORN [forn, Teut.] before. C.

To BEFOUL' [beculan, Sax. Befaulen, Teut.] to make foul, to dawb, to dirt, &c.

To BE'FRIEND, to favour, to be kind.

To BEG [Begheren, Teut.] to ask, to crave with Entreaty.

To BEGET' [begezzan, S.] to produce, to generate.

BEG'GAR [either of Begheren, Teut. to beg, or else, q. d. Beggat, of Bag, because they carry their Provision about in Bags] one who begs for Alms.

BEG'LED, imprisoned. Ch.

To BEGIN' [Beginnen, L. S. and Teut. Axionan, Sax.] to make a Beginning.

To BEGIRD [Begurten] to gird about.

BEG'LERBEG [i. e. Lord of Lords] a chief Governor of a Turkish Province.

BEGIRT [of Be and Liridan, S.] girt about.

BEGONE, Interj. Go away.

To BEGUI'LE [of Be and Guiller, O. F. or Begalian, S. to bewitch] to cozen or deceive.

BEGUI'NES [Bugine, Belg.] an Order of Nuns of St Bega.

BEHALF' [of Be and Halp, S. Behalft, Teut.] Part, Interest, Side, &c.

BEHATED [Merchalt, Teut.] hated. C.

To BEHAVE [of Be and Habban, S.] to carry, to demean one's self.

To BEHEAD' [Behauptian, Sax. Euthaupten, Teut.] to cut off the Head.

BE'HEMOTH [בהמות, H.] a wonderful Creature; some take it to be the River-Horse.

BE'HEN } there is the white and red; the

BEHN } first is likewise called Papaver

B E

Spumicum, Bladder Champion; the other is also called Limonium, Sea Lavender.

BEHES'TS [of Be and Here, S. a Command] Orders, Messages, Commands, Requirements; also a Promise. Ch.

To BEHE'TE, to promise. Ch.

BEHIND [of Be and Hindan, of Hynan, S. Hinden, Teut.] backwards.

BEHIGHT, called. Spent. promised. O.

BEH'THER, on this Side. O.

To BEHOLD [Behaldan, S.] to look upon.

BEHONGIT [Behange, Teut.] hanged. C.

BEHOLDEN [gehouden, Dut.] bound in Gratitude.

To BEHOVE' [Behofan, S.] to become, to be the Duty of.

BEHOVE'FUL, useful, profitable. O.

BEHOUN'CED, tricked up, made fine.

BEJAP'ED, tricked, imposed upon, deceived. Ch.

To BEIE, to buy. Ch.

BEING, Existence.

To BEKNOW'IN, to acknowledge, to confess. Ch.

BEL [בעל, i. e. Lord, H. or Chald.] the Sun worshipped by the Chaldeans and Assyrians.

To BELA'BOUR, to beat soundly.

BELACCO'LE [Bel Accoil, F.] a friendly Salutation.

BELAG'GED, left behind.

To BELA'GE } [q. d. besegen, Teut.]

To BELAY } Sea Term, to fasten any running Rope when it is haled, that it cannot run forth again.

BEL'AMOUR, a Lover. Spenc. F.

BEL'AMY [Bel-ami, F. a fair Friend] a proper Name.

BELA'TED [of laet, L. S.] late in Time.

To BELAY' [of Belapan, S. to betray, or of Be and Lay] to way-lay, or lay wait for.

To BELCH [Balcezzan, Sax. Bolcken, L. S.] to break Wind upwards.

BELCH'IR, good Chear. Ch.

BEL'DAM [of Belle and Dame, F.] a fine Lady; but ironically, a decrepit or ugly old Woman.

To BELEA'GUER [Belagern, Teut.] to besiege, to lay Siege to a Town.

BELEAGU'RED [belegert, Teut.] besieged; also afflicted or oppressed.

BELENOI'DES [in Anatomy] the shooting forth of the Bone called Aliformis, which is the sixth in the Basis of the Skull.

BELE'VED, left. Ch.

BEL'FRY [of Bell, S. and Ferre to bear, L.] that part of a Steeple where the Bells hang.

BEL'GÆ, the Inhabitants of that Part of the Low Countries called Belgium, L. also a People who formerly inhabited Somersetshire and Wiltshire.

BELGAR'DS [of Belles Regardes, F.] beautiful Looks. Spenc.

BEL'GIAN } of or belonging to the Low

BEL'GICK } Countries.

BELIE'F [Beleapan, S.] Credit.

To BELIEVE [Beleapan, S.] to give Credit to. BE'LIAL

B E

BE'LIAL [בְּלִיָּא, of בְּלִי without, and בְּלִי he profited, *H. i. e.* of no Profit] wicked, unprofitable; also the Devil.

BE'LINGSGATE } [either of King *Belin*,
BILINGSGATE } or *Belinus*, the first
Founder of it; or of *Bellan*, *Teut.* to roar,
from the Noise of many Waves beating a-
gainst the Shore; or *Beltz*, *Sax.* a Purse, or
Wallet, because they that go there to buy,
carry ready Money] a Wharf for Ships, near
London-Bridge; the grand Fish Port or Mar-
ket of the City.

BEL'VE, anon, by and by, or towards
Night.

BEL [בֶּל, *Chald.*] the Sun, worship-
ped by the *Chaldeans* and *Affyrians*.

A BELL [Bell, of *bellan*, *Sax.* to make
a great Noise, or roar] a loud sounding In-
strument or Vessel of Metal.

BELLASSI'SE [*Belle-assize*, *F.*] a pleasant
Situation.

BELLE [*Belle*, *F.*] a young Lady.

BELLE CHOSE, a pretty thing. *Cha. F.*

BELLE-LETTRES, *F.* Polite Literature.

BELLEW' *Bell-eau*, *F.* a pleasant Water
or River] a Place in *Lincolnshire*.

BELIBO'NE } [of *Bell & Bonne*, *F.*] a
BONNIBEL' } fair Maid. *Spenc.*

BELLA'CITY [*Bellacitas*, *L.*] Warlike-
ness.

BELLICOSE [*Bellicieux*, *F.* *Bellicosus*, *L.*] Warlike, valiant in Arms.

BELL *Metal*, a Mixture of Tin and Copper.

BELL'POTENT [*bellipotens*, *L.*] mighty
or powerful in War.

BELL'ING [with *Hunters*] the *Roe belleth*,
i. e. makes a Noise in Rutting time.

To **BELL'GERATE**, to make War. *L.*

BELLE'YSAUD, well said. *Chauc.*

BELLONA, a Deity of the Pagans, re-
puted to be the Goddess of War.

To **BEL'LOW** [*bellan*, *Sax.*] to cry as
Bulls, Oxen, or Cows do; *Forstus* also ap-
plies the Word to the Hart.

BEL'LOWS [*Blætz*, *beliz*, *Sax. i. e.* Blast-
bag] an Instrument for blowing the Fire.

BELLU'NE [*belluinus*, *L.*] of or belong-
ing to Beasts.

BEL'LUM [in *Law*] an ancient Way of
Trial by Arms or Combat; also War.

BEL'LY [*Bælg*, *Sax.* *Belg*, *Teut.*] the Part
of the Body inclosing the Guts, Bladder, &c.

The Belly has no Ears.

From *Venter non habet aures*, *L.* The French
say, *Ventre affame n' a point d'Oreilles*.

This Proverb intimates, that there is no ar-
guing the Matter with Hunger, the Mother of
Impatience and Anger. It is a prudent Caution
not to contend with hungry Persons, or con-
tradict their quarrelsome Tempers by ill-timed
Apologies or Persuasions to Patience. It is a
Lecture of Civility and Discretion, not to dis-
turb a Gentleman at his Repast, or trouble him
with unseasonable Addresses at Meal time.

BEL'LY Fretting [in a Horse] the galling
the Belly with the Fore girt, also a great
pain in the Belly.

B E

BELLY-Bound, a Disease in Cattle.

To **BEL'LY** } to grow fat. to jut

To **BEL'LY out** } forth, to strut.

BEL'LY Cheat, an Apron. *C.*

BELLSWAG'GER, a swaggering Fellow,
a hectoring Blade, a Bully.

To **BELONG'** [*Belange*, *Belg.*] to ap-
pertain to.

BELOVED [of *be* and *lopan*, *Sax.* to
love, *beliebt*, *Teut.*] loved by.

BELT [*Beltz*, *Sax.* *Baltrum*, *L.*] a Girt to
hang a Sword by; also a Disease in Sheep.

BELVIDE'RE [pleasant to behold, *Ital.*] the
Name of one of the Pope's Palaces in
Rome; also the Herb *Broom Road Flax*.

BE'LZEBUB } [בְּעֵל-זְבוּב of בְּעֵל
BAALZEBUB } a Lord, and זְבוּב a
Fly, *H. i. e.* the Lord of Flies] the Prince
of Devils.

To **BEL'Y** [*Beleegan*, *Sax.* *Beliegen*,
Teut.] to speak falsely of.

BEMENT, lamented, bemoaned. *O. Belg.*

BE'MES, Trumpets. *O.*

To **BEM'IRE**, to dawb or foul with Mire.

To **BEMOAN'** [*bæmœnan*, *Sax.*] to make
Moan, lament.

BEN } the Fruit of a Tree like Tama-
BEHN } risk, of which Perfumers get an
Oil proper to receive any Sort of Scent.

BENAI'AH [בְּנֵי-אֵה of בְּנֵי a Building
and אֵה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Lord's Build-
ing] the Son of *Jethoiada*.

A **BENCH** [*Bænce*, *Sax.*] a Seat to sit on.

BENCH'ER, a Lawyer of the first Rank
in the Inns of Court.

BEND, a Muffler, Caul, or Kercher. *Chauc.*

BEND [in *Heraldry*] one of the ten ho-
nourable Ordinaries, made by two Lines
drawn cross-ways from the Dexter Chief to
the Sinister Base Point.

BEND Sinister, is drawn from the Sinister
Chief Point to the Dexter Base.

BEND Voided, is when two strait Lines,
drawn within the Bend, run very near paral-
lel to the outward Edges of it.

To **BEND** [*bendan*, *Sax.*] to bow or
crook, to yield or stoop, to stretch out.

To **BEND the Cable** [*Sea Term*] is to
make it fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

To **BEND the Main Sail** [*Sea Term*] is to
make it fast to the Yard in its proper Place.

BEND'ABLE, capable of being bended.

BEN'DES, Bonds. *Chauc.*

BENDS, bars placed cross-ways. *Spenc.*

BEND'LET [in *Heraldry*] a little Bend
which takes up the sixth Part of a Shield.

BEND'WITH, an Herb.

BENDY [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escut-
cheon is divided Bend-ways into an even
Number of Partitions; but when they are
odd, the Field must be first named, and then
the Number of the Bends.

BENDS, the utmost Timber of a Ship's
Side, to set the Foot on in climbing.

BENEAP'ED, [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to
be *beneaped*, when the Water does not flow
high

high enough to bring the Ship off the Ground out of a Dock, or over a Bar.

BENEATH [Beneop, Sax. Benebe, Belg.] under, below.

BENEBREDE [Bohnen Brodt, Teut.] Bread made of Beans. *Chaucer.*

BENEDICTINES, an Order of Monks founded by St *Benedict.*

BENEDICTION, Blessing, especially that given by Parents to Children. *L.*

BENEFACCTIONS, Gifts, or Kindnesses.

BENEFACTOR, a Doer of good Offices, a Patron. *F. of L.*

BENEFACRESS, a Female Benefactor.

BENEFICE [Benefice, *F. Beneficium, L.*] originally signified Funds given to Soldiers as a Reward for Services: But it passed afterward into the Church, where Funds were given for the Subsistence of the Clergy; an Ecclesiastical Living.

BENEFICENCE [Beneficentia, *L.*] a Delight to do good to others; the doing of good Offices, Kindness, Liberality.

BENEFICIAL [Beneficialis, *L.*] that yields Benefit, profitable, advantageous. *F.*

BENEFICIARY [Beneficer, *F. Beneficarius, L.*] a Person obliged, or benefited by one; a Pensioner.

BENEFICO *primo Ecclesiastico habendo*, a Writ directed to the Lord Chancellor, &c. by the King, to bestow the Benefice that shall first fall, in the King's Gift, upon this or that Man.

BENEFIT [Beneficium, *L.*] Kindness Favour, Advantage.

BENEFIT of the Clergy, a Privilege formerly allowed, by virtue of which a Man convicted of Felony or Manslaughter was put to read in a Latin Book, of a Gothic black Character; and if the Ordinary of *Newgate* said, *Legit ut Clericus*, i. e. He reads like a Clerk, he was only burnt in the Hand, and set free; otherwise he suffered Death for his Crime.

BENEMPT, named, bequeathed. *Spenc.*

BENEPLACITO [in *Musick Books*] signifies, If you please; or, If you will. *L.*

BENEPLACITY [Bene placitum, *L.*] well-pleasing.

BENERTH, a Service formerly rendered by the Tenant to his Lord with his Plough and Cart. *O. L.*

BENES [Berne, *L. S.*] Bones. *Chauc.*

BENEVOLENCE [Benevolentia, *L.*] Good will; that sort of Love which disposes one Man to confer a Kindness upon another; also a voluntary Gratuity given by the Subjects to the Sovereign.

BENEVOLENT [Benevolens, *L.*] bearing Good-will, wishing well, favourable, friendly, affectionate, kind.

BENEVOLENTIA Regis habendo, a Form in ancient Fines to purchase the King's Favour, in order to be restored to Estate, Title, or Place.

BENEVOLENT Planets [among *Astrologers*] such as afford a favourable Influence; which are those of *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

BEN-HA'DAD [בן-הדד, *H. i. e.* the Son of Noife] a King of *Syria*.

BENJAMIN [בנימין, *H. i. e.* the Son of the Right Hand] the youngest of *Jacob's* twelve Sons.

BENJAMIN } [Benjoin, *F.*] a Drug
BENZOIN } much used in Perfumes and sweet Bags.

BENIGN [Benigne, *F. Benignus, L.*] courteous, good natured, kind.

A BENIGN Disease, is a favourable Disease that has no irregular or dreadful Symptoms.

BENIGNITY [Benignité, *F. Benignitas, L.*] Goodness, Tenderness, Courtesy, Sweetness of Disposition.

To BENIM [of Benyman, Sax. Benhmen, Teut.] to take away, to bereave. *Chauc.*

BENISON, [benir, *F.*] a Blessing. *O.*

BENNET [of Benedictus, *L.* blessed] a proper Name of a Man.

St BENNET's in the Holm [i. e. a Place encompassed with Rivers] in the County of *Norfolk*.

BENO'MEN [Benommen, Teut.] taken away. *Chauc.*

To BEN'SIL, to bang or beat. *York.*

BENS'BURY [i. e. Cnebens-bury, so called from one Cneben, a Captain under *Etheired*, a King of *Kent*, slain therein a Fight against *Ceaulin*, King of the *Vice-Saxons*] a Town in the County of *Surrey*.

BEN'SON [q. d. Ben's-Son, i. e. Benjamin's Son] a Sirname.

BENT, inclined. *Milt.*

BENT, yielding or complying. *Spenc.*

BENTS, are a kind of Grass. *Spenc.*

BENT, a Precipice or Declivity of a Hill. *Chauc.*

To BENUM'B [Benyman, Sax.] to make numb.

BENUMBED [Benum, and Benummen, Sax.] deprived of the Sense of Feeling.

BEQUATH, bequeathed. *Chauc.*

BEQUEATH [of Be and Cquepan, Sax. to say] to give one a Legacy by Word of Mouth; also to give or leave by last Will and Testament.

BEQUES'T [in *Law*] a Legacy.

BERAIN'ED [Beregnet, Teut.] rained upon.

BERCA'RIA } [Old *Law*] a Sheep-pen,

BERCE'RIA } or Sheep-fold.

BER'COVET } 10 Pound in *Russia*, or

BER'QUET } 173 one third Pound *Avrerdupois*.

BERDE, the Beard. *Chauc.*

BE'RE [Baar, Teut.] a Bier; borne or carried. *Chauc.*

To BERE, to bear or carry, to accuse. *Cha.*

BE'RE, Weight, Pressure, Bearing. *Cha.*

To BEREAV'E [Berepan, Sax. Berauben, Teut.] to deprive or rob one of a Thing.

BEREFT [Beraubt, Teut.] bereaved, or deprived of.

BERGAMOT' a Pear of a delicious Taste; also a Perfume drawn from a certain Fruit produced

B E

duced by a Lemon-Tree ingrafted on a Bergamot Pear-Tree.

BER'GAMSTED [of Beong a Fort, Dan a House, and *prebba*, Sax. a Place] a Town in Kent.

BER'GANDER, a Fowl.

BERGH Master [Bergmeising, Teut.] a Baliff or chief Officer among the Derbyshire Miners.

BERGH'MOTH } a Court held to deter-
BERGHMOTE } mine Matters relating to Mines.

BE'RIA [Old Law] a flat, wide Heath or Plain.

BE'RIN, to bear, to behave. *Chauc.*

BER'INGER } [of Bahre, Teut. Bears,
BERIGARD' } and Gard, a Keeper] a proper Name.

BERIS, Bears. *Chauc.*

BER'LIN, a sort of Chariot, used at Berlin in Prussia.

BERM [in Fortification] is a Space of Ground left at the Foot of a Rampart, on the side next the Country, designed to receive the Ruins of the Rampart, to prevent its filling up the Foss. *F.*

BER'MUND [either of Bejan, Sax. to bear, and *Mund*, Teut. a Month; or of Bejan, Sax. to bear, and *Mund*, Peace] a proper Name of a Man.

BER'MUNDSEY [of Bejmundr Ea, Sax. i. e. *Burmund's Isle*] a Parish in Southwark, so called, formerly famous for an Abbey erected by *Bermund*, either Lord or Abbot of that Place.

BERN, one of the four Protestant Cantons of Switzerland; of which there are thirteen, the other nine being Popish.

BER'NARD [either of Bearn, *O. F.* a Child, and *Arn*, Dut. Nature; or, as *Verstigan*, q. d. *Beorn-beart*, one of a stout Heart] the Name of a devout Abbot and other men.

BER'NARD College, an ancient College in the University of Oxford, rebuilt by Sir Thomas White, and called St. John Baptist's.

BERNARD'INES, Monks of the Order of St. Bernard

BERN'ICIA [Beornica *Sege*, and Beornica rice, Sax. q. d. the Province of Berwick; perhaps from Beorn, a Man child, and *vixh*, Gr. Victory; so called from the Warlike Disposition of the Inhabitants] Berwick upon Tweed. *L.*

BERNU'LPH [Beann, Issue, and Ulph Help, Sax. i. e. one that provideth for his Children] a King of the Mercians.

BER'RA, a plain open Heath. *O. L.*

A BERRY [Beuen, of Bejan, Sax. to bear] the fruit of Shrubs, Bushes, &c.

BER'RIES [Beiren, Teut. and *L. S.*] are Fruits covered with a thin Skin, which contains a Pulp, that grows soft and moist when ripe, and the Seed is also contained within its Substance.

BERITHATCH, Litter for Horses. *O.*

A BER'RIER, a Thresher. *C.*

B E

BER'RY, the same with Burrough.

A BER'RYING Stead, a Threshing floor.

BER'SA *O. L.* a Bound, Limit, or Compass.

BERSA'RE [Old Records] to shoot; hence *Bersare in Foresta*, i. e. to hunt or shoot in a Forest.

BERSA'TRIX [of Berceau a Cradle, *F.* and the Latin Termination *trix*, of a female Signification] a Rocker of young Children in a Cradle. *O. R.*

BER'SELET, or BERSELET'TA, a Hound or Hunting dog. *O. R.*

BERST [of Bersten, Teut.] Burst. *Chauc.*

BERTH } [Sea Term] convenient Sea-
BIRTH } Room to moor a Ship.

BER'THA [Beophz, Sax. Brave, Famous] the Name of a Woman.

BER'THINSECK } a Scotch Law, by
BER'DINSECK } which a Man is not to be hanged for stealing a Sheep or Calf that he can carry away in a Sack upon his Back, but scourged only.

BERT'HOLD [Beophz, Brave, and *Dold*, a Ruler, Sax. q. d. a good Ruler] the Name of a Man.

BERT'HULPH [Beophz Illustrious, and Ulph Help, Sax. i. e. a famous Helper] a Bishop of Winchester, Anno 900.

BER'TON [Bapton, Sax.] a Farm or Barn for Barley.

BERTONA'RII, Tenants of Bertons or Farmers. *O. L.*

BERTH'WALD [Beophz Famous, and *pealben*, to rule, Sax.] an Archbishop of Canterbury.

BER'WENT Fells [of Berwent, the River, and Feltz, Teut. a Rock or Cliff] Mountains in Cumberland, through which the River Berwent runs.

BER'WICK [of Aberwick, i. e. a Town at the Mouth of a River, or Beje-ton, Sax. i. e. Corn Town] formerly a famous Strong Hold in Northumberland.

BER'TYING a Ship, i. e. the raising up of the Ship's Sides.

BERW'ICA [in Doomsday Book] a Village.

BERU'LIANS, Hereticks in the twelfth Century, who affirmed that all human Souls were created in the Beginning of the World.

BER'YL [Beallus, *L.* *Βερύλλος*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a faint Green Colour.

BER'YING, Behaviour. *Chauc.*

BESALE [Bisayul, *F.*] the Father of one's Grandfather; also a Writ for an Heir, whose Great Grandfather dying possessed of Lands and Tenements, a Stranger enters upon the Premises, and keeps out the Heir.

BESANT } a very ancient Gold
BESAUNTE } Coin stamped at By-
BESANTINE } zantium, now Constantinople, the Value unknown.

BE'SANTS [in Heraldry] a Term for round Plates of Gold without any Stamp.

BES'CA, a Spade or Shovel; whence una *Bes'*

Befcata terra, i. e. a Piece of Land turned up with a Spade. *O. L.*

BESCORNED scoffed at, despised. *C.*

To BESEECH [*Befche*, *O. Ersuchen*, *Teut.* of *recan* *Gerrecan*, *Sax.* to seek] to pray or humbly to intreat.

To BESEEM' [*Beziemen*, *Teut.* perhaps of *Be* and *reon*, *Sax.* to see] because that which is comely, is pleasant to look at.

BESEEN', bearing a good Aspect. *Spenc.*

To BESET' [*Berizzan*, *Sax.* *Besetzen*, *L. S.*] to encompass.

BESET, spent; ordered, placed. *Chauc.*

BESEY, or BESIE, become, seen, beheld. *Well besey.* *Chauc.* Of good Aspect.

BESHET, shut up. *Chauc. O. R.*

To BESHUTE [of *Be* and *reizzan*, *Sax.* *Beschleissen*, *Teut.*] to foul with Ordure.

To BESHREW' [*Beschreyen*, *Teut.* to inchant] to curse, or rail at, to wish ill to, to use Imprecations. *C.*

BESHYNE [*Bescheinen*, *Teut.*] to shine upon. *C.*

BESIDE [of *Be* and *Side*, *Sax.*] by the Side of, or near to, hard by. *C.*

BESID'ERY, a sort of good baking Pear.

To BESIEGE [of *Be* and *assieger*, *F.*] to lay Siege to a Town with Military Forces.

BESIEGE [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be besieged, when it is in a Position between the Bodies of two ill-boding Planets, *Mars* and *Saturn*.

To BESIE'N, to trouble, disturb, or busy one's self.

To BESMEAR' [of *Be* and *Smejan*, *Sax.* *Beschmieren*, *Teut.*] to smear over.

BESMIRCH'D [*Beschmieret*, *Teut.*] dawb'd, &c. *Shakesp.*

BESMIT'ETH, smiteth, murdereth. *C.*

BESMOTT'ERED, besmuttered. *O.*

To BESMUT [*Bermizan*, *Sax.* *Beschmutten*, *Teut.*] to dawb or smear over with Smut.

BE'SOM [*Berm*, *Sax.*] an Instrument to sweep with.

To BESOT' [of *Be* and *roz*, *Sax.*] to make stupid.

BESPAT'TER, to dash with Dirt; also to defame or slander.

To BESPAUL', to dawb by spitting.

To BESPEAK' [of *Be* and *Spæcan*, *Sax.* *Besprechen*, *Teut.*] to speak for, or order something to be made; also, to inchant.

BESPOKE, spoken for, or appointed before-hand.

BESPRE'N, sprinkled. *Spenc.*

BESPRENG'ED [*Besprengt*, *Teut.*] besprinkled. *O.*

BESPREN'T } sprinkled. *Spenc.*

BESPRIN'T }

To BESPRINKLE [of *Be* and *Sprenckele*, *Belg.*] to sprinkle upon.

BES'SE, a Copper Coin at *Ormus* in the *Persian* Gulph, four *Cosbees*, in Value one Penny and three Farthings *Sterling*.

BEST [Bezet and contracted Berz, *Sax.* *Beste* or *Bestes*, *Teut.*] the most choice, the Superlative of *Good*.

BEST [Beest, *L. S.*] a Beast, or living Creature.

BESTA'D, disposed, ordered. *Spenc.* beset, surrounded; distressed, oppressed. *C.*

BESTEAD, borne hard upon, beset.

BES'TIAL [*Betail*, *F.*] all Sorts of Beasts or Cattle. *F. L. Term.*

BES'TIAL [*Bestialis*, *L.*] belonging to a Beast, beastly, brutish. *F.*

BESTIAL Signs of the *Zodiac*, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*, and *Capricornus*.

BESTIAL'ITY [*Bestialité*, *F.* of *Bestialitas*, *L.*] a Copulation of a Man or Woman with Beasts.

BESTIAL'ICKE [*Bestialich*, *Teut.*] beastly. *C.*

To BESTIR [of *Be* and *reizzan*, *Sax.*] to move about briskly, to labour strenuously.

To BESTORKE, to betray. *O.*

To BESTOW [of *Be* and *rop*, *Sax.* a Place] to give, to lay out.

BESTROUGHT', mad, distracted. *O.*

BESYA, Trouble, Grief. *O.*

To BESWINK, to labour. *C.*

To BET [*Bietten*, *Teut.*] to lay Wagers when Gamesters are playing against one Side in favour of the other.

BETA [*Bēta*, *Gr.*] the second Letter β or B of the *Greek* Alphabet; also the Herb *Beet*.

To BETA'KE [*Betæcan*, *Sax.*] to take to, to apply to; also to give up, to deliver, to commit to. *C.*

BETAUGHT', recommended. *C.*

BETE or BETIN, to make, prepare, make ready [*Bætan*, *Sax.*] to amend, restore, repair; heal or cure [*Bæzin*, *Sax.*] also to abate; and to boot or help. *C.*

To BETECHE', to recommend. *C.*

To BETEEM, to deliver. *Spenc.*

To BETEEM, to bring forth or breed. *Shakesp.*

To BE'TEN [of *Bezan*, *Sax.* of *Beten* to kindle, *L. S.*] to abate; also to kindle. *O.*

BETH [*Beyde*, *Teut.*] both, also be, are. *C.*

To BETHINK' [*Bethencan*, *Sax.* *Be-dencken*, *Teut.*] a calling to mind.

To BETHRAL, to enslave, to conquer.

BETH'LEM } [*בית לחם*, *H. i. e.*

BETHLEHEM } the House of Bread] a City of *Judah*, where *Christ* was born.

BETH'LEHEMITES, Monks who wore the Figure of a red Star on their Breasts, founded in Memory of the Star that guided the *Magi* to *Bethlehem*.

To BETIDE [of *Be* and *wid*, *Sax.*] to happen to, to befall.

BETIGHT, happened. *Spenc.*

BETIMES [of *Be* and *time*, *Sax.*] early, in Season.

To BETIN [of *Bætan*, *Sax.*] to make, to prepare.

BE'TLE } an *Indian* Plant called Water-

BETRE } Pepper.

BET'ONY [*Betoine*, *F.* *Betonica*, *L.* *Betonien*, *Teut.*] the Name of an Herb.

To

To BETOK'EN [*Betecken*, *Teut.* of be and *tactian*, *Sax.*] to shew by Signs.

BETRAP'PID, taken in a Trap. *Chauc.*

BETRAS'SID } deceived, betrayed.
BETRASH'ID } *Chauc.*

To BETRAY [*trahir*, *F.*] to be false to, to deliver up treacherously; to discover or disclose.

BETREI'NT, sprinkled.

To BETRI'M, to adorn, to deck. *Shakesp.*

To BETROTH' [*of Be and Troth*, *Betrothen*, *L. S.*] to give or receive a Promise of Marriage.

BET, or BET'TEE, better. *C.*

BETTEE, an Instrument made use of by House-breakers to break open Doors, Windows, &c.

To BETTER, to improve, to advance.

BETTER [*Bezer*, *Sax.* *Beter*, *L. S.*] more good, useful, &c. *compar.* of Good.

BET'TY [from *Beatus* Blessed] a Name.

BETWEEN [*Bezpynan*, *Sax.*] in the middle.

BETWIX'T [*Bezpix*, *Sax.*] between.

BE'VANS, a Surname common to the *Welsh*, as much as to say, *ab Evans*, *q. d.* come of *Evans* or *John*.

BEVEL, an Instrument made use of by Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons, &c. for the adjusting of Angles.

BEVEL, crooked, awry. *Shakesp.*

BE'VER [*a Bevere*, *Ital.* to drink] a small Collation between Dinner and Supper; also the Visor or Sight of a Head-piece.

BEVER [*Bevoir*, *F.* formerly, *q. d.* fair to look at] a Castle in *Leicestershire*, the Grand Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Rutland*.

BEVERAGE [*Beveraggio*, *Ital.* *Breuage*, *Beauvraige*, *O. F.*] a mingled Drink.

To pay BEVERAGE, to give a Treat upon the first wearing of a new suit of Cloaths, &c.

BEVERLY [*Beveplega*, *Bede's* Abbey in *Deir Wood*] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

BEVELE' [in *Heraldry*] broken, or opening like a Carpenter's Rule.

BE'VY [*Beve*, *Ital.*] three Partridges; also a Company, an Assembly.

A BEVY [*of Roe-Bucks*] a Herd of them.

BEVY Grease, the Fat of a Roe-buck.

A BEVY [*of Quails*] a Brood or Flock; whence the Word is figuratively taken for a Knot or Company of Persons, as a *Bevy of Gossips*.

To BEWAIL' [*of Be and pail*, of *painan* *Sax.*] to lament.

To BEWARE [*of Anwehren*, *Teut.* *Le-papian*, *Sax.*] to take care of, to avoid.

BEWARED, spent or laid out. *O.*

BEWERE, to bewail. *C.*

BEWIL'DERED [*Berwiltbert*, *Teut.*] scared or frightened; also that has lost his Way.

BEWITS [in *Falconry*] Pieces of Leather to which the Bells of Hawks are fastened and buttoned to their Legs.

BEWOUND' [*Bepyndan*, *Sax.*] imposed upon, puzzled, embarrassed. *C.*

To BEWRA'Y [*of Bepnegan*, *Sax.*] to reveal or discover a Secret; also to foul with Ordure.

BEWRE'KE, to revenge. *C.*

To BEWITCH [*of Be and picce*, *Sax.* a Witch] to afflict by Witchcraft, to insinuate.

BEWITCH'MENT, a bewitching, or being bewitched. *Shakesp.*

BEWRAI'EN, to declare, to discover. *C.*

BEY, a Governor of a Place near the Sea among the *Turks*.

BEYAP'ED, cheated. *O.*

BEYOND [*Bigeonban*, *Sax.*] further.

BEY'ETE, begotten. *Chauc.*

BEZALIEL [*בצלאל*, of *ב* in *צל* the Shadow, and *אל* God, *H. i. e.* in the Shadow of God] a famous Artificer among the *Jews*.

BEZANT'LER [*q. d.* *Bis-antler*] a second Branch of a Stag's Horn.

BEZ'EL } [*Higginus* derives it of *Bassin*,
BEZ'IL } *F.*] the upper Part of the Collet of a Ring, that encompasses and fastens the Stone.

BEZOAR' [*of Pazabar* in the *Persian* Language, *i. e.* a Destroyer of Poison] a Stone found in the Dung of an Animal called *Parau*, a kind of Goat.

BEZOAR Animal [among *Physicians*] the Hearts and Livers of Vipers dried in the Sun and powdered.

BEZOAR Mineral [with *Chymists*] a Preparation of Butter of Antimony, fixed by Spirit of Nitre, and reduced to a Powder.

BEZOAR'TICK Remedies [among *Physicians*] Cordial Medicines, good against Poison and infectious Diseases.

BEZOAR'DICUM *Joviale*, a Preparation of *Regulus* of Antimony, Block-Tin, and Sublimate Corrosive.

BEZOAR'DICUM *Lunale* [with *Chymists*] a Mixture of rectified Butter of Antimony with fine Silver, dissolving the Mass in Spirit of Nitre, till the Ebullition cease.

BEZOARDICUM *Martiale*, is a Solution of *Crocus Martis* made by Reverberation in Butter of Antimony, and then the Spirit of Nitre is poured on it.

To BEZ'ZLE [*q. d.* to *beafle*] to guzzel, tipple, or drink hard.

BIALACOL, Fair Welcoming. *O.*

BI'AS [*Biais*, *F.*] a Weight fixed on one Side of the Bowl, turning the Course of the Bowl that Way towards which the Bias looks: Inclination, Bent.

To BIAS [*Biafer*, *F.*] to set a Bias upon one, to incline, to prepossess him.

BIATHAN'ATOI [*of Bia* Violence, and *Θάνατος* Death, *Gr.*] Persons taken away by violent Deaths.

To BIB [*of bibere*, *L.*] to drink or sip often.

BIBID, sucked up, drank. *C.*

BIBERO'T [in *Cookery*] minced Meats made of the Breasts of Partridges and fat Pullets, &c.

BIB'I.

BIBITORY Muscle [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle that draws the Eye down towards the Cup when one drinks.

BIBLE [*Biblia*, L. of *βιβλος*, Gr. of *בסד* H. the Book] the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament, so called by way of Excellency.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER [*Bibliographus*, L. of *βιβλιόγραφος*, of *βιβλος* a Book, and *γράφω* to write, Gr.] a Writer of Books.

BIBLIO'LIST [*Bibliopola*, L. of *βιβλιοπωλης*, of *βιβλος* and *πωλεω*, to sell, Gr.] a Bookseller or Stationer.

BIBLIOTHE'QUE [*Bibliotheca*, L. of *βιβλιοθήκη*, of *βιβλος* and *θήκη* a Repository, Gr.] a Library, a Study, a Place where Books are kept; also the Books themselves. F.

BIBULOUS [*bibulus*, L.] drinking in, sucking up, as a Sponge doth.

BICE, a Colour used by Painters, either Blue or Green.

BICEPS Musculus [among *Anatomists*] the first Muscle of the Elbow or Thigh, having two Heads.

BICIP'ITAL } [of *Biceps*, L.] having
BICIP'ITOUS } two Heads.

BICK'ERING [*Bicere*, C. Br. a Tilting or Skirmishing, Dispute, Wrangling.

BICK'ERMENT, Strife. *Chauc.*

BICOR'NOUS [*bicornis*, L.] that hath two Horns, forked.

BICOR'PORAL [*bicorpor*, L.] that hath two Bodies.

BICORPORAL Signs [among *Astrologers*] those Signs of the Zodiac that are double-bodied.

To **BID** [*Beodan*, Sax. *Bitten*, Teut.] to invite; to pray, entreat; also to command.

To **BID** for a Commodity [*Biddan*, Sax. *Bieten*, Teut.] to offer Money.

To **BID** a Boon, to make a Request. O.

BID'ALE, an Invitation of Friends to drink at a poor Man's House, to get their charitable Assistance.

BID'DING [of the *Beads*] a Charge which the Parish Priests gave their Parishioners, at certain Times, to say so many *Pater-nosters* upon their Beads, for a Soul departed.

To **BIDE**, to abide, or dwell. C.

BIEN'NIAL [*Biennis*, L.] that is of two Years continuance, two Years old.

BI'ER } [*Biere*, F. *Beer*, Teut.] a wooden
BE'ER } Frame to lay or carry a dead

Body upon.

BIESTINGS [*byrting*, Sax.] the first Milk given by a Cow after Calving.

BIFA'RIOUS [*bifarius*, L.] twofold, or that may be taken two Ways.

BIFORMED [*biformis*, L.] double-shaped, having two Shapes.

BIFUR'CATED [*bifurcus*, L.] two-forked.

BIG [*Bag*, Dan. *Buce*, Sax. a Belly] large.

BI'GA, a Cart or Chariot drawn by two Horses coupled: In *Old Records*, a Cart with two Wheels. L.

BIGAMY [*Bigamie*, F. *Bigamia*, L. of *bis*, L. twice, *γάμος*, Marriage, Gr.] a having two

Wives or Husbands at the same time; or, a second Marriage: For,

BIGAMY [in *Canon Law*] is an Impediment that hinders a Man from being a Clerk, because he hath been twice married.

BIGGE, a Pap or Teat. *Essex.*

To **BIGGE** [of *Byogan*, Sax.] to build up. C.

BIG'GIN or **BIGGEN** [*Beguin*, F. of *St Begga*, who first instituted it for a Distinction of some religious Women, thence called *Beguins*] a Coif, or Linen Cap for a young Child.

BIG'GINNING, the uprising of Women after Child-birth. O.

BIG'HESS, Jewels. O.

BIGHT } [among *Sailors*] any Turn or
BITE } Part of a Cable or Rope that lies compassing or rolled up.

BIGHT } [of a *Horse*] is the inward
BOUGHT } Bent of the *Chambrel*; also the Bent of the Fore-knees.

BIG'OT [in *Religion*] is a superstitious Person, one whose Devotion is over-strained; a Zealot. F.

BIGOT [in *Politics*] one who obstinately, fondly, and strenuously adheres to a Prince or Party, manure all Opposition.

BIG'OTISM } [*Bigoterie*, F.] Superstition,
BIG'OTRY } Hypocrisy, a fond and obstinate adhering to a Man's own Opinions and Humours.

BIGOT'ED, grown a Bigot.

BIHE'STS, Promises, Commands. C.

To **BIHE'IE**, to promise. C.

To **BIKENNE** [*Behennen*, Teut.] to acknowledge. O.

BI'LANDER, a small Sort of Ship.

BILAN'CIIS deferendis, a Writ directed to a Corporation to carry Weights to a particular Haven, to weigh Wool that such a Man is licensed to export.

BIL'BERRIES, the Fruit of a small Bush, or Bramble-bush.

BIL'BOES [among *Mariners*] a Sort of Punishment at Sea, when the Offender is laid in Irons, or set in a kind of Stocks.

To **BILDE**, to build. C.

BILE [*Bile*, Sax. *Bilft*, L.] a thick, yellow, bitter Liquor, separated in the Liver, collected in the Gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower End of the *Duodenum* or Beginning of the *Jejunum* by the common Duct.

BILE'VE, Faith, Belief; also to believe. C.

BILGE } [of *Bilg*, a Belly, Sax.]
BIL'LAGE } the Bottom, or Floor of a Ship.

BILGE Water [*Sea Term*] Water which cannot come to the Well in a Ship's Hold, by Reason of the Breadth of the Bilge.

BIL'GED } a Ship is said To be bilged

BUL'GED } when she has struck off some of her Timber on a Rock or Anchor, and thereby leaks.

BILIN-

BILIN'GUIS [in *Law*] a Jury impanelled on a Foreigner, part of them *Englishmen*, and part of the same Country with the Foreigner.

BILIOUS [*bileus*, *F. biliosus*, *L.*] full of Bile, or Choler, cholerick.

BILIVE, forthwith, immediately. *Spenc.*

To **BILK** [of *Bilck*, *Teut.*] to disappoint or deceive; to bubble or gull.

BILL [*Bill*, *Sax.*] an edged Tool used by Husbandmen in lopping Trees, &c.

BILL [at *Law*] is a Declaration in Writing, expressing the Grievance or Wrong the Plaintiff hath suffered by the Defendant.

BILL [of *Debt*] is a Bond or Writing obligatory, drawn up in *English*.

BILL [of *Entry*] a Bill containing an Account of Goods entered at the Custom-house.

A **BILL** [of *Exchange*] is a Note, ordering the Payment of a Sum of Money in one Place to a Person appointed, in Consideration of the like Value paid to the Drawer in another Place.

BILL [of *Lading*] is a Deed signed by the Master of a Ship, by which he acknowledges the Receipt of the Merchant's Goods, and obliges himself to deliver the same at the Place to which they are consigned.

A **BILL** [of *Parcels*] is a particular Account given by the Seller to the Buyer, of the Sorts and Prices of Goods bought.

BILL [of *Sale*] is a Deed given by a Person borrowing a Sum of Money, and delivering Goods as a Security to the Lender.

BILL [of *Store*] is a Licence granted at the Custom-house to Merchants to carry Stores and Provisions necessary for their Voyage, Custom-free.

BILL [of *Sufferance*] a Licence granted to Merchants to trade from one *English* Port to another, without paying Custom.

BILLA Vera or *true Bill*, is the Indorsement of the Grand Inquest, upon any Indictment which they find to be probably true.

BIL'LAGE, the Breadth of the Floor of a Ship when she lies a ground.

BILLARD, an imperfect or bastard Cannon.

BILLEMENTS [*i. e.* *Habilements*] Ornaments and Cloaths of Women.

BIL'LET [*Billot*, *F.*] a Stick or Log of Wood cut for Fuel: An Ingot of Gold or Silver.

BILLET [*Billette*, *F.*] a Ticket for Quartering of Soldiers; also a Letter or Note folded up.

BILLET [in *Heraldry*] a particular Sort of Bearing in Form of a long Square.

BILLET-Doux, a short Love-letter sent to a Sweet-heart or Mistress.

To **BIL'LET** Soldiers, to quarter them in Houses by Billet or Ticket.

BIL'LIARD. See *Billiards*.

BIL'LIARDS [of *Billard*, *F.*] a Game.

A **BILLINGSGATE**, a scolding impudent Slut. *Metaphor.*

BIL'LIONS, Bimillions, or twice Millions, or [in *Numeration*] it is Numbers of Millions; shewing, that the Word Millions is twice mentioned, as 9,999,999,999,999.

BIL'LITING, the Ordure of a Fox.

BIL'LOW [of *Bessen*, *Teut.* to roar] a Surge of the Sea; a great rolling Wave.

BIMAR'ICAL [*Bimaris*, *L.*] of two Seas.

To **BIME'NE**, to bemoan. *C.*

BINA'RIOUS [*binarius*, *L.*] of or belonging to two.

BIN'CHESTER [of *Vinovium*, *L.* and *Cearzen*, *Sax.* a City] a small Village in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

To **BIND** [*Binder*, *Dan.* *Bindan*, *Sax.* *Binden*, *Teut.*] to tie up, to fasten together.

A **BIND**, a Stalk of Hops. *C.*

A **BIND** of *Eels*, two hundred and fifty.

BIND'ING [in *Falconry*] is a Tiring, or when a Hawk seizes.

BINDING Joists [in *Architecture*] Joists in a Floor, into which the Trimmers of Staircases and Chimney-walls are framed.

BIND-WEED, an Herb. *Convolvulus*, *L.*

BINE'TH [*Beneoth*, *Sax.*] beneath. *C.*

BINE'THEN [*Beneothan*, *Sax.*] the same as *Bineth*. *C.*

BINN [*Binne*, *Sax.*] a large Chest to put Corn or Bread in.

BINNA'RIMUM [*Old Records*] a Pond or Stew for keeping or breeding of Fish.

BIN'OCLE [of *Bini oculi*, *L. i. e.* two Eyes] a double Perspective glass, to see a distant Object with both Eyes at once. *F.*

BINO'MED [*Benommen*, *Teut.*] taken away. *C.*

BINO'MIAL [*Algebra*] a Quantity divided into two Parts by a binomial Quantity or Root that consists of two Names or Parts joined together by the Sign $\times$; as $a \times b$, or 4×6 . *Gr.*

BIO'GRAPHER [of *Bios* and *γράφω*] one who writes the Lives of eminent Men.

BIO'GRAPHY [of *Bios*, the Life, and *γραφη* Description, *Gr.*] a writing the Lives of Men.

BIOLYCH'NIUM [with *Physicians*] the vital Flame; natural Heat or Life of Animals.

BIO'VAC } [*Military Terms*] a Night-BIHO'VAC } Guard performed by the whole Army, when there is any Apprehension of Danger. *F.*

To raise the **BIO'VAC**, is to return the Army to their Tents.

BI'PAROUS [*binus* and *pario*] bringing forth two at a Time.

BIPARTIENT [in *Arithmetick*] dividing into two equal Parts; a Number is so called, when it divides another into two equal Parts, as 4 to 8, 6 to 12.

BIPARTI'TE [*bipartitus*, *L.*] divided into two Parts.

BIPARTITION, the Act of dividing any thing into two Parts. *L.*

BIPA-

BIPATENT [*bipateus*, L.] open or lying open on both Sides.

BIPE'DAL [*bipedalis*, L.] two Foot long, wide or deep.

BIPEDA'NEOUS, two Foot wide, &c.

BIQUA'DRATE [*Algebra*] the fourth Power, arising from the Multiplication of a square Number or Quantity by itself.

BIQUIN'TILE [*Astronomy*] a new Aspect invented by *Kepler*, consisting of two Fifths of the whole Circle, or one hundred and forty-four Degrees.

BIRAF'T [*Beraubt*, *Teut.*] bereaved, deprived. *Chauc.*

BIRCH [*Birce*, *Sax.* *Birckenhaum*, *Teut.*] this is well known to School-masters. Where these Trees are in Plenty the People tap them, and make a very pleasant Wine of the Liquor.

BIRD [*Bird*, perhaps of *Brebdan*, to breed, *Sax.*] a Fowl, small or large.

The **BIRD** of the Eye, the Pupil or Sight of the Eye. *Suffolk.*

BIR'DE, a Mistress or Wench. *C.*

BIR'D-Lime, a glutinous Substance spread upon Twigs, by which Birds are caught.

BIRDS-EYE, a binding Herb.

BIRGAN'DER, a kind of wild Goose.

BIRK, a kind of Birch-tree. *O.*

BIR'LET, a Coif or Hood. *O.*

BIRT or **BURT**, a certain Fish of the Turbot-kind.

BIRTH [*Beoppe*, *Sax.*] a being born, Descent, Extraction.

BIRTH [among *Mariners*] convenient Sea-room for Ships at Anchor; a convenient Place to moor a Ship in; also a Place aboard for the Mefs to put their Chests in.

BIRTHING, a Term used when the Sides of a Ship are raised.

BIRTHRIGHT, Honour or Estate belonging to a Person by Birth.

BIS'COT, a Fine of Two-pence for every Perch of Land, to be paid on Default of repairing Banks, Ditches, &c. *L. T.*

To **BISECT** [of *bis* and *sectum*, L. to cut] to cut in two.

To **BISECT** [in *Geometry*] to cut or divide a Line, Angle, or Arch, &c. into two equal Parts.

BISEC'TION } a Division of any thing

BISSECT'ION } into two equal Parts. *L.*

BISEG'MENT } [of *bis* and *segmen* a

BISSEG'MENT } Segment, L.] one of the Parts divided into two equal Parts.

BISET', a Sort of Stock dove or Wood-Pigeon. *F.*

BISHOP [*Biscop*, *Sax.* *Bischop*, *Dan.* *Bischoff*, *Teut.*] a chief Officer in the Church who has the Charge of a Diocese.

Suffragan BISHOP } one who has the

Titular BISHOP } Style and Title of a Bishop, but no Diocese.

BISHOPING [among *Horse Coursers*] signifies those Sophistications they use to make an old Horse appear young, a bad one good, &c.

BISHOPRICK, the Province or Jurisdiction belonging to a Bishop.

BISK } Odds at the Play at Tennis;

BISQUE } a Stroke allowed to the weaker Player. *F.*

BISK } [in *Cookery*] a rich kind of Pot-

BISQUE } tage made of Quails, Capons, fat Pullets, and more especially of Pigeons roasted.

BISMA'RE [*Birmoj*, *Sax.* a Libel] Abuse, Scandal. *C.*

To **BIS'MARE** [*Birmenjan*, *Sax.* or of *Beschmieren*, to daub, *Teut.* q. d. to use one dirtily, to throw Dirt at one] to scoff at, to disgrace. *C.*

BIS'MUTH [*Bismuth*, *Teut.*] a Sort of imperfect Metal like Tin, but brittle like Tin-glass.

BISPRES'NT, besprinkled. *C.*

BIS'SA [of *Biche*, *F.*] a Hind or Beast of the Forest. *O. L.*

BISSEX'TILE [*Bissextilis*, of *bis* twice and *sextilis*, L. the sixth] Leap-year, which happens every fourth Year: For once in every four Years, a whole Day is added to make up the odd six Hours, whereby the Course of the Sun yearly exceeds 365 Days, being inserted next after the 28th of February. *F.*

BIS'SON Rheum, blind Rheum. *Shakesp.*

BIS'TORT [*Bistorta*, L.] the Herb Snake-weed.

BISU'LCOUS [*bisulcus*, L.] cloven-footed.

BIT, commanded, bad, bitten. *C.*

BIT [*Bizole*, *Sax.* *Cebisg*, *Teut.*] of a Horse's Bridle.

BITANDE [*Beissent*, *Teut.*] biting, sharp.

BITAU'GHT, recommended. *C.*

A **BITCH** [*Birge*, *Sax.*] a female Dog.

To **BITE** [*Bizan*, *Sax.* *Beissen*, *Teut.* *Biten*, L. S.] to press with the Teeth.

BIT'MOUTH, the Bit or Iron put in a Horse's Mouth.

BITRENT, plaited or twisted about; encompassed, surrounded. *C.*

BITT, a Piece of Silver, current at *Barbadoes* for seven Pence Half-penny.

BIT'TACLE [*Sea Term*] a Frame of Timber in the Steerage of a Ship, where the Compass stands.

BIT'TER [*Bizep*, *Sax.*] unpleasant in Taste; grievous.

BITTER End [*Sea Term*] a Turn of a Cable about the Timbers called *Bitu*, when the Ship lies at Anchor.

BITTER Sweet [*Solanum Lignosum*] Winter Night-shade.

BIT'TERN } [*Butoor*, *Du.* *Butour*, *F.* of

BIT'TOUR } *Buto*, L.] a kind of Hern, a Bird haunting Lakes and Fens.

BITTERN [in the *Salt Works*] a Liquor which remains at the Top after the last has sunk to the Bottom, having stood 12 Hours after boiling to cool.

BITTERNESS, being of a bitter Taste.

BITTS. [in a Ship] two main Pieces of Timber, to which the Cable is fastened when the Ship rides at Anchor.

BITU-

B L

BITUMEN, a kind of fat Clay or Slime, clammy like Pitch, and in Smell somewhat like Brimstone. *L.*

BITUMINOUS [*Bitumeneus*, *F.* of *Bitumeneus*, *L.*] full of Brimstone, or unctuous Clay, belonging to Bitumen.

BIVAL'VE [*Bivalvis*, *L.*] a Term used for Shell-fishes which have two Shells.

BIVALVE [*Botany*], Seed-Pods of such Plants as open all their whole Length to discharge their Seeds; as Beans, &c.

BIVALVULAR, being bivalved.

BIVENTRAL [of *Bis* and *Venter*, *L.*] that hath two Bellies; as, *A Biventral Muscle*.

BIZEN'D, blinded. *O.*

BIWOPIN, weeping. *Chauc.*

To **BLAB** [*Blappeten*, *Teut.*] to tell any thing publickly, that ought to be concealed.

BLACK' [*Blac*, *Sax.*] is the darkest Colour of all; whence the North-western Inhabitants of Germany gave this Name to Ink.

BLACK Berries [*Blæce-bejran*, *Sax.*] the Berries of the Briars.

BLACK Book, a Book kept in the Exchequer, which contains the Orders of that Court.

BLACK-Guard, a ditty Fellow.

BLACK Mail, a Link of Mail or small Pieces of Money; also Rents formerly paid in Provisions of Corn or Flesh.

BLACK Mail [in the Northern Countries] is a Rent, either of Money, Corn, or Cattle, &c. paid to some Persons in Power, inhabiting upon the Borders, allied with Mofs Troopers, or known Robbers, to be protected from those Ravagers.

BLACK Monday, *Easter-Monday*, 1351, when Hail stones killed both Men and Horses in the Army of our King *Edward III.* in France.

To **BLACK'EN**, to make or become black.

BLACKMOOR, a Negro.

BLACK'NEY [of *Black*, *Eng.* and *Ca*, *Sax.* an Isle, *q. d.* Black Island] a Town in the County of *Norfolk*.

BLACK Rod, the Usher of the Order of the Garter, so called from his Black Rod, with a golden Lion at the Top; he attends the King's Chamber, and House of Lords in Parliament.

Every Bean has its Black.

This is an excusatory Proverb for the common Failings of Mankind, and intimates, that there is no Man perfect in all Points, wise in all Respects, or awake at all Hours, and is a Satyr against Censoriousness; and accordingly *Vitiis nemo sine nascitur*, says *Horace*; and the Greeks say, *Πάντες κορυδαλλοῖσι καὶ λόρον ὁ γαστήρ* and the Italians, *Ogni grano ha la sua semola*.

BLADA'RIOUS, a Corn Chandler, or Mealman. *O. L.*

BLAD'DER [*Bladen*, of *blapan*, *Sax.* to blow] a skinny Bag which receives the Urine of living Creatures. *Dan.*

BLADDER Nut, a Plant that bears greenish Bladders, which contain a small Nut.

B L

BLADE [of *Blad*, *Sax.* *Blat*, *Teut.*] a Leaf, the Cutting Part of a Sword.

BLADE [of *Blad*, *Sax.* *Blav*, *Dan.*] the Blade of Corn.

BLA'DIER, an Ingrosser of Corn and Grain. *O. L. T.*

BLAIN [*Blæene*, *Sax.* *Blæne*, *Du.*] a Boil or Ulcer.

BLAKE, naked. *O.*

BLAKE [spoken of *Butter* and *Cheese*] yellow, *G.*

BLACKED, blackened. *Chauc.*

BLAKES, Cow-dung dried for Fuel.

To **BLAME** [*blamer*, *F.*] to find Fault with.

BLAME, Imputation, Reproach, Scandal. *F.*

BLAME'ABLE [*blamable*, *F.*] worthy of Blame, or deserving to be blamed.

BLANC Manger [in *Cookery*] a kind of Jelly made of Calves Feet, and other Ingredients, with pounded Almonds, &c. *F.*

BLANCH [*blanche*, *F.*] white.

To **BLANCH** [*blancher*, *F.*] to whiten; to take off the Skins of Almonds, &c.

BLANCH'ERS [in the Mint] Workmen that anneal, boil, and cleanse the Money; also a Whitener.

BLANDILOQUENCE [*Blasiloquentia*, *L.*] fair and flattering Speech; courteous Language. Compliment.

BLANDISE, to soothe, to flatter. *Chauc.*

To **BLAND'ISH** [*blandiri*, *L.*] to flatter or soothe up with fair Speeches.

BLAND'ISHMENT [*Blandices*, *F.* *Blasditia*, *L.*] a Compliment, a Cajole, an alluring Caress, a Wheedle.

BLANK [*Blanc*, *F.*] pale, wan, or out of Countenance.

A **BLANK** [*Blaque*, *F.*] a void Space in Writing; an unbenefted Ticket in a Lottery; a Piece of Metal in the Mint ready for Coining; Also a Coin stamp'd in France by King *Henry V.* in Value 8 d.

BLANK Verse, Verses without Rhimes.

BLANKERS, white Garments. *O.*

BLANK'ET [*Blanchette*, *F.*] a Coverlet for a Bed; also a Woolen Cloth used in a Printing-Press, to make a fair Impression of the Letters.

BLANQUET, a sort of Pear.

To **BLARE** [*Blæten*, *L. S.*] to swell, or melt away, as a Candle does; also to bellow, to rore.

BLAS, the Motion of the Stars. *Helm.*

BLASE, sprouting forth. *O.*

BLASOURS, Praisers. *O.*

To **BLASPHE'ME** [*blasphemer*, *F.* *blasphemare*, *L.* *βλασφημεῖν* *Gr.*] to curse, revile, speak evil of God or Holy Things.

BLASPHE'MOUS [*Blasphematoire*, *F.* *blasphemus*, *L.* *βλασφημος*, *Gr.*] belonging to, or full of Blasphemy.

BLASPHE'MATORY [*Blasphemia*, *F.* *Blasphemia*, *L.* of *βλασφημία*, *q. d.* *βλάπτειν* to hurt, and *φήμη* Reputation, *Gr.*] Curfing and Swearing

ing, vile reproachful Language, tending to the Dishonour of God.

BLAST [Blætz, Sax. Bläst, Teut.] a Puff of Wind; also Damage happening to Corn, Trees, &c.

To **BLAST** [Blætzan, Sax. Blāstren, Teut.] to spoil the Fruits of the Earth; to mair, to spoil; to disappoint a Design.

BLASTINGS, Winds and Frosts that immediately follow Rain, and are very destructive to Fruits, &c.

To **BLAZE** [of Blære, Sax. Blāzen, L. S. Blāsen, Teut. the Signification of the last is to blow, and also to sound a Wind Instrument] to blaze as a Fire or Torch: to publish or spread abroad.

BLA'SON [Blāson, F.] the displaying of a Coat of Arms in its proper Colours.

To **BLASON** [blāsonner, F.] to paint, express or display the Parts of a Coat of Arms in proper Colours and Metals: To set forth the good or ill Qualities of a Person.

BLATANT, barking, bawling; as a Blatant Writing. *O.*

BLATE or **BLEIT**, bashful.

BLATERATION, babbling. *L.*

A **BLAZE** [Blāze, Sax.] as of a Torch, Fire, &c.

BLAZE [in a Horse] a white Face.

To **BLAZON**. See *Blāson*.

BLAZONRY, the Art of Heraldry.

BLEACH [of Aelāce, Sax. pale, or Blechen, L. S. Bleichen, Teut.] to whiten abroad in the Sun.

BLEAK [Bleek, Du.] chill or cold; also pale, wan.

A **BLEAK** or *Blay*, a little Fish.

BLEAR EYED, blood shot, and redder than ordinary.

To **BLEAT** [blæzan, Sax. Blāken, L. S. to cry like a Sheep or Goat.

A **BLED**, a Blister, a Blain; also a Bladder, a Bubble in the Water. *C.*

BLE, Sight, Aspect. *O.*

BLEE [Blad, Sax. Ble, F.] Corn. *O.*

To **BLEED** [blædan, Sax. Bluten, Teut. to lose Blood; also to let Blood; as, *The Corn bleeds well, i. e. yields well upon Threshing.* *C.* To spend. *Cant.*

BLEEDING Cull [with Sharpers] one that when he is once *stuck*, i. e. has lost a little Money, will not give over till he has lost all.

BLEINE, a Blain, a Boil. *Chauc.*

BLEMISH [probably of *bleme*, F. pale] a Stain in a Man's Reputation and Honour; a Spot, a Fault, a Disgrace.

BLEMISH [in Hunting] when the Beagles and Hounds finding where the Chase has been, only make a Proffer, and return.

To **BLEMISH** [probably of *blemir*, F. to grow pale] to spot or stain; to hurt one's good Name and Reputation.

BLENC [Scotch Law] to hold Land in *Blench*, is to hold by Payment of a Penny, a Rose, a Pair of gilt Spurs, &c.

BLENCES, Faults. *Shakefp.*

To **BLENC**, to sin, to fear. *Shakefp.*

To **BLEND** [blendan, Sax.] to mix or mingle together.

BLEND Water, a Distemper incident to black Cattle.

BLENT, ceased, strayed, turned back. *O.*

BLENT, mingled, blended. *Spenc.*

To **BLERE**, to dim, darken, to cloud the Eyes. *Chauc.*

BLESIL'OQUENT [blāsilōquus, L.] stammering in Speech.

To **BLESS** [Blētzian, Sax.] to bestow or pronounce a Blessing on, to prosper.

BLESS, the waving of a Sword. *Spenc.*

BLETA [Old Law] Peat or Earth digged up, and dried for Fuel.

BLET'SOE [of Blētzian to bless, and reo, Sax. a Sight; to wit, for the Pleasantness of its Prospect] a Town formerly called *Bletnesbo* in *Bedfordshire*.

BLEVIN [Blethen, Teut. Bliben, L. S.] to abide, to tarry. *Chauc.*

BLEW. See *Blue*.

BLEYME [in Horses] a Disease, an Inflammation arising from bruised Blood, between the Sole and Bone of the Foot, towards the Heel.

BLIGHT, a Hurt done to Corn or Fruit-Trees, which makes them look as if they were blasted.

BLIGHTED, blasted.

To **BLIN**, to cease. *Spenc.*

To **BLIND** [Blindan, Sax. Blinden, L. S.] to deprive of Sight.

BLIND [Blend, Sax. Blind, L. S.] deprived of Sight.

BLINDS [Blindes, F.] Bundles of Officers bound at both Ends, and set up between Stakes. *Fortification.*

BLINDS for Windows, Canvasses, &c. painted and framed, to put within Windows, to keep People from gazing in.

BLIND Side, Weakness, or Foible.

BLINK'ARD [of Blinker, Dan. Blinken, L. S. and Teut.] one that winks or twinkles with his Eyes.

To **BLINK Beer** [blinnan, Sax.] to keep it unbroached till it grows sharp. *C.*

BLINKS [among Hunters] Boughs cast athwart the Way, where a Deer is to pass.

BLINNE [blinnan, Sax.] to desist, cease, to give over. *Chauc.*

BLISS [Blisse, of Blippan, Sax. to rejoice] Happiness, Gladness.

BLIS'ONING, is the Act of Generation between a Ram and an Ewe.

BLIST } [of *Blessé*, F.] wounded. *Spencer.*

BLEST }

BLISTER [Blupster, Belg.] a Rising.

BLITE or *Blites*, a general Name of Plants; the following of which are introduced into the Kitchen, viz. *Mercury*, *Goosefoot* and *Fat-Hen*.

BLITH } [Blide, Sax.] yielding

BLITHSOME } Milk; also pleasant, joyful, merry.

BLIVE, or *Beleve*, [q. d. by the Eve] readily, quickly, immediately.

BLIVE

B L

BLIVE [of *Be* and *hr*, Sax.] briskly.

To **BLOBBER**, to blubber. *Chauc.*

BLOCK [*Block*, Teut.] the Stem or Stump of a Tree.

BLOCKS [in a *Ship*] are wooden Pullies on which the running Ropes go; also, a heavy Piece of Timber.

BLOCKAD'E [*Military Term*] is the encompassing a Town or Place with armed Troops, with an Intention either to starve it, or make it surrender. *F.*

BLOCK'ADING, is when the Besiegers stop all Ways and Passages, and all Intelligence that may be sent into, or out of the Town.

BLO'CKHEAD, a stupid Fellow; a Dolt.

BLODERIT, blubbered. *Chauc.*

BLO'MARY, the first Forge in an Iron Mill.

To **BLON'DRIN**, to toil, to bluster, to blunder. *Chauc.*

BLONT, dull, heavy, cowardly. *Chauc.*

BLOOD { [*Bloð*, Sax. *Blod*, Dan. *Blod*, *Blut*, Teut.] the chief Humour of the Body; also a Disease in the Backs of Cattle; also Kindred or Extraction.

BLOOD Hounds, Hunting Dogs of an exquisite Scent.

BLOO'D Red-hot, the last Degree of Heat given by Smiths to their Iron in the Forge.

BLOO'D Running Itch, a Disease in Horses.

BLOO'D Spavin, a soft Swelling which goes through the Hoof of an Horse.

BLOO'D-boltered, smeared with dry Blood. *Shakespeare.*

BLOOD Stone, a Stone very effectual for the stopping of Blood.

BLOO'D Wit, [of *Bloð* and *wiza*, Sax.] a Fine or Amerciament, anciently paid for shedding of Blood. *O. L.*

BLOOD'INESS the being bloody; Bloody-mindedness.

BLOOD'ING, a Blood-pudding.

BLOODY [*Blutig*, Teut.] besmeared or dawbed with Blood; blood-thirsty, cruel.

BLOO'DY Hand, the Crime of a Trespasser in the Forest against Venison, with his Hands or other Part bloody.

BLOO'DY Flux, an Exulceration of the Guts, with frequent and bloody Ejections.

A **BLOOM** [contracted of *Blossom*, or *Blume*, Teut. *Blöem*, *L. S.*] a Blossom or Flower of a Tree, &c.

A **BLOOM** [in the *Iron Works*] is a four-square Piece of two Foot long.

To **BLOOM**, to put forth Blossoms, to flourish.

BLOSME, Blossom. *Chauc.*

BLOSSOM, Blossom. *Spence.*

A **BLOS'SOM** [*blorm*, Sax.] a Flower of a Tree or Plant.

To **BLOS'SOM** [*blozrmian*, Sax.] to break forth into Blossoms.

To **BLOTE**, to swell; also to sit smoaking or drying by the Fire,

B O

To **BLOT**, to obliterate, to blur, to disfigure.

BLOTEN, fond, as Children of a Nurse.

A **BLOW** [*Blowe*, Belg.] a Stroke.

To **BLOW** [*blopan*, Sax. *Bluen*, Teut.] as a Flower.

To **BLOW** [*blapan*, Sax.] as the Wind blows, &c.

BLOWN Milk, skimm'd or floten Milk.

BLOW'ER, a Sort of Whale, that spouts out a great deal of Water.

BLOW'ING Houses, Furnaces where Tin-Ore is melted and cast.

BLOW'ING Snake, a sort of Viper in *Virginia*, which blows and swells the Head very much before it gives the Bite.

BLOWZ'E, a fat, red fac'd, bloted Wench, or one whose Head is dressed like a Slattern.

BLUB'BER, a sort of Sea Fish; also Whale Oil, or Fat before it is boiled.

BLUE [*Blaw*, Teut. probably of *L'eau* the Water, because of its representing the Colour of the Sky] Sky-colour.

BLUE as a Razor, corruptly for *Blue as Azure*.

BLUE Bottle, the Corn Flower, [*Cyanus*, *L.*] also a large blue Fly.

To **BLUFF**, to blind-fold or hood-wink.

BLUFF Headed [among *Sailors*] a Ship which hath a small Rake forward on, and her Stern too straight up.

A **BLUFF'ER**, an Host or Landlord. *C.*

BLUN'DEL [of *Blond*, *O. F.* Red, and *El* Dim, *i. e.* reddish] a Surname.

BLUNT, a Surname from the same Root.

BLUN'DER, a Fault, Mistake, or Oversight.

BLUN'DERBUSS [*Blonderbuss*, Belg.] a short Brass Gun of a large Bore; also a careless Person, or one who commits Blunders.

BLUN'KET, a light blue Colour.

BLUNT, having a dull Point or Edge; also clownish.

To **BLUSH** [probably of *Blasen*, Du.] to redden in the Face, either from Modesty, Shame, or Surprise.

To **BLUSH another**, *i. e.* to be like him in Countenance. *C.*

To **BLUSTER** [of *Blætz*, Sax. *q. d.* *Blaster*] to make a Noise as a boisterous Wind; to keep a great Stir or heavy Noise.

To **BLYN**, to cease, desist, leave off. *O.*

BLYNCH'ED, kept off; also looking acquainted. *Chauc.*

BLYSYNGE, blazing flaming. *Chauc.*

BLIVE. See *Blive*.

BO [*Interj.*] a Word of Terror.

BOANER'GES [of *בנ* and *ענ*, Syr.] Sons of Thunder, a Title given by our Saviour to the Apostles *James* and *John*.

A **BOAR**, [*Bap*, Sax.] a male Swine.

BOARD [*Bord*, Sax. *Berð*, Du.] a Plank, a Table.

To **BOARD**, to cover with Boards; to diet or entertain at Table; to be dieted, boarded.

To go **ABOARD**, to go into a Ship.

To **BOARD** [*Sea Term*] is to draw nigh to

a Ship during the Night, in order to enter Men on any Part of her.

BOARD and Board [Sea Term] is when two Ships come so near as to touch one another.

A BOARD'ER, one who dines with another.

To BOAST [boan, Sax. *Bolste*, G. Br.] to brag.

A BOAST [Boung, Sax. *Beg*, G. Br.] a Brag or Bounce.

BOAST'FUL, bragging much.

BOAT [Baze, Sax. *Boot*, L. S. Belg. *Bot*, Teut. *Bateau*, F.] a Vessel for Sea or River.

To send the BOAT [Sea Term] is to keep her from beating against the Rocks, Shore, or Ship-sides.

To swift the BOAT, is to make the Rope fast round about by the Gunwall, and to fasten the Boat-rope thereto.

BOAT-Rope } a Rope by which the Ship

GIFT-Rope } tows her Boat at the Stern.

BOAT'SWAIN } [Bazrpan, Sax. *Boof-*

BO'SON } man, L. S.] an Officer

in a Ship, who takes all the Anchors, Cables, Ropes, Sails, &c. into his Charge.

BOB-Tail [in Archery] is the Steel of a Shaft or Arrow that is small breasted, and is big toward the Head.

To BOB, to strike; also to cheat.

A dry BOB, a Taunt or Scoff.

BOBB'D, cheated.

BOB'BINS [Bobines, F.] little Tools used in making Bone-Lace, in throwing Silk, &c.

BOCAR'DO [in Logick] the fifth Mood of the third Figure, in which the middlemost Proposition is an universal Affirmative, the first and last particular Negatives.

BOCCAS'INE, fine Buckram, a sort of Linen-Cloth.

BOCHE, an Imposthume, Botch or Ulcer. *Chauc.*

BOCKIA [among Chymists] a large vessel with a great Belly like a Cucurbit.

BOCK-Hord [Bochord, Sax.] a Place where Books, Writings, and Deeds are kept.

BOCK'EREL } one of the kinds of long-

BOCK'ERET } wing'd Hawks.

BOCK'LAND, is a Land held by Book or Charter, which has not been made over to others, either by Gift or Sale. S.

To BODE [bodan, S. of *Botte* a Messenger, Teut.] to declare or shew, to foretel.

BODKIN, commanded, bid, or bade. *Chauc.*

BODKIN, an Utensil Women roll their Hair on, and also for other Uses. G. Br.

BODLE'IAN Library, a famous Library at Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley.

BOD'MIN [of *Bod* a Kite, and *Min*, G. Br. the Bank of a River, by reason of the great Number of Kites that frequent it] a Town in Cornwall.

BODOAR [from *Bod* a River, and *Darts*, a Ferry, G. Br.] a Place in Flintshire.

BOD'Y [Bodige, S. *Statura*] a Compound of Matter and Form; a Party of Soldiers; a Company of People.

BODY, a Simpleton. *Yorksb.*

BODY [in Chymistry] is the Vessel which holds the Matter in distilling the Spirits of Vegetables.

BODY [in Geometry] is a Magnitude which has three Dimensions, as *Length*, *Breadth*, and *Thickness*; and it is opposed to Body, as it is a Term in Natural Philosophy, inasmuch as the first is penetrable, and the second impenetrable.

Regular BODY [among Geometricians] is that which has all its Angles and Sides, and also all Planes that compose its Surface, like and equal.

Irregular BOD'Y, a Solid, not bounded with equal and like Surfaces.

Mixed BODIES [in Chymistry] are Things which naturally grow and increase, as Animals, Metals, Minerals and Plants.

BO'DYKIN, a little Body. O.

BOG [probably of *Boogett*, Du. to bend, because it gives Way, being trod upon] a marshy Ground, muddy or watery.

BOGGE, bold, forward, saucy.

To BOG'GLE [probably from *Beg* a Quagmire] to be uncertain what to do, to waver, to scruple.

BOHEA [Indian Word] a kind of Tea.

BOHE'MIA, a Kingdom now belonging to the Emperor of Germany.

BOHE'MIANS, the People of *Bobemia*; also a sort of roving People like Gypsies.

BO'AR, a great Officer of State among the *Muscovites* and *Persians*.

To BOIL [bouiller, F. of *bullire*, L.] to scethe as a Pot.

BOIL } [Beule, Teut. *Bilis*, L. *Choler*] a

BILE } kind of Swelling or Sore.

BOIL'ARY of Salt } [of *bouiller* to boil,

BUL'LARY } F.] a Salt-house, or

Place where Salt is boiled.

BOISEAU of Corn, at *Bordeaux* in France, two Bushels and near half a Peck; but at *Rochelle* two Bushels and half a Peck, *English* Measure. F.

BOIS'TEROUS [of *Birzen*, S. a Tempest, according to *Minseus*] stormy, tempestuous, fierce, vehement, unruly.

BOIS'TEROUSNESS, Tempestuousness.

BOIS'TOUS, halting, lame, lowly; also rude, ignorant. O.

To BOK'E, to point at; also to belch.

BOKET, a Bucket. O.

BOKILING, buckling on. *Chauc.*

BOLD [Bald, S. *Baud*, G. Br.] courageous, stout, undaunted; also rude.

BOLE *Armeniack*, a sort of Earth, or soft crumbling Stone, brought from *Armenia*, and other Parts, very much used in Physic, &c.

BOLE, a Bull. *Chauc.*

BOLO'NIAN Stone, a grey Stone, which being

being calcined in a Chymical Furnace, shines in the Dark like a lighted Coal.

BOLE, a round Stalk or Stem, the Body of a Tree; also the Seeds of a Poppy; also a kind of Earth.

BOLLE, a Bowl, a Bottle. *Chauc.*

A BOLL of Salt, two Bushels. *G.*

BOLLEN, swollen or swelled. *O.*

BOL' LIMONG } Buck-wheat, a sort of

BULL' MONG } Grain; also a Medley of several sorts of Grain together.

To BOLNE, to swell, to boil up. *Ch.*

BOL'STER [Bolzzen, S. Bolster, Teut.] a Cushion to lay one's Head on.

BOLT [Bolt, S.] an Iron fastening to a Door; a narrow Piece of Stuff. *O. R.*

BOLT of Canvas, 28 Ells.

BOLT, a kind of Herb.

BOLT-Boat [Sea Term] a strong Boat that can well endure a rough Sea.

BOLTS [in a Ship] Rings to which the Breeches and Tackles of the Ordnance are fastened; also Iron Pins of several sorts which belong to the Rigging of a Ship.

BOLT-Rope, is that into which the Sail of a Ship is fixed or fastened.

BOLT'SPRIT } the Mast in the Head of

BOW'SPRIT } a Ship that stoops forward, of the same Length and Thickness with the Fore-mast.

To BOLT, to fasten with a Bolt.

To BOLT, to sift Meal.

To BOLT [among Hunters] a Coney is said to be bolted, when she is first started.

BOLT'ING, an Exercise in Gray's Inn; an arguing Cases among the Students.

BOLTING-Hutch } a Chest or Trough to

BUNTING-Hutch } sift Meal in.

BOLTS, an Herb, also Arrows. *Sp.*

BO'LUS [Bōlos, Gr.] a Morfel or Gobbet. *L.*

BOLUS [in Physick] a Dose, as much as may be taken at a Mouthful, of a Consistence somewhat thicker than Honey.

BOLUS [in a Mineral Sense] a kind of Earth, which Dr Grew supposes to be a Bed, as it were the *Materia prima*, or first Matter of Stones and Metals.

BOMBS [Bombes, F.] are hollow Balls of Iron, which are charged with Powder, and sometimes Nails and Pieces of Iron, to be shot into besieged Towns.

A BOMBARD [Bombarde, F. Bombarda, L. Barb.] a great Gun.

To BOMBARD [bombarde, F.] to shoot Bombs out of Mortars into Towns.

BOMBAR'DO [in Musick Books] is an Instrument of Musick, much the same as our Bassoon, or Bass to a Hautboy. *Ital.*

BOMB-Chest, a Chest of Wood, filled with Bombs and Gunpowder, put under Ground, in order to be blown up in the Air with those that stand upon it.

BOMB-Ketch, a Ship or Vessel built with large Beams for carrying and raising of Mortars at Sea, and throwing Bombs into Sea-port Towns.

BOMBAST'NE, a sort of Stuff. *F.*

BOMBAST', affected Language; swelling, blustering Nonsense; the Cotton Plant; also a Sort of Cotton or Fustian.

To BOMBA'ST, to stuff with Bombast; also to beat or bang soundly.

BOMBAS'TICK, belonging to Bombast, swelling, high flown.

BOMBYCINOUS [Bombycinus, L. or Bombyx, Gr.] made of Silk.

BOMBILATION, humming of Bees. *L.*

BON Chrétien, the Name of an excellent large French Pear. *F.*

BONA'SIANS, Hereticks who appeared in the fourth Century, and held that *Jesus Christ* was the Son of God only by Adoption.

BONA Fide [i. e. in Good Faith] an Expression used when a Thing is done without Fraud or Deceit. *L.*

BONA Notabilia [Law Term] Goods which a Man dying has in another Diocese besides that in which he dies, which must amount at least to the Value of 5 l. *L.*

BONA Patria, when 12 Men, or more, are chosen out of the County, to pass upon an Assize, which are called *Jurors*, or *Jurators*. *L.*

BONA'NA Tree, a Tree growing in America, 5 or 6 Yards high, which hath Leaves half a Yard broad, and a Yard and a half long.

BONA-ROBA, a Whore. *Buena Roba*, Span. *Buona Ropa*. *Ital.*

BONAVENTURE [i. e. good Luck] the Name of a famous Franciscan Friar. *F.*

BONAVENTURE Miffen, a second Miffen-mast, a Mast added to some great Ships, and stands next to the Poop.

BOND [of Bond, S] an Obligation; also Connexion, Union, Imprisonment.

BOND'AGE, Slavery, Servitude.

BOND Men, Persons who have bound themselves by Covenant to serve their Lord.

BONDY, Simpleton. *Yorksb.*

BONE [Bon, Sax. Been, Dan. Bein, Teut.] a similar Part, hard and void of Sense which affords Form and Support to the whole Body. *Anat.*

BONE, a Boon, Gift. *Chauc.*

BONE-Breaker, a kind of Eagle.

To carry a BONE in her Mouth [Sea Term] a Ship is said to do so, when she makes the Water foam before her in sailing.

BONES, Bobbings, as Bone Lace, i. e. Bobbing Lace.

BONGO'MILES } Hereticks, so called of
BOGO'MILES } *Bongomiles* a Monk who called Churches the Devil's Temples, made no account of the Holy Sacrament, believed God had a human Form, and that he could conceive and bring forth the Word as well as the blessed Virgin.

BON'FIRE, a Fire made for Triumph.

BONGRA'CE [of Bonne-grace, F.] a Shelter which is worn on the Head to keep the Face from tanning.

BON-

BON'GRACE [among *Mariners*] is a Frame of old Ropes, or Junks of Cables, laid at the Bows, Sterns and Sides of Ships sailing in cold Latitudes, to preserve them from Damage by great Flakes of Ice.

BONE-Spavin, a great Crust as hard as a Bone, which grows on the Inside of the Hoof, or on the Heels of a Horse.

BON'FACE [Well-doer] a Man's Name.

BONIS non amovendis, a Writ to the Sheriffs of London, not to permit one condemned, who brings a Writ of Error, to remove his Goods till the Error be tried.

BONITO, is a Fish in all respects like a Mackerel, but much larger, common upon the Coast of Spain, and much liked; whence the Name *Bonito*, signifying good. *Chauc.*

BON'KETS, Liveries, Grey-coats. *Sp.*

BON'NET, a sort of Cap. *F.*

BONNET [in *Fortification*] a Work raised beyond the Counterscarp, having two Faces which form a Salient Angle, and, as it were, a small Ravelin without a Trench.

BONNETS [*Sea Term*] are small Sails set upon the Course of a Main-sail and Fore-sail, when they are too narrow or shallow to clothe the Mast.

BONNET à Prestre, i. e. *The Priest's Cap* [in *Fortification*] an Outwork which has three Salient Angles at the Head, and two inward. *F.*

BON'NY, genteel, fine, spruce. *Scot.*

BON'NEY [with *Miners*] a distinct bed of Ore, that communicates with no Vein.

A **BOO'BY** [from *Bobo*, Span. a Fool, or from *Buße*, Teut. or *Boede*, Belg. a Child, *q. d.* one who will be a Lad still] a great ignorant Fellow.

BOOD, abode, tarried. *Chauc.*

BOODETH, sheweth. *O.*

BOOK of Rates, a Book shewing at what Value Goods that pay Poundage, shall be reckoned at the Custom-house.

BOOKISH, given to Books or Reading.

BOOK [Boc, S. of *Bocce*, a Beech-tree] any compact Writing, so called because the ancient Germans wrote upon the Bark of a Beech-tree instead of Paper.

BOOK Keeping, the Art of keeping Accounts

BOOLIE, beloved. *O.*

BOOM [of Beam, S. a Tree] hence

BOOM [among *Mariners*] a long Pole to spread out the Clew of the Studding-sail; a Cable stretched a-thwart the Mouth of a River, or Harbour, with Yards, Top masts, Battlings, Spars of Wood, &c. lashed to it, to prevent an Enemy's entering.

BOOMING, flowing in a full or impetuous Stream.

BOOMING, a Ship is said to come booming, when she makes all the Sail she can.

BOON [Bene, S. *Bon*, F.] a Favour, good Turn or Request; also a Bone. *Chauc.*

To **BOON** or *beun*, to do Service to another, as to a Landlord. *C.*

POOR [Boer, Du. *Lebun*, Sax. *Balwer*, Teut.] a Country Clown, a Husbandman.

A **BOOR**, a Parlour, a Bed-chamber, or inner Room. *Cumberl.*

BOOR'ISH [Bawrisch, or Boerisch, Belg.] clownish, homely, rude.

BOOSE, an Ox or Cow-stall. *C.*

BOOT [Bote, S. a Compensation, Baecen, Du. to profit, perhaps of *Bovbia*, Gr. to help] Aid, Help, Succour. *O.* It is now used for Advantage, Over-plus.

BOOT of Bale, Ease of Sorrow. *O.*

To **BOOT Hale**, to go about plundering, to pillage, to rob. *N. C.*

BOOT-Haler, a Free-booter or Robber, *N. C.*

BOOTES [Bootes, Gr. the Ox-driver] a Northern Constellation. *L.*

BOOT-Tree } Two Pieces of Wood in
BOOT-Last } Shape of a Leg, driven in-
to Boots to widen them.

BOOT'ING, a sort of Rack used in Scotland, by putting an Iron Bar on the Leg of an Offender, and driving an Iron-peg upon his Shin-bone.

BOOTING-Corn, a Rent of Corn so called, because it was paid by the Tenants, by way of Bote, to the Lord, as a Recompence for his making them Leases.

BOOT'LESS, unprofitable, vain.

BOOT'S, the Plant Marshmallows. *C.*

BOOTS [Bottes, F.] Leather Coverings for the Legs in Travelling.

BOOT'H [Boze, Sax. Boede, L. S. Bloth, C. Br.] a small Cottage.

BOOTY [of Bute, Beute, Teut.] Pillage, Prey, Spoil.

BOO'Z [y] *H. i. e.* in Strength] King David's Grandfather.

BORACHIO, a sort of leathern Vessels made of Hogskins, wherein Wines are brought from the Tops of the Mountains in Spain; whence the Spaniards figuratively call a Drunkard *Borachio*. These are the Bottles which in Scripture are said will burst with new Wine, when put into them old. *Span.* A Drunkard. *Metaphor.*

BOR'AGE [*Borago*, L.] an Herb.

BORAME'TZ, a strange Plant in Scythia, like a Lamb, which consumes the Grass round about it.

BO'RAX, a Mineral used by Goldsmiths in melting and soldering of Gold. *L.*

BORBORYG'MUS [Βορβορυγμός, Gr.] a Rumbling or Croaking of the Guts. *L.*

BORD, Jest. *Spenc.*

To **BOARD** [of *aborder*, F.] to accost. *Sp.*

BORD, Shilling. *Cant.*

BORD'AGE } a Duty paid in Fairs
BORD Half penny } and Markets, for setting up of Boards, Stalls, Tables, &c. for selling Wares.

BORDARIA [Bord, Sax.] a Cottage.

BORDARII, a sort of meaner Farmers, who had a Bord, i. e. a Cottage allowed them, for which they supplied the Lord with Poultry and Eggs.

BORDA

BORDA [*Bord, Sax.*] a Board or Plank, *O. L.*

BORDA'GIUM, Bordage, the Tenure of holding Bord Lands.

BORD-Cloth, Table Cloth. *Chauc.*

BORDE, a Jest. *Chauc.*

BOR'DELS, Bawdy-houses. *Chauc.*

To **BOR'DER** [*border, F.*] to edge, bind, border, or lace.

BORDER [*Bordure, F.* a Fringe] the End or Edge of a Garment, Country, &c.

BOR'DERS [among *Florists*] are the Leaves which stand about the middle Thrum of a Flower.

To **BORDER** a *Pasty*, to cut it up.

BOR'DERER, one who lives on the Borders, or utmost Bounds of the Country.

BORDILLERS, Hunters of Bawdy-houses. *Chauc.*

BORDLAND Rents, the same as Table Rents.

BORD'-Lands, Lands which Lords keep in their Hands for the Maintenance of their Board or Table.

BORD'-Load, a Service required of the Tenants, to carry Timber out of the Woods of the Lord to his House. *L. T.*

BORDA'GINGS, Incurfions, or ravaging the Borders. *Spenc.*

BORDUR'E [in *Heraldry*] a Tract or Compass of Metal, Colour, or Furr, within the Escutcheon all around it.

To **BORE** [*bovan, Sax. Böhren, Teut.*] to make an Hole.

BORE [in *Gunnery*] the Hollow in the Inside of a Piece of Ordnance, &c.

BOREE, a kind of *French Dance*. *F.*

BO'REAL [*Borealis, L.*] Northern.

BOREAL Signs, the Six Northern Signs of the *Zodiack*, viz. *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.*

BO'REAS [*Boréas, Gr.*] the North Wind.

BORN [*Gebohen, Teut.*] brought into the World as a Child.

BORNE, carried, brought.

To **BORNE**, to burnish. *O.*

BORNS [*Bornes, F.*] Limits, Bounds, &c. *Shakesp.*

BOR'OW } [*Burg of Bophoe, Sax.*

BOR'OUGH } *Burg, Teut.*] a Corporate Town, a large Village.

BOROUGH-Master [*Burget Meister, Teut.*] a Mayor, Bailiff, or Governor of a Town.

BOROUGH-Head, anciently signified a Member of Parliament.

BOROW-English [*Law Term*] a Custom whereby Lands and Tenements descended to the youngest Son, who was presumed to be least able to shift for himself.

BOROW-Holder } Borowhead, or Head-

BORS-Holder } borough.

BOR'REL, a plain rude Fellow, a Boor. *Spenc.*

BOR'ROW [*Burge, Teut.*] a Surety or Pledge. *O.* also a Thing borrowed.

To **BOR'ROW** [*Borhian, Sax. Borgen, Teut.*] to take upon Credit.

BOS'CAGE [*Boscagium, L. Barb. or Boscage, F.*] a Grove or Thicket.

BOSCAGE [in *Law*] Food, Mast, such as Woods and Trees yield to Cattle.

BOSCAGE [in *Painting*] a Picture that represents much Wood and Trees.

BOS'CASTLE [for *Botereaux-Castile*, of the Norman Name *Botereau*, a Garter; that Family bearing a Garter in its Coat of Arms] a Town in *Cornwall*.

BOSCUS, all manner of Wood. *O. L.*

BOSE'HAM [either from *Bosz, Teut.* a Bush, and *ham* an House, or *Boruh, Sax.* a Fence; or, as *Somner* will have it, of *Bois, F.* a Wood, and *ham*] called also *Bosenham*, a Town in the County of *Sussex*.

BOSKY, fat swelled. *Shakesp.*

BO'SOM [*Bor'm, Sax. Boesem, L. S.*] the Part of the Body inclosing the Heart.

BOS'PHORUS [*Βόσφορος* of *Βύς* and *πορεια*, i. e. a Passage passable by Oxen, *Gr.*] a streight or narrow Neck of the Sea that separates the Continents.

BOSS [*Bosse, F.*] a Knob or Stud; a Bunch.

BOSS, a Water-Conduit, running out of a Gor-bellied Figure.

BOS'TAL, a Way up a Hill. *Suff.*

BOS'TANCE, boasting. *Chauc.*

BOS'TOCK [*Bote, Boot or Overplus, and ptoce, Sax.* a Trunk of a Tree] a Town in *Cheshire*, once called *Botestock*; also a Surname.

BOTA, a Boot, such as is worn by Monks. *O. L.*

BOTAN'ICAL } [*Botanique, F. Botanica,*

BOTAN'ICK } *L. of Botάνικος, Gr.*]

belonging to Herbs and Plants.

BOTAN'ICKS } [*Botanique, F. Botanica,*

BOTANY } *L. of Botάνη, Gr.* an

Herb] the Science of Simples, which shews how to distinguish the several Kinds of Plants.

BOTANIST [*Botaniste, F. Botanicus, L.*] an Herbalist, or one skilful in Herbs.

BOTANO'LOGY [*Βοτανολογία*, of *Botάνη* and *λογία*, a Description, *Gr.*] a Description of Herbs and Plants.

BOTAR'GO, a Sausage made of Eggs, and of the Blood of a Sea Mullet.

To **BOTCH** [*Boetsen, Du.* to mend] to mend by patching; to do Work clumsily, and ill favouredly.

A **BOTCH** [*Bosse, F.* a Blister] a pocky Ulcer or Sore; also a Sore in the Groin.

A **BOTCH'ER**, a clumsy Workman.

BOTE [*Bot, Sax.* probably of *Boote, L. S.* and *Bulle, Teut.* Repentance] Amends, Compensation, Recompence; also Help.

BOTE'SCARL [of *Boot* a Boat, and *Karl* a Man, *Teut.*] a Boatswain.

BOTH [from *Buru, Sax.* from *be* and *tu*, two] the one and the other.

BOTHA, a Booth or Tent set up in Fairs and Markets. *O. L.*

BOTHA-

BOTHA'GIUM, Duties paid to the Lord of the Manour for pitching Booths.

BOTHUM, a Bud. *Cbauc.*

BOTILER } [*Bouteiller*, F.] of the King;

BUTLER } an Officer that provides the King's Wines.

St BOT'OLPH, *Camden* supposes it is derived from the Noun Boaz and Ulph, *Sax.* Help, because perhaps he was the Mariners tutelar Saint, and for that Reason was so much adored at *Boston*.

BOTONE' [in *Heraldry*] terminated in three Buds, resembling the three leav'd Grasse.

BOTONTINES [q. d. *Buttings*, i. e. Heaps of Earth] in *Huntingdonshire*.

BOT'TLE-Bridge [either *Botolph's* Bridge, or from *Bozel*, a Village, *Sax.* a Bridge] a Place in *Huntingdonshire*.

BOTTLE [*Bouteille*, F.] a Vessel to contain Liquids.

BOT'TOM [*Borm*, *Sax.* *Boten*, *Teut.*] the Ground of any Thing; also a Blossom or Bud. *O.*

BOT'TOMRY } is when a Master of a
BOT'TOMAGE } Ship borrows Money upon the Bottom or Hull of the Ship, i. e. to be paid with Interest at the Ship's safe Return, otherwise the Money is all lost, if the Ship be lost.

BOTTS [perhaps of *bizan*, *Sax.* to bite] Worms or Grubs which destroy the Grass in Bowling Greens, &c. little Worms that breed in the strait Gut of a Horse.

BOVAT'A Terra, as much Land as an Ox can till, or 28 Acres. *O. L.*

BOUCH'E of Court, or } a certain Quantity of Provisions allowed to a Servant in the Palace of a Prince, or the House of a Nobleman. *F. L. T.*

BOUCH'ED him [of *Boucher*, F. to stop] stopped his Mouth. *O.*

BOUCHET, a large round white Pear, like the *Besidery*.

BOU'CONS [in *Cookery*, of *Boccone*, a *Morsel*, *Ital.*] Veal Stakes rolled up with thin Slices of fat Bacon and Gammon. *Gr.*

BOUDS, Insects breeding in Malt.

BOVE, above. *Cbauc.*

BOVE'RIA } an Ox-stall, or Cow-
BOVE'RUM } house. *O. L.*

BO'VERTON [of *Bove*, L. an Ox, and *zon*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Glamorganshire*.

BOVET'TUS, a young Steer, or cut Bullock. *O. L.*

To **BOUGE** out [of *Bouger*, F. *Bulga*, L. a Bag] to stick out.

BOUGERONS [*Buzaroni*, *Ital.*] Buggerers. *Cbauc.*

A **BOUGH** [Bog, of *Bogan*, *Sax.* to bend] a Shoot or Branch of a Tree.

BOUGHT, *preterite* of to buy.

BOUGHTS, circular Folds; Windings. *Spenc.*

BOUIL'LANS [in *Cookery*] little Pies made of the Breasts of roasted Capons minced with Calves Udder, &c. *F.*

BOUM, ready. *O.*

BOUN, swelled. *Norw.*

BOUN and *Unboun*, Dress and Undress. *O.*

To **BOUNCE**, to fly against any thing with Force; to boast or bully.

BOUNC'ING Cheat, a Bottle. *Cant.*

To **BOUND** [*bondir*, F.] to leap back or rebound.

BOUND Going, as, *Whether are you bound?* [of *Abunden*, *Sax.* ready, of *Uerbunden*, *Teut.*] to be obliged, constrained.

BOUND'ARY, that which sets out the Limits and Bounds of a Country.

BOUNDS [*Bornes*, F.] Limits.

BOUNTEOUS } free, generous, libe-

BOUN'TIFUL } ral.

BOUN'TEVOUS, bounteous. *Cbauc.*

BOUNTY [*Bonté*, F. Goodness] Generosity, Liberality.

To **BOUND**, to jest. *N. C.*

BOUR'DON, the Drone of a Bag-pipe. *Ch.*

BOUR [*Bure*, *Sax.* a Bed-chamber] an House. *O.*

BOURGEOI'SE [in *Cookery*] as Veal dressed à la *Bourgeoise*, i. e. after the Manner of the Citizens. *F.*

BOURN [a Town hard by a *Bourru*, i. e. a River] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, where King *Edmund* was crowned.

To **BOUSE** [*Buysan*, *Du.*] to drink lavishly.

BOUT, without. *Chest.*

BOUT'EFEU [*Boute feu*, F.] a wilful Firer of Houses, an Incendiary, a Sower of Dissension and Strife.

BOUTON, a Dish of large Slices of Bacon covered with a Farce and a Ragoo, and baked over two Fires.

BOUTS, as many bouts [of *behten*, *Sax.* to beat] Times, Trials, Essays.

BOW [*Boga*, *Sax.*] an Instrument for shooting Arrows: A Mathematical Instrument for making the Projections of the Sphere, taking the Height of the Sun, &c.

BOW, or } a Yoke of Oxen. *C.*

OX BOW }

The **BOW** [of a Ship] the broadest Part before, beginning at the Loof and compassing the Ends of the Stem, and ending at the innermost Part of the Forecastle.

To **BOW** [of *bujan* and *bygan*, *Sax.* *Beugen*, *Teut.*] to bend.

BOW-Bearer, an Officer in a Forest.

BOW-Piece, that Piece of Ordnance which lies in the Bow of a Ship.

BOWELS [from *Boyau*, F. of *Batulus*, L. a Pudding] the Guts; also Commiseration, Compassion.

BOW'ERS } Anchors which are car-

BOW-Anchors } ried in the Ship's Bow.

BOW'ER [of *Buri* or *Bure*, *Sax.*] a Parlour, an Arbour made with Trees or Greens interwoven; also an Anchor of a Ship.

BOW'ET } [among *Falconers*] a young

BOW'ESS } Hawk, so called, when she draws

draws any Thing out of the Nest, and covets to clamber on the Boughs.

BOWGE [*Sea Term*] a Rope fastened to the Middle of the Sail, to make it stand closer to the Wind.

BOWGE of Court [of *Bouge*, F. from *Bulga*, L. a Portmanteu,] an Allowance of Diet from the King, or superior Lords, to their Knights, Esquires, &c. who attend them in an Expedition.

BOWKE [*Bauk*, Teut.] a Body, the Belly, or Stomach, O. Also Bulk. *Chauc.*

A BOWL [*Boule*, F.] a round Ball of Wood for a Bowling-green, &c.

To **BOWL**, to play at Bowls.

A BOWL [of *Bolla*, Sax.] a Vessel or Cup to drink out of.

A BOWL [in a *Ship*] a round Space at the Head of the Mast for the Men to stand in.

BOWL'ING } [in a *Ship*] a Rope made fast to the middle Part of the Outside of a Sail, which is called the Bowling-bridle, the Use of which is to make the Sails stand sharp, close, or by the Wind.

Sharp themain BOWLING } [*Sea Term*] *Hale up the BOWLING* } made use of when the Bowling is to be pulled up harder.

BOWLING Knot [among *Sailors*] a sort of Knot which will not slip, by which the Bowling bridle is made fast to the Crengles.

To **BOWLT** a *Coney* [of *bouter*, F.] i. e. to start, or to put up a *Coney*.

To **BOWSE** [among *Sailors*] is to hale or pull the Tackle.

To **BOWSE** [of *hapsen*, Du. or of *φωάω* Gr. to blow up the Skin; or of *buo*, L. Voss] to drink stoutly.

BOWSE away [*Sea Phrase*] is a Word of Command for all the Men to pull together.

BOWSER [*Boussier*, F.] the Purser or Treasurer of a College in an University.

BOW'SING [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk often drinks, and yet continually thirsts for more.

BOW'SPRIGHT. See *Boltspriet*.

BOWT of the *Knee*, the Bent of it. *Linc.*

BOW'YER, a Maker or Seller of Bows and Arrows.

BOX [*Boxe*, Sax. *Buchse*, Teut.] a wooden Chest or Coffer; also a Seat in the Play-House.

BOX [of *Boxtop*, Sax. *Buxus*, L.] the Wood of the Box-tree.

BOX and Needle, a Compass apply'd to a *Theodolite*. &c. used in Surveying, &c.

To **BOX**, to fight with the Fist.

BOY [of *Παῖς*, Gr. or *Bube*, Teut. *Minsevus*] a Lad, a Male child.

BOYAR; a Lord or Grandee among the *Muscovites*.

BOYAU [in *Fortification*] is a Ditch separated from the main Trench, bordered with a Breast-work, and drawn from one Trench to another for better Communication.

BOYSTLY, rudely. *Chauc.*

To **BRAB'BLE** [*Brabbelen*, L. S.] to wrangle or brawl.

A BRAB'BLER, a Wrangler or Brawler.

BRAC'CO, a large fleet Hound or Hunting Dog. O. L.

A BRA'CE [of *embrasser*, F.] a Couple or Pair; as a Brace of Ducks, Bucks, Hares, Foxes, &c.

BRA'CE [in *Architecture*] is a Piece of Timber fram'd in with Bevil joints, to keep the Buildings from swerving either way.

BRA'CE [*Braccio*, It.] an Italian Measure which, at *Leghorn*, is equal to two English Ells.

BRA'CE [in *Printing*] is a particular Mark to join several Words or Sentences; } thus.

To **BRA'CE the Yard** [*Sea Term*] to bring the Yard to either Side.

BRA'CED, joined or fastened together with a Brace.

BRA'CED [in *Heraldry*] is when three Chevrons are intermingled.

BRACES [of a *Ship*] are Ropes belonging to all the Yards of a Ship, except the Mizzen, two to each Yard; the Use of which is to set the Yard square or even a cross the Ship.

BRA'CES [of a *Coast*] are thick Leather Thongs upon which it hangs.

BRACE'LET [*Bracelet*, F. of *Brachium*, L. the Arm, an Ornament for the Wrists of Women; also a Piece of Armour, used anciently to defend the Arm.

BRACENA'RIOUS [*Old Law*] the Huntsman or Master of the Hounds.

BRA'CER, a Piece of Leather laced on an Archer's Arm.

A BRACH, a kind of Hand. *Shakesp.*

BRACE'TUS } a Hound. O. L.

BRACHE'TUS }

BRACHE'TA [*Old Law*] a Bitch or Female Dog.

BRA'CHIAL [*Brachialis*, L.] belonging to the Arm.

BRACHIÆ'US Externus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Elbow, inserted in the Cavity of the Shoulder-bone. L.

BRACHIÆ'US Internus, a Muscle of the Elbow, implanted in the upper and fore-part of the Bone called *Ulna*.

BRACHYCATALEK'TON [*Βραχυκατάληκτον*, Gr.] a Verse that has a Syllable wanting at the End.

BRACHY'GRAPHY [*Βραχυγραφία*, Gr.] the Art of writing Short hand.

BRACHY'LOGY [*Brachylogia*, L. of *Βραχυλογία*, Gr.] Shortness of Speech; a concise Expression.

BRACK [of *Bræcan*, Sax. *Brechen*, Teut. to break] a Flaw or Fault in any thing.

BRACK'EN, female Fern. *Linc.*

BRACK'ET [*Bracietto*, Ital.] a clamping Iron, a kind of Stay in Timber-work.

BRACKETS [in a *Ship*] small Knees serving to support the Galleries; the Timbers that support the Gratings at the Head.

B R

BRACK'ISH [of Brack, Belg. Salt] somewhat salt.

BRAD [Breed, L. S.] broad. *Spenc.*

BRAD'FORD [formerly Bradanford, i. e. the Broad Ford] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

BRADYPEPSIA [Βραδυπεψία, of Βραδύς slow, and πέψις Digestion, Gr.] slow Digestion, proceeding from a depraved Disposition of the acid Ferments in the Stomach.

BRAG, proudly. *Spenc.* also a Game at Cards where the Nines and the Knaves are Principals.

BRAG'GARD } [of Braggart, Belg.]

BRAGGADO'CHIO } a bragging vain-glorious Fellow, a Coward.

Brag is a good Dog, but Holdfast is a better.

This Proverb is a Taunt upon *Braggadochio's* who talk big, boast, and rattle: It is also a *Memento* for such who make plentiful Promises to do well for the future, but are suspected to want Constancy and Resolution to make them good.

To **BRAG**, [braggeren, Belg. to walk in State] to boast.

BRAG'GET [of Bragot, C. Br.] a Drink made of Honey and Spice.

To **BRAID** } [of bryeden, Du.] to weave

To **BREAD** } or plait the Hair, to curl.

BRAID, a Lock or Weft of Hair; a small Lace or Edging.

BRAID, or *Brass*, burst, *Chauc.* deceitful, *Shakesp.*

BRAID [Adjective] trim, finical; also wove, &c. *Shakesp.*

BRAIDE [of Brædan, Sax.] pulled out drawn. *Chauc.*

BRAID'ED, faded, lost its Colour.

BRAILS [in a Ship] are small Ropes belonging to the two Courses and the Mizen, whose Use is, when the Sail is furled a cross, to hale up its Bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall.

Hale up the **BRAILS** } [Sea Phrase] are

BRAIL up the Sails } Terms used when the Sails are to be haled up in order to be furled.

BRAIN [Brægan, Sax. Bragen, L. S.] all the soft Substance contained within the Skull: It is the general Organ of Sense, in which the Soul, the governing Part of the Body, perceives and judges of the Sensation of all the sentient Parts, out of which it communicates the animal Spirits, &c. In a figurative Sense, Wit, Judgment, &c.

To **BRAIN** one, to dash out the Brains.

Shuttle BRAINED, fickle, inconstant.

BRAINLESS, silly.

BRA'IT, a rough Diamond.

BRAK'E [Brachan, Sax.] female Fern.

BRAK'E [Braecke, Belg. Brèche, Teut.] an Instrument with Teeth, used in dressing Flax or Hemp; also a Baker's Kneading-Trough: Also the Handle of a Ship's Pump.

BRA'KE [of Bræcan, Sax. to break] a sharp Bit or Snaffle for Horses.

B R

BRAK'LEY [of Brake, i. e. Fern, because it was formerly much over-run with Fern] a Town in *Northamptonshire*.

BRAM'ANS } a Sect of Philosophers in
BRAMINES } *India*, who live only on Herbs and Fruits; *Indian* Priests, who derive their Mission from *Confutius*, whom the *Chinese* hold in the same Veneration as *Christians* do *Jesus Christ*.

BRAM'LES [Bræmble, Sax.] prickly hrubs; a Raspberry bush.

BRAM'BLE Net, a sort of Net for the catching of Birds.

A **BRAMBLING**, a Bird, a sort of Chaffinch.

BRA'N [Bran, F. Brann, C. Br.] the Husk of ground Corn.

BRAN'CASTER [anciently Branodunum, with Cearzen, a Castle] a Town in the County of *Norfolk*.

BRANCH [Branche, F.] a Bough of a Tree; the Stock of a Pedigree; also the Horn of a Stag's Head.

BRAN'CH [among Fowlers] a Canary-bird of the first Year, brought up by the old One.

To **BRAN'CH** Stand [in Falconry] is to make a Hawk take the Branch, or leap from Tree to Tree, till the Dog springs the Partridge.

To **BRAN'CH** out, is to divide or spread into Branches.

BRANCH'ED [in Heraldry] spread into Branches, as a Deer's Horn.

BRANCH'ER [Branchier, F.] a young Hawk, or other Bird, that begins to fly from Branch to Branch.

BRANCHILE'T, a little Branch.

BRAND [Brand, Sax. Brander, or Fezer-brandt, Teut.] a Piece of burning Wood, a Mark by a Red-hot Iron; [Brandmaht] a Note of Disgrace or Infamy; also a Sword. *Spenc.*

BRAND Goose } [Brandgang, Teut. q. d.

BRANT Goose } Geese, of a greyish Colour] a sort of wild Fowl.

To **BRAND** [Branden, L. S.] to burn or mark with a hot Iron.

BRAND Iron [Brandr-Eysen, Teut.] a hot Iron to brand or set a Mark upon a Mallefactor: an Iron to set a vessel upon over the Fire.

To **BRAND'ISH** [Brandir, F.] to make shine with shaking, to shake to and fro in the Hand.

BRAND'LING, a small Worm for Fishing the Dew worm.

BRAND'RITH, a Fence or Rail about the Mouth of a Well.

BRAN'DON [perhaps from Brant, burnt, and zon, S. a Town, q. d. Burnt-Town; or, as *Leland* will have it, either from Bran, a Cow, and Dune, S. an Hill; or of Bren, C. Br. a King, q. d. King's Mount] a Town formerly famous in the County of *Norfolk*.

BRAN'RITH, a Trevet or other Iron to set a Vessel on over the Fire. C.

BRANDY

B R

BNANDY [*Brantwein*, *Teut.* to burn, whence the *French* have borrowed their Word *Brande vin*, *F.*] a sort of strong Water distilled from Wine, &c.

To BRAN'GLE [perhaps of *abaelgen*, *Sax.* or *baigen*, *Teut.* to be angry] to scold, quarrel, or bicker.

BRANK, a sort of Grain called *Buck-Wheat*.

BRANSELS, Brawls. *Spenc.*

BRANT, steep. *C.*

BRA'SED [in *Heraldry*] as three Chevrons brafed, are three Kids passing one another cross-wise.

BRASIA'TOR [of *Brasum*, *L.* Malt] a Brewer or Maltster. *O. L.*

BRASIER. See *Brazier*.

BRAZI'L, a Province of *South America*, possess'd by the *Portuguese*, and rich in Gold Mines; also a sort of heavy Red Wood brought from thence.

BRASI'NA } [Old Law] a Brew-
BRASINA'RIA } House.

BRASS [*Bnær*, *Sax.*] a sort of factitious Metal of Copper mix'd with *Lapis Calaminaris*.

BRAST, burst, broke. *Spenc.*

To BRAST, to break. *O.*

BRAT [of *Brittan*, *S.* to break] a Rag.

BRAT [*Britz*, *S.* perhaps of *briedan* to educate] a beggarly Child, or a contemptuous Name of a young Infant or Child.

BRAVA'DO [*Bravade*, *F.* a vain glorious Boasting or Vapouring. *Spenc.*

BRAUDRIE, Embroidery. *Ch. F.*

BRAVE [*brave*, *F.*] courageous, gallant, excellent skilful.

A BRAVE } [*un faux Brave*, *F.*] a Bully,
A BRA'VO } an hectoring Fellow, a Swaggerer.

To BRAVE it [*braver*, *F.*] to act the Bravo, to affront, to dare, to hector.

BRA'VEY [*Braverie*, *F.*] Courage, Valour, Finery, Gallantry.

BRAUGH'WHAM, a Dish made of Cheese, Eggs, Clap Bread and Butter, boiled together. *Lancashire*.

BRAUNCH [*Branch*, *F.*] a Branch. *O.*

BRAWD'ERY [*Broderie*, *F.*] Embroidery. *O.*

To BRAWL, [perhaps of *braeler*, *Da.* *Brullen*. *Teut.* to bellow, or *brouiller*, *F.*] to chide, to scold or wrangle.

A BRAWL, a Dispute or Squabble; also a kind of Dance.

BRAWN [perhaps of *Bap*, a Boar, and *jun* concreted, *S. i. e.* *Bappun*, *q. d.* the hardest or firmest Part of a Boar] hard Flesh, sou'd Meat of Boar's Flesh.

BRAWNY, full of Brawn or Sinews, fleshy, lusty, strong.

To BBAY [*bpacan*, *S.* *brayer*, *F.*] to bruise or pound in a Mortar; to temper Ink, as *Printers* do.

To BRAY [*braire*, *F.* *barrire*, *L.*] to make a Noise or Cry like an Ass.

B R

False BRAY [*Fausse-braye*, *F.* in *Fortification*] a false Trench made to hide a real One.

To BRAYD, to break out. *O.*

BRAYER [with *Printers*] an Instrument to temper Ink with.

BRAYL' [among *Falconers*] a Piece of Leather to bind up a Hawk's Wing.

To BRAZE, to cover or solder with Brass.

BRA'ZEN, of *Brass*; also impudent.

BRA'ZIER, a Maker or Seller of *Brass*-Ware.

BREACH [of *Bnecan*, *Sax.* to break] a breaking of Friendship or Peace, a falling out.

BREACH [*Brecbe*, *F.* in a *Fortified Place*] is the Ruin of any Part of the Works, beat down with Cannon, &c.

BREAD [*Bneod* of *briedan*, *Sax.* to nourish, *Brod*, *Teut.*] the Staff of Life.

BREAD, Appearance. *O.*

BREAD of Trees [*Old Law*] coarse boiled Bread, Household-bread.

BREAD Room [in a *Ship*] is the Place where the Bread or Biscuit is kept.

To BREADE [*Breedien*, *L. S.*] *i. e.* to make broad, to spread. *C.*

BREADTH, the Measure from Side to Side.

To BREAK [*bnecan*, *Sax.* *Breeken*, *L. S.* to break in Pieces, also to turn Bankrupt.

A BREAK [*Brache*, *Teut.*] a Land ploughed the first Year after it had lain fallow in Sheep-walks. *Norfolk*.

To BREAK Bulk [*Sea Term*] to take Part of the Ship's Cargo out of the Hold.

To BREAK Ground [*Military Term*] is to open the Trenches, or begin the Works for carrying on a Siege.

BREAK that Deer [in *Carving*] *i. e.* cut up that Venison at Table.

BREAM [*Brame*, *F.*] a Fish.

BREAST [*Bneort*, *Sax.* *Brast*, *Teut.*] one of the three Ventrals in an Animal Body which contains the Heart and Lungs.

BREAST Caskets [in a *Ship*] the longest and biggest Caskets; a sort of Strings placed in the Middle of her Yard.

BREAST Fast [in a *Ship*] is a Rope fastened to some Part of her forward on, to keep her Head fast to a Wharf, &c.

BREAST Hooks [in a *Ship*] are the compassing Timbers before, which strengthen her Stern and her Fore part.

BREAST Pain, a Disease in Horses.

BREAST Plough, a Plough driven with the Breast.

BREAST Ropes [in a *Ship*] are those which fasten the Parcels to the Yard.

BREASTWORK [*Brustwerke*, *Teut.* in *Fortification*] the same with *Parapet*, which see.

BREATH [*Bnaðe*, *Sax.*] the Air received and discharged by the Dilatation and Compression of the Lungs.

BREC'CA [*Old Law*] a Breach, Decay, or any other want of Repair.

BRECK, a Bruise. *O.*

BRECK or Brack [of *Bnecan*, *Sax.*] to break a Gap in a Hedge,

BRECK

cause
n] a

ers in
y on
erive
binefe
ns do

ickly

r the

Chaf-

] the

unum,

n the

h of a

Horn

y-bird

d One.

] is to

from

e Par-

spread

ad into

young

y from

Fezer-

ood, a

ght] a

Sword.

ut. q. d.

Colour]

to burn

Teut.] a

on a Ma-

on over

to make

ro in the

or Fishing

about the

nt, burnt,

own; or,

Bran, a

of Bren,

a Town

of Nor-

er Iron to

BRANDY

BRECKNOCKME'RE, in *Brecknockshire*, called *Leuthabellen*, C. Br. that is, a standing Slough, by *Girald* called *Clamosus*, from the thundering Noise it makes when the Ice is thawed.

BRECK'NOCKSHIRE, called in *Welsh* *Brechmen*, from *Brechanus*, a Prince that had 24 Daughters who were all canonized in the Choir of Saints.

What is bred in the Bone will never be out of the Flesh.

This Proverb is applied to such as imitate some Vice of their Parents; and intimates, That Persons naturally addicted to any Vice, will scarce ever be reclaimed afterwards by the Art of Rhetorick, or the Power of Persuasion, Authority, or Command: So say the *Latins*, *Lupus pilum mutat, non mentem*; the *Greeks*, *ἄλγος ἀγαλόν, ἔθιμος ἀφθόν*; the *Hebrews*,

ואב שנה שער לא נפש.

BREDE [*Breedc*, L. S.] Breadth. O.

To **BREDE**, to make broad. O.

BREECH [perhaps of *Breccc*, Sax. or of *Britische*, a sort of Instrument of Wood, broad and flat, used to slap on certain Occasions Peoples Back-sides with. This the *French* call *Donner le morion*] the Back side, or Fundament.

BREECH [in *Gunnery*] is the hindermost Part of a Piece of Ordnance.

BREECH'ES [*Breccc*, Sax.] a Garment for Men from the Waist to the Knees.

BREECH'INGS [in a *Ship*] are Ropes by which the Guns are lashed fast, or fastened to the Ship's Side.

To **BREE**, to frighten. *Chauc.*

To **BREED** [*Briedan*, Sax.] to produce, to nourish, &c.

BREEDING, Education, Instruction, Manners.

BREEZE [*Brezza*, Ital. *Brise*, F.] a fresh Gale of Wind.

A **BREEZE** [*Briora*, Sax.] a Gad-fly or Horse-fly.

BREG'MA [*Ερηγμα*, Gr.] is that Part of the Head, which is formed by the two Bones of the Skull that make the Sagittal Suture.

BREHO'NE, an *Irish* Judge or Lawyer; the *Irish* Law is called the *Brehoie* Law.

To **BREID**, to be like in Conditions. O.

BREM'E, furiously. O. chill, bitter. Sp.

BREM'ICHAM } perhaps from *Byn-*

BIR'MINGHAM } me, famous, and *Bam*, Sax. an Habitation, i. e. famous for Work-

manship in Metals or hard Wares] a Town in *Warwickshire*.

To **BREN** [*Brennen*, Teut.] to burn. Sp.

BREN'NINGLY, warmly. *Chauc.*

BRENT, burnt. O.

BRENT'KNOLL [of *Knol*, Sax. the Top of a Mountain, and *Brent*, burnt, q. d. parched with the Heat of the Sun] a Place in *Somersetshire*.

BRENT'FORD } [of *Brent*, burnt, and

BRAN'FORD } *Ford*] a Town in the County of *Middlesex*.

BRENT'MARSH [q. d. *Burnt-Marsh*; or as the Monks of *Glastonbury* expound it, *Frogs Marsh*; as if *Brent* had formerly signified a Frog] a Place in *Somersetshire*.

BRENT'WOOD, i. e. *Bruntwood*, a Town in *Essex*, 15 Miles N. E. by E. from *London*.

BRET } [*Bretonneau*, F.] a Fish of the

BRUT } Turbot-kind.

BRET'ENHAM, a Town in the County of *Suffolk*, called by *Antonius*, *Combretonium*, i. e. a Village on both Sides the River *Breton*.

BRETFUL, topful. O.

BRETHREN, the plural of Brother.

BRETOYSE } the Law of the Marches

BRETOISE } formerly in use among the Britons or Welshmen.

BREST [in *Architecture*] is that Column which is called the *Torus*.

BREST Summers [in *Architecture*] are the Pieces in the outward Part of any Building, and in the middle Floors, into which the Girders are framed.

BREV'E [*Brevis*, L. short] a Writ directed to the Chancellor or Judge, &c. so called from its Shortness.

BREVE [in *Musick*] a Note containing two Semibreves, four Minims, and eight Crotchets. L. T.

BREVE perquirere, to purchase a Writ or Licence of Trial in the King's Court by the Plaintiff. O. L. P.

BRE'VE de Recto, a Writ of Right for a Person ejected, to sue for the Possession of an Estate detained from him.

BREVE Vas [in *Anatomy*] the shortest Vessel that passes from the Ventricle to the veiny Branch of the Spleen.

BRE'VET [*Brevet*, F.] a Brief, a Pope's Bull. O.

BREV'IARY [*Breviarie*, F. of *Breviarium* L.] a Book of divine Offices, containing the Matins, Vespers, Lauds and Compline, which are all distinct Services in the Church of *Rome*, and quite different from the Mass, which is accounted a propitiatory Sacrifice for the Living and the Dead, and only said after Matins or the Morning Prayer, contained in the *Breviary*.

BRE'VIATE, a short Extract or Copy of a Process, Deed, or Writing.

BRE'VIBUS et Rotulis liberandis, a Writ to the Sheriff, to deliver to the new Sheriff chosen in his Room, the County, with the Appurtenances, Rolls, Briefs, &c.

BREVIER, a small Printing Letter; the same of this Book.

BRE'VIS Musculus [among *Anatomists*] one of the Muscles of the *Radius*, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards; also a Muscle of the *Cubitus*, which helps to stretch out the Arm forward. L.

BREVIL'OQUENCE [*Breviloquentia*, L.] a short Way of Speaking.

BREVIS'SIMUS Oculi [among *Anatomists*] the shortest Muscle of the Eye, otherwise called *Obliquus Inferior*.

BREVITY

BREVITY [*Brevité, F. of Brevitas, L.*] Shortness. Conciseness.

To **BREW** [*brupan, Sax. bröwen, L. S.*] to boil Ale, &c. to make Drink.

BREW'ESS } [*of abbreuver, F. to soften,*
BREWIS } &c.] Crusts or Pieces of Bread soaked in the Fat of Pottage.

To **BREYDE**, to run away. *Chauc.*

To **BRIAN** an Oven, to keep Fire at the Mouth of it.

BRIAN [*of Bruiant, F. clamorous*] a proper Name of a Man.

To **BRIBE** [perhaps from *briber, F.* this from *Bribe*, a Piece of Bread; because such as gives Bribes, like importunate Beggars, crave of the Judge to avert the Stroke of Justice; or from *Bracōv, Gr.* a Reward] to corrupt with Gifts.

BRIBERY, the Act of Bribing.

BRIBORS } [*Bribeur, F. i. e. Beggar*]

BRIBOURS } one that filches or pilfers another Man's Goods. *L. T.*

BRICK [*Bricke, Belg. Briques, F.*] Earth moulded into a long square Figure, and burnt.

To **BRICK'EN**, to bridle, to hold in one's Chin proudly.

BRICO'LE } the Rebound of a Ball after

BRICOIL } a side Stroke at Tennis-play.

BRICO'LS, Engines formerly used to batter the Walls of Castles, Towns, &c. *F.*

BRIDAL, of, or belonging to a Bride.

BRIDA'LE, a Wedding. *Chauc.*

BRID'CHURCH, *q. d.* the Church of St ridget, a Swedish Saint.

A **BRIDE** [*Bryd, Sax. Bzant, Teut. of Bneban, to keep warm or cherish*] a new-married Woman.

BRIDEGROOM [*Bzantigam, Teut. of Bryd, a Bride, and Groom, Sax. a Servant, because the Spouse, upon a Wedding day, used to serve the Bride at Table*] a Bride's Spouse.

BRIDE'WELL [*q. d. Bride's Well, or St Bridget's Well*] now a House of Correction (formerly an Hall or Royal Palace) in Fleet-street, in the City of London.

BRIDGE [*Brygge, Sax. Brücke, Teut.*] a Passage of Wood or Stone made over a River, &c.

BRIDGE of Boats, Boats of Copper joined Side to Side, till they reach a cross a River, being covered with Planks, for Soldiers to march over them.

BRIDGE of Rushes, a Bridge made of great Bundles of Rushes joined together, and Planks fastened upon them, to be laid over Marshes or boggy Places.

Draw-BRIDGE, one with hinges, to be drawn up or let down at pleasure.

Flying-BRIDGE [*Military Term*] is made of two small Bridges, laid one over another.

BRIDGE'WATER [*q. d. Walter's Burg, or Burg-Walter, of one Walter a Soldier of William the Conqueror, who received this Town for his Service in the Wars*] a Port in the County of Somerset.

BRIDGUMA, a Bridegroom. *O.*

To **BRID'LE** [*byrdelan, Sax. brider, F.*] to keep in a Horse with the Bridle or Reins; to curb one's Passions.

A **BRIDLE** [*Bryde, Sax. Bride, F.*] a Head-stall, or Reins for a Horse.

BRIEF [*Bref or Brief, from Brevis, L.*] short; also common or rife.

A **BRIEF** [*of Brief, Teut. a Letter*] an Order issuing out of Chancery, or some other Court; also any Process of the King, in Writing, under Seal, requiring any thing to be done; especially Letters Patent granted for collecting of charitable Beneficence to poor Sufferers by Fire, or other Casualties.

A **BRIEF** [*in Musick*] is such a Measure or Quantity, as contains two Strokes down, and as many up in beating Time.

BRIEF'NESS, Brevity.

BRIER [*Bryer, Sax. perhaps of byecan, to break, because it teareth the Skin*] a prickly sort of Plant.

BRIEZE } [*Bressa, Ital. Brise, F. a chill*

BREEZ } Wind] a gentle Gale of Wind.

BRIG, in Lincolnshire, *q. d.* a Town by a Bridge.

BRIGA, Contention, Quarrel, Strife. *O. L.*

BRIGAD'E [*Brigade, F.*] a Party or Division of a Body of Soldiers.

BRIGADE [*of an Army*] is a Party of either Horse or Foot; a Brigade of Horse is eight or ten Squadrons; a Brigade of Foot, four, five, or six Battalions.

BRIGADE [*of a Troop of Horse*] is a third Part of it, not exceeding 50 Men.

BRIGADE'ER, an Officer who commands a Brigade. *F.*

BRIGANDINE, an ancient kind of Armour, with many Plates and Joints like a Coat of Mail.

BRIGANTES, the ancient Name of the Inhabitants of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Westmoreland and Cumberland.

BRIGAN'TINE [*Brigantin, F.*] a small light Pinnace, that can both row and sail well, proper for giving Chace or Fighting.

BRIGBOTE } [*Law Term*] Contribu-
BRUGBOTE } tion made towards the repairing or rebuilding Bridges.

A **BRIGHAM**, a Horse-collar. *N. C.*

BRIGHT [*beorht, Sax.*] lucid, like shining Light.

BRIGHT'NESS [*Byrdnerr, Sax.*] Lucidity, Shiningness.

BRIGID'ANS, an Order of Religious Women, Nuns, founded by a Princess of Sweden, named Bridget.

BRIGHTHELMSTEAD [*Bryghthealmepton, Sax. so called from St Brighthelm*] a Town in Suffex.

BRIGUE, Dispute, Quarrel. *O. F.*

BRILL [*of Burr-bill, q. d. many Burrs growing there*] a Place in Buckinghamshire.

BRIL'LANT [*of briller, F. to sparkle, to have a Lustre*] a Diamond cut artificially by a Lapidary, like a Table.

BRIL-

B R

BRILLANTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play in a brisk lively Manner.

BRILLIANT, glittering, sparkling.

BRILLS, the Hairs on the Eye lids of a Horse.

BRIM [Brymme, S.] the utmost Edge of any thing, as of a Glass, a Hat, &c.

To **BRIM**, a Sow is said to *Brim*, or to go to *Brim*, when she is ready to take the Boar.

BRIMME, sharp, fierce, violent. *Chauc.*

A **BRIMMER**, a Cup or Glass of Liquor filled up to the Brim.

BRIMMING, the Act of Generation between a Boar and a Sow.

BRIMSTONE [of Bryne, S. a Burning, or Fire, and ran Stone, q. d. Burning-stone] a yellow Mineral.

BRINDED, streaked, tabby. *Milt.*

BRIND'LED, spotted, being of several Colours.

BRINE [Bryne, S. of Bryne the Salt Sea] salt Liquor or Pickle; also a Poetical Word for the Sea.

BRINE-Water, a Salt Water, which being boiled turns into Salt.

BRINE it *hither*, bring it hither. *Suff.*

To **BRINE** [of bryngan, S. Bryngen, Teut.] to bear or carry a Thing at a distance from a Person or Place, to him or it.

BRINGERS Up [in *Military Affairs*] the whole Rank of a Battalion drawn up; the last Man of every Pile.

BRINISH } belonging to, or of the Qua-
BRINY } lity of Brine.

BRINK [Dan.] the Edge of any Place, as of a Precipice or River.

To **BRINNE**, to burn. *Chauc.*

BRISK [Frifch, Teut.] lively, nimble, sprightly.

BRISK'NESS, Liveliness, Sprightliness.

BRISKET [Brichet, F.] that Part of the Breast that lies next the Ribs.

BRISKET [of a Horse] is the Fore-part of the Neck, at the Shoulder down to the Fore-legs.

A **BRISTLE** [Bryzel, S.] strong Hair standing on the Back of a Boar.

BRISTLE-Tails, a kind of Flies.

BRISTOL } [Bryhrzop, Sax. q. d. a

BRIS'TOW } bright pleasant Place, so called, for its pleasant Situation and sumptuous Buildings] a famous and rich Sea-port and City in *Somersetshire*.

BRISTOL *Non-fuch*, a Flower.

BRISTOL Stones, a sort of soft Diamonds, found in a Rock near *Bristol*.

BRISURE [in *Fortif*] is a Line drawn from 4 or 5 Fathom, which is allowed to the *Courtin* and *Orillon*, to make a hollow Tower, or to cover the concealed Flank. *F.*

A **BRITAIN**, a Native of *Britain*.

BRITANNIA } [Camden derives

GREAT-BRITAIN } it from *Breizh*, *G. Br.* Painted, and *Tavia* a Native, *Gr.* others from *Brutus*, a fabulous King of it;

B R

but the more probable Derivation is from *Bri* Honour, and *Cain* a River, *G. Br.* being an Island exceeding all others in *Europe*, for the great and many Rivers with which it abounds; *Thames*, *Severn*, *Tweed*, and *Humber*, are the chief] the Name of this whole Island, containing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*.

BRITANNIA } a Province of *France*,
BRETAGNE } anciently called *Armorica*,
BRITANNY } from whence our Island is said to have been first peopled.

To **BRITE** } [in *Husbandry*] a Term
To **BRIGHT** } applied to Barley, Hops, Wheat, &c. when they grow over-ripe and shatter.

BRIT'HELM [Beophr helm, Sax. i. e. bright Helmet] a Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, about the Year 955.

BRITH'WOLD [of bryð famous, and pealben, to bear Rule, S.] a Bishop of *Winchester* in the Year 996.

BRIT'ISH, of, or belonging to the Island of *Great Britain*.

BRITTONER, a Boaster or Bragger. *O.*

BRITTLE [Brytend, S. Brychlig, Teut, apt to break, frail, weak.

BRIZE a sort of Ground that has lain long untilled.

BRIZE Vents [with Gardeners] Shelters on the North Side of Melon-Beds, where Walls are wanting.

BRIZES } Wind raised by the Motion
BREEZES } of the Air in great Circles, cooling such as live under the equinoctial Line.

A **BROACH** [Broche, F.] a Spit to roast Meat on; a Start on a young Stag's Head, growing sharp like the End of a Spit.

BROACH, Adj. like a Spit. *G.*

To **BROACH** [brocher, F.] to spit Meat, to tap Beer, &c. also to spread abroad; to be the first Publisher of.

BROAD [Broade, Sax. Bryerð, L. S. Breit, Teut.] wide, large in Breadth.

BROAD CLOTH, a fine kind of Cloth.

BROAD Piece, a Gold Coin, some of which were worth 23 s. others 25 s.

BROAD-SIDE [Sea Term] To give a *Broad-side*, i. e. to discharge all the Guns on one Side of the Ship at once.

BROAD-SIDE [in *Printing*] is a Sheet of Paper containing one large Page.

BROCA'DE } [Broccatto, Ital.] a sort of
BROCCA'DO } Cloth wrought with Gold and Silver. *Sp.* and *F.*

BRO'CAGE, pimping. *Sp.* See *Broker*.

BROCCA'RII [Scotch Law Term] Mediators in any Transaction, Business or Bargain.

BROCCEL'LA, a Thicket or Covert of Bushes. *O. L.*

BROCCOLI, a Species of Cabbage.

BROCH } an old fashioned pecked Or-
BROOCH } nament of Gold.

A **BROCH**, a Buckler, Bracelet, Noose, Spit, &c. *Shakesp.*

BROCHA, an Awl, a Packing-Needle.

BRO-

B R

BROCHETTE, a Skewer to stick Meat on. *F.*

BROCHETTE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing a Fowl.

BRO'CHIA, a great Can or Pitcher. *O. L.*

BRO'CHITY, Crookedness, especially of the Teeth. *O.*

BROCK [Broc, *Sax.*] a Badger.

BROCK } [Brocart, *F.*] a Buck or

BROCK'ET } Hart of two Years old, or of the third Year.

BROCKING, throbbling. *O.*

BRO'DEHALFPENNY } a being quit of

BORD'HALPENNY } a certain Toll to the Lord of the Manour, &c. for setting up Boards, &c. in a Market or Fair.

BRO'DERER [of Brodner, *F.*] Embroiderer. *O.*

To **BRO'GUE** } [broviller, *F.* to trou-

To **BROG'GLE** } ble] to fish for Eels by troubling the Water, because by so doing they are the more easily taken.

BRO'GUE, a kind of Shoe; also a corrupt Dial. *Irish.*

To **BROIDER** [broder, *F.*] See Embroiderer.

BROI'DID, braided, twisted, twined. *Cb.*

BROIL [of broviller, *F.* perhaps from *O. F.* Bruel, from Broel, *Sax.* a Wood, *q. d.* to hinder by Wood cut down] Disturbance, Trouble; a Falling-out, a Quarrel.

To **BROIL** [perhaps from Bregelsen, *Teut.*] *i. e.* to roast Meat on the Coals.

BROK, an old Sword or Dagger.

BRO'KAGE } the Hire or Reward

BRO'KERAGE } of a Broker; also the Business or Trade of a Broker.

To **BROKE**, to keep safe; also to transact Business for another. *O.*

BROKEN Bridge, a Town in *Wiltshire*, formerly called *Caerberturg*, [perhaps from *Caerdure*, some petty King that settled himself there, and *Burgh* for *Borough* a Town; or from *Caer* a Town, *Dior*, *C. Br.* Water, *i. e.* a Town seated by the Water-side] the Court of the petty *Saxon* Kings.

BROKEN Radiation [in *Catoptricks*] is the breaking the Beams of Light as seen thro' a Glass, cut into several Planes or Faces.

BROKEN Ray, or Ray of Refraction [in *Dioptricks*] is a Right Line, whereby the Ray of Incidence changes its Rectitude, or is broken in travelling the second Medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

BROKER [perhaps from *Procurator*, *L.* a Procurer, because they procure Chapmen for Merchants, &c. and *contra*; or, of the Word *Break*, because in former Times none but Bankrupts were permitted to follow that Employment] a Factor employed by Merchants and others; also one that sells Household-stuff, old Cloaths; or that lets out Money upon Pawns.

Exchequer **BROKERS**, Persons who make it their Business to know the Alteration of the *Course of Exchange*, &c.

B R

Stock **BROKERS**, are such as buy and sell for others, in the joint Stock of a Company or Corporation.

BROM'FIELD [*q.* Broomfield] a Name.

BRONCHIA [*Βρογχια*, *Gr.*] are certain hollow Pipes dispersed thro' the Lungs which are Branches of the Wind pipe. *L. Anat.*

BRONCHOCE'LE of *Βρογχος*, the Wind-pipe, and *κίλη*, a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Tumour in the Top or Middle of the fistulous Part of the Wind-pipe.

BRONCHOT'OMY [*Βροχοτομία*, of *Βρογχος* and *τέμνω*, to cut, *Gr.*] a cutting open the Wind-pipe, in a membranous Part between two of the Rings.

BRON'CHUS [*Βρογχος*, *Gr.*] the middle fistulous Part of the Wind-pipe, the Fore-part of which is made of so many little Rings.

BROND [of Brandt, *Teut.*] a Piece of burning Wood; figuratively, Fury, Rage, a Touch. *O.*

BRONDIRON, a Sword. *Spenc.*

BRONSE, *F.* Grass, a Medal. *Pope.*

BROOCH, a Painting all in one Colour, also a Collar of Gold, used to be worn by Ladies about their Necks.

To **BROOD** [bredan, *Sax.* *Breuten*, *Teut.*: to cherish] to sit upon, or hatch Eggs, as a Fowl does.

A **BROOD**, a Company of Chickens, &c. hatched by, or going with one Hen.

A **BROOK** [broca, *Sax.*] a small Current of Water.

To **BROOK** [brucan, *Sax.* to disgust] as to brook an Affront, *i. e.* to bear it patiently, to put it up.

To **BROOK** Up, spoken of Clouds, when they draw together, and threaten Rain, they are said to brook up.

BROOM [Brom, *Sax.*] a Shrub; also an Utensil for sweeping a House.

BROOM-Rape, a Plant growing at the Root of Broom, having a Root like a Turnip. *Rapum Genistæ*. *L.*

BROOM'ING } [a Ship] is the burning
BREAMING } off all the Filth she has contracted on her Sides, with Broom, Rushes, or Straw.

BROS'SUS, bruised or hurt with Blows, Wounds, or other Casualties. *O. L.*

BRO'TLE, brittle, frail. *O.*

BROTH [Broth, *Sax.* of *Brodium*, *L.* Bark] the Liquor in which Flesh is boiled.

A **BROTH'EL**, or Brothel-House [Bordel, *F.* of Bord, a Brink, because, among the Romans, Stews and Bawdy-houses were erected upon the Banks of Rivers] a Stew or Bawdy-house.

BROTH'ELRY, Bawdry, Lewdness.

BROTHER [Brother, *Sax.* from Breet, *q.* of the same Blood] a Male Descendant of the same Father and Mother.

BROTHER'ED, Brotherhood. *Chauc.*

BROTILNESS, Brittleness, Inconstancy, Fickleness. *Chauc.*

BROUCE. See *Browse*.

BROUD.

B R

BROUDRID, embroidered. *Chauc.*
BROUKIN, to brook, to bear. *Chauc.*
BROW [*Brōpa*, *Sax.* *Brōwe*, *Belg.* *Augenbrauen*, *Teut.* the Eye-brow] that Part of the Face above the Eyes.
BROW-Antler [among Hunters] the first Start that grows on a Stag's Head.
 To **BROW-beat**, to look disdainfully or haughtily on; to snub, or keep under.
BROWDED, embroidered. *O.*
 To **BROWK**, to enjoy, to use. *O.*
BROWN [*Brūn*, *Sax.* *Brūn*, *Belg.* *Brūn*, *Teut.* *Brano*, *Ital.*] a Colour.
BROWNISTS, a Sect of rigid Independents, so called from one Robert Brown their Ring-leader.
BROW-Post, [in Carpentry] is an overthwart or cross Beam.
BROWSE, or *Browse wood* [*Bresse*, *F.* a Twig] young Sprouts of Trees, that shoot forth early in the Spring, whereon Cattle usually feed.
 To **BROWSE** [*brouter*, *F.* *bruscare*, *Ital.* *Brōxw*, *Gr.*] to feed by knapping or nibbling off the Tops of young Sprigs, Herbs, Grass, &c. as Beasts do.
BROWS'TER, a Brewer. *Scot.*
Hat-BRUARTS, Hat Brims. *Cheff.*
BRE'RIA, Brush, Heath, Briars or Thorns. *O. L.*
BRUCH'BOTE } [of *Brugge*, a Bridge,
BRUG'BOTE } and *Buze*, *Sax.*] a Contribution towards the mending of Bridges; also those who are exempted from this Tribute
 To **BRUCKLE**, to dirty. *C.*
BRUILLE'TUS, a small Copse or Thicket, a little Wood.
 To **BRUISE** [of *bryreb*, *Sax.* bruised, or *brife*, *F.*] to injure or spoil the Form of a Thing by hard Compression.
 A **BRUISE**, a Hurt with something blunt or heavy.
BRUIT [*Bruit*, *F.*] a Rumour, Report, common Talk.
 To **BRUIT** a Thing abroad, to report, or spread it abroad.
BRUMAL [*Brumalis*, *L.* from *Bruma*, Winter] of or belonging to Winter. *F.*
BRUNT [*Brunst*, *Teut.* Heat] Assault, Onset, Brush.
BRUSH [of *Brouffe*, *F.* or of *Burffe*, *Teut.*] an Instrument well known; also a rude Assault.
 To **BRUSH** [*brouffer*, *F.*] to cleanse with a Brush.
BRUSH [among Hunters] the Tail of a Fox.
BRUSH-Wood, small Sticks for Fuel.
BRUSHMENT, Brush, or small Wood.
BRUSK [in Heraldry] the tawny Colour, otherwise called *Tenne*.
 To **BRUSLE** [of *braster*, to burn, *F.*] to dry, to parch.
BRUSO'LES } [in Cookery] Veal Stakes
BURSO'LES } dressed a particular Way between two Fires, &c. *F.*
 To **BRUSTLE** [of *brurhan*, *Sax.* as *Dr Hensh*, to bristle, as an enraged Boar] to rustle

B U

as Armour, Silk, or any stiff Garment; also to vapour.
BRUT'AL } [*Brutalis*, *L.*] Irrational,
BRUT'ISH } senseless, *F.* Savage.
BRUTAL'ITY [*Brutaliē*, *F.* *Brutalitas*, *L.* Barb.] Beastliness, Brutishness.
BRUTE [*Brutus*, *L.*] a Beast, which wants the Use of Reason.
BRUT'ISH, beast-like, beastly.
 To **BRUTTE**, to brouse. *Suff.*
BRYKE, strait, narrow. *O.*
BRYONY [*Bryonia*, *Gr.*] an Herb, otherwise called White-vine. *Bryonia Alba.*
BUB [Cant Word] strong Malt Liquor.
BUBBLE [of *Bubble*, *Du.* perhaps of *Bulla*, *L.*] a Bladder in Water; also a silly Fellow, a Cully.
 To **BUBBLE**, to chouse, to cheat, or put a Trick upon.
 An *Exchange-Alley* **BUBBLE**, a Scheme projected for the carrying on a Manufacture, Insurance, or other pretended beneficial Project, never designed to be carried on, but only calculated to wipe the Eager and Unwary of their Money, by Stock-jobbing.
BU'BO [*Bῦβων*, *Gr.*] the Groin, or Place from the Bending of the Hip to the Privy-parts; also a Tumour in the Groin.
Pessilential BUBO, a Plague-Sore or Botch, especially in the Throat.
Veneral BUBO, a Swelling in the Groin, occasioned by the *French Pox*.
BUBONOCE'LE [*Bῦβονοχήλη*, of *Bῦβων*, a Bubo, and *κήλη* a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Rupture, when the Intestines fall into the Groin, or the uttermost Skin of the Cods; sometimes it is taken for a Bubo, or Swelling.
BUCANIERS } Pirates in the *West-*
BUCCANE'ERS } *Indies*; Free-booters, Rovers; the ungoverned Rabble in *Jamaica*.
BUCELLA'TION, a Dividing into little Goblets. *C. T.*
BUCCINA'TOR [among Anatomists] the round Muscle of the Cheek, like a Circle. *L.*
 To **BUCCINATE** [*buccinare*, *L.*] to blow a Trumpet.
BUCENTAURUS } [*Βουκινταυρος*, of *Bῦ*
BUCENTOR'O } a Particle augmentative, and *κινταυρος* a Centaur, *Gr.*] a great Ship called the Centaur; a stately Galley, in which the Doge and Senate of *Venice* go annually in Triumph on *Ascension-day* to espouse the Sea, by throwing a Ring into it. *Ital.*
BUCE'PHALUS [*Βουκεφαλός*, of *Bῦς* an Ox, and *κεφαλή*, a Head, *Gr.* i. e. Ox head] the Name of the famous Horse of *Alexander the Great*.
BUCK [*Becca*, *Sax.*] a Male Deer, and signifies the Male of some other wild Beasts, when prefixed to them; as a Buck-Rabbit, a Buck-Goat, &c.
BUCK, a Lye made of Ashes, or Lather of Soap for washing of Linen.
BUCK, a Cuckold. *Cant.*
 The **BUCK**, the Breast. *Suff.*
BUCK-

BUCK of the first Head [among Hunters]
 a Buck in the fifth Year of his Age.
 A Great **BUCK**, one in the sixth Year.
BUCKINGHAM [of Beech, Barch, and
 Barm, Sax. a Habitation, because of the Abun-
 dance of Beech Trees growing there] the
 County-Town of Buckinghamshire.
BUCK-Mast [Buchmast, Teut.] the
 Mast or Fruit of the Beech-Tree.
BUCK Stall, a Deer hay, a Toil or large
 Net to catch Deer in. O. S.
BUCK Thorn, a Shrub, the Juice of whose
 Berries are a strong Purge; also a Whiting
 fish dried in the Sun.
BUCK Weed, an Herb.
BUCK-Wheat } [Buchweizen, Teut.
FRENCH Wheat } a sort of Grain much
 used in Surry.
BUCKS-Horn, an Herb. *Coronopus*, L.
BUCKET [from Buc, Sax. a Flaggon, or
Bacquet, F.] a Pail made of Leather or Wood,
 &c. to draw Water in.
BUCKLE [Bucle, F. probably of Bujan,
 Sax. to bend] a square or round Hoop with
 a Tongue fastened with Thongs; also a Curl
 of Hair.
 To **BUCKLE** [Bujan, Sax. boucler, F.]
 to bow down, to condescend, or submit; also
 to put into Buckles as Hair.
BUCK'LER, [un Bouclier] a Piece of de-
 fensive Armour, a Shield; Defence, Protec-
 tion.
BUCK'LER of Beef, a Piece cut off from
 the Sir-loin.
BUCK'RAM [Bougran, F. Buckerame, Ital]
 a sort of strong, coarse Linen Cloth stiffened.
BUCK'RAMS, the Name of an Herb.
BUCK'SOME. See *Buxom*.
BU'CKTHORN, a Tree.
BUCOLICKS [Bucoliques, F. *Bucolica*, L.
 of *Βυκόλικα*, of *Βυδλος*, a Cow-herd, Gr.]
 Pastoral Songs or Poems, in which Country
 Swains are represented discoursing together.
 To **BUD** [of *boutonner*, F.] to put forth
 Buds, as Trees do.
 A **BUD** [Bouton, F.] a Blossom or young
 Sprout; also a weaned Calf of the first Year,
 so called because the Horns are then in the
 Bud. *Suffox*.
 To **BUD'DLE** [among Miners] to wash
 and cleanse *Lapis Calaminaris*.
BUDGE, *Adj.* brisk, jocund; stiff, formal.
 To **BUDGE** [bouger, F.] to move or stir.
 A **BUDGE**, one that slips privately into a
 House, &c. to steal. *Canis*.
BUDGE, the dressed Skin or Fur of Lambs.
BUDGE Bachelors, a Company of Men
 clothed in long Gowns, lined with Lamb's
 Fur, who accompany the Lord Mayor of
 London, during the Time and Solemnity of
 his Inauguration.
BUDGE Barrel [Bouge, F. a Bag, and
Barrel] a Tin Barrel to hold Gun powder,
 containing about 130lb. having a Purse, or
 Case of Leather made fast over the Head, to
 prevent the Powder from taking Fire; used
 on board of Ships.

BUDGET [Pochette, F.] a Bag or Pouch.
 A **BUER**, a Goat. G.
BUFF [from the Similitude it has to the
 Skin of an Ox, which the French call *Buffle*]
 a sort of thick tanned Leather, much used by
 Military Men. In one's Buff, naked.
BUFF } [Buffet, Teut.] a certain
BUFF'LE } wild Beast like an Ox, com-
BUFFALO } mon in America, or Asia.
BUFF, a Blow. *Spenc*.
BUFF'ET [Buffetto, Ital. a Blow or Box
 on the Ear with the Fist] a Slap on the Face.
BUFF'ET-Stool, a little portable Seat,
 without Back or Arms. *Lincolnshire*.
 A **BUFFET** [Buffet, F.] a Cupboard, or
 Stand for Plate, China-ware, &c.
 A **BUFF'LE Head**, [Buffelhaupt, Teut.]
 a dull Sot, an Ignoramus.
 A **BUFFOON** [Bouffon, F. *Buffone*, Ital.
 or as *Salmas*, will have it, from *Bufo*, L. a
 Toad, because such a Person swells like a
 Toad] a Jester, or one who lives by making
 others merry; a Droll, a Merry-Andrew.
BUFFOONRY [Buffonerie, F.] fancy Jest-
 ing or Scoffing, merry Tricks.
BUG, a noisome domestick Insect.
BUG, for big. O.
BUG } an imaginary Monster to
BUG'BEAR } frighten Children with.
BUG'DEN [either of Bog and Den, Sax. a
 Dale, q. d. a watery, squashy Dale; or of
 Den and Bug, Sax. a Valley shaded with
 Boughs] a Town in *Huntingdonshire*.
BUG'GERY [of *Buggerie*, F. of *Bulgari*,
 a People infamous for unnatural Lust, *Mena-*
gius] a Sin against Nature, or Copulation of
 one Man with another, or of a Man or Wo-
 man with brute Beasts.
BU'GLE [of *Bucula*, L. an Heifer] a sort
 of wild Ox; also a kind of Glass beads, also
 an Herb good for Wounds.
 A **BU'GLE-Horn** [of *Bucula* and Horn] a
 sort of Hunting-Horn.
BU'GLOSS [Buglosse, F. *Buglossum*, L. of
Βύγλασσον, of *Βύς* an Ox, and *γλωσσα* the
 Tongue, Gr.] an Herb, whose Flowers are
 very cordial and restorative.
 To **BUILD** [Byzhan, Sax.] to erect Hou-
 ses, &c. Also, to depend or rest on.
BUILDING, a Fabrick, an Edifice.
BULB [Bulbe, F. *Bulbus*, L. of *Βολβός*,
 Gr.] is any Root that is round and wrapped
 with many Skins and Coats, as Onions, Tu-
 lyps, &c.
BULBOUS [Bulbeux, F. *Bulbosus*, L. full
 of Bulbs] as *Bulbous Plants*, i. e. such as have
 Roots with a single round Head, emitting at
 the Bottom many capillary Fibres.
BULBS [among Botanists] sometimes the
 round spired Beards of Flowers.
BUL'CHIN, a Calf. C.
BUL'GA [Old Law] a Budget, Mail, or
 Portmanteau.
BUL'GED [of a Ship] having struck off
 some of her Timber on a Rock, and there-
 fore leaky.

BULIMIA } [*Boulmie*, F. *Boulimie*, of
BU'LIMUS } *Buc* an Ox, and *limos* Hun-
BU'LIMY } ger, *q.* hungry enough to eat
 an Ox, Gr.] an Ox like Hunger, or insatiable
 Appetite; a Disease often accompanied with
 a Loss of Spirits, which proceeds from a too
 sharp Ferment or working in the Stomach. L.

BULK and File, is when one jostles you
 while the other picks your Pocket. *Cant.*

BULK [*Buce*, *Sax.* seems to be derived from
Balg, *Teut.* applicable to any thing of Big-
 ness and Compass] Bigness, Size, Quantity.

BULK, a Stall before a Shop.

BULK [*Sea Term*] the whole Content of a
 Ship in her Hold.

BULK Heads, are Partitions made a-thwart
 a Ship with Boards, whereby one Part is di-
 vided from another.

BUL'KAR [*Bielcker*, *Dan.*] a Beam or
 Rafter. *Lincolnshire.*

BULK'ER, one that would lie down on a
 Bulk to any body, a common Jilt, a Whore.
Canting Term.

BULK'Y, big, gross, massy.

BULL [*Bullit*, *Du.*] a Beast well known.

A **BULL**, an Impropriety in Speech, or
 Blunder in Discourse.

A **BULL** [*Bulla*, L.] properly signifies a
 golden Ornament for Children, hollow with-
 in, made like a Heart, which used to be hung
 about their Necks, much after which Manner
 the Roman Nobles wore their Seals; and hence
 the Briefs, Mandates or Licences of the Pope
 are called *Bulls*, from the Leaden and some-
 times Golden Seals affixed thereto; or of
Bulla, Gr. a Council, because in former Ages
 they were composed by the mutual Consent
 of a Council of State.

The **Golden BULL**, is an Ordinance made
 by Charles V. Emperor of Germany, Anno
 1536, concerning the Form of electing the
 Emperors.

BULL-Feast, a Festival in Spain and Por-
 tugal, in which Men on Horseback, armed
 with Lances, &c. encounter wild Bulls.

BULL-Finch [*Bogfinck*, *Dan.* *Blut*
finch, *Teut.*] a Bird.

BULL-Head, or *Millor's Thumb*, a River
 Fish, also a little black Water Vermin.

BULL Weed, a kind of Herb.

BUL'LACE } [perhaps from *Bowl*, or *Eul*
BUL' LIS } *let*, because of its Round-
 ness; But Dr T. H. rather thinks it so cal-
 led, *quasi* Bull-eyes, from the Similitude] a
 wild Plumb.

BUL'LEN, Hemp Stalks peeled. C.

BULL-Beggar [*q.* bold Beggar] a Terrifier
 of Children.

BULL-Dog, a Dog of a particular Form,
 remarkable for Courage.

BUL'LENGER, a small Sea Vessel or
 Boat. O. S.

BULLET [*Boulet*, perhaps from *Bwlos*,
 Gr. a round Clod of Earth] a Ball of Lead
 or Iron to be fired out of a Pistol, Musket,
 or Cannon, &c.

BUL'LIMONY } a Mixture of several
BUL'LIMONG } sorts of Grain together,
 as Pease, Oats, Vetches. *Essex.*

BUL'LINGBROOK [*q. d.* Bulls Brook] a
 Town in *Lincolnshire*, noted for the Birth of
 Henry VI.

BUL'LION [some will have it from *Bwlos*
 a Lump of Earth, *q. d.* Money having no
 Stamp upon it; others from *Bwla* a Signature,
 because it is to receive the Prince's Effigies,
 and *Minsevus*, of *Billon*, F. or *Span.* Copper
 to make Money of] uncoined Gold or Silver
 in the Mass.

BUL'LION of Copper, Copper Plates, set
 on the Breast-leathers and Bridles of Horses,
 for Ornaments.

BULL'NESS [from *Bwlch*, C. Br. a Sep-
 aration, and *Nere*, *Sax.* a Promontory; for
England is there parted from *Scotland*] a Place
 in *Cumberland*.

BUL'LOCK [*Bulluce*, *Sax.*] a young Bull.

BUL'LY } [*q. d.* *Burly* or *Bulky*,
BUL'LY Rock } or *q. d.* Bull-eyed] a

hectoring, boisterous Fellow.

BUL'RUSH Bridge [in *Fortification*] a
 Bridge made of Bundles of Bulrushes, and cov-
 ered with Planks, to secure a Passage over
 Bogs, Marshes and fenny Places.

BUL'TEL, the Branny Part of Meal that
 has been dressed.

BUL'WARK [*Bollwerck*, *Teut.* of *Boll*
 ound, and *werck* Work, *q. d.* a spherical
 Fabrick] a Bastion, Rampart, or Fort.

BUM [*Bomme*, L. S. a Cover for a Vess-
 el, or *Bouent*, *Teut.* the Bottom] the Fun-
 dament, the Breech.

BUMBASIN [*Bombasin*, F.] Stuff made
 of Silk and Cotton.

BUMBAST [of *Bombasin*, F.] Linen
 doubled and interwoven with Flax; hence
 metaphorically, *Bumbast Words* or *Stile*.

BUMBITH, making a humming Noise.

BUM'BLEKITES, Bramble-berries.
York.

BUM'PER, a Cup filled.

BUMP'KIN [*Bomken*, L. S. a little
 Tree, a Fool in *Latin* being called *Stipes*, i. e.
 Blockhead, *q. d.* one that has no more Sense
 than a Tree; but Dr T. H. had rather de-
 duce it from *Pumpin* or *Pompion*, *q. d.* one
 who lives upon Pumpions, or other coarse
 Fare, as the poorer sort of Country People
 do] a Country Clown.

BUMP, a Swelling, a Protuberance.

BUNCH [*Bubo*, Ital. a Wen or Knot] a
 Bump or Knob.

A **BUNCH** [among *Surgeons*] is an out-
 ward disjoining of the *Vertebra*, or turning
 Joints of the Back.

BUNCHE'D Cods [among *Botanists*] those
 Cods of Flowers which stand out in Knots,
 and in which the Seed is lodged.

BUNCHE'D Roots, all round Roots, hav-
 ing Knobs or Knots in them.

BUNCH'ES, Diseases in Horses.

BUNDLE

B U

BUNDLE [*Buntel*, *Teut.*] a Parcel of Things or Commodities bound together, as a Bundle of Hemp, Yarn, &c.

BUNDLES [*in Law*] Records of Chancery, lying in the Office of the Rolls; as the Files of Bills and Answers in Chancery, all Writs of *Certiorari*, with their Certificates.

BUNG [*Bung*, *Sax.* a Purse, Pocket, &c.] to knip a Bung, i. e. to pick a Pocket. *Cant.*

BUNG, the Mouth of a Barrel.

To **BUNGLE** [*bougonner*, *F.*] to do any thing awkwardly; to cobble, to botch.

A **BUNG'LER** [*Buugler*, *C. Br.*] an awkward or paltry Workman.

BUNN [from *Bunelo*, *Span.* a Cake; or of *Bon*, *F.* good, *q. d.* a well-relished Cake] a sort of Cake-Bread.

BUNT of a Sail [*q. d.* the Bent of a Sail] is the middle Part of it, which is purposely formed into a kind of Bag or Cavity, that the Sail may receive the more Wind; It is mostly used of Top-sails.

BUNT-Lines [*in a Ship*] are small Ropes made fast to the Bottom of the Sails, in the middle Part of the Bolt-Rope, to hale the Bunt of the Sail, for the better furling it up.

BUN'TER, a Gatherer of Rags for the making of Paper; any low Woman.

BUN'TING, a sort of Lark, a Bird.

BUOY [*boye*, *F.*] a Log of Wood, Barrel or the like, tied to an Anchor when it is cast into the Sea, so as to float it, and shew where the Anchor lies.

To **BUOY** one up, to support, encourage, or uphold one.

To **BUOY** up a Cable [*Sea Term*] is to make a Piece of Wood fast to it near the Anchor, so that the Cable may not touch the Ground, when it is suspected to be foul or rocky.

To **stream** the **BUOY** [*Sea Term*] is to let fall the Anchor while the Ship has Way.

BUR, a rough Head of a common Plant.

BURBOT, a Fish full of Prickles.

BUR'CHESTER [of *Benn* a Barn, and *Carpent*] a Town in *Oxfordshire*.

BUR'DEN } [*Bynthen*, *Sax.* *Burde*,
BUR'THEN } *Teut.*] a Load or Weight of any thing, as much as a Man, Horse, &c. can well carry; also something grievous.

BUR'DEN [*of Good Steel*] about 180 lb.

BUREAU, *F.* a Chest of Drawers.

BUR'FORD [*Beorford*, i. e. *Beerford*] a Town in *Oxfordshire*.

BURG, in *Westmoreland*, called *Stanmore Burg*, *q. d.* *Stone-moor Town*.

BUR'GAGE [*Law Term*] a Tenure proper to Towns and Cities, whereby they hold their Lands and Tenements for a certain yearly Rent.

BUR'GANET [*Burguinotte*, *F.* a sort of Net] a sort of Helmet.

To **BUR'GEIN** } [*bourgeon*, *F.* a tender

To **BUR'GEON** } *Sprig*] to grow big about, or gross; also to bud forth.

BUR'GESS [of *Burgh*, *Sax.* *Borgbese*, *Ital.* or *Burger*, *Teut.*] an Inhabitant of a

B U

Burgh, or *Borough*; also one that serves for a Borough in Parliament, *Teut.*

BURGH [*Burg*, *Sax.* *Bourg*, *F.*] a Borough, a large Village or Commonalty.

BURGH'BOTE } [*Burg*, and *Bote*,
BURGHBOOTE } *Sax.*] a Contribution towards repairing Castles; also an Exemption from it. *Teut.*

BURGH'BRECH [*Burgbryee*, *Sax.*] a Fine imposed on the Community of a Town, for Breach of the Peace, &c.

BURGH-Castle in *Suffolk*, called *Cnobespurg*, *Sax.* i. e. the Town of one *Cobber*, some petty King that built it.

BURGH'ER [*Burger*, *Teut.*] a Townsman, a Citizen.

BURGH'GRAVE } [*Burggraff*, *Teut.*]
BUR'GRAVE } a Court, or Chief

Governor of a City or Castle in *Germany*.

BURGH'MASTER } [*Burgemeister*,
BUR'GOMASTER } *q. d.* *Burgermeister*, *Teut.*] a Chief Magistrate of the Towns in the Low Countries, i. e. *Holland*, *Flanders*, &c.

BURGH'MOTE [*Burghemote*, *Sax.*] a Court of a Borough or City.

BURGH'WARE, a Citizen or Burgess.

BURGLAR [of *Burg*, *Sax.* a Castle, &c. and *Larron*, *F.* of *Latro*, *L.* a Thief, *q. d.* a Thief in a Castle; for a Man's House is his Castle] a House-breaker.

BURGLARY, a breaking into an House in the Night-time, with an Intent to rob it, or to kill some Person, or to do some other felonious Act.

BURIAL, Interment, putting any thing under Earth.

St BUR'RIENS [from *Burien*, an *Irish* Saint, to whom a Church was there consecrated] a Town in *Cornwall*.

To **BURL**, to dress Clothes as Fullers do.

BUR'LED, aimed. *O.*

BURLESK } [*Burlesco*, *Ital.*] a comi-

BURLESQUE } cal, merry Way of Writing; Mock Poetry. *F.* *Ludicrous Language.* *Adif.*

BUR'LEY [*q. d.* Boor like] big, heavy, gross.

BUR'LY Brand, a huge Sword; also great Fury.

A **BURN** [among *Surgeons*] is an Impression of Fire made upon a Part, in which there remains a great deal of Heat, with Blisters, and sometimes an Escar.

To **BURN** [*Bæpnan* or *Bypnan*, *Sax.* *Brennen*, *Teut.*] to scorch with Heat, to consume with Burning.

BURN Beating, a Way of manuring Land, by cutting off the Peat or Turf, laying it in Heaps, and burning it into Ashes.

BURNET [so called of *Burn*, which it is good against] the Herb *Pimpernel*.

BURNET, Woollen Stuff. *C.*

A **BURN'ING** [*Bærning*, *Sax.*] a scorching or consuming with Heat.

BURN

BURNING Glass, a Glass which collects the Rays of the Sun, in order to increase their Force.

BURNING Well, a certain Well near *Wigan* in *Lancashire*, into which if a Candle be put, it will presently take Fire and burn.

A burnt Child dreads the Fire.

This proverb intimates, That it is natural for all living Creatures, whether rational or irrational, to consult their own Security and Self-preservation; and whether they act by Instinct or Reason, it still tends to some Care of avoiding those Things that have already done them an Injury; and there are a great many old Sayings in several Languages according to the Purport of this Proverb: The *Hebrews* say, מוֹדֵנִתִּיהָ הִיָּיא חֲבֵל מוֹדֵנִתִּיהָ לֵיהָ

The *Greeks*, πῶλον δὲ τὸ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἰσχυροῦ: The *Latins*, *Piscator istus sapit*; and the *French*, *Cbien es haude cruint l'eau froide*.

To **BURNISH** [*brunir*, *F.* and *Span.*] to polish, to make bright: It is also used of Harts spreading their Horns after they are fray'd, or new rubb'd.

BURNISHER [*Brunisseur*, *F.*] one that burnishes or polishes.

BURR [*Burre*, *F.* a Lock of Wool] the round Knob of Horn next the Deer's Head.

BURR, or *Burdock*, an Herb. *Bardana*.

BURR Pump } [in a *Ship*] a sort of *BILDGE Pump* } Pump managed by a Staff seven or eight Foot long, with a Burr of Wood at the End.

BUR'RAS Pipe [a Corruption of *Borax*, which is what they use] an Instrument made use of by Goldsmiths and Surgeons, to keep corroding Powders in.

BUR'REL Pear, the Red Butter Pear.

BURREL Fly, an Insect very troublesome to working Cattle.

BUR'ROCK, a small Wear or Dam, where Wheels are laid in the River for the catching of Fish.

BUR'ROW. See *Borough*.

BURROWS [of *Bergen*, *Teut.* to hide, or *Burje*, *Sax.* a Parlour. *q. d.* a Receptacle, because of the Similitude to them] Holes in a Warren that serve as a Covert for Rabbits, Hares, &c.

BURSA' LIS [among *Anatomists*] is a Muscle in the Inside of the Thigh, so called from its Shape resembling a Pouch.

BURSA'RIA, the Treasury of a Collegiate or Conventual Church. *O. L.*

BURSA'RII, the Butlers of a College, or Monastery.

BURSE [*Bors*, *Sax.* *Borse*, *L. S.* *Bourse*, *F.* of *Burich*, *Teut.*] an Exchange, a Place for the meeting of Merchants, and where Shops are kept.

BUR'SER [*Boursier*, *F.*] the Treasurer of a College or Monastery, one that takes Care of all the College Accounts.

BUR'STED [*i. e.* *Burghstead*, from *Borough* and *Stada*] a Place in *Essex*.

BURST Wort, a sort of Herb. *Herbstia*.

BURST [of *Burp*, *Sax.* *Gebersten* of *Bersten*, *Teut.*] broken asunder.

A **BURR-Tree**, an Elder Tree. *C.*

BURT. See *Bret*.

A **BURTLE**, a Sweeting. *C.*

BUR'TON [in a *Ship*] a small Tackle, consisting of two single Pulleys, to hoist small Things in and out.

BURTON *Lazars* [*q. d.* *Barton* of *Lazarus*, *i. e.* an Hospital of Lepers: *Burton*, from *Bur* and *Town*, from the Abundance of Burs growing thereabouts] a Town in *Leicestershire*.

BURY } [*Burg*, *Sax.*] a Termination
BER'RY } added to Names of Towns, the same with *Borough*.

To **BURY** [*Bispan*, or *Bynigean*, *Sax.*] to inter a Corpse.

BUS'CA } Underwood, or Brush-wood.

BUS'CUS } *O. L.*

A **BUSH** [of *Busch*, *Teut.* *Buisson*, *F.* *Bosco*, *Ital.* a Wood] a Hedge or Thicket of Shrubs; a Briar, or Thorn bush, &c.

One Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Bush.

This Proverb intimates, That Possession is a mighty Matter, and precautions us not to run the Hazard of a certain Loss, for an uncertain Gain, and teaches us, that **FUTURITIES** are liable to *Disappointments*; no depending on *shall* or *will* **HEREAFTER**, and no commanding Things out of our Hand, five Tenses distant from Fruition; it seems to have been borrowed either of the *Hebrews*, who say, פִּרְיָם טָבָא עִפְרָתָא פִּרְיָם טָבָא; or *Greeks*, who say, Νηδὺς ὅς τε ἱστομα ληπὼν τ' αἰτομα δίδκει, *Hesiod*; and the *Romans* peremptorily say, *Spem prelia non emō*; and the *French*, *Mieux vaut un tenez, que deux vous l'aurez*.

BUSH [among *Hunters*] the Tail of a Fox.

BUSH'EL [*Boisseau*, *F.*] a dry Measure of 4 Pecks Land, and 5 Water-Measure; in *Warkwickshire*, &c. 2 Bushels *Winchester* Measure.

BUSHES of a Cart Wheel, are Irons within the Hole of the Nave to keep it from wearing.

BUSHET, a little Bush. *Spenc.*

BUSINESS, Employment; an Affair; the Right or Subject of Action; a Matter in Question.

BUSILY, with hurry, actively.

BUSK, a Rush, a Bush. *O.*

BUSK [*Busc*, *F.*] a Piece of Whale-bone, Iron, &c.] to keep down the Fore part of Womens Stays or Stomachers.

To **BUSK**, to shut up. *O.*

BUSKID, adorned. *C.*

BUS'KIN [*Bottine*, *F.*] a Kind of Boot or Hore, worn by the ancient Tragedians.

BUS'KY, fat, swelled; also woody. *Sh.*

To **BUSS'** [*bœsse*, *Belg.* *baiser*, *F.* of *bussare*, *L.*] to kiss.

A RUSS' [Bosfen, Belg.] a small Sea Vessel, used by the *Hollanders*, and now by the *English*, for the Herring-Fishery, &c.

BUST [of *Busto*, Ital.] a Statue representing only the Head, Breasts, and Shoulder of a human Body.

BUST Coat, soft Bread, eaten hot with Butter.

BUSTARD, a wild Turkey. F.

To BUSTLE [of *Buzelian*, Sax. to rustle as Armour] to hurry or make a great Stir.

To be BUSY [Byrgan, Sax. perhaps of Bire, a Throng, q. d. a Throng of Business] to be fully employed.

BUSY [Lebyrgob, Sax. Befich, Belg.] employed, occupied in Business.

BUT [Buz, Sax. i. e. none besides, except him] besides, except, yet, only.

BUT [Bout, F. End or extreme Part] as the But-end of a Musket; also a Boundary.

BUTCHERS Broom, a Shrub. *Rufus*, L.

BUTCHER [Boucher, F.] one that kills or sells Cattle.

BUTCHERY [Boucherie, F.] a great Slaughter.

BUTLER [Bouteiller, of Bouteille, F. a Bottle] an Officer in the House of a Prince, Nobleman, &c. who keeps the Household Stores, &c.

BUTLERAGE, an Imposition of Wine, which the King's Butler, by virtue of his Office, anciently might take of every Ship carrying 40 Tun.

To BUTT [botten, Du. Bouter, F. buttare, Ital.] to run against, to push with the Horn.

A BUTT [Buzze, Sax.] a large Vessel for Liquids, one hundred and twenty-six Gallons of Wine.

A BUTT [But, F.] a Mark to shoot at; the End of any Plank which joins to one another, on the outside of a Ship, under Water.

To Spring a BUTT [Sea Term] is when a Plank of a Ship is loose at one End.

A BUTTAL, a Bittern.

BUTTENS } [among Hunters] are the
BUTTONS } Burrs or Knobs of a Deer's Head.

BUTTER [Buzene, Sax. Butter, Teut. Butyrum, L. Buturon, Gr.] an unctuous Substance made from churned Milk.

BUTTER Teeth, great, broad Fore-Teeth.

BUTTER of Antimony [with Chymists] is a Mixture of the Acid Spirit and Sublimate Corrosive with the Regulus of Antimony.

BUTTER of Tin [among Chymists] is made of Tin reduced to Powder, and Sublimate Corrosive.

A BUTTER Bump, the Bittern, a Bird.

BUTTER Fly [Butten-flege, Sax. Butter-fleg, L. S.] an Insect well known.

BUTTER Wort, an Herb. *Pinguicula*.

BUTTERY, q. d. Butlery, a Place where Victuals is set up.

BUTTES, the Ends of plowed Lands, which lie in Ridges and Furrows.

BUTTOCK [Bout, Du. the Bolt of the Bone. Dr. T. H. derives it from Bont, and Boh, Sax. in English Hough] the Breech or Haunch.

The BUTTOCK [of a Ship] is that Part which makes her Breadth right a Stern from the Tuck upwards.

BUTTON [Bouton, F.] a Fastening for Garments; any Globe or Ball.

BUTTRESS [of *aboutir*, F. to lie out] an Arch, Pillar, or Mass of Stone, to bear up a Wall, Building, &c.

BUTTRESS } a Tool made use of by
BUTTRICE } Patriers.

BUT/WINK, or } a Bird.

BUT/WIN }

BUTYRUM Saturni [i. e. Butter of Lead] a Chymical Preparation, called sweet Liquor of Lead, &c.

BUXIFEROUS [Buxifer, L.] Box-bearing.

To BUXIONEN, to bud. Ch.

BUXOM [Bocrom, Sax. from Rugen, to bend, Beugen, Teut. q. d. Beuglam] flexible; also amorous, wanton; also merry, jolly.

BUXOMNESS, Amorousness, &c.

BUXOMNESS, Lowliness, Submission. C.

BUX'TON [of Bocce, a Beech-Tree, and Town, by Reason of the Plenty of Beeches growing there, called in Saxon Baddescan, i. e. hot Baths] a Town in Derbyshire.

To BUY [Bygean, Sax.] to purchase.

BUZO, the Shaft of an Arrow before it is feathered. O. L.

To BUZZ [a Word taken from the Sound] to hum, and make a Noise as Bees, &c. to whisper in one's Ear often, to inculcate.

BUZZARD [Buzard, F. Butzard, Teut.] a great sluggish Fowl] a sort of great Hawk or Kite; also a senseless Fellow, an ignorant Fool.

BY [Bi, Sax.] beside or nigh. This word notes the Cause, the Agent, the Instrument, the Means and the Manner of an Action, &c.

BY of Bye [Bye of Bran, Sax. to dwell, an Habitation or Place of Abode] it is yet retained in the End of Places; as Danby, Appleby, &c. By and By, in a short Time.

BY-Laws, Laws made in Courts Baron, or Courts Leet; also Laws made by particular Companies or Corporations, for the better regulating of Trade.

BYD'DING, abiding. O.

BYEN'TAL, the Yard or Privy Member of a Horse.

BYFORNE, before. Ch.

BYGONE [a Scots Word] past.

To BYHETE, to promise. Ch.

BYKER, a Fray or Scuffle. O.

BYLANDER [of Bep near, and Land the Land, Teut.] a small swift-sailing Vessel, so called from its Coasting, as it were by Land.

To

To BYLEVIN, to tarry, to abide. *C.*
 BYNEMPT, named. *Spenc.*
 BYRAFT, bereft. *O.*
 BYRAM, a solemn Festival among the
Turks, a sort of Carnival with them.
 BYRAM'LUCK, a Present made at that
 Time, as our New-year's Gift.
 BYR Law } Laws established in Scotland,
 BUR Law } with Consent of Neighbours
 chosen unanimously in the Courts called *Bur-*
law Courts.
 BYCHSHOPE [*Bischoff, Teut.*] Bishop.
Ch.
 BYTRENT, caught up. *O.*
 BYWOPEN, made senseless. *O.*
 BY-BY [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of the
Greek Βυβαν, to sleep] commonly sung by
 Nurses to cause their Nurlings to fall asleep.
 BY-BLOW, a Bastard Child.
 BY-WORD [*By pond, Sax. Bey-Wort,*
Teut. g. d. a Saying always ready] a Proverb.
 BY *Ma Fa*, by my Faith.

C A

C Is a Character for *Centum*, in *Latin* 100,
 and so it signifies in the Titles of Books,
 Inscriptions, &c.

A. C. is an Abbreviation of *Anno Christi*,
 the *Latin* for the Year of *Christ*.

C. C. C. denotes one of *Corpus Christi*
 College in *Oxford*.

CAAS, Case, Fortune. - *Ch.*

CAB [*קב, H.*] a *Jewish* Measure, con-
 taining 12 Pints and 5-6ths, and something
 more, Corn Measure; and 3 Pints and 10
 Inches Liquid Measure.

CABA'L } [*קבלה, H. i. e.* a
 CABA'LA } Doctrine received] a secret
 Science which the *Rabbins* of the *Jews* pre-
 tend to, by which they unfold all the Myste-
 ries in Divinity, and expound the Scriptures;
 also a Junctio or private Council; a particular
 Party; a Set, or Gang.

To CABA'L [*cabaler, F.*] to plot together
 privately, to make Parties.

A CABALIST [*Cabaliste, F. Cabalista, L.*]
 a Person skilled in the *Jewish* Cabala.

CABALISTICAL } [*Cabalistique, F.*] be-
 CABALIST'ICK } longing to the *Jewish*
 Cabala.

A CABAL'LER [*Cabaleur, F.*] a Party-
 Man.

CABALL'INE a coarser sort of Aloes, used
 by Farriers to purge Horses.

CABARET, a Tavern. *F.*

CAB'BARICK, the Herb Harlewort.

CAB'BAGE [*Cabuccio, Ital.*] a Plant well
 known to House-keepers; also a *Cant* Word
 for private Theft.

CABBAGE of a Deer's Head, the Burr
 which parts where the Horns take their Rise.

CABBAGE Worm, a sort of Insect.

CAB'BIN [*Cabane, F.*] a Cottage or Hut;
 a little Lodging-Room on Ship-board.

CAB'INET [*Cabinet, F.*] a Closet in a Pa-
 lace or Nobleman's House; a Chest of Draw-
 ers or Casket to put Things of Value in.

CABINET Council, a Council held in a
 private manner.

CABINET Organ, a small portable Organ.

CAB'LE [*Cable, Belg.*] is a great Rope,
 which being fastened to the Anchor, holds
 the Ship fast when she rides. *F.*

To Bend the CABLE [*Sea Term*] is to
 make it fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

To Unbend the CABLE, is to take it away.

To Keckle the CABLE } is to bind it a-

To Serve the CABLE } bout with Ropes
 or Clouts, to keep it from galling in the
 Hawse.

To Quoil the CABLE, is to roll it up round
 in the Ring.

To Splice the CABLE, is to join two Pieces
 together.

To Pay Cheap the CABLE, is to put it out
 a-pace.

CABLE Tire, is the several Rolls of a Ca-
 ble that are laid one upon another.

CAB'LISH, Bruh-wood. *O. L.*

CABOS'ED } of *Cabeca*, Span. of Ca-
 CABOSH'ED } boche, *F.* from *Caput*, *L.*]
 is when the Beast's Head is cut off close just
 behind the Ears, by a Section parallel to the
 Face, or by a perpendicular downright Sec-
 tion. *Heraldry.*

CAB'BURNS [*Sea Term*] are small Lines of
 Rope-yarn, to bind the Cables of a Ship, &c.

CACAFUE'GO [*i. e.* a Shit-fire, Span.] a
 certain Spanish Fly that darts Fire from its
 Tail in a dark Night, proverbially, a bragging
 or vapouring Fellow.

CACA'O, an Indian Tree, like to an O-
 range Tree, bearing Nuts, of which Choco-
 late is made.

CACATORIA Febris, a Name given by
Sylvius to an intermitting Fever, a Diarrhœa.
L.

CACEM'PHATON } [*Καχέμπατον, of*
 CACE'PHATON } κακῶς evilly, and
 φῆμι to say, *Gr.*] an harsh Sound of Words,
 as when *n* follows a Word ending in *in*, &c.

CACHECTUS } [*Καχέκτες, Gr.*] one
 CACHECTICUS } that has an ill Habit
 of Body.

CACHEXY [*Cathexia, L. Καχέξια. of*
 κακός, bad, and ἔξις Habit, *Gr.*] an ill Habit
 of Body, proceeding from a bad Disposition
 of the Fluids and Humours.

CKEREL, a sort of Fish.

To CACKLE [of *Rackelen, L. S.*] to cry
 out as a Hen does when she has laid.

CACOCY'LIA [*κακός* bad, and *χυλός*
 Chyle, *Gr.*] a bad Digestion in the Stomach.

CACOCYMY'Y [*Cacochymia, L. of Κα-*
κοχυμία, of κακός bad, and *χυμός* Humour,
Gr.] the abounding of ill Humours in the
 Blood.

CACO

CACODÆMON [*Kakodaimon*, of *κακός*, evil, and *δαίμων* a Spirit, *Gr.*] an evil Spirit, a Devil. *L.*

CACODÆMON [in *Astrology*] the twelfth House of a Figure of the Heavens, so called because of its dreadful Signification.

CACŒTHES [*κακοῦθης*, of *κακός* bad, and *ἦθος* Habit, *Gr.*] an ill Custom or Habit; also a malignant Ulcer beyond Cure. *L.*

CACOPATHY [*κακοπαθία*, of *κακός* bad, and *πάθος* Passion, *Gr.*] a suffering of Evil, or lying under a painful Disease.

CACOPHONY [*Cacophonia*, *L.* of *κακοφωνία*, of *κακός* bad, and *φωνή* Voice, *Gr.*] a bad Tone or Voice, proceeding from an ill Constitution of its Organs.

CACOSYNTHETON. [*κακοςυνθεσία*, of *κακός* and *σύνθεσις*, *Gr.*] an ill Composition or joining together of Words in a Sentence.

CACOTROPHY [*Cacotrophia*, *L.* of *κακοτροφία*, of *κακός* and *τροφή* Nourishment, *Gr.*] an ill Nutriment, proceeding from a Fault of the Blood.

CACOZELIA [*cacozela*, *F.* of *κακοζήλια*, of *κακός* and *ζῆλος* Zeal, *Gr.*] perverse Imitation, Affectation. *L.*

CADA'VEROUS [*cadaverosus*, *L.*] belonging to a dead Corpse or Carcase.

CADBATE Fly } an Insect that is a good

CAD Worm } Bait for Trout, &c.

CAD'DOW, a Jackdaw or Chough. *Norw.*

CADE [*Cadus*, *L.*] a Barrel, a Cag, or Cask.

CADE, a Vessel containing 500 Red-herings; 1000 Sprats, &c.

CADE Lamb, a young Lamb weaned, and brought up in a House.

CADEE' } a sort of Justice of Peace a-

CADE } mong the *Turks*, and other Eastern Nations.

CADELE'SHER } a chief Magistrate in

CADILE'SHER } *Turkey*, of which there are but two.

CA'DENCE [of *Cadens*, *L.*] is a just Fall of the Tone of Voice in a Sentence. *F.*

CADENCE [in *Musick*] a kind of Conclusion of Tune, made of all the Parts together, in divers Places of any Key.

CA'DENT [in *Astrology*] a Planet is said to be *cadent*, when it is in a Sign opposite to that of its Exaltation.

CADET' } [*Cadet*, *F.* a younger Brother]

CADEE' } one that serves as a Volunteer in the Wars, upon his own Charges.

CADEW, the Straw-worm; also an *Irish* Mantle.

CADGE, a sound Frame of Wood, on which Hawks are carried to be sold.

To **CADGE**, to carry. *F.*

A **CADG'ER**, a Carrier. *C.*

A **CAD'MA**, the least of the Pigs which a Sow has at one Fare. *C.*

CADMIA [*Kadmia*, *Gr.*] a Stone out of

which Brass is tried; Brass Ore; also a sort of Stone, called *Lapis Calaminaris*.

CADU'CA Bona, Escheats, Goods forfeited to the Treasury of the Prince. *L. T.*

CADUCE [*Caduceus*, *L.*] Mercury's snaky Staff; the Roman Herald's Staff.

CADUCE'AN [*Caducearius*, *L.*] belonging to the Caduce or Mace of Mercury.

CADUCIFEROUS [*Caducifer*, *L.*] bearing the Caduce.

CADUCUS Morbus, the Falling Sickness; a Disease so called, because Persons that are troubled with it fall down suddenly on the Ground. *L.*

CADWAL'LADER [of *Cad* a Battle, and *Gwalader*, *C. Br.* a Captain of War] the Name of a King of the Britons.

CÆ'CITY [*Cæcitas*, *L.*] Blindness.

CÆCUM Intestinum [among *Anatomists*] the blind Gut, so called, because one End of it is shut up.

CÆLING [*Cæling*, *Sax.* Cooling] a River in *Cornwall*.

To **CÆMENT** [among the *Paracelsians*] to calcine after a particular Manner with corrosive Liquors; but more properly used by *Helmont*, and some others, for Luting.

CAER, a City. *Brit.*

CAER Cussenib, i. e. the City of Constantia in *Caernarvonshire*. *C. Br.*

CAERDIFF' [*Caerdyb*, *C. Br.* perhaps, q. d. the City of Didius] in *Glamorganshire*.

CAER Guby [q. d. *Kibiopolis*, or the Temple of St Kibius, a Scholar of St Hilary, a Bishop of the *Picts*, that there lived a Monk's Life] in the Isle of *Anglesey*.

CAER Leon upon *Ush*, so called, because *Antonius Ifca*, and *Cæsar's* second Legion, otherwise called the *Welsh* second Legion, was placed there; formerly an Archbishop's See, but now a poor Village in *Monmouthshire*.

CAERMAR'DEN, called by the Romans *Maridunum*, because it was the Town of *Marius*.

CAERNAR'VON [of *Caer* a Town, at at, and *Uon* or *Don*, the Isle of Man, because it is over against the Isle of Man] a Town famous for the Birth of King *Edward III.* of England.

CÆ'SAR, a Name common to the eleven Emperors of Rome, who succeeded *Julius Cæsar*; and now to the Heir Apparent of an Emperor.

CÆSA'RIAN Operation [among *Surgeons*] the cutting a Child out of the Womb, by opening the Belly of the Mother; hence *Julius*, the first Roman Monarch, was called *Cæsar*, because he was thus brought into the World, i. e. *cæso matris ventre*, and the Operation has been called *Cæsarian* after him.

CÆSU'RA, a Cut, Gash, Notch; also a Figure in Poetry. *L.*

CAG

CAG or *Keg* [of *Sturgeon*] a Vessel containing four or five Gallons.

CAGE *Work*, the uppermost carved Work of the Hull of a Ship.

CAGE [*Cage*, F. of *Cavea*, L.] an Inclosure for Birds.

CA'GIA, a Bird-cage, a Coop for Hens. O. L.

CA'APHAS [כאפאס, H. i. e. an Encompasser] a High Priest among the Jews.

To **CAJO'LE** [*Cajoler*, F.] to coax, flatter, soothe up; also to beguile.

CAJO'LERY [*Cajolerie*, F.] a Fawning upon, Flattery, vain Praise.

CA'MACAN, an Officer of great Dignity among the *Turks*.

CAIN'ITES, Christian Hereticks, so called, because they taught that *Cain* was formed by a celestial and mighty Power, and *Abel* by a weak One, &c.

CAIS'HOW [in *Buckinghamshire*] a certain Tract of Land, so called from the *Cassii*, an ancient *British* People, who formerly inhabited it.

CAIS'SON [in *Fortification*] a Chest of Wood holding four or six Bombs, or sometimes only filled with Powder, and buried under Ground by the besieged, to blow up a Work the Besiegers are like to be Masters of.

CAIT'IF [Четиф, F. *Cattivo*, Ital.] a mean Villain, a sorry Fellow.

CAITISNED, chained, or bound with Chains. Ch.

CAKE [Kag, Dan. *Rooken*, L. S. *Cacren*, C. Br.] a flat Loaf of Bread, commonly made with Spice, Fruit, &c. Also any Bread of a flat Form.

CAL'ABER, the Fur of a little Creature in *Germany* of the same Name.

CALA'EN, a Mineral found lately in the *East Indies*.

CALAMA'NCO [*calamancus*, L.] a Kind of Woollen Stuff.

CALAMINA'RI *Lapis*, the Calamine Stone, which being mixed with Copper, turns it into yellow Brass. L.

CAL'AMINE, a Fossile used as a great Drier, an Absorbent in outward Applications, as *Cerates* and *Plasters*.

CAL'AMINT [Καλαμίνθη, Gr.] or Mountain Mint, an Herb.

CALAMYTUS, a Gag put into the Mouth of Dogs to hinder them from barking. O. L.

CALAM'ITOUS [*Calamiteux*, F. of *Calamitosus*, L.] Miserable, Wretched.

CALAM'ITY [*Calamité*, F. of *Calamitas*, L.] Misery, Misfortune, Trouble.

CAL'AMUS *Scriptorius*, a writing Pen. L.

CAL'AMUS *Scriptorius* [in *Anatomy*] a Dilatation of the fourth Ventricle of the Brain, thus called from its Resemblance of a Pen. L.

CALAN'GIA, a Challenge, Claim, or Dispute. O. L.

A **CALASH** } an open travelling Cha-
A **CALOCH** } riot.

CALA'GIUM, a Tax paid in ancient Times, for the making and repairing of common Roads.

CALCA'NEUS, or ? [in *Anatomy*] the OS CALCIS } Heel-bone, or Bone of the *Tarsus*, lying under the *Astragali*, and is united to them by the Jointing called *Ginglymus*. L.

CAL'CAR, a calcining Furnace used by Chymists.

CALCA'TION, a treading or stamping on. L.

CALCE'A, a Road or High-way made with Stones and Rubbish. O. L.

CALCE'ATA } a Causey, or Cawseway.
CALCE'TUM } O. L.

CALCHOI'DES [among *Anatomists*] three little Bones in the Foot, which, together with others, make up that Part of the Foot which succeeds the Ankle.

CALCIFRAGUS [of *Calx*, Chalk, or the Stone, and *frango* to break] a Medicament that breaks the Stone in the Bladder, is so called.

CALCINATION [in *Chymistry*] the Act of Calcining, or the reducing of Metals, or a mixed Body, into Powder, by Means of Fire.

CALCINATION [*Philosophical* or *Spagyric*] is when Bones, Horns, Hoofs, &c. having hung over boiling Water, &c. till they have lost all their Mucilage, may be easily reduced to Powder.

To **CALCI'NE** [*calciner*, F. of *Calx*, L.] to burn to a Calx or Cinder.

CALCI'NED, reduced to Powder by Fire and Corrosives.

CALCO'GRAPHY [Καλλογραφία, of καλός Brass, and γραφή Writing, Gr.] the writing or engraving on Brass.

To **CAL'ULATE** *calcular*, F. *calcularé*, L.] to cast Accompts, to reckon.

CALCULA'TION, is casting of Accompts, Reckoning, and is either Algebraic or Numerical. L.

CALCULID, calculated. Ch.

CALCULOS'ITY, Fulness of Stones. L.

CAL'CULUS, a Little Pebble, or Gravel-Stone; the Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder; a Counter to cast Accompts with; also a Chess-man or Table man. L.

CALCULUS *Differentialis* [among *Mathematicians*] is the Arithmetick of the infinitely small Differences between variable Quantities, which is otherwise called the Arithmetick of Fluxions. L.

CALCULUS *Integralis* [with *Mathematicians*] is the Method of finding the proper flowing Quality of any given Fluxion. L.

CALDA'RIA, a Cauldron or Copper. O. L.

CAL'DRON [*chaudron*, F.] a Pot, Boiler or Kettle.

CA'LEB [כלב, H. i. e. a Dog] one of *Joshua's* Companions in discovering the Land of *Canaan*.

CALEFAC'TION, a heating or warming. L.

CALE-

CALEFACTION [among *Philosophers*] the producing or stirring up a Heat in a mix'd Body.

CALEFACTIVE, causing Warmth. L.

CALEFACTORY, serving to make warm.

CAL'ENDAR [*Calendarium*, of *Calenda*, L.] a political Distribution of Time, accommodated to Use, and taken from the Motions of the heavenly Bodies; an Almanack.

CAL'ENDER [*Calendrier*, F. to smooth Cloth] a Person whose Trade is to press, smooth, stiffen, or set a Gloss upon Linen, Stuff, &c. also the Engine which is used for that Purpose.

CAL'ENDS [*Calendes*, F. of *Calenda*, L.] the first Days of every Month among the Romans.

CALENTUR'E [*Calentura*, Span.] a burning Fever, a Dissemper peculiar to Sailors, wherein they imagine the Sea to be green Fields, and will throw themselves into it, if not restrained.

CALE'SH } [*Calicbe*, F.] a small open
CALA'SH } Chariot.

CALEVILLE, a Sort of Sweet red Apple.

CALEWISE, warmly. O.

CALF [*Calf*, Sax. *Kalb*, Teut.] the young Offspring of a Cow; also, among Hunters, a Male Hart or Hind of the first Year.

Sea-CALF, a large Sea fish, with a velvety black spotted Skin.

CAL'ICOE, a sort of Cloth made of Cotton brought from *Calicut*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*.

CAL'ID [of *calidus*, L.] hot.

CALIDUM *innatum* [according to the *New Philosophy*] the Innate Heat, is the Attrition of the Parts of Blood, which is occasioned by its circular Motion, especially in the Arteries. L.

CALIFAC'TORY, a Room in a Monastery where the religious Persons warm themselves.

CALIGA'TION, dimness of Sight, Blindness. L.

CAL'GINOUS [*Caliginosus*, L.] dim, full of Obscurity.

CAL'IPER } [*Caliber*, F.] the Diameter

CAL'IVER } or Bigness of a Piece of Ordnance, or other Fire-arms, at the Bore.

CAL'IPERS, an Instrument made like a Sliding-Rule, to embrace two Heads of any Cask, to find the Length.

CALIPER *Compasses* [among *Gunners*] an Instrument for finding the Diameter of the Bore and Bore of a Gun, &c.

CAL'IPH } a King or Emperor. Per-

CAL'IFF } sian.

CAL'IVER, a sort of small Sea-Gun.

To CALK a Ship } [*Calfater*, of *Calage*, F.

To CAUK } Tow, or Cal, Sax. a Keel] is to drive Oakham, or spun Yarn, and wooden Pins, into all the Seams and Rends to keep out the Water.

CAL'KED, cast up, or out. O.

To CALL [of *kalver*, Dan. *Kalle Belg.* of *καλῶ*, Gr.] to call, to name.

A CALL [among *Hunters*] a Lesson blown upon the Horn to comfort the Hounds.

CALL [among *Fowlers*] is an artificial Pipe made to catch Quails, &c. by imitating their Notes.

CALL, Bravery. O.

CALLE, a Cloak. C.

A CAL'LET, a Whore. *Shakesp.*

To CAL'LET, to sample or scold. L.

CALL'ID [of *callidus*, L.] crafty, cunning.

CALLID'ITY, Cunningness, Craftiness.

CAL'LIGRAPHY [*Calligraphia*, L. of *καλλιγραφία*, of *καλός* Beauty, and *γραφῆν* Writing, Gr.] fair or handsome Writing.

CALLIMAN'CO, a strong Woollen Stuff.

CALL'IOPE [of *Καλλίος* Beauty, and *αἶψα* Countenance, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, which is said to preside over Harmony and Heroick Poetry.

CALLIPTICK *Period*, a Cycle or Period of 76 Years which *Callippus* the Astronomer invented to improve that of *Meton*.

CALLOS'ITY [*Callosité*, F. *Callositas*, L.] Hardness or Thickness of the Skin, properly that occasioned by much Labour.

CAL'LOUS [*callosus*, L.] hard, brawny, having a thick Skin.

CAL'LOW, unsledged, or not covered with Feathers.

CAL'LUS [*Calus*, F. of *Callus*, L.] an hard horny Substance, a hardened Skin of Hands and Feet of such as work hard and go barefoot.

CAL'LUS [with *Surgeons*] an hard Substance which grows in the Inside of Ulcers, which renders them fistulous and hinders Consolidation; a kind of Swelling without Pain; also a glutinous Substance growing about the Fracture of Bones, serving to solder them.

CALM [*Calmé*, F.] quiet, still.

A CALM } [at Sea] when there is not

Stark CALM } a Breath of Wind stirring.

To CALM [*calmer*, F.] to appease, quiet pacify, to still.

CAL'LOMEL [*Calomelanus*, L. of *καλός* fair, and *μελᾶς* black, Gr.] *Mercurius Dulcis* or prepared Quicksilver.

CALORIF'ICK [*calorificus*, L.] heating, making hot.

CALOT [not improbably of *Calotte*, F. a Cap, q. d. one who serves for a Cap to all Heads; a lewd Woman, a Drab.

CALOYERS, Grecian Monks of the Order of St Basil.

CAL'TROPS [*Coltznappe*, Sax. *Chauße trappes*, of *Cheval attrappe*, F.] Irons with four Spikes, so made that which way soever they fall, one point still lies upwards, generally thrown in Breaches or Bridges, to annoy an Enemy's Horse; also an Instrument with three Iron Spikes used in hunting the Wolf.

CAL'TROPS, an Herb, *Galtha palustris*. L.

CAL'VA } [with *Anatomists*] it signi-

CALVA'RIA } fies the whole hairy Scalp; it is also taken for the Skull: The upper Part of the Head, which grows bald first. L.

R CAL'VA.

GAL'VARY [of *Calvaria*, L. the Skull] a Mountain without the City of Jerusalem, where Christ our Saviour was crucified, so called from the Skulls of dead Men found there.

Cross CALVARY [in *Heraldry*] is a Cross raised on Steps.

To **CALVE**, to bring forth a Calf.

CALVIL'LE, a sweet red Apple.

CALVINISM, the Doctrine and Principles of *John Calvin*, a noted Reformer of the Church at Geneva.

CALVINISTS, the Followers of *Calvin* in his Principles.

CALVINIS'TICAL, like or according to the Opinions of the *Calvinists*.

To **CALUMNIATE** [*Calumnier*, F. *calumniare*, L.] to reproach, slander, detract; to accuse or charge falsely.

CALUMNIA'TOR [*Calumniator*, F.] a Slanderer or false Accuser. L.

CALUM'NIOUS, full of Cavil, &c.

CALUMNY [*Calumnie*, F. of *Calumnia*, L.] false Imputation, Aspersion, Slander.

CALX, Chalk, Lime, Mortar, Cement. L.

CALX [among *Chymists*] is that Powder which any Body is reduced to by Calcination, or burning it in a Crucible.

CALX [in *Anatomy*] is the Heel, or the second Bone in that Part of the Foot which succeeds the Ankle.

CALYX [*Κάλυξ*, Gr.] the Cup of the Flower of any Plant, or the small green Leaves on the Top of the Stalk, in Herbs with which, first the Blossom, and afterwards the Seed is covered and inclosed. L.

CAMA'ROSIS [in *Architecture*] a Raising with an Arch or Vault.

CAMA'ROSIS [with *Surgeons*] a Blow upon the Skull, whereby some Part of the Bone is left hanging up like an Arch.

CAMBER-beam [in *Architecture*] a Beam cut hollow or arching in the Middle.

CAMBERING [*Sea Term*] a Ship's Deck is said to lie *Cambering*, when it does not lie even, but higher in the Middle than at the Ends.

CAMBIUM, the exchanging or bartering of Commodities; also an Exchange or Place where Merchants meet. L.

CAMBIUM [in *Physick*] a secondary Humour, whose Use was said to be to nourish the Parts of the Body, the other two being called *Ros* and *Gluten*.

CAM'BREN } a crooked Stick with
CAM'BREL } Notches on it, on which Butchers hang their Meat. *Brit.*

CAM'BRIA, *Wales*, so called from *Camber* the Son of *Brutus*. L.

CAMBRICK, a Sort of fine Linen Cloth brought from *Cambray* in *Flanders*.

CAM'BRIDGE [perhaps from the *C. Br.* *Cam*, full of Windings, and *Bridge*] a Town and famous University in England, called by the Saxons *Epanz-brycge*, i. e. Grant-Bridge, of *Eton*, *Sax.* a Fen.

CAME, the Preterite of *to come*.

CAM'EL [*Camelus*, L. *Κάμηλος*, Gr.] a Beast of Burden, common in the Eastern Countries.

CAME/LEON [*Chameleon*, L. of *χαμαι-αίων*, Gr.] a Creature like a Lizard, frequenting the Rocks, living on the Air or Flies, which, as is said, can turn himself into all Colours but Red and White. F.

CAMEL'NE, Camlet. *Chauc.*

CAMERA [in *Old Records*] any winding or crooked Plat of Ground.

CAMERA [in the Title of *Musick Books*] denotes such Musick as is designed for Chambers and private Concerts, in distinction to such as is designed for Chapels and great Concerts.

CAMERA Obscura, an optical Machine.

CAM'ERADE } [*Camerade*, F. of *Camera*,
COM'RADE } L. a Chamber] a Chamber Fellow; an intimate Friend, a Fellow-Soldier.

CAMERA'TION [in *Surgery*] is when by a Blow on the Skull, some Part of the Bone is suspended like an Arch.

CAMERA'TION, a Vaulting or Arching. L.

CAMERY, a Disease in Horses; the Frounce.

CAM'ICA, Camlet, or fine Stuff, made of Camel's Hair and Silk, See *Camlet*. O. L.

CAMISADE [*Gamisade*, F. *Camisciata*, Ital.] a setting upon, or surprizing an Enemy by Night, or an Attack made by Soldiers with their Shirts over their Apparel and Arms.

CAMISED, flat-nosed. *Chauc.*

CAMLET, a kind of Stuff made with Wool and Silk.

CAM'OCK [*Cammoc*, Sax.] the Herb *Resharrow*. *Anonis.*

CAM'OMILE. See *Chamomile*.

CAMOYS [*Camu*, F.] bent, or crooked upwards. O.

CAMP [*Campe*, Sax. *Campus*, L. a Field] the Place where an Army lodges in Tents or Huts.

CAMP Volant, a Flying Camp, a Body of Horse and Foot always in Motion, commanded commonly by a Lieutenant General.

CAMPAIGN } [*Campagne*, F.] a Plain,

CAMPAIN } a Champion or Open Country.

CAMPAIGN [in *Military Affairs*] the Space of Time every Year that an Army continues in the Field, during a War.

CAMPAN'ULATE Flower [among *Herbalists*] any Flower that is shaped like a Bell.

CAMPAN'IFORMIS } [of *Campana*, L. a
CAMPAN'ULOUS } Bell] the same as *Campanulate*.

CAMPAR'TUM, any Part or Portion of a large Field or Ground. O. L.

CAMP'DEN } [of *Camp*, a Fight, and
CAM'DEN } Den, Sax.] a Town in Gloucestershire, whence the industrious Antiquary *Camden* had his Name.

CAMPE-

CAMPE'CHIO, a sort of Indian Wood, the same with Log-wood.

CAMPES' TRA [*Campetris*, L.] belonging to the *Champion* or Plain-Field.

CAMPHIRE [*Campbre*, F. of *Campbora*, L.] the Gum of an *East-Indian Tree*.

CAN, to be able.

CANUS, a thin Gown. *Spenc.*

CANA'AN [כנען]. *H. i. e.* a Merchant] the Son of *Ham*, of whom the Land of *Canaan* took its Name.

CANACIN, the Plague. L.

CANA'ILLE, F. the lowest People.

CANAL [*Canalis*, L.] an artificial River, or long Pond, in a Park or Garden. F.

CANALIS [in *Anatomy*] Passages by which the Juices of the Blood flow. L.

CALIC'ULUS Arteriosus [among *Anatomists*] a Vessel betwixt the Arterious Veins of the Lungs and the great Artery in *Fetus*'s.

The **CANA'RIES**, Islands anciently called the *Fortunate Islands*, lying near the Coasts of *Barbary*, from whence *Cinny* Wines are brought.

CANARY'D to it, danced to it, or was joyful at it. *Shakesp.*

To **CAN'CEL** [*cancellar*, F. of *cancellare*, L.] to erase or blot out, to make void.

CANCEL'ER [in *Falconry*] is when a light flown Hawk, in her stooping, turns two or three times upon the Wind, to recover herself before she seizes her Prey.

CAN'CEP, a Crab-fish, also a Constellation, one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*. L.

CAN'CEP, a dangerous Sore or Ulcer, as in a Woman's Breast, &c. a round, livid, and blackish Tumour, circumscribed with turgid Veins, resembling the Feet of a Crab, from whence it takes its Name.

Degenerate CAN'CEP, one which succeeds an obdurate or ill-dress'd Imposthume.

Primitive CAN'CEP [among *Surgeons*] is one which comes of itself.

CANCER'NI Versus, Latin Verses, which are the same, read either forwards or backwards, as. *Roma tibi subitū multibus ibit amor.*

CANDID [*canaidé*, F. of *candidus*, L.] white, innocent; sincere, upright; kind, courteous.

CAN'DIDATES [*Candidati*, L.] they who stand for any Place or Preferment: They were so called by the *Romans*, from the white Garments they were obliged to wear during the two Years of their soliciting for the Place.

To **CANDIFY**, to whiten, to make white.

CANDISA'TION, the Candying and Crystallizing of Sugar, after it has been dissolved in Water, and purified.

CANDITE'ERS [in *Fortification*] are Frames to lay Faggots and Brushwood on to cover the Workmen.

CANDLE, a Light made of Wax or Tallow.

CAN'DLEMASS-Day [*Candlemasse*, S. of *Candela*, L. a Candle, and *Mass* the

Festival of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, the 2d of February] so called from the consecrating Candles that Day, which were set apart for sacred Use all that Year.

CAN'DOUR [*Candeur*, F. of *Candor*, L. Whiteness] Innocency, Sincerity, Plain-dealing, Uprightness; also Courtesy.

To **CAN'DY** [*candir*, F.] to make some Sorts of Confectionary Wares; also to grow mouldy, as Stale Sweet-meats do.

CANE [*Canne*, F. of *Canna*, L.] an Indian Reed, which produces Sugar.

CANE, a Measure in Spain, in Length one Yard Quarter and half; but at *Marsailles* two Yards and half-quarter *English*.

The **CAN'EL Bone** [among *Anatomists*] the Neck or Throat-Bone, so named because of its resembling a Canal.

CANE'LL, Cinnamon. *Chauc. Spenc.*

CAN'IBALS, Men-eaters, a People in the *West Indies*, who feed on human Flesh.

CANIC'IDIUM, the Dissection of Dogs.

CANIC'ULAR [*caniculaire*, F. *canicularis*, L.] belonging to the Dog-star.

CANINA Fames, a Dog's Appetite, a Disease; an inordinate Hunger, attended with a Looseness and Vomiting. L.

CANINE [*caninus*, L.] belonging to, or like a Dog. F.

CAN'NI Dentes [among *Anatomists*] the Dog-Teeth, two Teeth in each Jaw, one on each side of the *Incisivi*. L.

CAN'NUS [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Lip, serving to draw it upwards. L.

CANIS Major [with *Astronomers*] the greater Dog, is a Constellation drawn on the Globe in that Form. L.

CANIS Minor, the lesser Dog, a Constellation on the Globe in that Form. L.

CAN'ISTER of Tea [*Canistrum*, L.] a Quantity from 75 to 100 lb.

Tea CAN'ISTER, a Vessel of Silver, Tin, &c. to hold Tea.

CAN'ITUDE, Hoariness. L.

CANK, dumb. *Chauc.*

CANKEDORE, a woful Case.

CAN'KER [*Cancer*, L.] an eating spreading Sore; also the Rust of Iron, Brass, &c. also a Disease in Trees.

CAN'KER-Worm, an Insect which destroys Corn and Herbs.

CAN'KERED, eaten with Rust, or the Canker.

A **CAN'KERED Fellow**, a cross, ill-conditioned Fellow. *Chauc.*

CANN [*Canne*, Sax. *Kanne*, Teut. *Cantharus*, L.] a kind of Vessel to drink out of.

CANN-Buoy [*Sea Term*] a large Buoy or Barrel thrown on the Shoals for a Sea-Mark.

CANN Hook, an Iron Hook made fast to the End of a Rope, whereby heavy Things are taken in and out of a Ship.

CANNA Major [in *Anatomy*] the great Bone of the Leg, called also *Focile Majus*, and *Tibia*.

CAN'NA

CAN'NA *Minor*, the Lesser Bone of the Leg, the same with *Focile Minus* and *Fibula*.

CANNIBALITY, like, or after the Manner of Canibals. *Shaks.*

CAN'NINGTON, in *Somersetshire*, so called from the *Cangi*, a People of the *Belgick Britons*, that came and dwelt there.

CANNIONS [of *Canon*, F.] Boot-Hose; an old fashioned Garment for the Legs.

CAN'NISTER, an Instrument used by Coopers in racking off Wines.

CAN'NON [Cann, F.] a Piece of Ordinance, or Great Gun, of which there are different Sizes; as *Demi-Cannon*, &c.

CAN'NON *Royal* } a Great Gun, 12
CAN'NON of *Eight* } Foot long, of 8000
Pound Weight.

To CANNONA'DE [cannoner, F.] to batter with Cannon.

CANNONA'DE, Cannon-shot. F.

A CANNONE'ER [Cannonier, F.] a Gunner who dischargeth the Cannon.

CAN'ON [Kavay, Gr.] a Rule, especially Church Law, or Decree; also a Prebendary who enjoys a Living in a Collegiate Church or Cathedral. F. and L.

CANON [in *Mathematicks*] is an infallible Rule of resolving all Questions of the same Nature.

CANON [with *Printers*] a large Sort of Printing Letter.

CANON [in *Musick*] is a short Composition of one or more Parts, in which one Part leads, and the other follows.

CANON [among *Horsemen*] is that Part of the Horse bit which is let into the Mouth.

CANON [among *Surgeons*] is an Instrument used in sewing up Wounds.

CANON Rule, Ruling. *Spenc.*

CANON [of the *Scriptures*] is that Body of Books of the Holy Scripture, which serves for the Rule of Faith.

CANON Law, a Collection of Ecclesiastical Constitutions, Definitions, and Rules, taken from the ancient Councils, the Writings of the Fathers, and the Ordinances of the Popes, &c.

CANON'ICAL [Canonique, F. *Canonicus*, L. of *Kavavixos*, Gr.] according to Rule or Order; authentick.

CANONICAL Hours, Times appointed for Divine Service by the Church Canons.

CANONICALNESS, Agreeableness, or Conformity to the Canons of the Church.

CANONIST [Canoniste, F. *Canonicus*, L.] a Professor or Doctor of the Canon Law.

CANONIZATION, the Act of Canonizing or Sainting. F.

To CANONIZE [canoniser, F. of *canonizare*, L.] to examine by Rule; also to declare and pronounce one for a Saint.

CANONSHIP [Canonicatus, L.] is the Title of a Benefice enjoyed by a Canon.

CANOO } [Rahu, *Taut.*] an Indian
CANOE' } Boat made of the Trunk of
a Tree.

CAN'OPY [Canopie, F. of *Kavovixos*, from *Kivay*, Gr. a Gnat or Fly, *q. d.* a Net spread over the Face to keep off Gnats and Flies] a Cloth of State, set or carried over the Heads of Sovereign Princes; also a Teller, and Curtains for a Bed.

CAN'OROUS [canorus, L.] shrill, loud singing, high sounding.

CAN'OTWOOD } [perhaps, *q. d.* the
CANK'WOOD } Wood of King Canute] a Wood in *Staffordshire*.

CANT, Giberish, Pedlar's French.

CANT, strong, lusty. *Chesh.*

To CANT, talk obscurely, after the manner of Gipsies, Rogues, &c. to use an affected Manner of Speech.

To CANT, to recover or mend. *Yorksh.*

CANTABLE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play in a kind of Chanting or Singing Manner. *Ital.*

CANTAO [of *Wine*] at *Alicant*, &c. three Gallons *English* Wine Measure.

CANTALIVERS [in *Architecture*] a kind of Modillions, which are carved.

CANTAR, at *Tunis* and *Tripoli* about 114 lb. at *Acra* in *Turkey*, 603 lb. at *Aleppo* 100 lb.

CANTATA [in *Musick*] is a Piece of Vocal Musick for one, two, three, or more Voices, and sometimes with one or more Musical Instruments of any sort or kind; composed after the manner of Opera's, consisting of grave Parts and Airs, intermixed one with another. *Ital.*

CANTA'TION, a Singing. L.

CANTEL, a Lump or Heap. L. T.

CAN'TERBURY [Cantp. *ria* *Bijug*, Sax.] a famous City, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Kent*, and formerly the Seat of its Kings; now an Archb.ishop's See.

CANTERBURY Bells, a Flower Plant. *Trachelium*. L.

CANTHARIDES [Kavvapides, Gr.] Spanish Flies, green Flies used to raise Blisters.

CANTHUS [in *Anatomy*] the Angle or Corner of the Eye, which is either the Greater or Internal, or the Lesser or External.

CANTICLES [i. e. Spiritual Songs] the Book of *Solomon's* Songs. L.

CAN'TING Coins [in a Ship] small Pieces of Wood with a sharp Ridge set between Casks to prevent their Rolling.

CAN'TLE [of *Canton*, F.] a Piece of any thing, as a Cantle of Bread, Cheese, &c. also an Heap.

To CANTLE out, to divide into Parcels or Parts.

CANTO, a Song, or the Treble Part thereof, *Ital.* Also a Division in an Heroick Poem, as a Chapter and Section in Prose.

CANTO

CANTO *Concertante* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Treble of the little Chorus, or that Part that sings throughout.

CANTO *Replecho* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Treble of the grand Chorus, or that which sings only now and then in some particular Places. *Ital.*

CANTON [Canton, F.] a Division or Part of a Country in Form of a Province.

CANTON [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary consisting of two Lines, one drawn perpendicularly from the Chief, and the other so from the Side of the Escutcheon, and is always less than the Quarter of the Field.

To **CANTON** [see *canonner*, F.] is to retire or dispose into Quarters, to fortify one's self in a Place.

CANTONE [in the *Molucca Islands*] a Measure above five half Pints *English* Measure, eight hundred and nine of which make a *Quoin* of Rice.

To **CANTONIZE**, to divide into Cantons or Quarters.

CANTRED } [of Cant an Hundred, and
CANTREF } Cress a Town, *Brit.*] is in *Wales* what we in *England* call an Hundred, an Hundred Villages.

CANTUS, a Singing, a Song. *L.*

CANTUS [in *Musick*] the Mean or Counter Tenor.

CANVASS [of *Cannabis*, *L.*] a sort of coarse Linnen Cloth.

CANVASS Bags [in *Fortification*] Bags filled with Earth, used to raise a Parapet in haste, or to repair one that is beaten down.

To **CANVASS** [*canhabasser*, F. by a Metaphor taken from beating Hemp, there being nothing more laborious] to sift, examine, or search diligently into a Business.

CANULA [with *Surgeons*] a small Tube or Pipe left in Wounds or Ulcers, which they choose not to heal up. *L.*

CANZONE [in *Musick Books*] in general signifies only a Song or Tune. *Ital.*

CANZONE, fixed to a Piece of Vocal Musick, signifies much the same as *Cantata*; which see.

CANZONE, fixed to a Piece of Instrumental Musick, signifies much the same as *Sonata* or *Scionata*.

CANZONE, fixed to any Part of a *Sonata*, signifies much the same as *Allegro*, and only denotes, that the Movement of the Part to which it is fixed, ought to be after a gay, brisk, lively Manner.

CANZONET [*Canzonetta*, *Ital.*] a little Song or Tune, *Cantata* or *Sonata*; one of the Divisions of the *Italian* Lyrick Poetry, in which every several Stanza answers both as to the Number and Measure of their Verses, tho' every *Canzonet* varies in both.

CAP [Cæppe, S. Rappe, *Tent.* from *Caput*, *L.*] a sort of Covering for the Head.

CAP [in a Ship] is a square Piece of Tim-

ber over the Head of the Mast, having a Hole to receive the Mast or Flag-staff.

CAP [of a Gun] a Piece of Lead put over the Touch-hole of a great Gun, to keep the Prime front being wasted.

CAP [of *Maintainance*] one of the Regalia, or Ornaments of State, belonging to the Kings, &c. of *Great Britain*; which is borne before them at Coronations, and other great Solemnities, and before some inferior Magistrates.

CAP-Merchant, a Purser of a Ship, who has the Charge of all the Cargo.

CAP-Paper, a sort of strong brown Paper.

CAP-Squares [among *Gunners*] Pieces of Iron on each Side the Carriage of a Great Gun, which covers the Trunnions: These are made fast by a Pin with a Forelock; the Use of them is to keep the Piece from flying out of the Carriage when it is shot off, with its Mouth lying very low, or, as it is usually termed, Under-Metal.

CAPABLE [*capable*, F. *capax*, *L.*] which is in a Condition, or qualified to do a Thing; able, apt, fit.

CAPACIOUS [of *Capax*, *L.*] capable to receive; spacious, vast.

To **CAPACITATE**, to make capable, or fit to do any thing. *L.*

CAPACITY [*Capacité*, F. *Capacitas*, *L.*] Ability, Capableness, Skill, Aptness to receive or contain; also Reach of Wit.

CAPACITY [in *Geometry*] is the Solid Content of any Body; also our hollow Measures are called Measures of Capacity, viz. of Beer, Wine, Corn, Salt, &c.

CAPABILITY } [in *Law*] is when a
CAPACITY } Man, or Body Politick, is able, or has a Right to give or take Lands, &c. or to sue Actions.

CAP-A-PEE, from Head to Foot, *q. d. a capite ad pedem*. *L.*

CAPAN, in *Sumatra* in the *East-Indies*, about Three-Pence Sterling.

CAPARISON [*Caparassoner*, F.] a kind of Trappings or Furniture.

To **CAPARISON** [*Caparassoner*, F.] to dress with Trappings or Furniture.

CAPE [*Cap*, F.] is a Mountain or other high Place, which runs out into the Sea farther than the rest of the Continent.

CAPE [*Cape*, Sax. a Cloak] the Neck-piece of a Cloak. *F.*

CAPE, a Writ touching Lands and Tenements.

CAPE Parvum, a Writ lying for the King, when the Tenant summoned in Plea of Land comes at the Summons, but makes Default afterwards at the Day given him. *L.*

CAPE ad valentiam, a Writ of Execution that lies where one is impleaded of certain Lands, and vouches to warrant another, but the Voucher does not come at the Day given; in such Case the Demandant recovers against the

the Tenant, and may have this Writ against the Vouchee, and shall recover so much in Value of the Vouchee's Lands, &c. *L.*

CAPECK, *Muscovy Money*, in Value one Fifth of a Penny Sterling, or one Tenth of a *Greven*.

CAPELE' [in *Horses*] a Disease when the Tip of the Neck is moveable, and more swelled than ordinary.

CAPELLINE [in *Surgery*] a kind of Bandage used in the cutting off the Leg, or any convex Part of the Body, as the Head, a Stump of an Arm, &c.

CAPELL, a Horse. *Cbauc.*

CAPELLA, a Chapel or Church, *L.* and *Ital.*

CAPELLA [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Musick or Musician, belonging to a Chapel or Church. *Ital.* See *Maestro di Capella* in Letter M.

CAPELLA, a little Goat. *L.* A Star of the first Magnitude in the Shoulder of *Auriga*.

CAPELLA de *Floribus* [Old Law] a Chaplet or Garland of Flowers for the Head. *L.*

CAPERS [Capparis, *L.* of *Karrapis*, *Gr.*] the Flower-buds of a prickly Shrub growing in *Italy*, &c. pickled; also a sort of Privateer, or Pirate Ship.

CAPH [D], *H.*] a Jewish Measure for liquid Things, containing five Eighths of a Pint, and fifteen decimal Parts of a solid Inch English Wine Measure.

CAPHAR, a Toll or Duty imposed by the Turks on Christians who send Merchandizes from *Aleppo* to *Jerusalem*.

CAPI Aga, the principal Groom of the Bed Chamber to the Grand Signior, and Introducer of private Addresses to him.

CAPIAS, a Writ which is twofold, viz. before Judgment, and called *Capias ad Respondendum*, requiring an Appearance in a Personal Action; and the other is a Writ of Execution after Judgment. *L.*

CAPIAS *Conductus ad proficiscendum*, a Writ which lies for the taking such who having received Priest Money to serve the King, sink away, and do not come in at the Time. *L.*

CAPIAS *pro fine*, is where a Person being by Judgment fined to the King, upon an Offence committed against a Statute, does not discharge it according to the Judgment. *L.*

CAPIAS *ad satisfaciendum*, is a Writ of Execution after Judgment, lying where a Man recovers in Action Personal, as for Debts, Damages, Detinue, &c.

CAPIAS *Utilegatum*, is a Writ which lies against him who is out-lawed upon any Action Personal or Criminal.

CAPIAS *Utilegatum et inquiras de Bonis et Cbatillis*, a Writ, the same with the former, but giving a farther Power to the Sheriff, besides the Apprehension of the Body of the

Offender, to inquire also of his Goods and Chattels. *L.*

CAPIAS *Witbernium de Homine*, a Writ which lies for a Servant in *Witbernium*. *L.*

CAPILLA'CIOUS. See *Capillary*.

CAPIL'LAMENTS [Capillamenta, *L.*] Strings or Threads above the Roots of Herbs; or those small Threads or Hairs which grow up in the Middle of a Flower, and are adorned with little Herbs at the Top.

CAPIL'LARIES. See *Capillary Plants*.

CAPIL'LARY [Capillaire, *F.* *Capillaris*, *L.*] belonging to, or like Hair.

CAPILLARY Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as have no main Stalk or Stem, but grow to the Ground as Hair to one's Head; and which bear their Seeds in little Tufts and Protuberances on the Backside of their Leaves.

CAPILLARY Vessels [in *Anatomy*] are small Arteries and Veins like Hairs or Threads.

CAPILLATION [in *Surgery*] a Fracture of the Skull, so small that it can scarce be found, but often occasions Death.

CAPIL'LATURE [Capillatura, *L.*] a Bush of Hair, a frizzling of the Hair.

A CAPIROTA'DE, minced Meat.

To CAPISTRATE, to muzzle. *L.*

CAPISTRUM [among *Surgeons*] a Bandage for the Head. *L.*

CAP'ITAL [Capitalis, *L.*] chief, great, principal; also hainous, worthy of Death. *F.*

CAPITAL Lees, are the strong Lees made by Soap-boilers from Pot-ashes; which are used in Surgery as a Caustick, and to make the *Lapis Infernalis*.

CAPITAL Medicines [among *Physicians*] *Venice Treacle*, *Mithridate*, &c.

A CAPITAL, [Capitello, *Ital.*] See *Infra*.

CAPITAL [in *Architecture*] is an Ornament at the Top of a Column; the same with a Chapter.

A CAPITAL of a Bastion [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from the Angle of the Polygon to the Point of the Bastion, or from the Point of the Bastion to the Middle of the Gorge.

CAPITA'TION, a Tax or Tribute paid by the Head, a Poll-Tax. *F.* of *L.*

CAP'ITE [of *Caput*, *L.* the Head] as a Tenure in *Capite*, is when Lands were held immediately of the King, whether by Knights Service or Soccage.

CAPITOL [Capitolium, *L.*] an ancient Citadel of *Rome*.

CAPITOLA'DE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Fowls, &c.

CAPITULA Agri, the Head Lands, such as lie at the upper Ends of the Grounds or Furrows. *O. L.*

CAPITULA Ruralia, Assemblies or Chapters held by the Rural Dean and Parish Clergy,

Clergy, within the Bounds of every respective Deanry.

CAPITULARS, Ordinaries or Injunctions of Kings or Bishops, about Ecclesiastical Affairs.

To CAPITULATE [*capituler*, F. *capitulare*, L.] to treat upon Terms, or to make Articles of Agreement; to treat or parley with a Besieger about the Surrender of a Place upon Conditions.

CAPITULATION, the Act of Capitulating. F. of L.

CAPITULUM, an Assembly of a Dean and Prebends belonging to a Cathedral Church.

CAPITULUM [among *Botanists*] is the Head or flowering Top of any Plant. L.

CAPIT'ZI } Officers among the Turks,
CAP'GI } which guard the Gate of the Grand Signior's Palace.

A CAPLE, a Horse. O.

CAP'NOMANCY [of *καρπος* Smoak, and *μαντις* Divination, Gr.] Divination or Sooth-saying by Smoak, arising from an Altar where Incense and Poppey-feed are burnt.

CA'PO, a working Horse. O.

CAPO, one of the three chief Officers among the *Venetians*, to whom, and the Senate, the Doge or Duke is subject. They are called *Capi de quaranta criminali*; three of which enter into the full College of twenty-five, by whom Business is forwarded to other Magistrates.

CAPO, the Head, &c. Ital. See *Da Capo*, in D.

CA'PON [*Capo*, L.] a Cock cut to brood, or cover and lead Chickens, Ducklings, &c. or else to be fattened for the Spit.

CAPON *Fashion* [in *Archery*] the same as *Bob-tail*.

CAPONIE'RE [in *Fortification*] is a covered Lodgment of about four or five Feet broad, encompassed with a little Parapet about two Feet high, to support Planks laden with Earth. F.

To CA'PONIZE, to make a Capon of, to ennuhate, to geld.

CAP'OT, a Term at the Game of Picket, when all the Tricks of Cards are won.

CAPOU'CH, a Friar's Hood.

CAPPAD'NE, a sort of Silk with which the Shag of some Rugs is made.

CAPREOLA'RIA *Vasa* [in *Anatomy*] are the Vessels which twine about like the Tendrils of Vines; as the Blood-Vessels in the Testicles.

CAPRE'OLATE *Plants* [among *Botanists*] are such Plants which turn, wind, and cling along the Surface of the Ground by means of Tendrils.

CAPRIC'CHIO } [*Caprice*, F.] a foolish
CAPRICE } Fancy; a fantastical
Humour; a Whimsy, Freak, or Maggot,
Ital. also a peculiar Piece of Mulick; also of Painting; or of Poetry.

CAPRICIOUS [*capricieux*, F.] Humour-some, Fantastical, full of Whimsies, Freaks.

CAPRICORN [*i. e.* Horned Goat, L.] one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, in the Form of a Goat, which the Sun enters in the midst of Winter.

CAPRIO'LE [in *Horsemanship*] the Goat-Leap, is when a Horse at the full Height of his Leap, yerks, or strikes out his hind Legs as near and even together, and as far out as ever he can stretch them.

CAPRIZANS [by the *Galenists*] is used to express an Inequality in the Pulse when it leaps, and as it were dances in uncertain Strokes and Periods. L.

CAP'STAN } [*Cabestan*, F. or of Cop a
CAP'STAND } Heap, and *Stanz*, a Bar,
CAP'STERN } Sax.] is a great Piece of Timber placed behind the Windlass; its Use is to weigh the Anchors, to hoist up or strike down Top-masts, to heave any weighty Thing, or to strain any Rope that requireth a mighty Force.

CAP'STAN Bars, the Bars or Pieces of Wood, put in the Capstan-Holes to heave by.

CAP'STAN Barrel, is the main Post to it.

CAP'SULA *Communis* [in *Anatomy*] is a Membrane proceeding from the *Peritoneum*, which includes both the *Porus Biliaris* and *Vena Porta*, or great Vein in the Liver. L.

CAP'SULA *Seminalis* [among *Botanists*] is the Case or Husk that holds the Seed of any Plant. L.

CAP'SULÆ *Arabiliarie* [among *Anatomists*] Glandulous Bodies placed above the Reins, to receive the *Lympha* into their Cavities, wherewith the Blood, in its Return from the Reins, being too thick, and destitute of *Serum*, may be diluted, and circulate more fluidly. L.

CAP'SULÆ *Seminales* [among *Anatomists*] the extreme Cavities of the Vessels, which convey the *Semen* in human Bodies. L.

CAP'SULATE *Pods* [among *Botanists*] little short Seed-Vessels of Plants.

CAP'SULATED [*capsulatus*, L.] inclosed in any thing, as a Walnut in its green Husk.

CAP'TAIN [*Capitaine*, F. of *Caput*, L.] a Head-Officer of a Troop of Horse, or a Company of Foot, or of a Ship of War.

CAPTAIN *Reformed*, one who, upon reducing of Forces, loses his Company; yet is continued Captain, either as a second to another, or without Post.

CAPTAIN-Lieutenant, the commanding Officer of the Colonel's Troop or Company in every Regiment, who commands as youngest Captain.

CAPTAIN [in a *Gaming-House*] one who is to fight any Man that is out of Humour,

Humour, or peevish at the Loss of his Money.

CAPTION [a taking, *capio*, L.] it is, in Law, a Certificate of the Time when a Commission is executed, and the Commissioners Names subscribed and returned: Also a Writ for apprehending a Person. *Scots Low.*

CAPTIOUS [*Captivus*, F. of *Captivus*, L.] apt to take Exception, quarrelsome, full of Craft, Cunning.

To **CAPTIVATE**, [*captiver*, F.] to take captive, to enslave; a Word wholly applied to the Affections of the Mind.

A **CAPTIVE**, one taken Prisoner by an Enemy.

CAPTIVITY [*Captivitas*, F. of *Captivitas*, L.] the Condition of a Captive, Slavery.

CAPTURE [*Captura*, L.] a Prize, Booty, &c. F.

CAPTURE [in Law] a Taking, an Arrest, or Seizure.

CAPUCHE [*Capuce*, F.] a Friar's Cowl.

CAPUCH'ED, hooded.

CAPUCHIN, a Female-Garment, consisting of a Cloak and Hood, in imitation of the Capuchin Monks.

CAPUCHINS [*Capucini*, F.] Begging Friars of the Order of St Francis, having their Name from the Cowl they wear.

CAPUCHIN Capers, a Plant called *Nasturtium*.

CAPUT, the Head; a principal Point of a Discourse; an Article or Clause.

CAPUT ANNI [the Head of the Year] New-year's Day. O. L.

CAPUT ARGOL [among Astrologers] a malignant Planet of Fortune. L.

CAPUT BARONIA, the chief Mansion house of a Nobleman.

CAPUT GALLINAGINIS [among Surgeons] a Carbuncle or fiery Swelling in the urinary Passages, so called from the Resemblance it bears to the Head of a Woodcock or Snipe. L.

CAPUT MORTI } [among Chymists]

CAPUT MORTUUM } i. e. Dead-head, the thick dry Matter which remains after Distillation of any thing, but especially of Metals. L.

CAPUT PURGIA [in Physick] Cleansers of the Head. Lat. Barb.

CAR, a sort of Cart; also a Pool. O.

CAR } [Caer, a City, C. Br.] the

CHAR } Names of Places beginning with them, signifying a City; as Carlisle, &c.

CARABINE } [Carabine, F.] a sort of

CARB'INE } short Gun, between a Musket and a Pistol, used by Horsemen.

CARABINEERS, Horsemen who carry Carabines, choice Regiments of Horse in France, taken out of other Regiments.

CAR'ACK, a large Portuguese Ship.

CAR'ACOL [*Caracal*, F.] the Half-Turn which a Horseman makes either to the Right or Left; also a winding Stair-case.

To **CAR'ACOL** [*Military Term*] to wheel about, to cast into a Ring.

CAR'AGE of Lime, 64 Bushels.

A **CARAMQU'SEL**, a great Ship of Burden.

CAR'AT of Gold [*Carat*, F.] is the Weight of one Scruple, or 24 Grains.

CARAT of Pearls, Diamonds, &c. is 4 Grains only.

CARAVAN [*Caravane*, F. of *Kervan*, Turk.] properly signifies a Body of Travellers or Merchants, who unite together in order to travel with greater Safety into foreign Countries, attended in Turkey with a Guard of Janizaries; but this Name is chiefly given to the Mahometan Pilgrims of Mecca; also a Sea Expedition made by the new Knights of Malta.

CARAVAN'SARY, or *Caravans Rau*, an Inn, an House of Entertainment among the Turks and Persians.

CARAVE'L } [*Caravella*, Ital.] a light

CARVE'L } round Ship with a square Poop, rigged like a Galley, that sails well, of about 120 Tons Burden.

CAR'AWAYS, an Herb, or its Seed.

CARBERRY, a Gooseberry. *Chaux*.

CARBONA'DO [*Carbonade*, F.] a Stake broiled on the Coals.

CAR'BUNCLE [*Carbunculus*, L. of *Carbo*, L. a Coal] a precious Stone, in Colour like a burning Coal a great Ruby; also a Plague-sore.

CARBUNCULA'TION [with Gardeners] the blasting of new sprouted Buds of Plants and Trees, either by excessive Heat, or excessive Cold. L.

CARCANE'T [of *Carcan*, F.] a Chain for the Neck.

CAR'CASE, or } [*Carcase*, F. q. *Carcoas*]

CAR'CASS } *sa vita*, i. e. Flesh without Life] a dead Body.

CARCASE [in Architecture] the Shell of a Building, containing the Partitions, Floor, Rasters, &c.

CAR'CASES [in Gunnery] Iron-Cases, &c. about the Bigness of Bombs, filled with Granadoes, charged with Barrels of Pistolets wrapt in Tow dipped in Oil, and the other Materials for firing Houses, are shot out of Mortar-pieces into besieged Places.

CAR'CELLAGE [of *Carcer*, L.] Prison-Fees.

CARCHE'DONY [*Carchedonius*, L. of *καρχεδώνιος*, Gr.] a kind of Carbuncle, a precious Stone.

CARCINO'DES [of *καρκινώδες*, of *καρκινος*, a Crab-fish, Gr.] a Tumour like a Cancer. L.

CARCINOMA [*Καρκινώμα*, Gr.] the Cancer before it comes to an Ulcer, a Disease in the horny Coat of the Eye. L.

CARD [*Charta*, L.] a Sea-Chart.

CARDS [*Cardes*] Instruments made of Steel-wire to card Wool.

To

To CARD Wool [*carder*, F.] to work Wool with Cards.

CARDAMINE, a kind of Water-creases called Lady's Smock. L.

CARDAMOMUM [*Καρδάμωμον*, of *καρὰ δαμά*, taming the Head, Gr.] Cardamum, a spicy Seed brought from the East Indies. L.

CARDIA [*Καρδία*, Gr.] the Heart, one of the principal Parts of the Animal Body, appointed for the circulating of the Blood; it was also anciently taken for the Mouth, or Pit of the Stomach. L.

CARDIACA [with Physicians] a Suffocation or Stiffing of the Heart by a Polypus or clotted Blood.

CARDIACA [with Anatomists] the Median or Liver Vein.

CARDIACA [with Botanists] the Herb Mother-wort.

CARDIACAL } [*Cardiaque*, F. *cardia-*
CARDIACK } *cus*, L. of *καρδιακός*, Gr.] good for, or belonging to the Heart; Cordial.

CARDIACK Line [in Chiromancy] the Line of the Heart, which encircles the Mount of the Thumb; called also the Line of Life.

CARDI'ALGIA [of *Καρδιαλγία*, of *καρδία* the Heart, and *άλγος* Pain, Gr.] a Heart-aching; the Heart-burn.

CARDI'ACUS Dolor, a Pain at the Mouth of the Stomach; the Heart-burn. L.

CARDI'ACUS Plexus [in Anatomy] is a Branch of the eighth Pair of the Nerves of the *Par Vagus*, which is bestowed upon the Heart. L.

CAR'DIGAN [of Caer and Deran, C. Br. q. d. Dean's Town] the County Town of Cardiganshire.

CAR'DINAL, Adj. Cardinalis, [of *Cardo*, L. a Hinge] Chief or Principal. F.

CAR'DINAL, Subst. a high Dignity in the Church of Rome, whereof there are 72 in Number. F. of L.

CAR'DINAL Numbers, are such as express the Number of Things, as One, Two, Three, &c.

CAR'DINAL Points [of the Compass] are the East, West, North, and South; also the Equinoctial and Solstitial Points of the *Ecliptic* are called the four Cardinal Points.

CAR'DINAL Points [in Astrology] are the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth Houses in a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens.

CAR'DINAL Points [of the Zodiac] are Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.

CAR'DINAL Virtues [in Divinity] are Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude.

CARDIOGNOS'TICK [*Καρδιονγνωστικός*, of *καρδία* the Heart, and *γινώσκω*, to know, Gr.] knowing the Heart.

CARDOON, a Spanish Plant, something like an Artichoke.

CARDOON Thistle [*Cardon*, F.] an Herb or Sallad Plant.

CARDS [*Cartes*, F. of *Charta*, L.] thin Pasteboards with Prints on them, to play with.

CAR'DUUS *Benedictus* [i. e. blessed Thistle] a Plant bearing small yellow Flowers, surrounded with red Prickles. L.

CARD-MATCH, a Match made by dipping Pieces of Card in melted Sulphur.

CARE [*Care*, Sax. of *Cura*, L.] Heed, Cautiousness.

CARE-Cloth, a fine Linen Cloth, formerly laid over the new married Couple kneeling, till Mass ended.

CARECTATA Plumbi, a Pig of Lead weighing two thousand one hundred Pounds.

To CAREEN [*carener*, F.] to refit, trim, or mend a Ship upon the Water, which is done by bringing her down on one side, and supporting her, while she is caulked or mended on the other.

CAREEN'ING, trimming of the Ship (under Water).

CAREE'R [*Carriere*, F.] a Course, a Race, a running full Speed.

CAREFUL, anxious, solicitous.

CARE'KES, Characters. O.

CARELESS, unconcerned, heedless; also careless.

CARES'BROOK [or *Whitgar's Burgh*, because built by one *Whitgar* a Saxon] a Castle in the Isle of Wight, famous for the Captivity of King Charles I.

To CARESS [*caresser*, F. of *carus*, L. dear] to treat obligingly, to make much of.

CARES'SES [*Caresses*, F.] Cherishings, great Expressions of Endearment, &c.

CARET [i. e. it is wanting, L.] this Mark (^) at the Place in any Writing, denoting where a Word or Sentence left out is to be inserted.

CAR'FAR [*Carrefour*, F.] the Market-place in Oxford; also any Place where four several Streets or Ways meet together; as the upper End of Cornhill, London.

CARFE, Ground unbroken, or untilled. F.

CARGAISON, a Cargo. F.

CAR'GO, the Freight or whole Lading of a Ship; also a Bill of Lading, or List of Goods of a Ship.

CARIA'GE [*Carriage*, F.] Burdens, or the Hire for carrying. See Carriage.

CARIB'BEE Islands, Islands in the West-Indies, called also *Canibal Islands*, from the People feeding on human Flesh.

CAR'ICK [*Caraque*, F.] a Sea Vessel or Ship.

CAR'ICUS Tumour [of *Carica*, a Fig, of *Caria*, a Country whence brought] a Swelling resembling the Shape of a Fig.

CARIES [among Surgeons] a Corruption, or Rottenness of Bones. L.

CAR'INA [among Anatomists] the first Rudiments

Rudiments of the entire *Vertebrae*, as they appear in the Chicken's Embryo, while it is in the Shell.

CARIOUS [of *cariosus*, L.] foul or inclining to Rotteness.

CARK, Care. *Spenc.*

CARK, a Quantity of Wool, thirty whereof make a *Sarplar*.

To CARK [of *Capican*, Sax.] to be anxiously careful.

A CARK'ANET } a Bracelet or Neck-
A CARK'NET } lace.

CARK'ING, distracting, perplexing.

CARL [Ceri, C. Br. Ceopl, Sax. Kerl, Teut.] a Clown or Churl. O.

CARL Cat, a Boar Cat. *North Country.*

CARL'SLE [of *Cætr*, a Town, C. Br. and Luell; or as others, *Car Lualid*, of C. Br. Lugh, a Tower, and *Dwall*, a Trench, *q. d.* a Fort high a Trench; for there is a Roman Trench to be seen just by the City to this Day] a Bishop's See in the County of Cumberland.

CARLINE *Thistle*, a Plant so named from the Emperor *Charles the Great*, whose Army was preserved from the Plague by the Use of the Root of it.

CAR'LINGS [in a Ship] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one Beam to another, bearing up the Ledges, on which the Planks of the Decks are fastened.

CAR'LING Knees, are those Timbers which go a thwart the Ship, from her Sides to the Hatch-way, and which bear up the Deck on both Sides.

CAR'LTON, a Town in *Norfolk*, held by this Tenure, *viz.* That they should present 1000 Herrings, baked in 14 Pies, to the King in what Part of *England* soever he should be when they first came in Season.

CAR'MEL, a Military Order of Knighthood, instituted by the Emperor *Henry IV.* under the Title of our Lady of Mount *Carmel*.

CAR'MELITE, a large flat Pear.

CAR'MELITES, an Order of Friars, founded by *Almericus*, Bishop of *Antioch*, A. D. 1122, at Mount *Carmel* in *Syria*.

To CAR'MINATE [*carminare*, L.] to card Wool.

CARMINATIVES [*Carminativa*, of *Carmin*, L. a Verfe; the sudden Effect which this kind of Medicines frequently have in asswaging Pain by expelling Wind, that it seems almost done by Incantment, has procured them this Name] Medicines which disperse Wind; as *Aniseed*, &c. F.

CARMOU'SAL, a *Turkish* Merchant Ship.

CARN'AGE [of *Caro*, L.] a Massacre, or great Slaughter; also Flesh that is given to Dogs after the Chase.

CARNAL [*Charnel*, F. of *Carnalis*, L.] belonging to the Flesh, fleshly, sensual.

CARNALIST, one given to Fleshliness.

CARNAL'ITY [*Carnalitas*, L.] Fleshliness, a being given to fleshly Lusts.

CARNA'RJUM, a Charnel-House, or Place where the Bones of the Dead are laid up. L. O. R.

CARNA'TION [of *Caro*, L. Flesh] a Fleshly Colour; also a Flower of that Colour.

CARNA'TION [among Painters] are the Parts of a human Body which are drawn naked with Drapery.

CARNAVAL } [*q. Carnis intervallum*,
CAR'NIVAL } L.] Shrove-tide, a Time of Mirth and Feasting among Papists, from Twelfth day till Lent. F.

CARNE'L, a little *Spanish* Ship, which goes with Miffen instead of Main Sails.

CAR'NEL Work, the building of Ships first with their Timber and Beams, and after bringing on their Planks.

CARNES, A Heap of Stones. O.

CAR'NEY, a Disease in Horses, by which their Mouths become so furred and clammy, that they cannot feed,

CARNIV'OROUS [*Carnivorus*, L.] Flesh-devouring, or feeding upon Flesh.

CAR'ROGAN, a sort of wooden Dish or Piggins. Brit.

CARNOSE [*carnosus*, L.] full of Flesh, fleshy.

CARNOSTITY [*Carnositè*, F. of *Carnositas*, L. Fleshiness;] also a Piece of Flesh growing in and obstructing any Part of the Body.

CARNOUSE, the Base ring about the Breech of a Gun.

CARO, the Flesh of living Creatures. L.

CARO [among Botanists] the soft Substance we call *Pulp*.

CAR'ROB, a small Weight, being the 24th Part of a Grain.

CAR'ROB } a Fruit whose Taste is

CAR'ROB Bean } somewhat like Chestnuts.

CAR'OL [*Carolle*, F. Capl or Ceopl, Sax. Rustick, *q. d.* a rural Song; or of *Kapa*, Gr. Joy] a Song usually sung on one's Birth-day; also a Hymn sung at *Christmas* in Honour of the Birth of our blessed Saviour.

To CAR'OL, to sing Songs of Joy. *Spem.*

CAROLA, a little Pew or Closet. O. R.

CAR'OLI [among Surgeons] Venereal Excrescences in the privy Parts.

CAROLI'NA Hat, a sort of Felt or Cloth Hat.

CAR'OLUS [*i. e.* *Charles I.*] a broad Piece of Gold of King *Charles I.* made then for 20 Shillings, and since current at 23.

CAR'ROT [*Carotte*, F.] an edible Root.

CAROTE'EL, a Quantity of some Commodities; as Cloves, from 4 to 5 Hundred Weight.

CAROTID Arteries [*Karotides*, Gr.] Arteries belonging to the Brain, so named, because when stopped, they presently incline the Person to sleep; the *Carotides*.

C A

A CAROUSE [*Carouffe*, F.] Hard-drinking, an extraordinary Drinking-bout.

To **CAROUSE** [*carousser*, F. of *Caraufz*, Teut. i. e. fill it all out] to quaff; to drink Hand to Fist.

CARP [*Carpio*, L.] a Fresh-water Fish.

To **CARP** [*carpere*, L.] to blame, to censure; to find Fault with.

CAR'PENTER [*Charpentier*, F. of *Carpentum*, L. Carved Wood] an Artificer, or Worker in Wood.

CAR'PENTRY [*Charpenterie*, F.] the Art or Trade of a Carpenter.

CAR'PET [*Carpetta*, Ital. *Karpet*, Dut.] a Covering for a Table, Passage, or Floor.

CARP-Stone, [*Karpen Stein*, Teut.] a Stone which is found in the Palate of a Carp.

CARP-MEALS, a sort of coarse Cloth.

CARPOCRA'TIANS, Hereticks, Followers of *Carpocrates*, A. C. 120, who are said to have denied the Divinity of Christ, and the Creation of the World by God.

CAR'PUS, L. the Wrist.

CAR'RACK } [*Caracca*, or *Carrico*, Ital.]

CAR'RICK } a huge Ship, a Ship of Burden.

CARRA'T } a Weight for Gold, or precious Stones. F. See *Carat*.

CAR'RE, woody, moist, or boggy Ground, a Wood in a boggy Place. C.

A **CARREE'R** [*Carriere*, F.] a riding or driving Full Speed.

CAR'REL, a Closet or Pew in a Monastery.

CAR'RETA } a Cart or Waggon load.

CARE'TA } Q. L.

CAR'RIAGE [*Charrriage*, F.] the carrying of Goods or Merchandises; also a kind of covered Waggon.

CAR'RIAGE, Mein, or Behaviour.

CAR'RIAGE [in Husbandry] a Furrow cut for the Conveyance of Water, to overflow and drown the Ground.

CAR'RIAGES [of Pieces of Ordnance] certain Carts made to the Proportion of the Guns they are to carry.

CAR'RIER [*Carriere*, F.] running of Horses full Speed.

CAR'RION [*Charonge*, F. *Carionna*, Ital. of *Caro*, L. Flesh] the stinking Flesh or Carcase of a dead Beast.

CARR-SICK, a Kennel. O.

CARROON, a Rent received for the Privilege of driving a Car or Cart in the City of London.

CARROT, [*carote*, F.] a Garden Root.

To **CAR'RY** [*charier*, F.] to bear, or remove; also to gain in Competition.

CAR'RY [in Falconry] is a Hawk's flying away with the Quarry.

CAR'RYING [in Hunting] when a Hare runs on rotten Ground, or on Frost, and it sticks to her Feet, they say, *She carries*.

CART [*Ciaz*, S. *Charette*, F. of *Carrus*, L.] a Cart to carry any thing in.

C A

A CART Rake; a Cart Tract. Eff.

CAR'TEL [*Cartel*, F. *Chartella*, Ital. of *Chartula*, L. Paper] a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Defiance; also an Agreement between Persons at War, for the Exchange and Redemption of Prisoners.

CARTE'SIAN, of, or belonging to *Cartesius*, or one who follows the Opinions of *Cartesius* or *Des Cartes*, the famous French Philosopher.

CARTE'SIUS, a modern famous French Philosopher, who opposed *Aristotle's* Philosophy.

CARTHU'SIANS, an Order of Monks, founded by *Bruno*, Canon of *Rheims*, in the Year 1100, and so called from *Cartuse*, the first Place of their Foundation.

CAR'TILAGE [*Cartilago*, L.] a Gristle which is of a middle Substance between a Ligament and a Bone. F.

CARTILA'GINOUS [*Cartilagineus*, F. of *cartilagineus*, L.] gristly, or full of Gristles.

CARTILA'GO ensiformis [in Anatomy] the Tip or Extremity of the Sternum. L.

CARTILA'GO innominata, the second Cartilage of the Larynx. L.

CARTILA'GO scutiformis, a Cartilage whose Prominences are discernable externally in the Throat, and so called from its Resemblance to an Helmet. L.

CARTONS } the most perfect sort of
CARTOONS } Drawings on Paper, afterwards to be drawn in *Fresco* upon a Wall. F.

CARTOOSE } [*Cartouche*, F.] a

CARTOU'CH } Charge of Powder put

CART'RIDGE } into a Paper Case, exactly fitted to the Muzzle of the Gun, &c.

CARTOU'SES [in Architecture] the same with Modillions.

CARU'CA, a Plough. Q. L.

CARU'E } [of *Charrue*, F. a Plough]

CARUA'GE } a certain Quantity of Land called one Plough-Land.

CARUCA'GE } [in Husbandry] the

CARUA'GE } Ploughing of Land;

[in Law] a Tax laid on the *Carue* of Land; also a Freedom from that Tribute.

CARUCA'ITE [of *Carue*, F. a Plough] a Plough-Land, or as much Land as may be tilled in a Year by one Plough; also a Cart-load.

CARUCATA'RIUS, one who held Lands of *Carue*, or Plough Tenure. Q. L.

CAR'VE Land } the same with *Carucata*.

CARUE } O. L.

CARUCATA boum, a Team of Oxen for plowing or drawing. O. L.

To **CAR'VE** } to grow sour as Cream

To **KER'VE** } does. C.

To **CAR'VE** [*Ceoppan*, Sax. *kerben*, L. S. and Teut.] to cut, to divide Fowls, Flesh, &c. into Portions.

To **CAR'VE**, to cut Wood or Stone into Figures of Flowers, Animals, &c.

To **CAR'VE**, to cut. Spenc.

CAR'VE,

CARVER, a Cutter in Wood or Stone; also of Meat, &c.

CARVIST [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is called so in the Beginning of the Year, from its being carried on the Fist.

CARUNCLE [*Caruncula*, L.] is either preternatural, as those little Excrescences in the urinary Passages, in Venereal Cases especially; or natural, as the

CARUNCULÆ Lachrymales } in *Anom*
CARUNCULÆ Oculi } *Stomy* Glandules placed in each Corner of the Eye, which separate a humid Matter for moistening of it; the same with *Tears*. L.

CARUNCULÆ Myrtiformes [among *Anatomists*] the Wrinkling of the Orifice of the Passage of the Womb. L.

CARUNCULÆ Papillares [among *Anatomists*] certain little Bodies that are in the Reins or Kidneys, which receive the Serum from the little Ductus's, and convey it into the Pelvis. L.

CARUS [*Κάρος*, Gr.] a Sleep wherein the Person affected being pulled, pinched, and called, scarce shews any Sign of either Hearing or Feeling. L.

CARYATIDES [in *Architecture*] an Order of Pillars in the Form of the Bodies of Women, with their Arms cut off, and clothed down to the Feet.

CASCABEL, the Pummel or hindermost round Knob at the Breech of a great Gun, called the *Caskabel Deck*.

CASCAD'E, a Fall of Waters, either natural or artificial; a Water-fall made in Gardens. F. *Cascata*, Ital.

CAS'CAN [in *Fortification*] is a certain Hole or hollow Place in form of a Well, from whence a Gallery is dug under Ground to give Air to the Enemy's Mine.

CASE [*Casse*, F. *Cassa*, L.] a little Box or Covering for any Thing.

CASE [among *Printers*] an oblong square Piece of Wood divided into a Number of small Boxes, into which the different Letters are put.

CASE [*Cas*, F. of *Causa*, L.] a Thing, Matter, Question; also the State of Things.

CASE [*Casa*, an House, *Span.*] a House of Meeting, and Entertainment for Whores, Thieves, Pick-pockets, House-breakers, Highway-men, and all the loose, idle, and furacious Crew.

CASEMATE [in *Fortification*] a Well with its subterraneous Branches, dug in the Passage of the Bastion, till the Miners are heard at Work, and Air given to the Mine; also a Loop hole in a Wall to shoot through; also a Vault of Mason's Work in the Flank of a Bastion next the Curtain to fire on the Enemy. F.

CASEMENT [*Casamento*, Ital.] a Part of a Window which opens to let the Air in.

CAS'ERN [*Casern*, F.] a little Lodgment raised between the Rampart and the Houses of a fortified Town, for lodging the Soldiers of the Garrison.

CASES [in *Grammar*] are the Accidents of a Noun, which shew how it is varied in Construction.

CASE Shot, small Bullets, Nails, Pieces of Iron, &c. put into Cases, to be shot out of Murdering-pieces.

CASH [*Cuisse*, F. a Chest] ready Money.

CASH'ER [*Cashier*, F.] a Cash-keeper.

To **CASHIER** [*cashier*, F. of *casare*, L.] to disband or discharge Soldiers; to turn out of Place.

CASHOO, the Juice or Gum of a Tree in the *East Indies*.

CAS'INGS, Cow-dung dried for Fuel. C.

CASK [*Casque*, F. of *Cassis*, L.] an Helmet.

CASK [*Casque*, F. of *Cadus*, L.] a Vessel for Liquor.

CASK'ET [*Cassette*, F.] a little Cabinet or Chest.

CASKET [in a Ship] small Strings of Sinnet, that in furling make fast the Sails to the Yard.

To **CASS** [*casare*, L.] to abrogate. L. T.

CASSA'TA } a House with Land suffi-

CASSA'TUM } cient to maintain one Family. O. L.

CASSATION, a making null or void. F. of L.

CASSA'VE, an *American* Root, whose Juice is rank Poison, but its Substance being dried, is the common Bread of the Country.

CASSA'WARE, a very large Bird, with Feathers like Camels Hair.

CASSEROLE [in *Cookery*] a Loaf stuffed with a Farce of Pullets, &c. and dressed in a Stew-pan. F.

CASSIA Pistula, Cassia in the Cane, a Reed of a purging Quality. L.

CAS'SINE, is a Farm house, where a Number of Soldiers have posted themselves, to make a Stand against the Approaches of an Enemy. Ital.

CASSIOPEIA [*Κασσιόπεια*, Gr.] a Northern Constellation of 24 Stars.

CASSI'QUE, a chief Governor, or Sovereign Lord in some Parts of the *West-Indies*.

CAS'SOCK [*Casaque*, F. from *Casa*, L. a House, *q. d.* a long Vestment worn in *Casa*, *i. e.* within Doors] an under Gown, worn commonly by Clergymen.

To **CAST**, to sling or throw; also to think or contrive.

CAST [of *Kaster*, *Dan.*] a Throat.

CAST [among *Falconers*] a Couple or Set of Hawks.

To **CAST** a Hawk to the Perch [among *Falconers*] is to put her upon it.

To **CAST** a Point or Traverse [in Navigation] is to prick down upon a Chart what Point of the Compass the Land bears from you.

CASTALD'ICK } a Stewardship. O.

CASTAL'DY }

CAS-

C A
CASTANETS [*Castagnettes*, F.] Snappers, which Dancers of Sarabands tie about their Fingers, and rattle in their Hands.

CASTAWAY, lost or abandoned; useless.

CASTELLAIN'E [*Châtelain*, F.] a Constable or Keeper of a Castle.

CASTEL' LANY [*Châtelanie*, F.] the Manor belonging to a Castle; the Extent of its Land and Jurisdiction.

CASTEL' LATED, as a Cistern or Conduit castellated, is one inclosed in a Building of Stone, Brick, &c.

CASTELLA'TIO, the Building of a Castle, without the Leave of the King. L. T.

CAS'TLE Ward an Imposition laid upon

CAS'TLE-Guard such as dwell within a certain Compass of any Castle, toward the Maintenance of such as do Watch and Ward.

CASTEL' LUM Dennis, i. e. the Danes Castle in Cornwall, so called because the ravaging Danes pitched their Tents there.

CASTER, in Huntingdonshire, anciently called Binneburgceaster, from Binneburg, the Daughter of Penda, an Heathen King of the Mercii, the Wife of Alfred, King of Northumberland, who there took upon her a Monastick Life, and built a Nunnery.

CAS'TIGABLE [*castigabilis*, L.] worthy to be chastised.

CASTIGA'TION, Chastisement, Punishment. L.

CASTIGATORY, which serves to chastise. L.

CAS'TING [of Drapery] a Term among Painters, signifying a free, easy, negligent Way of clothing any Figure.

CASTING [in Falconry] any thing that is given to a Hawk to cleanse her Maw.

CAS'TLE [*Chateau*, F. *Castellum*, L.] a strong Place in a City or Country, to keep the People in Awe.

To **CAS'TLE**, a Term used at Chess-Play.

CAS'TLE Dinas Bren, in Derbyshire, i. e. Bren's Castle, or King's Palace; of Bren, C. Br. a King, and Dinas, City.

CAS'TLEFOORD, in Yorkshire, q. d. a Castle upon the Ford.

CAS'TLE Steed, a Castle or Bulwark.

CAS'TLING, the Young of any Beast brought forth untimely.

CAS'TOR [*Káscow*, Gr.] the Beaver, a wild Beast; a fine Hat made of its Furr; also a fixed Star in the Sign Gemini.

CASTOR and Pollux, the twin Sons of Jupiter and Leda. Poet.

CASTOR and Pollux, [Sea Term] fiery Meteors, which in great Tempests at Sea appear, sometimes settled on the Mast, &c. and sometimes in swift Motion.

CAS'TO'REUM, a Medicine made of the Liquor contained in the small Bags which are next to the Beaver's Groin, oily, and of a strong Scent.

C A
CASTRAMETA'TION, the Art of encamping an Army. F. of L.

To **CASTRATE** [*castrare*, L.] to geld or cut out the Stones of an Animal; also to leave out or take away some Part of an Author's Works.

CASTRATED [*castratus*, L.] gelded.

CASTRATION, castrating or gelding; a taking away the Testicles of any Creature. L.

CAS'TREL, a Hawk.

CAS'UAL [*casual*, F. of *Casualis*, L.] happening by Chance, accidental.

CAS'UALTY, an unforeseen Accident, that falls out merely by Chance.

CASUALTY, a strong Matter which, by washing, is separated from Tin-ore.

CAS'U confimili [Law-Term] a Writ of Entry, where the Tenant doth alienate in Fee or in Tail, or for the Term of another's Life. L.

CAS'U Mutrimonii prelocuti, is a Writ which lies against a Man for refusing, in reasonable Time, to marry a Woman who hath given him Lands upon that Condition. L.

CASU Proviso, is a Writ, where a Tenant in Dower alienates in Fee, &c. and lies for the Party in Reversion against the Alienee. L.

CAS'UIST [*Casuisse*, F.] a Person skilled in resolving Cases of Conscience.

CAT [*Katze*, Teut. *Cbat*, F. of *Catus*, L.] a domestic Beast which kills Mice and Rats, &c.

CAT o' nine Tails, is a Whip with nine Lashes.

A **Gib CAT**, a Boar Cat.

CAT [in a Ship] a Piece of Timber to raise up the Anchor from the Hawse to the Forecastle.

A **Cat may look upon a King**.

This is a fancy Proverb, generally made use of by pragmatical Persons, who must needs be censuring their Superiors, take Things by the worst Handle, and carry them beyond their Bounds; for tho' Peasants may look at and honour Great Men, Patriots, and Potentates, yet they are not to spit in their Faces.

CAT-Fish, a West Indian Fish.

CATS-Foot, an Herb. *Gnaphalium*.

CATS-Tail, a Substance growing upon Nut-Trees, Pines, &c. Also a Sort of Reed.

CATABAPT'IST [of *xata* and *Baptismus*, Gr.] one averse from, or that abuses Baptism.

CATABI'BAZON [among *Astronomers*] the South Node, or Dragon's Tail.

CATACATHARTICKS [of *xata* and *kathartika*, Gr.] Medicines which purge downwards.

CATACAUSTICKS [in *Catopricks*] Can-sticks by Reflection, &c.

CATACHRESIS [*Katachresis*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when one Word is abusively put for another; an abusive Expression.

CATA-

CATACRYSTICAL [κατακρυστικός, Gr.] abused.

CAT'ACIDE [of *Cbat*, F. and *cado*, L.] a Cat-killer, or the killing of a Cat.

CATAC'LIDA [among *Anatomists*] the Rib called the Subclavian.

CATACLYSMOS [κατακλυσμός, Gr.] a Deluge, or Overflowing with Water, an Inundation.

CATACO'MBS [κατακοιμῆσαι, Gr. to cause to sleep] are Grotto's in *Rome*; under the Church of *Sr Sebastian*, which extend some Miles under Ground, where the primitive Christians hid themselves in Time of Persecution, and buried the Martyrs; now visited out of a Principle of Devotion.

CATACOUS'TICKS [of *κατά* and *ἀκούσιος*, of *ἀκούω* to hear, Gr.] a Science treating of reflected Sounds, or which explains the Nature and Properties of Echoes.

CATA'DROME [*Catadromus*, L. of *καταδρομος*, Gr.] a Tilt-yard or Place where Horses run for Prizes; also an Engine like a Crane, used by Builders to draw up or let down any Weight.

CATADUP'ES [κατάδυνα, Gr.] Places where the Waters of a River fall with a great Noise.

CATAGMAT'ICKS [*Catagmatica*, L. of *καταγματικός*, Gr.] Medicines for the knitting of broken Bones.

CAT'AGRAPH [καταγραφή, Gr.] the first Draught of a Picture.

CATALANS, the Inhabitants of *Catalonia*, a Province in *Spain*.

CATALECT'ICK Verse, a Greek or Latin Verse wanting one Syllable.

CATALEP'SIS [κατάληψις, Gr.] a Disease like an Apoplexy.

CATAL'DA [*Law Term*] Chattles.

CATAL'IS *Captis nomine distractionis*, a Writ which lies for Rent, due in a Borough or House, and warrants a Man in taking the Gates, Doors, or Windows, by way of Distress. L. T.

CATALLIS reddendis, a Writ which lies where Goods having been delivered to any Person to keep for a Time, are not delivered upon Demand at the Day appointed.

CATALOGUE [*Catalogus*, L. *κατάλογος*, Gr.] a List of Names, either of Persons or Things, as of Books, &c.

To **CATAL'OGISE**, to put in a List or Catalogue.

CATALOT'ICKS [*Catalorica*, L.] cicatrizing Medicines which bring an Escar upon Ulcers.

CATAME'NIA [of *κατά* according to, and *μήνη* a Month, Gr.] the same as *Menses*, Women's monthly Courses.

CATAMITE [*Catamitus*, L. of *καταμισθος*, Gr. hired, *sc.* a Boy] an Ingle or Boy kept for Sodomy.

CATAPHRACT'ICKS [*Cataphracta*, L. of *καταφράττω*, Gr.] Ligatures for the Throat or Breast.

CATAPHRYG'IAN, so called because the Sect sprung up in *Phrygia*, who baptized their Dead, forbid Marriages, and mingled the Wine in the Lord's Supper with the Blood of young Children.

CATAPLASM [*Cataplasme*, F. *Cataplasma*, L. of *κατάπλασμα*, Gr.] a Poultice of Herbs, Roots, Seeds, &c.

CATAPO'TIUM [καταπότιον, Gr.] a purging Pill, a Medicine to be swallowed without chewing.

CATAP'TOSIS [κατάπτωσις, Gr.] one Symptom of the falling Sickness, viz. when Men fall to the Ground.

CATAPU'CE, a Sort of Spurge. *Chauc.*

CATAPUL'T [*Catapulte*, F. of *καταπύλης*, Gr.] an Engine of War used by the Ancients, to throw Javelins 12 or 13 Feet long.

CAT'ARACT [*Cataracte*, F. *Cataracta*, L. of *κατάραξις*, of *καταρρέω* to confound, Gr.] a steep Place of a River made by Rocks stopping the Course of its Stream, and so causing the Water to fall with great Force and Noise.

CATARACT [with *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye, caused by the clotting of Phlegm between the uveous Coat and the chrystalline Humour; also, the Disease cured by the Needle.

CATAR'RH [*Catherre*, F. *Catarrhus*, L. of *καταρρέω*, of *καταρρέω* to flow down, Gr.] a falling down of Humours from the Head towards the lower Parts.

CATARRH of the *Spinal Marrow*, a falling out of the Marrow of the Back-Bone.

CATAS'TASIS, is the third Part of a Comedy, and is the full Height and Vigour of the Plot.

CATASTASIS [in a *Physical Sense*] according to *Hippocrates*, is the Constitution or State of any Thing: *Galen* applies it to the Seasons of the Year, the Disposition of the Body, or of Time.

CATASTROPHE [καταστροφή, Gr.] the last Part of the Comedy, and the unravelling of the Plot; the End or Issue of a Business; a fatal Conclusion of any Action, or of a Man's Life. F. of L.

CAT *Brant Pear*, a Fruit in Shape and Size like the *Dry Marlin*.

CATCAL, a squeaking Instrument used in the Playhouse to condemn Plays.

CATCH, a Booty, a Prize; also a kind of swift sailing Vessel; also a short and witty Song.

To **CATCH** [of *ketsen*, Belg. to pursue closely, or of *captare*, L.] to lay hold of, to snatch, to overtake.

CATCHENDE, catching. *Chauc.*

CATCH-Fly, a Flower whose Stalks are so clammy, that they become a Trap for Flies. *Lychnis alba nona Clusii.*

CATCH-

CATCH-Land, some Ground in *Norfolk* so called, it not being known to what Parish it belongs, and the Minister that first gets the Tythes of it, enjoys it for a Year.

CATCH-Poll [of *Catch* and *Poll*, the Head] a Serjeant or Bum-Bailiff.

CATCH and *Hold* [with *Wrestlers*] a running and catching another.

CATCH-Word, the last Word of a Page, which is repeated at the Top of the next.

CATECHETICAL, that belongs to Catechising, &c.

CATECHISM [*Catechisme*, F. *Catechismus*, L. of *κατηχισμός*, Gr.] a short System of Instructions of what is to be believed and done, by way of Question and Answer.

CATECHIST [*Catechiste*, F. *Catechista*, L. of *κατηχιστής*, Gr.] one employed in Catechising.

To **CATECHIZE** [*catechiser*, F. of *κατηχίζω*, of *κατά* and *ἵκω* to sound back; i. e. to sound to the Sound of another, Gr.] to examine and instruct Youth in the fundamental Articles of the Christian Religion by Question and Answer.

CATECHU, is a Preparation by *Japan* Earth.

CATECHUMENS [*Catechumenes*, F. *Catechumeni*, L. of *κατηχούμενοι*, Gr.] (in the primitive Times) were Persons some time instructed before they were admitted to Baptism.

CATEGOREM [*κατηγορέμα*, Gr.] the same as *Predicament*.

CATEGOREMATICAL, belonging to logical Predicaments. Gr.

CATEGORICAL, affirmative, positive.

CATEGORY [*Categorie*, F. *Categoria*, L. of *κατηγορία*, Gr.] an Accusation.

CATEGORY [in *Logick*] Predicament, Order, Rank.

CATENARIA [among *Mathematicians*] is the Curve line which a Rope, hanging freely between two Points of Suspension, forms itself into.

To **CATENATE**, [*catenare*, L.] to chain.

To **CATER**, to provide Victuals, &c.

CATER-Point [in *Dice*, of *quatre*, F.] the Number Four.

CATERER [*Minstrew* derives it of *Cates*, Goth. Dainties; or it may be of *Acheter*, F. to buy] a Purveyor or Provider of Victuals, and other Necessaries, in the House of a King or Nobleman.

CATERPILLAR [of *Ghate* *Peleuse*, F. q. d. a Worm hairy as a Cat; of *Ghair* *Peleuse*, F. hairy Fleish] an Insect that devours the Leaves of Trees, Herbs, &c.

CATERPILLAR, a Plant, whose Seed-Vessels are like Green-Worms or Caterpillars.

CATES [*Cates*, Goth. Delicacies] dainty Victuals. O.

CATHÆRESIS [of *καθαίρω*, Gr. to

purge] a Consumption of the Body, which happens without any manifest Evacuation.

CATHA'RIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, the Spawn of the *Manichees*, who held themselves altogether free from Sin.

CATHA'RINE [of *καθαρός*, Gr. pure; chaste] a proper Name of Women.

St **CATHARINE**'s Flower, a Plant.

CATHARISTS. See *Catharians*.

CATHAR'PINGS, are small Ropes in a Ship, running in little Blocks, from one Side of the Shrouds to the other, near the Deck.

CATHAR'SIS, a Purging. Gr.

CATHARTICK [of *καθαίρω*, Gr. to purge] purging.

CATHARTICKS [*Cathartica*, L. of *καταρτική*, Gr.] purging Medicines.

CATHE'DRAL [*Church*] the Episcopal Church of any Place, so called from the Bishop's Chair [*Cathedra*] in every such Church.

CATHEDRAT'ICK, the Sum of two Shillings paid by the inferior beneficed Clergy to the Bishop, in Token of Subjection and Respect.

CATHERETICKS [of *καθαίρω*, Gr.] Medicines taking away Superfluities.

CATHER [*καθετήρ*, Gr.] a fistulous Instrument, which is thrust up the Yard, to draw off the Urine collected in the Bladder.

CATHERISM, the Operation of injecting any thing into the Bladder by a *Cathereter*.

CATHE'TI, in a right angled Triangle, are the two Legs including the right Angle.

CATHE'TUS [*καθετός*, Gr. in *Geometry*] a Perpendicular. L.

CATHE'TUS [in *Architecture*] is a Line supposed to pass directly through the Middle of a cylindrical Body, as a Balluster, or Pillar.

CATHE'TUS [in *Catoptricks*] is a Line drawn from the Point of Reflection perpendicular to the Plane of the Glass or polished Body.

CATHETUS [of *Incidence*] is a right Line drawn from the Point of the Object, perpendicular to the reflecting Line.

CATHETUS of Reflection } is a right
CATHETUS of the Eye } Line drawn from the Eye perpendicular to the reflecting Line.

CATHOL'ICISM [*Catholicismus*, L.] Universality.

CATHOL'ICK [*Catholique*, F. *Catholicus*, L. of *καθολικός*, of *κατά* through, and *ἅλον* the whole, Gr.] General, Universal.

CATHOLICK Furnace [in *Chymistry*] a little Furnace, so disposed of as to be fit for all such Operations as are performed with a vehement Fire.

CATHOL'I-

CATHOLICON [*καθολικόν*, Gr.] an universal Remedy; a purging Electuary, proper for dispelling all ill Humours. *F.*

CAT'NI, a People who lived anciently about *Caithness* in Scotland.

CAT'KINS, a Substance growing on Nut-trees, Birch-trees, &c. in Winter.

CAT'LING [among *Surgeons*] a dismembering Knife for cutting off any Part of a corrupted Body.

CAT'LINGS, the Down or Moss growing on Walnut-trees, resembling the Hair of a Cat, also the small Strings for Musical Instruments made of a Cat gut.

CAT-Mint [*Katzen-Mintze*, *Teut.*] an Herb that Cats delight much in. *Nepeta*, *L.*

CATOCATHARTICKS [of *κατα* and *καθαρτικά* Gr.] Medicines which purge by Stool.

CATO'NIAN [of *Cato*] grave.

CATOP'SIS [*κατόπτρις*, Gr.] a Dimness of Sight; the same with *Myopia*.

CATOP'TRICKS [*κατόπτρικά*, Gr.] is Part of the Science of *Opticks*, which teaches how Objects may be seen by Reflection; and explains the Reason of it.

CATOP'TROMANCY, Divination by Vision, or looking in a Glass.

CATOP'TRON [*κατόπτρον*, Gr.] a kind of Optick Glass.

CATOURS, Caterers. *Chauc.*

CATT } [in a Ship] is a large Piece

CATT-Head } of Timber fastened aloft over the Hawse, one end being put through a Rope with a Pulley; an Iron Hook called the *Cat-hook*.

CATS Head, a large Apple.

CAT Pear, a Pear shaped like an Hen's Egg.

CATT Holes, Holes above the Gun-room Port, through which a Ship may be heaved a-stern.

CATT Rope [in a Ship] the Rope used in hauling up the Catt.

CAT'TELL *Catching*, using all Means to procure Wealth. *Chauc.*

To **CAT'TER Wawl** [Dr *T. H.* supposes it comes from *Gutterwaul*, *q. d.* to cry among Gutters] to cry as Cats do when they are proud.

CATTIEUCH'LANI, a People who anciently inhabited *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and *Herefordshire*.

CA'TTLE, Beasts of Pasture.

CAT'TY [in some Parts of *East India*] a Weight containing two *Bancal*, or one Pound, five Ounces, and two *Drams English*; also a Quantity of Money in *Sumatra*, eight Tale, or six Pounds, eight *Shillings Sterling*.

CATZU'RUS, a Hunting Horse. *O. L.*

CA'VA, the largest Vein in the Body.

CAVALCA'DE [*Cavalcade*, *F.*] a Shew or Troop of Horsemen, a pompous March of Persons of Quality on Horseback upon solemn Occasions.

CAVALIER } [*Cavalier*, *F.* of *Caballus*,
CAVALE'ER } *L.* a Horse] a Knight, Gentleman, or Soldier, on Horseback.

CAVALIER [in *Fortification*] is a Heap of Earth, raised in a *Fortress*, to lodge the Cannon for scouring a Field, or opposing a commanding Work.

CAVALIERS [in the *Civil Wars* under King *Charles I.*] was a Name by which the King's Party was distinguished from the Parliament's.

CAVALRY [*Cavalerie*, *F.*] Soldiers who serve on Horseback, a Body of Horse in an Army.

To **CAVATE** [*caver*, *F.* *cavare*, *L.*] to make hollow.

CAVA'TION, a making hollow.

CAVA'ZION [in *Architecture*] is the digging away the Earth for the Foundation of a Building, Cellerage, &c.

CAU'DLE [*Cbaudeau*, of *Cbaud*, *F.* of *ca-lidus*, *L.* hot, or perhaps a Corruption of *Cardial*] a Confection made of Ale, or Wine, Sugar, and Spices, to be drunk hot; especially by Women in Childbed.

CAVE [*Cavea*, *L.*] a Den or dark hollow Place under Ground. *F.*

To **CAVE** } to separate the large Chaff

To **CHAVE** } from the Corn, or smaller Chaff. *C.*

CA'VEA [in *Chiromancy*] a Hollow in the Middle of the Palm of the Hand, where three principal Lines, *vis.* the *Cardiack*, *Hepatick*, and *Cephalick*, form a Triangle.

CA'VEAT [*i. e.* let him beware, *L.*] a Caution, Warning, Admonition; also a Bill entered in the Ecclesiastical Court, to stop the Proceedings of one who would prove a Will to the Prejudice of another Party, &c.

CA'VERN [*Caverne*, *F.* of *Caverna*, *L.*] a natural Cave, or Hollow in a Mountain or Rock; a Den or Hole under Ground.

CAVERN'OUS [*Cavernosus*, *F.* of *Cavernosus*, *L.*] full of great Holes, or Caverns.

CA'VERS [among *Miners*] Thieves who steal Ore out of the Mines.

CA'VESON } [*Cavesson*, *F.*] a Kind of

CA'VEZON } Bridle put upon the Nose of an Horse, in order to break and manage him.

CAVET'TO [in *Architecture*] is a hollow Moulding of about $\frac{1}{8}$ th, or $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a Circle in Compass. *Ital.*

CAUF, a Chest with Holes in the Top, to keep Fish alive in the Water.

CA'VIARY } [*Caviere*, *Ital.*] the Roes of

CAVE'ER } several Fish, especially the Spawn of Sturgeon, pickled; it comes to us from *Russia*.

CAVIL [*cavilla*, *L.*] a Quick, Shift, or captious Argument.

To **CAVIL** [*cavillare*, *L.*] to wrangle, to find fault with, to argue captiously.

CAVIL-

CAVILLATION, Wrangling, a false philosophical Argument. *F. of L.*

CA'VIN, a hollow Way. *F.*

CA'VIN [in the *Military Art*] a hollow Place to cover the Soldier, and favour their Approaches to a Fortrefs.

CA'VITY [*Cavit , F. of Cavitas, L.*] Hollowness.

CAVITIES [among *Anatomists*] are great hollow Spaces in the Body, containing one or more principal Parts; as the Chest for the Lungs, &c. the Head for the Brain.

CAUK'ING [in *Architecture*] signifies Dove-tailing a-cross.

CAUL [perhaps of *Caul, C. Br.*] the Skin which covers the Bowels; also a Part of the Head-dress of Women.

CAULDRON [*Caudron, F. perhaps from Calidus, L. hot*] a sort of great Kettle, Copper, or Boiling Vessel.

CAULEDON [among *Surgeons*] the breaking of a Bone a-cross in such a Manner that it cannot be set straight.

CAULIFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] such as have a true Stalk.

CAUL'PES } [in the *Scots Law*] is any

CAL'PES } Gift given by a Man to his Patron, especially to the Head of a Clan, for his Maintenance and Protection.

To **CAUPONATE** [*cauponare, L.*] to sell Wine or Victuals.

CAU'SAL [*causalis, L.*] belonging to a Cause.

CAU'SAL Propositions, are such as contain two Propositions joined together by a Conjunction of the Cause. *L.*

CAUSA'LITY, is the Action or Power of a Cause in producing its Effects. *L.*

CAUSAM nobis significes, a Writ which lies to a Mayor of a Town, who being enjoined to give Possession of Lands, &c. to the King's Grantee, delays to do it.

CAUSATIVE [of *causativus, L.*] that expresses a Cause or Reason.

CAUSE [*Causa, L.*] a Motive, Principle, Reason, Subject. *F.*

CAUSE [in *Law*] is a Trial, or an Action brought before a Judge to be examined and disputed.

CAUSE [in *Logick*] is that which produces an Effect.

To **CAUSE** [*causer, F. causari, L.*] to be the Cause of, to effect.

To **CAUSE** [*causer, F.*] to argue or debate. *Spenc.*

CAU'SEY } [*Caussie, O. F. strewed*

CAUSE'WAY } with Chalk or Flint] a High way, a Bank raised in marshy Ground for a Foot-passage.

CAUSID'ICKS [*Causidici, L.*] Lawyers, or Pleaders of Causes. *L.*

CAU'SON } [*Kauson, Gr.*] a burning Fe-
CAU'SUS } ver, attended with a greater Heat than others.

CAUSTICK [*caustique, F. causticus, L. of καυστικός, Gr.*] burning or corroding in Quality.

CAUSTICKS [*Caustiques, F. Caustica, L.*] of *καυσικός* of *καίω*, to burn, *Gr.*] Things which burn the Skin and Flesh to an Escar; as a hot Iron, burnt Brass, &c.

CAUTELE, Caution, Wariness. *Cbauc.*

CAU'TELOUS [*Cauteloux, F. of cautela, L.*] wary, heedful, cautious.

CAUTERIZA'TION, an artificial Burning made by a Cautey.

CAUTERISE [*Cauteriser, F. of καυτηρίζω, Gr.*] to apply a Cautey.

CAUTERY [*Cautere, F. Cauterium, L. of Καυτήριον of καίω, to burn, Gr.*] is twofold, *Actual* or *Potential*.

Actual **CAUTERY**, is either by a Fire, or hot Iron, or other Metal.

Potential **CAUTERY**, is by burning Medicines; as a Caustick-stone, or a Composition made of quick Lime, Soap, calcined Tartar, &c.

Silver **CAUTERY**, is made of Silver dissolved in Spirit of Nitre, &c.

CAUTING Iron, a Farrier's Iron to cauterize or sear the Parts of a Horse which require Burning.

CAUTION [*Cautio, L.*] Heedfulness, Wariness; also Warning. *F.*

CAUTIONARY, given in Pawn or Pledge, as, a cautionary Town, &c. *L.*

CAU'TIONE admittenda, a Writ lying against a Bishop, who holds an excommunicate Person in Prison, notwithstanding he offers sufficient Pledges to obey the Orders of the Church for the future.

To **CAUTION** [*cautionner, F.*] to warn, to give Notice of, or advise.

CAUTIOUS [*cautus, L.*] heedful, wary, well advised.

CAUTLESS, uncautious. *Shakesp.*

CAWKING Time [in *Falconry*] the Hawk's Treading Time.

To **CAW**, to cry as a Crow.

CAWK Stone, a Mineral, a-kin to the white, milky, mineral Juice of Lead Mines.

CAYA [of *Caz, Sax.*] a Key or Water-Lock. *O. L.*

CAYA'GIUM, a Duty or Toll paid for landing Goods at some Key or Wharf.

CAY'MAN, a Sort of *American* Crocodile.

CAZ'IMI [*Astrology*] a Planet is said to be in *Cazimi*, when it is not above 17 Degrees distant from the Sun's Body.

To **CEASE** [*cesser, F. of cessare, L.*] to leave off, give over or be at an End.

CECITY [*cacitas, L.*] Blindness.

CECU'TIENT [*caecutiens, L.*] waxing, or growing blind.

CEDAR [*Cedre, F. of Cedrus, L. of Κέδρος, Gr.*] a Tree whose Wood, by reason of its Bitterness, is distasteful to Worms, and therefore almost incorruptible.

CE'GINA, a fixed Star in the left Shoulder of *Bootes*.

CEILING [*celo*, L.] the inner Roof of a House.

CELANDINE [*Chelidonia*, L.] the Herb called also Swallow-wort.

CELA'RENT [in *Logick*] a Syllogism, whose second Proposition is an universal Affirmative, the other two universal Negatives.

CELA'STROS, the Staff-tree, a Plant.

CEL'ATURE [*Calatura*, L.] the Art of Engraving, or cutting in Metals, &c.

CEL'EBRATE, illustrious, famous, *Chaucer*.

To **CEL'EBRATE** [*celeber*, F. *celebrare*, L.] to honour any Person with Praises, Monuments, Inscriptions or Trophies; to keep a Festival or Ordinance.

CEL'EBRATED [*celebratus*, L.] highly honoured; famous, renowned; also solemnized.

CELEBRATION, the Act of Celebrating, the doing a Thing with Solemnity and Ceremony.

CELE'BRIOUS [*celebré*, F. of *celeber*, L.] eminent, famous, noted.

CELEBRITY [*Celebrité*, F. of *Celebritas*, L.] Famousness, Magnificence.

CEL'ERER [of *Keller* and *Herr*, Teut. the Master or Head of the Cellar] a Butler.

CELERITY [*Celerité*, F. of *Celeritas*, L.] Swiftness, Expedition, Speed.

CELERITY [among *Mathematicians*] an Affection of Motion by which any Moveable runs through a given Space in a given Time.

CEL'ERY, a Winter Sallet Herb.

CELESTIAL [*Celeste*, F. of *Celestis*, L.] Heavenly; like, or of the Nature of Heaven.

CELESTINES, an Order of Monks founded by one *Peter*, a *Samnite*, A. D. 1244. who afterwards became Pope by the Name of *Celestiné V*.

CEL'IBACY } [*Celibat*, F. of *Celibatus*,
CEL'IBACY } L.] a single Life; the State of Persons unmarried.

CELL [*Cellule*, F. *Cella*, L.] the Cave or Hut of a Hermit; a Monk's or Nun's private Apartment in the Monastery; also, any Room to which a Person retires, or is confined to alone.

CEL'LAR [*Cellier*, F. *Keller*, Teut. *Cellarium*, L.] the lowest Part of a Building under Ground.

CEL'LARAGE, Cellar-room, also Rent for the Use of a Cellar.

CEL'LARIST [of *Cellarius*, L.] one that keeps a Cellar or Buttery; the Butler in a religious House or Monastery.

CELLS [among *Botanists*] are the Partitions or hollow Places, in the Husks or Pods of Plants, in which the Seed is contained.

CELLS [with *Naturalists*] are little Bags or Bladders, where Fluids, or Matter of different Sorts are lodged; common both in Animals and Plants.

CEL'LULÆ *Intestina Coli*, the hollow Spaces in the Gut *Colon*, where the Excrements, for some Time lodge, that they may cherish the neighbouring Parts with their Heat, and digest any Crudities. *Anat.*

CELLULAR, consisting of little Cells or Cavities.

CEL'SITUDE [*Celsitudo*, L.] Highness, Height, Tallness.

CEMENT [*Cementum*, L.] a strong cleaving Mortar.

CEMENT, a Compound of Brick-dust, Plaster of *Paris*, Pitch, &c. to make the Work lie firm and solid.

CEMENT [among *Chymists*] any Lute or Loam, with which Vessels in Distillation are joined together.

To **CEMENT** [*cementare*, L.] to fill with Cement, to join or fasten together, to solder.

CEMENTATION, a Cementing, or close joining with Cement.

CEMENTATION [in *Chymistry*] the Purification of Gold, made up into thin Plates, with Layers of Royal Cement.

CEMETARY [*Koimetēriov*, Gr.] a Burial-place.

CEN'CHRIAS [*Kήχριας*, Gr.] a spreading Inflammation, called Wildfire, or Shingles.

CENCHRIS, a green Snake.

CENDULÆ, Shengles or Shingles, small Pieces of Wood used instead of Tiles, for covering a House. O. L.

CENEANGI'A [*Κενανγία*, Gr.] an Evacuation of the Vessels by opening a Vein, a letting Blood. O.

CENEL'LAE, Acorns. O. L.

CENOSIS [*Κένωσις*, Gr.] an emptying or voiding; in a Physical Sense a discharging the Body of Humours.

CENOTA'PHIUM [*Κένωτάριον*, Gr. of *κένος* empty, imaginary, and *τάφον* a Sepulchre, Gr.] an empty Tomb set up in Honour of the Dead.

CENESA'RIA, a House or Farm let *ad Censum*, i. e. at a standing Rent. O. L.

CENSA'RII [in *Doomsday-Book*] Persons who might be assessed or taxed.

To **CENSE** [*q. d.* to incense, *incendere*, L. to burn] to perfume with Incense.

CEN'SER [*q. d.* *Incensur*, *incendere*, L.] a Vessel to burn Incense in; a Perfuming pan.

CEN'SOR [*Censeur*, F.] a Master of Discipline, a Judge, or Reformer of Manners. L.

CENSOR [among the *Romans*] a Magistrate who valued and taxed Mens Estates.

CENSORIUS [*censorius*, L.] belonging to a *Censor*; severe, apt to find Fault with, or reprove others; impetuously critical.

CENSORIOUSNESS, Aptness to censure other Mens Actions.

CEN'SURABLE, that deserves Censure. F.

CEN'SURAL, belonging to Assessment, or Valuation.

CEN-

CENSURE, [*Censura*, L.] Correction, Reflection, Reproof, Criticism.

CEN'SURE [in Law], a Custom in some Manors in *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*, where all the Inhabitants were summoned to swear Fealty to their Lord, pay 2 d. per Head, and 1 d. per Annum, as *Ganse Money*.

CEN'SURES Ecclesiastical, Punishments inflicted on Offenders, according to Church Laws.

To **CENSURE** [*censurer*, F.] to condemn, to criticise upon, to find Fault with.

CENT, an Abbreviation of *Centum*, L. an Hundred, as Money lent at 5 per Cent. i. e. five Pounds a Year for every Hundred Pounds.

CEN'TAUR [*Centaurus*, L. *Κένταυρος*, Gr.] a fabulous Monster, half Man and half Horse, &c. also a Southern Constellation. F.

CEN'TAURY, the Herb *Centory*.

CEN'TENAR a foreign Weight of 100,

CEN'TAR 112, 125, 128, 132, and 140 Pounds.

CENTENARY [*Centenaire*, F. of *Centenarius*, L.] belonging to an Hundred.

CENTER } [*Centre*, F. *Centrum*, L. of
CENTRE } *Κέντρον*, Gr.] the middle Point of any Thing, especially of a Circle or Sphere,

CENTER [in Masonry] a Wooden Mould to turn an Arch by.

CENTER of the Body [in Anatomy] is the Heart, from which, as it were from a middle Point, the Blood continually circulates round all the Parts of the Body.

CENTER [of an Ellipsis and Hyperbola] is a Point in the middle of a Transverse Axis.

CENTER [of Magnitude of a Body] is a Point which is as equally remote as is possible from its Extremities.

CENTER [of Gravity] is a Point upon which, if a Body were suspended, all its Parts would be in *æquilibrio*.

CENTER [of Motion of a Body] is a Point about which a Body, being fastened to it, may or does move; as the middle of a Balance is the Center upon which it moves.

CENTER [of a Dial] is the Point where the Axis of the World cuts the Plane of the Dial, and from whence all the Hour-Lines are drawn in those Dials which have Centers.

CENTER [of the Equant in Astronomy] is a Point in the Line of the *Aphelion*, being so far distant exactly from the Center of the Eccentric towards the *Aphelion*, as the Sun is from the Center of the Eccentric towards the *Perihelion*.

CENTER [of heavy Bodies] is the Center of the Earth whither all heavy Bodies tend.

CENTER Common [of the Gravity of two Bodies] is a Point in a Right Line connecting their Centers, and so posited in that Line, that their Distances from it shall be reciprocally as the Weight of those Bodies.

CENTER [of a regular Polygon] is the same with that of the inscribed Circle or Sphere, drawn within such a Body, so as to touch all its Points.

To **CENTER**, to meet in a Point, to terminate, or end in it.

CENTER Fish, a kind of Sea Fish.

CENTESM [*Centesimum*, L.] is the hundredth Part of an Integer, or Thing.

CEN'TRAL [*centralis*, L.] belonging to, or placed in the Center or Middle.

CEN'TRAL Rule, a Rule invented to find out the Center of a Circle, designed to cut the *Parabola* in as many Points as an Equation to be construed has real Roots.

CENTRATION [among *Paracelsians*] the principal Root and Foundation of any thing; as God being the Center of the Universe; the Brain the Center of Spirits, and the Heart the Center of Life, &c.

CEN'TRIFUGAL Force [in Philosophy] is that Force by which all Bodies that move round any other Body in a Circle, or an *Ellipsis*, do endeavour to fly off from the Axis of their Motion, in a Tangent to the Periphery of it. L.

CEN'TRIP'ETAL Force [in Philosophy] is that Force by which any Body, moving round another, is drawn down, or tends towards the Center of its Orbit. L.

CENTROBAR'YCAL, which relates to the Center of Gravity. Gr.

CENTRY, a Centinel or private Soldier.

CENTRY [in Architecture] a Mould for an Arch.

CENTRY BOX, a Wooden Hutch to cover a Centinel from the Injuries of the Weather.

CENTUM'VIRAL [*centumviralis*, L.] belonging to the *Centumviri*.

CENTUM'VIRI, a Court of an Hundred Judges, Roman Magistrates, chosen anciently out of the Twenty five Tribes, to decide Differences among the People.

CENTU'PLE [*centuplex*, L.] an Hundred Fold. L.

CENTU'PLICATED, made an Hundred Fold. L.

To **CENTU'RIATE** [*centuriare*, L.] to divide into Bands of Hundreds.

CENTURIATORS of [*centuria*, L.] four Protestant Divines of *Magdeburg* in Germany, who divided into Centuries of Years the Universal Church History.

CENTURION [*Centurio*, L.] a Captain over a Hundred Foot-Soldiers.

CENTURY [*Centurie*, F. *Centuria*, L.] an Age, containing an Hundred Years: A Band of One Hundred Foot Soldiers.

CEPHALAL'GICK [of *Κεφαλή*, the Head and *ἄλγος*, Pain, Gr.] of or belonging to a Pain in the Head.

CE.

CEPHALAL'GY [*Cephalalgia*, L. of Κεφαλαλγία, Gr.] the Head-ach.

CEPHAL'ÆA [Κεφαλαία, Gr.] an obstinate Head-ach.

CEPHALART'ICKS [of Κεφαλή the Head, and Καθαρτικός purging, Gr.] Medicines which purge the Head.

CEPHAL'ICK [*Cephalique*, F. *Cephalicus*, L. of Κεφαλικός, Gr.] belonging to, or good for the Head.

CEPHALICK Line [in *Palmistry*] the Line of the Brain or Head.

CEPHALICK Medicines, spirituous and volatile Medicines, good for the Head.

CEPHALICK Vein, one that creeps along the Arm, between the Skin and the Muscles, and divides into two Branches.

CEPHALOIDES [among *Botanists*] a Term given by some, who ascribe Virtues to Plants from their Signatures, to those which had any Resemblance to a Head, the Term importing so much; as the *Poppy*, *Piony*, and the like.

CEPHALOPHARYNGÆI [in *Anatomy*] are the first Pair of Muscles of the upper Part of the Gullet.

CEPHALOPHARYNGÆUM, is a Muscle which arises from the Part where the Head is joined to the first Vertebra of the Neck.

CEPHALO'PONY [*Cephaloponia*, L. of Κεφαλή, and Πόνος, Pain, Gr.] a Pain or Heaviness in the Head.

CE'PHEUS, a Northern Constellation containing Seventeen Stars.

CE'P' Corpus, is a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon an Exigent he hath taken the Body of the Party. L.

CERATAMAL'GAMA [in *Physick*] a softening Composition, made of Wax and other Ingredients.

CE'RATE [*Cerat*, F. of *Ceratum*, L.] an external Medicine of a middle Consistence between an Ointment and a Plaister, a Cerecloth.

CERA'TIAS [Κερατίας, Gr.] a sort of a horned Comet; also a sophistical Argument.

CERATINE Arguments [in *Logick*] sophistical and intricate Arguments.

CERATION [among *Chymists*] the making of a Substance fit to be dissolved, or melted.

CERATODES [in *Anatomy*] the horny Coat of the Eye.

CERATOGLOS'SUM [of Κίρας a Horn, and Γλῶσσα the Tongue, Gr.] a Muscle that arises broad and fleshy from the Side of the Os Hyoides, and is inserted into the Root of the Tongue, which it pulls directly into the Mouth.

CERATOIDES, the *Tunica Cornea* of the Eye.

CERAUNOCHRY'SOS, a Chymical Powder, called also *Cbryfoceraunius Pulvis*.

CERCELE' [in *Heraldry*] bended round both towards the Right and Left, as a Ram's Horn.

CER'CIS [Κίρσις, Gr.] the second Bone of the Cubit, called *Radius*. *Anat.*

CER'COSIS, a fleshy Excreescence coming out of the Mouth of the Womb, and resembling a Tail.

CER'DONISTS, Hereticks, whose Ring-leader was one *Cerdo*, A. C. 150, who taught two contrary Principles, a Good and a Bad, to be the Cause of every thing, &c.

CEREBROS'ITY, a being crack-brained, or Brain-sick.

CEREBEL'LUM [in *Anatomy*] the hinder Parts of the Brain, wherein the Animal Spirits, which perform involuntary and mere natural Actions, are supposed to be generated in a Man. L.

CER'EBRUM, the Brain, the Seat of Imagination and Judgment, that Part wherein those Animal Spirits are thought to be generated, upon which voluntary Actions do seem to depend. L.

CEREBRUM Jovis [among *Chymists*] burnt Tartar.

CEREFAC'TION [among *Chymists*] the same as *Ceration*.

CEREL'ÆUM, a Composition of Wax and Oil, or an Oil made of Wax.

CEREMO'NIAL [*ceremonialis*, L.] belonging to Ceremonies.

A **CEREMONIAL**, a Book containing the Ceremonies of the Roman Church. L.

CEREMO'NIOUS [*ceremoneux*, F. of *Ceremoniosus*, L.] full of Ceremonies, formal.

CER'EMONY [*Ceremonie*, F. of *Ceremonia*, L.] a Rite or Custom of the Church; Formality, or formal Compliments; also Pomp or State.

CERIL'LA [among *Printers*] a Mark set under the Letter *c* in *French* or *Spanish*; as, *ç*, to denote it to be pronounced as an *s*, or *fs*.

CER'IGON, a wild Beast in *America*, having a Skin under the Belly like a Sack, in which it carries its young ones.

CERIN'THIANS, a Set of Hereticks, who had their rise from one *Cerinthus*, A. C. 97, who held that Christ, at his second Coming, would give to his People carnal Pleasures and Delights, &c.

CE'ROMA [with ancient *Physicians*] a Composition of Oil and Wax for a Cerecloth.

CERT Money [q. *pro certo late*, i. e. for the certain keeping of the Court Leet] the Common Fine paid by several Manors to their Lords.

CER'TAIN [*certus*, L.] sure, undoubted, fixed, or settled. F.

CER'TAINTY, full of Assurance, Sureness.

CER'TES [*Certes*, F.] certainly. *Spenc.*

CERTIFICANDO de recognitione *Stapule*.

is a Writ directed to the Mayor of the Staple, &c. requiring him to certify the Chancellor of a Statute of the Staple taken before him, &c.

CERTIFICATE [*Certificat*, F.] a Testimony given in Writing of the Truth of any thing.

CERTIFICATE [in *Law*] is a Writing made in one Court, to give Notice in another Court of the Proceedings therein.

CERTIFICATION of *Affize* or *Novel Disseisin*, a Writ granted for the re-examining of a Matter passed by Affize before any Justices.

To **CERTIFY** [*certifier*, F. q. d. *certum facere*, L.] to inform or give Notice of, to declare for certain.

CERTIORARI, a Writ issued out of Chancery to an inferior Court, to call up the Records of a Cause therein depending, upon Complaint made by Bill, that the Party seeking the said Writ has received hard Usage in the said Court.

CERTITUDE [*Certitudo*, L.] Certainty. F.

CER'VELAS } [in *Cookery*] a large kind

CER'VELAT } of *Bolonian* Sausages, eaten cold in Slices.

CER'VELLE, the Brain. *Chauc.* F.

CER'VICAL Vessels [among *Anatomists*] are the Arteries and Veins which pass thro' the *Vertebra* and Muscles of the Neck up to the Skull.

CERUMEN, the Wax or Excrement of the Ear.

CER'URA [*Old Law*] a Mound or Fence.

CER'USE [*Ceruse*, F. of *Cerussa*, L.]

White Lead, i. e. Lead reduced to a white Calx, by corroding it with an Acid, most commonly with Allegar.

To **CERE**, seize. *Chauc.*

CER'SON, season. *Chauc.*

A CESS, a Tax.

To **CESS** [*cenferé*, L.] to assess or tax.

CESSA'TION, a leaving or giving over, a leaving off. F. of L.

CESSA'VIT, a Writ against one who hath neglected to perform such Service, or pay such Rent as he was obliged to by his Tenure.

CESSE } an exacting Provisions at a

CEASSE } certain Rate for the Deputy's Family and Garrison Soldiers. L. T.

CESSIN, to cease. *Chauc.*

CESSIBIL'ITY, Capableness or Aptness to cease.

CES'SION [*Cessio*, L.] giving up, resigning or yielding.

CES'SION [in *Law*] is when an Ecclesiastick taketh a Benefice without Dispensation, or otherwise not qualified; in which Case the Benefice is said to become void by *Cession*.

CES'SIONARY Bankrupt, is one who has yielded up his Estate to be divided among his Creditors.

CES'SOR, an Assessor or Imposer of Taxes.

CESSOR [in *Law*] is one that ceaseth or neglecteth to do his Duty, the Writ *Cessavit* lies against him.

CES'SURE } [*Law Term*] a giving over,

CES'SER } or giving Place.

CES'SUS, Assessments or Taxes. O. L.

CES'TUI qui Trust [*Law Term*] a Person who has a Trust in Lands, &c. committed to him for the Benefit of another. F.

CESTUI qui vie, one for whose Life any Lands or Tenements are granted. F. L. T.

CESTUI qui Use, he to whose Use any other Man is infeoffed in any Lands or Tenements. F. L. T.

CETA'CEOUS [*Cetaceus*, L.] of the Whale kind, or belonging to a Whale.

CE'TERACH, one of the capillary Herbs.

CHA Tea, which the *Chinese* steeping in Water, use as their common Drink. *Portug.*

CHABAN'E [*Cabanha*, Span.] a Cabbin. O.

CHACE [*Gbasse*, F.] a Station for the wild Beasts in a Forest, larger than a Park, which yet may be possessed by a Subject, which a Forest cannot.

To **CHACE** [*chasser*, F.] to follow, to hunt, to give Chace to.

CHACE [in *Gunnery*] is the whole Bore or Length of a Piece of Ordnance on the Inside.

CHACE [at *Tennis Play*] is a Fall of the Ball in a Part of the Court, beyond which the opposite Party must strike the Ball next Time to gain the Stroke.

CHACE [*Sea Term*] a Pursuit.

To give **CHACE** to a Ship, is to follow and fetch her up.

CHACE Guns } those Guns which lie

CHACE Pieces } either in the Head or Stern of a Ship.

CHACONNE } a sort of Dance, the

CHACOO'N } Measure of which is always in triple Time. F.

CHAD, a kind of Fish.

To **CHAFE** [*chauffer*, F. *calefacere*, L.] to make hot with rubbing, or rub with one's Hand, to grow hot or angry; also to gall, fume, or fret.

CHAFE-Wax, an Officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the Wax for Sealing of Writs, &c.

CHAFERY, one of the Forges in an Iron-work, where the Iron is wrought into compleat Bars, and brought to Perfection.

CHAFF [*Ceaf*, Sax.] the Refuse in winnowing of Corn.

CHAFFARE, Trading Wares, Merchandize. *Chauc.*

CHAF'FER [*Kafer*, Teut.] an Insect, a sort of Beetle.

CHAFFER [*Ceaf*, Sax.] Wares. O.

To

To CHAFFER [of Schachenen, *Frut.*] to buy and sell, trade, or traffick.

CHAFFERN [*Esehauffoir, F.*] a Vessel to heat Water in.

CHAFFINCH, a Bird so called from its delighting to feed on Chaff.

CHAFFERED, sold. *Spenc.*

To CHAFFREN, to cheapen, to buy.

CHAF'ING-Dish [of *eschaffer, F.*] a Kitchen Utensil for warming Viands.

CHA'GRIN [*Chagrin, F.*] Trouble, Vexation, Grief, Sorrow, Sadness, Melancholy, out of Humour.

To CHA'GRIN [*chagriner, F.*] to vex, grieve, to trouble, or put out of Humour.

CHAIN [*Chaine, F. of Cutena, L.*] Links of Iron, one within another.

CHAINS [of a Ship] are strong Iron Plates bolted into the Ship's Sides, by the Timbers called *Chain-Wales*, to which are fastened the Shrouds of the Masts.

CHAIN Pumps, a sort of Ship Pumps, made of Chains of Burrs or Spunges going in a Wheel.

CHAIN Shot, Bullets or half Bullets, fixed or linked together with a Chain.

CHAIN Wales, broad Timbers jutting out of a Ship's Sides, serving to spread the Shrouds, that they may the better support the Masts.

CHAIR, chary, or charily. *Spenc.*

CHAIR [*Chaire, F. Cathedra, L.*] a Seat to sit on; also a Sedan or open Chaise.

CHAIR-Man, the Head or President of a Committee, Society, Club, &c. Also one that carries a Chair or Sedan.

CHAISE, a sort of light open Vehicle, commonly drawn with one Horse. *F.*

CHALASTICKS [*Χαλαστικά, Gr.*] are such Medicines as by their temperate Heat do comfort and strengthen the Parts to which they are applied.

CHALBOT } [in Heraldry] a Fish ha-

CHA'BOT, } ving a great Head, called a Bull-head, or Miller's Thumb.

CHALCE'DONY [*Chalcedonie, F. Chalcido, L.*] a sort of Onyx-Stone.

CHALCEDONY [among Jewellers] a Flaw or Defect in precious Stones.

CHALCAN'THUM, Vitriol calcined to a Redness.

CHALCOGRAPHER [*Chalcographus, L. of Χαλκογράφος, Gr.*] an Engraver in Brass.

CHALCOGRAPHY [*Χαλκογραφία, of χαλκος Brass, and γραφή Description, Gr.*] an Engraving in Brass.

CHALCYTIS, is something Metalline growing in the Veins of Brass, or a kind of Mineral Vitriol.

CHAL'DER } a Quantity of Coals

CHAL'DRON } containing 36 Bushels heaped up, London Measure, and 72 at Newcastle; also Part of the Entrails of a Calf.

CHAL'ICE [*Chalice, F. of Calix, L.*] a Standing Cup with a Foot like a Drinking-

Glass, but more particularly the Communion Cup, used at the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

CHALK [*Chaux, F. Calx, L. Balck, Teut.*] a white Fossile, of which Lime is made.

I talk of Chalk and you of Cheese.

All the Impertinence in Conversation, Commerce, or Business, is reprehended by this Saying, whereby the Company do not make a Harmony in their Discourse, nor keep to the Point in Question; it is only a Version of the Latin, *Ego de caseo loquor, tu de creta respondes. Erasmus.*

CHALLENGE [of Challenger, O. F.] a Summons to fight a Duel, a Defiance, a Claim, or Pretension.

CHALLENGE [in Law] is an Exception against Persons and Things.

To CHALLENGE [*challenger, O. F.*] to give a Challenge to fight, to except against, or Claim.

To CHALLENGE [among Hunters] the Hounds are said to challenge, when at first finding the Scent of their Game, they presently open or cry.

CHALLENGED Cock-fight, is to meet with ten Staves of Cocks, and out of them to make 21 Battles, more or less; the odd Battle to have the Mastery.

CHALYBEATE [of Chalybs, L. Steel] of or belonging to Steel, or that is of the Temper or Quality of Steel.

CHALYBEATES [among Physicians] Medicines prepared with Steel.

CHAM } the Title of a Sovereign Prince

CHAN } of Tartary, or Emperor of China.

CHAMAD'E, a Signal by Drum or Trumpet, given by an Enemy when they have a Mind to parley. *F.*

CHAMBERDEKINS [i. e. Chamber-Deacons] Irish Beggars, in the Habit of poor Scholars of Oxford, who often committed Robberies, &c. and were banished the Kingdom by Henry V.

CHAMBER [*Chamber, F. Camera, L.*] of *Χαμρα, Gr. Hammer, Teut.* an Apartment or Room in a House.

CHAMBER [in Gunnery] that Part of a Concave Cylinder of a great Gun, where her Charge lies; also a Charge to be put in at the Breech of a Murdering Piece.

To CHAMBER a Gun, i. e. to make a Chamber in her.

CHAMBER of a Mine, the Place where the Powder is fixed.

CHAMBERS of the King [in Old Records] signify the Ports or Havens of England.

CHAMBERER, a Chambermaid. *O. S.*

CHAMBERING, Debauchery, Riotousness, Luxury. *Script.*

CHAMBERLAIN [*Chambellan, F.*] the Name of several Officers.

The

The **CHAMBERLAIN** of England, an Officer to whom belongs the Government of the whole King's Palace, and who provides all Necessaries in the House of Lords, in the Time of Parliament, &c.

Lord CHAMBERLAIN of the King's Household, an Officer who looks to the King's Chambers and Wardrobe, and governs the Under Officers belonging thereto.

CHAMBERLAINS of the Exchequer, two Officers who had the Controlment of the Pells of Receipts and Payments, and kept certain Keys of the Treasury and Records.

CHAMBERLAIN of London, an Officer in the City, who keeps the public Treasury, laid up in the Chamber of London; presides over the Affairs of Apprentices, and grants Freedoms of the City, &c.

CHAMBERLAIN of an Inn, one who takes care of the Beds and Lodging-Rooms of Travellers, &c.

CHAMBERLARIA } Chamber-
CHAMBERLANGE'RIA } lainship, or
the Office of a Chamberlain. O. L.

CHAMBRANLE [in Architecture] an Ornament in Masonry and Joiners Work, which borders the Sides of Doors, Windows, and Chimneys.

CHAMBREL [of a Horse] the Joint or Bending of the Upper Part of the hinder Leg.

CHAMELOT } [Camelote, F. of Camelus,
CHAM'LOT } L. a Camel] Stuff mixed with Camel's Hair, Camlet.

CHAMELEON. See *Camelion*.

CHAMFER } [in Architecture] a small
CHAMFRET } Furrow or Gutter upon a Pillar, &c.

To **CHAMFER** [canneler, F.] to channel or make hollow.

CHAMFRED [Cannelé, F.] channelled; also chapped; wrinkled; also bent, crooked. Spenc.

CHAMOMILE [Χαμαιμήλον] an odorous Plant, good for the Stomach.

To **CHAMP** [champayer, F. to chew; as a Horse that champs the Bit.

CHAMPA'IN } [Champagne, F.] large
CHAMPAGNE } Plain, open Fields or Downs.

A Point **CHAMPAIGN** [in Heraldry] is a Mark of Dishonour, in the Coat of Arms of him that kills a Prisoner of War after he has cry'd Quarter.

CHAMPARTY } [of Champ, a Field,
CHAM'PERTY } and Parti divided. F. maintaining a Man in his Shirt depending, upon Condition to have Part of the Goods or Lands when recovered.

CHAMPIG'NONS, red-gilled eatable Mushrooms. F.

CHAMPION [Champion, F. Cempa, Sax. a Soldier, of Campus, L. a Field] one who fights a Duel for another.

CHAMPION [in Law] one that tries the Combat either for himself or for another.

King's CHAMPION, one whose Office is, at Coronations, to ride compleatly armed into Westminster-Hall, and challenge, by an Herald, any Person who shall deny his Majesty's Title to the Crown.

CHAMPION-Land, Land not inclosed, or large Fields, Downs, or Places without Woods or Hedges.

CHAMPION Lycchnis, a Flower, a sort of Rose.

CHANCE [Chance, F.] Hazard, Fortune, Contingence.

CHANCE-Medley [Law Term] is the casual Killing of a Person, not altogether without the Fault of the Killer, but without an evil Intent or Malice.

CHAN'CEL [of Cancelli, L.] an inclosed Place, surrounded with Bars, to keep Judges, &c. from the Crowd.

CHANCEL [of a Church] the Part of the Church which is next the Altar, or Communion Table, commonly encompassed with Rails or Ballisters.

CHANCELLOR [Chancelier, F. Cancellarius, Rantzeler, Teut. so called from Chancel, F. or Cancelli, L. Lattices] an Officer of the highest Dignity and Power, where allowed.

The **Lord High CHANCELLOR** [of Great Britain] a Person next to the Sovereign, in Matters of Justice in Civil Affairs, having an absolute Power to moderate the Law according to Equity; but his Decrees may be reversed by the House of Lords. He is made by the King or Queen delivering the Great Seal to him, and by his taking an Oath.

CHANCELLOR [of the Exchequer] an Officer appointed to qualify Extremities, and to order Affairs in that Court.

CHANCELLOR [of the Duchy of Lancaster] the Chief Officer of that Court, in judging and determining all Controversies relating to the Duchy Lands, &c.

CHAN'CERY [La Chancellerie, F. Rantzeler, Teut. of Cancelli, L. Lattices] a Court of Equity and Conscience, moderating the Severity of other Courts, that are more strictly tied to the Rigour of the Law.

CHAN'DELIERS [in Fortification] are wooden Parapets which support Planks or Bavinges filled with Earth, to cover Workmen on Approaches.

CHANDLER [Candeller, F. of Candela, L. a Candle] a Maker or Seller of divers sorts of Wares.

CHAN'DRY, an Apartment in a Prince's House, where the Candles and other Lights are kept.

CHANGE [Change, F.] Alteration, Mutation, Variety.

To **CHANGE** [changer, F.] to barter, to transform or alter.

CHANGE [among Hunters] is when a Buck, &c. met by chance, is taken for that they were in pursuit of.

CHANGE.

CHANGE'ABLE [*changeat*, F.] apt. to alter or change; inconstant, uncertain, variable.

CHANGE'LING, a Child changed; also a Fool, a silly Fellow, or Wench.

CHANG'ER, an Officer belonging to the Mint, who changes Money for Gold or Silver.

MONEY CHANG'ER, a Banker, who deals in the Receipt or Payment of Money.

CHAN'NEL [of *Canalis*, L.] a Gutter, or Conveyance of Water in the Streets, &c. the middle or deepest Part of a River, Harbour, &c. a streight or narrow Sea between two Lands, as that of St George between England and Ireland.

CHANNEL [of a Horse] the Hollow between the two Bars of the nether Jaw-bone, in which the Tongue is lodged.

To **CHANT** [*chanter*, F. of *cantare*, L.] to sing.

CHAN'TEPLURE [of *chanter*, to sing, and *pleurer*, to weep, F.] one that sings and weeps in the same Moment. *Chauc.*

CHAN'TER [*Chanteur*, F.] the chief Singer in a Chapel or Cathedral.

CHANTICLE'AR [of *chanter* and *clair*, F. clear or shrill] a Cock is so called, by reason of his clear Voice.

CHAN'TRY [*Chanterie*, F.] a Chapel endowed for the maintaining a Priest or Priests, to sing Mass for the Souls of the Founders.

CHAOMAN'TIA [of *Χαος* Chaos, and *μαντεια* Divination, Gr.] the Skill of Prognosticating by Observations of the Air.

CHAOMAN'TICA *Signa* [among the *Paracelsians*] those Prognosticks that are taken from Observations of the Air.

CHA'OS [*Χαος*, Gr.] a Gap, also a dark or rude Mass of Matter, out of which the World is supposed, by some, to be at first formed; a confused Mixture of all sorts of Particles together; a disorderly Heap of Things.

CHAOTICK [from *Chaos*] confused.

To **CHAP** [corrupted from *Cape*] to gape, or open, as the Ground does in Drought; to crack or chink.

A **CHAP**, a Chink or Fissure.

A **CHAP** [in *Commerce*] a Chapman, or Customer.

CHAPÉ [*Chappe*, F. *Chapa*, Span.] a little thin Plate of Silver or Iron, at the Point of a Scabbard of a Sword.

CHAPÉ [among *Hunters*] is the Tip at the End of a Fox's Tail.

CHAPEAU, a Hat. F.

CHAPEAU [in *Heraldry*] a Cap of Dignity, used to be worn by Dukes.

CHA'PEL [*Chapelle*, F. of *Capella*, L.] a Building either adjoining to a Church, or that is Part of it, or is separate from it where the Parish is large.

Free CHAPEL, is one endowed with Revenues for maintaining a Curate, without the Charge of the Parish or Rector.

CHAPEL [among *Printers*] is a Printing-Office, so called, because the first Occupation of that Art in England, was practised in a Chapel in *Westminster-Abbey*.

CHAPELO'NIANS, Members of a Printing Office, after they have paid a certain Fine.

CHAPELRY, the Jurisdiction or Bounds of a Chapel.

CHAPER, dry or thirsty. O.

CHAP'ERON [with *Heralds*] is a little Escutcheon on the Foreheads of Horses that draw the Hearse at a Funeral.

CHAP'ITER [*Chapiteau*, F.] is the Crown or upper part of a Pillar.

CHAPTERS [in *Law*] are a Summary, or Content of such Matters as are to be enquired of, or concerning, before Justices in Eyre, Justices of Assize, or of the Peace, in their Sessions.

CHAP'LAIN [*Chapelain*, F. *Capellanus*, L.] one who performs Divine Service in a Chapel.

CHAP'LET [*Chaplet*, F.] an Ornament for the Head, a Wreath or Garland; a Fillet in Architecture; also a String of Beads which Papists use in saying their *Pater-Nosters* and *Ave Marias*.

CHAPLESS, without any Flesh about the Mouth.

CHAP'MAN [*Ceapman*, Sax. *Boepman*, Du.] a Buyer or Customer.

CHAPMANHEDE } the Profession or
CHAPMANHODE } Business of a Merchant or Tradesman. *Ch.*

CHAPOURNET, a little Hood; the Figure of which Heralds take for the Bearing of a Coat of Arms.

CHAP'PE [in *Heraldry*] the Partition of an Escutcheon; as a *Chappé*, *Or* and *Vert*.

CHAPS [*Cezlar*, Sax.] the Mouth, Cheeks, &c. the lower Parts of the Face.

CHAP'ITER [*Chapitre*, F. of *Caput*, L.] a Division or Part of a Book.

CHAPTER [of *Caput*, L.] the whole Body of Clergymen belonging to a Cathedral, Conventual, or Collegiate Church.

CHAPTER House [*Chapitre*, F.] a House where the Chapter is held.

CHAR'ACTER [*Caractere*, F. *Χαρακτης*, Gr.] Description, Title, Quality. L.

CHARACTERS, Marks, Signs, or Symbols of Things invented by Artits, and peculiar to several Sciences; as Geometry, Algebra, Printing, &c.

CHARAC'TERISM [*Characterismus*, L. of *Χαρακτηρισμός*, Gr.] a Mark, Sign, or Distinction, a Description of a Person by Character.

CHARACTERIST'ICK [*Characteristique*, F.] belonging to a Character; also a Mark or Sign.

CHARACTERISTICK Letter, the Consonant in a Greek Verb, which immediately preceeds the varying Terminations.

CHA-

CHARACTERISTICK [of a *Logarithm*] the same as *Index*, or *Exponent*.

To **CHARACTERIZE** [*characteriser*, F.] to give a Character, or Description of.

CHAR'COAL [*Minshew* derives it of *Bezkolet*, Du. *q. d.* Cart-Coals, Coals brought in Carts, other Coals being carried to the *Dutch* in Ships] Coals made of Wood burnt.

CHARDS [of *Artichokes*] are the Leaves of salt Artichoke Plants tied and wrapped up in Straw till they grow white, and lose some of their Bitterness.

CHARDS [of *Beet*] are white Beets transplanted into a prepared Bed, where they produce great Tops, with a large, thick, white downy Main-Shoot.

CHAR } [perhaps of *Cæne*, *Cate*, *Sax.*]

CHARE } a Jobb, or small Piece of Work; also the Name of a Fish; also a Chariot. *Chauc.*

CHARE Woman, one hired by the Day, to do the Drudgery Work of a House.

To **CHARE** } to separate the large Chaff
To **CARE** } from the Corn, or smaller Chaff, with a Rake. *C.*

CHARE the Cow, *i. e.* stop or turn her. *C.*

CHAREA, a Carr, or Cart. *O. L.*

CHAR'FORD, called anciently *Cardesford* [*Καρδισφόρτος*, *Sax. i. e.* the Ford of King *Cerdic*] a Ford in Hampshire over the River *Avon*, where King *Cerdic* discomfited the Britons.

CHARGE [*Charge*, F.] a Burden, or Load; an Employ, an Office; Cost or Expence; also an Accusation or Impeachment; an Onset; also Hurt, Damage. *Chauc.*

CHARGE [among *Farriers*] is an external Medicine applied to the Body of a Horse, or other Creature.

CHARGE [in *Gunnery*] a certain Measure of Powder proportioned to the Size of the Fire-Arms for which it is allotted.

CHARGE [in *Heraldry*] is whatsoever Thing is borne in the Field of a Coat of Arms, whether it be a living Creature, or any other Representation or Figure.

CHARGE of Lead, 36 Pigs, each containing six Stone wanting two Pounds.

A Ship of **CHARGE** [*Sea Term*] a Vessel is so called when she draws much Water, or swims deep in the Sea.

To **CHARGE** [*charger*, F.] to command or give Orders; to lay to one's Charge, or accuse; to load or burden.

To **CHARGE** an Enemy, to attack, encounter, or fall upon him.

CHARGE'ABLE, costly, burdensome.

CHAR'GED Cylinder, that Part of the Chase of a Great Gun where the Powder and Ball are placed.

CHAR'GER, a large Dish or Plate.

CHAR'GER [in *Scots Law*] one who charges another in a Suit.

CHARIENTIS'MUS [*Χαριεντισμός*, Gr.] Gracefulness; a good Grace in Speaking; also a Figure in Rhetorick, in which a taunting Expression is softened with a Jest. *L.*

CHAR'ILY [*Care*, L.] with a great deal of Care and Regard.

CHAR'INESS, Sparingness, Tenderness.

CHA'RING-Cross [near *Westminster*] a Cross erected by King *Edward I.* in Memory of Queen *Eleanor*, who sucked the Poison out of his Wounds made by a Moor's envenomed Sword in the Holy War.

CHA'RIOT, a light sort of Coach. *F.*

CHARIOTEER, a Chariot Driver.

CHAR'ITABLE, bountiful, liberal, kind, loving. *F.*

CHAR'ITY [*Charité*, F. of *Charitas*, L.] natural Affection, Love.

CHAR'ITY [in *Divinity*] the Love of God and one's Neighbour; also Alms.

Charity begins at Home.

This Proverb was well intended, and grounded upon that Passage of the Apostle, which says, That he who provides not for his own Household, is worse than an Infidel; But as the best Institutions have been abused, so this Proverb is become an excusatory Reply by the Uncharitable, who have not the natural Affection to relieve the necessitous Poor out of their Abundance; thereby intimating, most unchristianly, that Self-love is the Measure of our Love to our Neighbour. It is the same in Sense with *Terence*, *Proximus sum egomet mihi*, Lat. and the Greek, *φιλι δ' εαυτου μαλλον εδεις εδεναι*.

To **CHARK** } to burn Wood to make
To **CHARR** } Charcoal.

CHARKS, Pit-coal charked, or charred, *Worcestershire*.

CHAR'LATANRY, cheating, coggling, or wheedling; Quirks or Tricks, fair Words. *F.*

CHARLES [of Cap, *Sax.* stout] a Name of Men.

CHARLES's Wain, a Northern Constellation; the same with *Ursa Major*.

CHAR'LOCK, a Weed growing among Corn, bearing a yellow Flower.

CHARM [*Charme*, F. of *Carmen*, L. a Verse] an Enchantment, a Spell; an Allurement, a Bait.

To **CHARM** [*charmer*, F.] to bewitch, to please, to delight extremely, to tickle the Ear, to appease, or allay Pain.

CHARMER [*Charmeur*, F.] one who bewitches or charms.

CHARMERESSES, Women making use of Charms. *Chauc.*

CHAR'NEL-House [*Carnier*, F. of *Caro*, Flesh, L.] a Place near Churches, where the Skulls and Bones of the Dead that are thrown up in digging the old Graves, are decently collected, to be again buried in a proper Place.

CHA'RON, the Ferry man, who (as the Poets feign) carries Souls over the *Stygian Lake*.

CHAR'KE } a Fish like a Trout, which
CHARE } breeds only in some Northern Parts of England.

CHARR of Lead, a Quantity consisting of 30 Pigs, each containing six Stone wanting two Pounds, every Stone weighing twelve Pounds.

CHARTS [*Cartes*, F. of *Chartae*, L.] Descriptions or Draughts of a Place, projected for the Use of Seamen, containing a View of the Sea-coasts, Rocks, Sands, &c.

CHART *Chorographick*, is a Description of a particular Country, as of *England*, &c.

CHART *Geographick*, is a general Draught of the whole Globe of the Earth, commonly called *A Map of the World*.

CHARTS *Heliographick*, Descriptions of the Body of the Sun, and of its Spots.

CHARTS *Selenographick*, Descriptions of the Parts, Appearances, and Spots of the Moon.

CHARTS *Topographick*, are Draughts of some particular Place, as of *London*, *Amsterdam*, *Venice*, &c. without regard to its relative Situation.

CHARTA, Paper, or any Material fit to write upon. L.

CHARTA [in *Old Records*] a Charter, or Deed in Writing; also a Signal or Token by which an Estate is held.

CHARTA *Pardonationis se defendendo*, is the Form of a Pardon for killing another Man in his own Defence.

CHARTA *Pardonationis Utlegaris*, is the Form of a Pardon of a Man who is outlawed.

CHARTA *Simplex*, a single Deed, a Deed-poll.

CHARTEL [*Chartel*, F.] a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Defiance.

CHARTER [*Chartre* F. of *Charta*, L.] a written Evidence of Things done between Party and Party; also Letters Patent, wherein Privileges are granted by the King to Towns and Corporations. L. T.

CHARTER [of the *Forest*] an Instrument in which the Forest Laws are particularly expressed.

CHARTER [of *Pardon*] a Deed whereby one is forgiven a Felony, or other Offence, against the King's Crown and Dignity.

CHARTER-HOUSE, [called anciently the *Chartreux*, F.] formerly a Convent of *Carthusian* Monks; now a School and Almshouse, founded and nobly endowed by *Thomas Sutton*, Esq;

CHARTER-Land, is Land which a Man holds by Charter, otherwise called *Freehold*.

CHARTER Party [q. d. *Charta partita*, L.] an Indenture between Merchants or Owners and Masters of Ships, containing the Particulars of their Covenants and Agreements.

CHARTERER, a Freeholder. *Chesh.*

CHARTIS *reddendis*, a Writ lying against one who is entrusted with the keeping of Charters of Feoffment, and refuses to deliver him.

CHARTREUX, an Order of Monks who live very austere, in close and solitary Confinement. See *Carthusians*.

CHARTULARY [*Chartulaire*, F. of *Chartularius*, L.] a Keeper of a Register-Roll, or Reckoning-Book.

CHARY [*Charus*, L.] choice, sparing, careful.

CHASE [of a Gun] is the whole Length of it.

To **CHASE** [*chasser*, F.] to hunt, to pursue, to fright, or drive away.

To **CHASE** [in *Law*] to drive Cattle to or from a Place; also to work or emboss Plate, as Silversmiths do.

CHASE-Guns, the Guns in the Head or Stern of a Ship.

CHASM [*Chasma*, L. *Χάσμα*, Gr.] a Gap, or Opening, in the Earth or Firmament, an empty Space.

CHASMATICAL, of or pertaining to a Chasm.

CHAS'SERY, a Pear like the Ambret, which ripens in *November* and *December*.

CHAS'SIE, Blear-eyedness, or the Gum of the Eyes. F.

CHASTE [*Castus*, L.] continent, uncorrupted, undefiled. F.

CHASTELET, the common Goal and Sessions House of the City of *Paris*.

CHASTELAINE, a Governor of a Castle, also a Gentleman, or any Lady under the Degree of a Countess. *Chauc.*

To **CHASTEN** } [*châtier*, F. *castigare*,
To **CHASTISE** } L.] to correct or punish.

CHASTISEMENT [*Cbâtiment*, F.] Correction, Punishment inflicted on Offenders.

CHASTITY } [*Chasteté*, F. of *Castitas*,
CHASTNESS } L.] an Abstinence from all impure and unlawful Actions.

CHASUBLE, a Priest's Cope at Mass. F.

CHAT [*Caquet*, F.] prating, idle Talk.

To **CHAT** [*caqueter*, F.] to chatter, or prattle like a Jay.

CHAT-Wood, little Sticks fit for Fuel.

CHATELS [*Kathelys*, Belg.] all Goods moveable and immoveable, but such as are in the Nature of a Freehold.

CHATELS *personal*, such Goods which being wrongfully withheld cannot be recovered but by a personal Action; or such as belong immediately to a Man's Person, as a House, &c.

CHATELS *real*, are Goods which do not appertain to the Person, but depend upon some other Thing; as Apples upon a Tree; a Box with Charters of Lands, &c. or such as issue but from some moveable Thing belonging to a Person, as a Lease or Rent for a Term of Years, &c.

To **CHATTER** [*caqueter*, F.] to make a Noise as Birds do; to prate or prattle.

To **CHATTER**, to make a Noise as the Teeth do when a Person is shivering with Cold.

CHAT-

C H

CHATTER *Pic*, a kind of Bird.
CHATS, Keys of Trees; as Ash-chats, Sycamore-chats, &c.

CHA'VENDER } a Fish, called also a
CHE'VIN } Chub.

CHAUF, Heat, Wrath. *Spenc.*

CHAUFINESS, Hearings. *O.*

CHAUNTECLERE [of *chanter*, *F.* of *cantare*, *L.* to sing, and *clair*, *F.* of *clarus*, *L.* clear] one that sings clear, a Cock. *Chauc.*

CHAVISH, a chatting, or prating Noise, among a great many. *Suff.*

A CHAUND'LER, a Candlestick. *Chauc.*

CHAUNTRY a Church or Chapel endow'd with a yearly Revenue for the Maintenance of one or more Priests to sing Mass daily for the Souls of the Donors, and such as they appoint.

CHAUSSE [in *Fortification*] the Level of the Field, the plain Ground. *F.*

To **CHAW**. *Vid.* Chew.

CHEAP, sold for a small Price, of little Value.

CHEAP Gild, a Restitution made by the County or Hundred, for any Wrong done by one who was in *Plegio*, or for whose good Behaviour Sureties were put in. *O. L. T.*

To **CHEAPEN** [*Ceapen Sax.* of *Wopen*, *L. S.* to buy, *kauffen*, *Teut.*] to ask, or to beat down the Price of a Commodity.

CHEAR [*Chere*, *F.*] Gladness, Joy, Courage, Heart.

CHEARD'ESLY [*Cendicrieza*, *Sax.* i. e. the Slaughter of *Cerdic*] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, so called from a Fight between King *Cerdic* the *Saxon*, and the *Britons* of that Place.

CHEARFUL, brisk, lively, pleasant.

CHEAT [of *Cezza*, *Sax.*] Deceit, Knavery, Sham, also a Person who makes it his Business to cheat and cozen.

CHEATHIN'QUAMINS } an *Indian*

CHECHIN'QUAMINS } Fruit which resembles a Chestnut.

CHECK [*Ecbec*, *F.*] a Reproof, Censure, Restraint, Remorse of Conscience.

CHECK [in *Falconry*] is where a Hawk forsakes her natural Flight to follow Rooks or other Birds, when they come in View.

Clerk of the CHECK, an Officer who has the Check and Controlment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all the Ushers belonging to the Royal Family.

To **CHECK**, to curb or restrain; also to reprimand, to chide, or taunt.

CHECKLA'TION, a sort of chequered Stuff.

CHECK Mate, a Term used at the Play of Chefs, when the King is shut up so close that there is no way left for his Escape.

CHECK-Mate, Defeat, Overthrow. *Spence.*

CHECK-Roll } a Book containing

CHECK'ER Roll } the Names of all the Household Servants of the King, or any other great Personage.

C H

CHECK'ER-Work [of *Exchequier*, *F.*]

Work that is checkered, or set out with divers Colours.

CHECKEREL'LI Panni, Cloth checked, or diversified in Weaving. *O. L.*

CHECK'Y [in *Heraldry*] a Border, or Ordinary that has more than two Rows of Checkers.

CHED'DER Cheese, a sort of large Cheese so called from a Place of that Name near the City of *Wells*, so large that they sometimes require more than one Man to set them on the Table.

CHEEK [*Chece*, *Sax.* *Waecke*, *Belg.*] a Part of the Face; and also of other Things.

CHEEKS [of a *Ship*] are two Pieces of Timber on each Side of the Mast to strengthen it at the Top.

CHEER [*Chere*, *F.* *Ciere*, *Flan.* the Countenance, perhaps of *Xapa*, *Gr.* Joy.] Entertainment, good Fare; also [perhaps of *Cara* the Face, *Span.*] Countenance, Aspect, Health, Temper. *Spenc.*

CHEESE [*Cere*, *Sax.* *Caseus*, *L.*] a sort of Eatable made of Milk

CHEESE Running, the Herb Lady's Bedstraw.

CHEESE'LIP, an Insect, the Hog-louse.

CHEES'LIP } [*Cyrilib*, *Sax.*] a Bag

CHEES'LIP-Bag } in which Rennet for Cheese is made and kept; being the Stomach-Bag of a young sucking Calf, that has never tasted any other Food but Milk, where the Curd was undigested. *C.*

CHEKE'LATON, a sort of motly Stuff. *Chaucer.*

CHELANDRY, a Goldfinch. *Chauc.*

CHELMSFORD } a Town in the Coun-

CHENSFORD } ty of *Essex*, so called from the River *Chelmer*.

CHELSEY [*q. d.* *Shelfy*, from Shelves of Land; it is also called *Chelche byth*, probably from *Ceale Chalk*, *Ca Water*, and *pyð*, *Sax.* *q. d.* a Chalky Port near the Water] a Town in *Middlesex*, on the River *Thames*, now famous for a noble College or Hospital built there for superannuated and maimed Soldiers, by King *Charles II.*

CHEMISE [*Fortification*] a Wall where-with any Work of Earth is lined or faced for greater Strength and Support. *F.*

CHEPSTOW in *Monmouthshire*, i. e. a Market, or Place for Chapmen.

CHE'RIFF, a Title of Dignity among the *Moors* and *Saracens*, one that is to succeed the *Califf*, or Sovereign Prince.

CHERISAUNIE, Comfort. *O.*

To **CHER'ISH** [*Cherir*, *F.* of *Charus*, *L.*] to make much of, to nourish, to maintain.

CHER'ISHER, one who cherisheth or assisteth.

CHER'MES, a kind of Berry. See *Kermes*.

CHERN. See *Cburn*.

CHERRY [*Cerise*, *F.* *Cerasum*, *L.*] a Fruit well known.

CHERSE-

CHERSE'TUM [*Lat. Rec.*] any customary Offering made to the Parson of the Parish, or to the Appropriator of the Benefice.

CHERT' or *Cheort*, Love, Jealousy. *O.*

CHERTES, merry People. *Chauc.*

CHERTSEY [*i. e.* *Cenr* *Sa*, *Sax.*] *Certs Isle*] a Town standing near the River *Thames* in *Surry*, once famous for an Abbey erected there.

CHERSONE'SUS [*in Geography*] a Piece of Land encompassed almost round by the Sea.

CHE'RUB } [*כרוב*, *H. i. e.* Fulness

CHE'RUBIM } of Knowledge] the second of the nine Orders of Angels. Some think that the Cherubim was a hieroglyphical Representation of the Deity, from } like, and } the Great One.

CHE'R'VIL [*Cerfeuil*, *F.* *Herbel*, *Teut.* a Sallet Herb.

CHESE, chese. *O.*

CHE'S'LIP, a small Vermin lying under Stones and Tiles

CHE'S'NUT [*Cyrtbean*, *Sax.* Chesnut-tree, *Chastaigne*, *F.* *Castania*, *L.*] a Sort of Fruit.

CHESS, a Sort of Game.

CHE'S Trees, two small Pieces of Timber on each Side of a Ship, with a Hole in them thro' which the Main-Tack runs, and whereto it is haled down.

CHEST [*Cert*, *Sax.*] *Reste*, *Teut.* of *Cista*, *L.*] a sort of Box, Coffin, or Trunk; also the Breast, the hollow Part of the Body, containing the Breast and Lungs.

CHEST Rope, a Rope added to the Boat-rope, when the Boat is towed at the Stern of the Ship, to keep her from swinging to and fro.

CHESTER [*Cearcen* and *Leageacarcen*, *Sax.* because the twentieth Legion of the Romans quartered there] a City in *Cheshire*.

CHESTER upon Street, [*q. d.* a Castle or Town upon the High-way] a Village in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

CHEST'HUNT, a Town in *Herefordshire*, so called from the Abundance of Chesnuts there.

CHEST-Traps, Boxes or Traps to catch Pole-cats, and other Vermin in.

CHE'VAGE } [*of Chef*, a Head] a Sum

CHIF'AGE } of Money paid by Villains to their Lords, as an Acknowledgement of their Subjection. *F. L. T.*

CHEVAL'ROUS, Knightly. *Spenc.*

CHEVAL'RY [*of Chevalier*, *F.*] Knight-hood. *Spenc.*

CHEVAN'TIA, a Loan of Money upon Credit. *O. L.*

CHEVAUX' de Frize [*in Fortification*] large Juifs of Wood stuck full of wooden Spikes armed with Iron, to stop Breaches, or to secure the Passes of a Camp. *F.*

To **CHEVE**, to thrive. *C.*

CHEVELEU'RES [*in Botany*] the Fibres, or Strings of Trees or Plants. *F.*

CHEVERIL *Leather*, a Kind of soft tender Leather, made of the Skin of wild Goats.

CHEVERILLUS, a Cockling or young Cock. *O. L.*

CHEVESAIL, the Freight or Cargo of a Ship. *Chauc.* Also a Gorget. *O.*

CHEV'ILS, a small Piece of Timber nailed to the Inside of a Ship to fasten the Ropes, called *Speets* or *Tacks*.

CHEVIN [*Chevesne*, *F.*] the Chub-fish.

CHEVISANCE [*of Chevir* or *Visier*, and *Chef*, *F.*] a Bargain or Contract; also an unlawful Contract in point of Usury. *F. L. T.*

CHEVISAUNCE, Atchievement, Performance, Acquisition, *Spenc.* Merchandizing, Profit in Trade. *Chauc.*

To **CHEVISE**, to redeem.

CHEVITI'Æ } Heads of plowed Lands.

CHEV'SIE } *O. L.*

CHEV'RON } [*in Heraldry*] an honour-

CHEVERON } able Ordinary, representing two Rafters of a House, meeting at Top. *F.*

CHEV'RONEL, the half or Moiety of a Cheyron.

To **CHEW** [*Ceopian*, *Sax.* *Rawent*, *Teut.*] to grind Food between the Teeth.

CHEWING-Balls, Balls composed of several Sorts of Drugs, to be chewed by Horses, in order to recover Appetite.

CHIA'VE [*in Musick Books*] is Cliff, a Term or Character of Musick. *Ital.*

CHIAU'S, an Officer in the *Turkish* Court, who performs the Duty of an Usher, and also an Ambassador to foreign Princes and States.

CHIB'BOL, a small Sort of Onion.

CHICA'NE } a wrangling, crafty

CHICA'NERY } Pleading, or perplexing a Cause with Tricks and impertinent Words. *F.*

To **CHICA'NE** [*chicaner*, *F.*] to perplex or puzzle a Cause; to use Quirks or Tricks, and Fetches.

CHI'CHAR [*ככר*, *H.*] a Talent of Gold worth 4500 *l.* of Silver 375 *l.*

CHICHE, a covetous niggardly Fellow. *F. Chauc.*

CHICHEFACE, a meagre, hungry Starveling. *Chauc.*

CHICHESTER [*Cirrandarzen*, *Sax.*] a City in *Sussex*, and Bishop's See, so called, because built by *Cissa* King of the South Saxons.

CHICK'LINGS, Pulse called everlasting Pease.

A **CHICK** } [*Cicen*, *Sax.* *Rucken*,

A **CHICKEN** } *L. S.* *Rucklein*, *Teut.*] the Young of a Hen.

CHICKEN POX, an irruptive Distemper.

To **CHIDE** [*Cidan*, *Sax.*] to rebuke, to taunt at, to brawl or wrangle.

A **CHI'DER** [*Cideje*, *Sax.*] a Reprehender.

CHIL-

CHILDIRESS, a Scold. *Chauc.*

CHILD'LEY [of *Cup* a Contention, and *Ley* a Lock, or *Lege*, *Sax.* a Field, i. e. a Ground about which Controversies arise, the Right of Possession thereof being disputable] a Place in *Devonshire*.

CHIEF [*Chef*, *F.*] *adj.* First, Principal, Sovereign.

A **CHIEF** [in *Warlike Affairs*] *subst.* a General, or Commander in Chief.

CHIEF [in *Heraldry*] is one of the eight honourable Ordinaries, containing a third of the Field, and determined by a Line drawn thro' the Chief Point.

CHIEF Point [in *Heraldry*] is the uppermost Part of an Escutcheon, which are threefold, *viz.* *Dexter*, *Middle*, and *Sinister* Chief Point; which see.

CHIEF Pledge, the same as *Headborough*.

CHIEFTAIN, a Captain or General.

CHIE'GO, a small Insect which gets into the Feet of the Inhabitants of *Barbadoes*, and is very troublesome.

CHIE'RI } the *Leucium Lutenum*, the
KEYRI } Wall-Flower.

CHIE'SA, a Church or Chapel. *Ital.*

CHIESA [in *Musick Books*] is set to distinguish the Musick designed for Churches, from that designed for Chambers, or private Concerts; a *Sonata de Chiesà*, is a Sonata for the Chapel.

To **CHIEVE**, to succeed; as *Fair chieve you*, I wish you good Success, or, that you may achieve what you desire.

CHIL'BLAIN, a sort of Swelling occasioned by Cold, a Blain caused by Chilness.

A **CHILD** [*Cild*, *Sax.* *Kindr*, *Belg.* *Kind*, *Teut.*] a Son or Daughter.

CHILD-BIRTH, Travel, Labour, bringing forth Children.

CHIL'DERMAS Day, of *Cild* a Child, and *Mærr*, *Sax.* the Feast of the Innocents, being the 28th of December, observed in Commemoration of the *Bethlehem* Children, of two Years old, and under, murdered by *Herod's* Command.

CHILD-HOOD [*Cild had*, *Sax.*] the State of a Child.

CHILD'ING [among *Botanists*] is a Term used of Plants, when the Offspring exceeds the Number of the Kind, as *Childing Daisies*.

CHILDISH [*Cildisc*, *Sax.*] silly, like a Child.

CHILD'WIT, a Power to take a Fine of a Bond-woman, who has been gotten with Child without her Owner's Consent. *S. L. T.*

CHIL'IAD [*Χιλιάς*, *Gr.*] the Number of a Thousand, whence Tables of Logarithms are often called *Chiliads*.

CHIL'IARCH [*Chiliarchus*, *L.* of *Χιλίων*, of *χίλις*, and *ἀρχος*, a Governor, *Gr.*] a Commander of a thousand Men, a Colonel.

CHILIASTS [*Chiliastes*, *Chiliaste*, *L.* of *Χιλιάς*, *Gr.*] a Sect of Christians called also *Millenaries*, who believe, that after the general or last Judgment, Christ shall remain and reign personally a thousand Years upon Earth with his Saints.

CHILIA'GON [of *Χιλιάς* and *γωνία* a Corner, *Gr.*] a plain Figure, having a thousand Sides and Angles.

CHILL } [*Cole*, *Sax.* Cold] Cold, or
CHIL'LY } sensible of a Cold.

CHILLOCA'CE [with *Surgeons*] a Canker in the Mouth, frequent in young Children.

CHILON'IAN } brief, compendious, as a

CHILON'ICK } *Chilonick Style*, so called from *Chilo*, one of the seven wise Men of Greece, whose Sentences were very short and pithy.

CHIL'TREN [*Ciltepn*, *Sax.* so called by reason of the chill Air, or of *Cylz*, Clay] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*.

CHIMB, the outermost Part of a Bartel. *Chauc.*

CHIMÆ'RA } [*Chimère*, *F.* *Χίμαιρα*, *Gr.*]

CHIMÆ'RA } a Monster, feigned by the Poets to have the Head of a Lion, the Belly of a Goat, and the Tail of a Serpent, that belches out Fire; a strange Fancy, a Castle in the Air, an idle Conceit. *L.*

CHIMERICAL [*Chimerique*, *F.* *Chimericus*, *L.*] imaginary, whimsical, that never was, nor can be.

CHIME, a Tune set upon Bells, or in a Clock.

To **CHIME**, to ring Bells in a particular Manner.

CHIMINAGE [of *Chemin*, *F.* a Way] a Toll for Passage thro' a Forest. *O. L.*

CHIM'MAR, a Vestment without Sleeves, worn by *Papish* Bishops between their Gown and Rocket.

CHIM'NEY [*Chimné*, *F.* of *Caminus*, *L.*] a kind of Funnel, &c. for the Conveyance of Smoke.

CHIMNEY-Money, a Tax of two Shillings per Annum, formerly laid upon every Fire-hearth, &c.

CHIN [*Cinne*, *Sax.* *Kind*, *Teut.*] the lower part of the Face.

CHIN Scab, a Scabby Disease in Sheep, which Shepherds call the *Dartars*.

CHI'NA, the Eastermost Parts of Asia, a vast Empire, containing 600 Cities, 2000 walled Towns, and 4000 unwalled ones.

CHINA Ware, a fine sort of Earthen Ware made in China.

CHINA Root, a Medicinal Root brought from the East and West Indies.

CHINALRY. See *Chivalry*.

CHIN'CERY, Spangleness, Niggardliness, Stinginess. *Chauc.*

CHINCH, a sort of Insect.

CHINE [*Eschine*, *F.*] the Back-bone.

To **CHINE** one [*ecbiner*, *F.*] to cut him down quite thro' the Back.

CHINE.

CHINE-Cough } [*Kienkboeff, Belg.*] a violent sort of Cough, incident to young Children.

CHINK [*Cinc, Sax.*] a Cleft in a Wall, Board, &c.

To **CHINK** [*Cman, S.*] to gape or chap like the Earth when parched with Drought; also to sound or ring as Money does.

CHINT, fine *India* painted Calicoe.

A **CHIP** [*Cyp, Sax.*] a small Piece of Wood chipped off by an Ax

CHIPPENHAM [*Cyppenham, of Cyppan, Sax.* to cheapen, *q. d.* a Market or Market-place] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

CHIRAGRA [*Χειραγρα* of *χειρ* a Hand, and *αγρα* Capture or Seizing, *Gr.*] the Gout in the Hands. *L.*

CHIRAG'RICAL, having the Hand Gout. *Gr.*

CHIRCH-GEMOTE } an Ecclesiastical

CHIRG-GEMOT } Court. *O. L.*

CHIRKING, a chattering Noise. *O.*

CHIRKITH, chirpeth. *Chauc.*

CHIROGRAPHER [*Chirographus, L.*] an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who engrosses Fines acknowledged in that Court. *Gr.*

CHIROG'RAPHUM [*Χειρογραφον, Gr.*] a Hand-writing, a Bond or Bill of one's Hand; also a Term used by the *English Saxons* for a public conveyance, or Deed of Gift.

CHIROGRAPHY [*Chirographia, L.* of *Χειρογραφία*, of *χειρ* a Hand, and *γραφω* to write, *Gr.*] a Writing with one's own Hand.

CHIROLOGY [*Χειρολογία*, of *χειρ* a Hand, and *λογος* a Discourse, *Gr.*] a talking by Signs made with the Hands.

CHIROMANCER [*Χειρομαντης, Gr.*] a Person skilled in the Art of Chiromancy.

CHIROMANCY [*Χειρομαντία*, of *χειρ* a Hand, and *μαντία* Divination, *Gr.*] a ridiculous Divination, pretending to discover the Constitutions and Tempers of Persons, and to foretel Events by the Wrinkles, Lines, and Marks in the Hand.

CHIROMAN'TICAL [*Χειρομαντικος, Gr.*] belonging to Chiromancy.

CHIRON, one of the *Centaurs* famous for his Skill in Physic and Surgery. *Poet.*

CHIRONES, a sort of Wheels that arise in the Palms of the Hands. *Gr.*

To **CHIRP** [*Chirpen, Teut.*] to make a chirping Noise as a Bird doth.

A **CHIRP'ING Cup** [*i. e.* making one to chirp, or be fluent in Discourse] a Draught of good Liquor.

CHIRUR'GEON [*Chirurgien, F. Chirurgus, L.* of *Χειρουργος, Gr.*] a Surgeon.

CHIRUR'GERY [*Chirurgie, F. Chirurgia, L. Χειρουργία*, of *χειρ* a Hand, and *εργον*, Work, *Gr.*] Surgery.

CHIRUR'GICAL [*Chirurgique, F. of Chirurgicus, L.*] belonging to Surgery.

CHISEL } [*Ciseau, F. Cifello, Ital.* of

CHIZZEL } *Scindere, L. q. d. Sciffellum*]

an artificer's Tool to rip and make Indentations with; also *Bian. Suffolk.*

CHIT [perhaps of *Gito, Ital.* a little Boy, or of *Kitten*, a young Cat] a sniveling little Boy or Girl.

To **CHIT** [*in Husbandry*] Seed is said to *chit*, when it first shoots its small roots into the Earth.

CHIT Cbat, Prattle, idle Prattle.

CHIT-Lark, a kind of Bird.

CHITTE, a Shift, Shirt, or Shroud. *O.*

CHITTEFACE [*of Chichface, Chauc.* of *chiche, F. meagre*] a meagre, starveling young Child.

CHIT'TERLINGS [*q. d. Shitterlings*, because the Excrements are contained in them; or of *Rutterlin, Teut.* the Inwards] Hogg Guts dressed for Food; a Sort of Puddings or Sauages; also a fine Linen Border on the Bosom of Shirts.

CHIVAL'ROUS, valiant. *Chauc.*

CHIVALRY [*Chevalerie, F.*] Horsemanship, Knighthood, Valour.

CHIVALRY [*in Law*] a Tenure of Lands where the Tenant was anciently bound to perform some Military Office to his Lord.

CHIVAUNCHE, Chivalry, riding in State. *Chauc.*

CHIV'ES } the fine Threads of Flowers,

CHIVEVES } or the little Knobs which grow on the Tops of those Threads.

CHIV'ES } [*Cive, F.*] a small sort of

CIVES } Onions.

CHIVES *tipp'd with Pendants* [among *Botanists*] is when the Thread of a Flower has an *Apex* or little Knob hanging to it, which, when ripe, sheds a seminal Dust, and is the Male Part of the Flower, as in Tulips, &c.

CHIV'ETS [among *Herbalists*] the small Parts of the Roots of Plants, by which they are propagated.

CHIURTS, certain *Turks* expert in Horsemanship.

CHLORO'SIS [*Χλωρός, Gr.* Greenness, *Gr.*] the Green-sickness, a Disease in young Virgins, which makes them look of a wan, sallow Complexion. *L.*

CHOA'NA [*in Anatomy*] a sort of Cavity or Funnel in the Basis of the Brain, by which the serous Excrements are brought down from the Ventricles of the Brain to the Pituitary Glandules.

CHO'COLATE, a sort of Paste or Drink made of the *Indian-Cocoa Nut*.

CHOICE [*Choix, F.*] Election, the Art of choosing; also rare, chosen, &c.

CHOICE'NESS, Excellency.

CHOIR [*Gboeur, F. Gborus, L. Χóρος, Gr.*] the Quire of a Cathedral, Collegiate, or Conventual Church; that Part of it where Divine Service is said or sung.

To **CHOKE** [*Ceocan, Sax.* perhaps of *Ceocca, Sax.* a Cheek, because the Halter is tied under the Cheek-bone of Criminals] to stifle or strangle; also to stop up.

CHOKE-

CHOKELIN, Quavering in the Throat.
Chauc.

CHOAK Pear, a rough tasted Pear; also a Shock or Rub in one's Way.

CHO'LAGOGUES [*Cholagoga*, L. of *Χολαγωγός*, or *χολή* Choler, and *ἀγω* to draw, Gr.] Medicines which discharge or purge Choler.

CHOLEDOCHUS *Ductus* [among *Anatomists*] the *Ductus Biliarius*, or Passage of the Bile, called *Common*, wherein the Bile, from the Bladder that contains it, and the *Ductus* in the Liver, is carried on to the Gut called *Duodenum*.

CHOLER [*Cholere*, F. *Cholera*, L. of *Χολή*, Gr.] Bile, a hot and dry yellow Humour, contained in the Gall-Bladder; also Anger, Passion, Wrath.

CHOLERA *Morbus* [among *Physicians*] is when the Bile so exceeds in Quantity or Acrimony, as to irritate the Bowels and Stomach, to eject it both upwards and downwards. L.

CHOL'ERICK, abounding with Choler; hasty, passionate, apt to be angry.

CHOLIAM'BI, a sort of Iambick Verse, having a Spondee in the sixth or last Place.

CHO'LICK. See *Colick*.

CHO'MER [חֵמֶר, Heb.] an *H brew* Measure, containing seventy Wine Gallons.

To **CHOOSE** } [*Ceoran*, Sax. *choisir*, F.

To **CHUSE** } *kepfet*, Dan.] to make Choice of, to select, to pick out.

To **CHOP** [*couper*, F. *kappen*, L. S.] perhaps from *κόπτω*, Gr. to cut] to cut small or mince.

To **CHOP** [of *koupen*, L. S. to buy] to make an Exchange, to truck.

CHOP *Chirch*, an Exchange of Benefices, or Churches, between two Parsons. O. L. T.

A **CHOP'IN** [*Chopine*, F.] a French Liquid Measure, containing about a Pint *Winchester* Measure.

CHOP'INGS [*Cioppini*, Ital.] a sort of Shoes with a very high Heel, worn by the *Venetian* Women, as also the *Genoese* Ladies.

A **CHOPPING** Boy [either of *Cop*, Sax. stout, *q. d.* a stout Boy, or of *koope*, Belg. to buy, *q. d.* a Boy fit to be sold for Service] a lusty Boy.

CHO'RAL [*Choralis*, L.] belonging to the Choir of a Church; as a *Vicar Choral*, i. e. one who was admitted to sit in the Quire during Divine Service.

CHORD [*Chorda*, L. of *Χορδή*, Gr.] a right Line in Geometry, which joins the two Ends of any Arch of a Circle, otherwise called *Subtense*.

CHOR'DA [in *Anatomy*] a Tendon or Nerve.

CHORDE'E [among *Surgeons*] an Inflammation and Contraction of the *Franum* of the Yard that holds the Glands downwards, and causes Pain in the Erection,

CHORDAP'SUS [*Χορδαψός*, Gr.] the griping or wringing Pain of the small Guts. L.

CHOREA *Sancti Viti* [St *Vitus's* Dance, so called, because it often seized on those that used to visit the Chapel of St *Vitus*, near the City of *Ulm* in *Swabia*] is a kind of hysterical Madness, to which Females are only subject, (owing to Obstructions) which occasions them to throw themselves in various strange Postures. L.

CHORE'US, a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse, which consists of three short Syllables, or else of two Syllables, the first long, and the other short. Gr.

CHORIAM'BICK, a Foot in Verse, consisting of four Syllables, two long at each End, and two short in the Middle, as *Ebrietas*.

CHO'RION [*Χορίον*, Gr.] the outmost Membrane which covers the *Fœtus* or Child in the Womb; it is pretty thick and smooth within, but rough on the Outside where the *Placenta* sticks. Anat.

CHO'RISTER [*Choriste*, F. of *Chorista*, L.] a singing Boy or Man in a Cathedral, &c. a Quirister.

CHORO } [in *Musick Books*] is when all **CHO'RUS** } the several Parts of a Piece in Musick perform together, which is commonly at the Conclusion. Ital.

CHOROG'RAPHER [*Chorographus*, L. of *Χορογράφος*, Gr.] one skilled in Chorography.

CHOROGRAPHICAL [*Chorographique*, F.] belonging to Chorography.

CHOROG'RAPHY [*Chorographie*, F. *Chorographia*, L. of *Χορογραφία*, Gr.] a Part of Geography which treats of the Description of particular Counties; or of a Country or Province.

CHOROIDES [among *Anatomists*] is the folding of the *Carotid* Artery in the Brain, in which is the *Glandula Pinealis*: Also the *Uvea Tunica* that makes the Apple of the Eye.

CHO'RUS [*Χορός*, Gr.] a Company of Singers and Dancers; also the Singing or Musick in a Stage-Play; also a Company of Choristers in a Church; a Choir or Quire. L.

CHOSE [Law Term] a Thing. F.

CHOSE *Local* [Law Term] is a Thing which is fixed to a Place, as a Mill, &c. F.

CHOSE *Transitory* [Law Term] a Thing which is moveable, or which may be carried from one Place to another.

CHOUGH [*Ceogh*, Sax.] a kind of Bird.

A **CHOWSE**, a Cheat, Sham, or Trick; also a silly Fellow that may be imposed upon To **CHOWSE** [probably of *gauster*, F. to illude] to cheat or cozen.

To **CHOWTER**, to mumble and mutter, as stubborn Children use to do.

CHRISM [*Cbrisme*, F. *Cbrisma*, L. of *Χρίσμα*, Gr.] a Mixture of Oil and Balsam, con-

consecrated by a Popish Bishop, on *Easter-Even*, for the ensuing Year, to be used in Baptism, Confirmation, Extreme Unction, Coronation of Kings, &c.

CHRISM'ALE, a Chrism-Cloth, laid over the Face of a Child at Baptism. *Q. L.*

CHRIS'MATIS Denarii, Chrism pence, Money paid to the Bishop by the Parish Clergy for their Chrism. *L.*

CHRIS'MATORY, a Vessel where the Chrism is kept.

CHRISOMS [of *Χρῖσμα*, Gr.] Infants that die within the Month of Birth, or while they wear the Chrism-Cloth.

CHRISOM-Calf, a Calf killed before it is a Month old. *Cbauc.*

CHRIST [*Χριστός*, Gr. *i. e.* anointed] the proper Name of the Son of God made Man, and the ever-blessed Redeemer of Mankind.

CHRIST-Thorn } an Herb which flourishes

CHRIST-Word } about *Christmas* as the *Glastonbury Thorn*.

To **CHRIST'EN** [*Chriſt'ian*, Sax.] to baptize, to admit into the Communion of the Christian Church.

CHRIST'ENDOM [*q. Christi Dominium*, Christ's Government or Empire] all the Countries throughout the World, where the Christian Religion is professed.

CHRISTIAN Name, the Name which is given to a Person at Baptism.

A CHRISTIAN [*Chrétien*, F. *Christianus*, L. of *Χριστιανός*, Gr.] one who professes Christianity.

CHRISTIAN, of or belonging to Christ, or his Doctrine.

CHRISTIANITA'TIS Curia, the Court Christian, or Ecclesiastical Judicature, in opposition to the Civil Court, stiled *Curia domini Regis*.

CHRISTIANISM } [*Christianisme*, F.

CHRISTIANITY } *Christianitas*, L.] the Doctrines, Principles, and Religion of Christians.

CHRISTMAS [of *Christi Missa*, L. *i. e.* Christ's Mass] a Festival celebrated on the 25th Day of December, in Commemoration of the Birth of Christ.

CHRISTOPHER [*Χριστοφορός*, of *Χριστός*, Christ, and *φέρω* to bear, Gr. *i. e.* Christ's Carrier] a proper Name of Men.

CHROMA [*Χρῶμα*, Gr.] Colour, Gracefulness.

CHROMA [in *Musick*] the graceful Way of singing, with Quavers and Trilloes.

CHROMA [in *Rhetorick*] a Colour, Set-off, or fair Pretence.

CHROMATICK [*Chromaticus*, L. of *Χρωματικός*, Gr.] that never blushes, whose Colour never changes; also delightful, pleasant; that consists in keeping the Intervals close, so as to make the Melody the sweeter and softer.

CHROMATICKS [*Chromatiques*, F.] a delightful and pleasant sort of Musick.

CHROMATISM [*Χρωματισμός*, Gr.] the natural Colour and Tincture of any Thing.

CHRONICAL [*Chronique*, F. *Chronicus*, L. of *Χρονικός*, of *χρόνος* Time, Gr.] belonging to Time, or that is of a long Continuance.

CHRONICAL Diseases, are such as come at certain Times like Fits, which do not come presently to a Height, but the Patient lingers, and lives perhaps many Years afflicted by Turns, as the Gout, Stone, &c.

CHRONICLE [*Chronique*, F. *Chronicon*, L. of *Χρονικόν*, Gr.] a History according to the Order of Time.

CHRONICLED, recorded in a Chronicle.

CHRONICLER [*Chronique*, F.] a Writer of Chronicles.

CHRONICLES [*Chronica*, L. of *Χρονικά*, Gr.] the Name of two Books in the Old Testament.

CHRONOGRAM [of *Χρόνος* Time, and *γράμμα*, a Letter, Gr.] a sort of Verse, whereof the figurative Letters being joined together, denote the Date thereof.

CHRONOL'OGER } [*Chronologique*, and
CHRONOL'OGIST } *Chronologiste*, F.
Chronologus, L. of *Χρονολόγος*, Gr.] a Person skilled in Chronology.

CHRONOL'OGICAL [*Chronologique*, F.] belonging to Chronology.

CHRONOL'OGICKS, Books treating of Chronology.

CHRONOL'OGY [*Chronologie*, F. *Chronologia*, L. of *Χρονολογία*, of *χρόνος* Time, and *λογία* Discourses, Gr.] a Science, teaching how to compute the Time from the Creation for the Use of History, and rightly dating all Events that have come to our Knowledge.

CHRONO'METER [of *χρόνος* and *μετρώ*] an Instrument for the exact Mensuration of Time.

CHRYSANTHUM [of *χρυσός*, Gold, and *ἄθος*, a Flower] any Plant that blows with a yellow shining Flower, as Crowfoot, or Gold Knaps, &c. Among *Botanists*, this Name is peculiar to yellow compound discous Flowers, as the Common and Corn Marygold, &c.

CHRYSOM [of *Χρῖσμα*, Gr.] it was an ancient Custom to anoint Children as soon as they were born, with some Aromatick Compositions, and to put on their Heads a Cloth dawbed with Ointment, which they wore till they were deemed strong enough to endure Baptism; after which it was left off: And hence our Bills of Mortality call such Infants as die before Baptism, *Chrysoms*.

CHRYSI'TIS [*Χρυσίτις*, Gr.] Gold Foam, the Foam which arises from refined Lead, being of a yellow Colour, like Gold.

CHRYSOCERAU'NIUS Pulvis, a Chymical Powder made of Gold; the same as *Aurum Fulminans*.

CHRYSOCOL'LA [*Χρυσόκόλλα*, Gr.] Gold-folier, a Mineral somewhat like Pumice-stone, found in Copper-Mines, and sometimes in those of Lead, Silver and Gold.

CHRY-

CHRY'SOLITE [*Chrysolitus*, L. of χρυσόλιθος of χρυσός, Gold, and λίθος a Stone, Gr.] a precious Stone of a Golden Colour, transparent, mixed with Green. F.

CHRYSOPOPEIA [among *Alchymists*] the Art of making Gold. Gr.

CHRYSO'PRASUS [of χρυσός Gold, and πράσινον, a Leek, Gr.] a precious Stone of a greenish Colour, yielding a golden Lustre.

CHRYSOS'TOM [Χρυσόστομος, Gr. i. e. Golden Mouth, of χρυσός and στόμα, the Mouth] the Name of an ancient Bishop of Constantinople, famous for his Eloquence.

CHRYSUL'CA [of χρυσός Gold, and ἔλκω Gr. to draw] *Aqua Fortis*, a Water where-with Refiners wash Gold off, when mixed with other Metals; also a chymical Liquor which dissolves Gold.

CHUB, a sort of Fish with a great Head.

CHUB [Cob, Sax.] a Jolt-head, a great-headed, full checked Fellow.

CHUB'BEDNESS, the having full Cheeks.

A CHUCK, a great Chip. Suff.

To **CHUCK** [of Cbor, F. a striking against] to stroke under the Chin, also to cry like a Partridge, or like a Hen to her Young.

To **CHUCK'LE**, to burst out ever and anon into Laughter; to laugh by Fits as if tickled.

A CHUCK'LE } a rattling, noisy,

A CHUCKLE Head } empty Fellow.

A CHUFF, a Country Clown.

CHUFF'INESS, Clownishness.

CHUFF'Y, clownish, rough, rude.

CHUM [of Chommer, F. to rest] a Chamber-fellow to a Student at the University.

CHUMP, a thick short Block or Log.

CHURCH [Cynic, Sax. Berke, Belg. Kirche, Teut. q. Κυριακή sc. Οικία, Gr.] a Place set apart for divine Worship; also a Congregation or Assembly of Christians, governed by a Minister.

The *Catholic* **CHURCH**, the whole Body of the People throughout the whole World, under Christ their Head.

CHURCH-Letten, the Church-yard. C.

CHURCH Reeve, the Guardian or Overseer of the Church, a Church-Warden. S.

CHURCH-SCOT } a certain Mea-

CHURCH-CHESET } sure of Wheat, which formerly every Man gave to the Church on St Martin's Day, as the first Fruits of Harvest.

CHURCH-Wardens, Officers annually chosen in every Parish to look to the Church, &c. and Affairs of the Parish.

CHURL } [Ceopl, Sax. Capl, Sax. Berl,

CARL } Teut. a Clown] a covetous Person; among our *Saxon* Ancestors, a Free-Tenant at Will.

CHURLICHE, Churlish, &c. Chauc.

CHUR'LISH [Ceoplic, Sax.] clownish, ill-natured, surly.

CHUR'LISHLY, surlily.

CHUR'LISHNESS [Cynlicnerre, Sax.] Surliness, Ill-naturedness.

CHURME, a confused Sound; a Noise.

A CHURN [Cenene, Sax. Berne, Teut.] a Vessel to make Butter in.

To **CHURN** [Cennan, Sax.] to agitate Milk in a Churn, to make Butter.

CHURR-Worm [of Cynnan, Sax. to turn, because it turns quick about] an Insect, the Fanericket.

CHUSHEREL, a Whoremaster, a Debauchee. Shakesp.

CHYLE [Chylus, L. Χυλός, Gr. Juice] the white Juice of digested Matter whereof the Blood is made. F.

CHYLIFAC'TOUS, causing Chylification.

CHYLIFICA'TION, the Action or Faculty of changing the Food into Chyle. L.

CHYLOPOETICK, [Χυλός and ποίω Gr.] having the Power of forming Chyle.

CHILO'SIS, the same as *Chylification*, Gr.

CHYME'RE, a kind of Jacket; also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

CHYM'ICAL [Chymique, F. Chymicus, L.] of or belonging to Chymistry.

CHYMICAL Flowers, the subtiler Parts of any Body separated from the grosser, by Sublimation in a dry Form.

CHYM'IST [Chymiste, F. Chymicus, L.] a Person skilful in the Art of Chymistry.

CHYM'ISTRY [Chymie, F. Χυμια, Gr.] is the Anatomy of natural Bodies by Fire, or reducing them to their component Parts or Elements, by the Help of Fire.

CHY'MOSIS } [of Χάω, Gr. to gape] an
CHE'MOSIS } Inflammation of the Eye-

CHY'MUS [Χυμος, Gr.] any kind of Juice; that especially of Meat after the second Digestion; this, mixing itself with the Blood, runs through the Veins, repairing the Waste of every Part. L.

CIACONA [in *Musick Books*] a Chacon, signifies a particular kind of Air always in triple Time, which contains a great Variety of Humour, contrived to a Bass in 8 Bars. played several Times over; not so confined as is the Bass of a Ground, but is allowed to vary every Time, to humour the Treble, and sometimes to imitate it: It is common to play these Airs in a brisk, lively Manner. Ital.

CI'BOL [Ciboule, F.] a sort of small degenerate Onion.

CIBOULET, a young Cibol.

CI'CATRICE [Cicatrix, L.] a Mark, Scar, or Seam, left after a Wound or Ulcer is healed. F.

CICATRIC'ULA [among *Naturalists*] the Treddle of an Egg, a little whitish Speck in the Coat of the Egg, in which the first Changes appear towards the Formation of the Chick.

CICATRIZAN'TIA, Cicatrizing Medicines which fill up Sores with Flesh, and cover them with Skin. L.

To **CI'CATRIZE** [cicatriser, F.] to close up a Wound, or to bring it to a Scar.

C I

CICELEY, a proper Name of Women.
CICERO, the Name of a famous Orator and Philosopher among the Romans.

CICERO'NIAN Style, an eloquent, pure, rhetorical Style, or Manner of Expression, like Cicero's.

CICESTER } [Cynenceaster, Sax.

CIRENCESTER } so called from the River Churn, in Latin *Cerinus*] a Town in Gloucestershire, sixty eight Miles N. W. from London.

CICH, or Citch Pease, a sort of Pulse.

CICHLINGS, petty Ciches.

CIC'HORY } [Cicoree, F. *Cicorium*, L.

SUC'CORY } of *Χιχόριον*, Gr.] the wild Endive, an Herb.

To CICCULATE [cicurare, L.] to make tame.

CID, a valiant Man, a great Captain.

CIDER [Cidre, F.] a Drink made of Apples.

CIDERIST, one who has the Management of, or deals in Cider.

CIDERKIN, a Liquor made of the gross Matter, after Cider is pressed out.

CIEL'ING [Ciel, F. a Canopy or Covering] the Partition betwixt the Floors of an House; also the Top of a Room or Chamber.

CERGE, a Wax Candle, Taper, or Lamp. *Chauc.* F.

CILIERIE [Architecture] Drapery Work like the Tops of Leaves, on Pillars.

CILIA'RE Ligamentum } [in Anatomy]
Processus CILIARIS } a Collection of slender Filaments, which compass the ChrySTALLINE Humour of the Eye, and serve to contract or dilate it.

CILICIAN [of Cilicium, L.] belonging to Hair cloth.

CIL'IUM, the Eye lid, properly the utmost Edge of the Eye-lid, out of which the Hairs grow. L.

CIM'BRI, a People of *Chersoneus*, formerly the Terror of the Romans, from whom (as some think) the ancient Britains descended, because they called *Wales Cumro*, and themselves *Cumraci*, Cumrages.

CIME'LIARCH [Καμάλιρχος, Gr.] the chief Keeper of Plate, Vestments, &c. belonging to a Church; a Church warden.

CIMENSHORE [perhaps of Cyma a Guest, of Cymen to come unto, Sax.] a Place in *Suffex*, so called of one Cymen a Saxon, who, with his Brother *Ella*, the first King of the South Saxons arrived there.

CIMETER, a heavy crooked Sword, used in Turkey, &c.

CIMMERIAN, which sees no Sun, obscure, dark; from *Cimmerii*, a People in *Scythia*, so environed with Hills, Woods, and thick Clouds, that the Sun never came at them; whence comes the Expression *Cimmerian Darkness*, i. e. great Obscurity.

CINA } the Jesuits Bark, the same as
CINÉ } *Quinquina*.

C I

CINCATER } a Man aged Fifty Years.

CINQUATER } F.

CINC'TURE [Cinctura, L.] in Architecture, the Middle of a Pillar; something worn round the Body.

CIN'DERS [Cinder, Sax. the Dross or Scum of Metal, *Cendre*, F. of *Cineris*, L.] Embers, or burnt Coals.

CINEFACTION } [in Chymistry] a re-

CINERATION } ducing into, or burning to Ashes.

To CINEFY, to bring to Ashes. L.

CINERES *Clavellati* [among Chymists] Ashes made of Tartar, or the Lees of Wine burnt.

CINERITIOUS [of Cini, L. Ashes] of or like Ashes.

CINERITIOUS Substance [with Anatomists] the same as *Cineritia*.

CIN'GLE [Cingulum, L.] a Horse Girth.

CIN'GULUM *Veneri*, [in Palmistry] a Semicircle drawn from the Space from betwixt the Middle finger and Fore finger, to the Space between the Little finger and the Ring finger.

CINIPHES, certain little Flies, but cruel Stingers, which made one of the Plagues of Egypt.

CIN'NABAR } [Cinabre, F. of *Kinnācap*,

CIN'OPER } Gr.] Vermillion, a Mineral consisting of Mercury and Sulphur.

CIN'NABAR [of Antimony] is a Compound of equal Parts of Powder of Antimony and Sublimed Corrosive.

CIN'NAMON [Cinamome, F. *Cinnamomum* L. *Κιννάμωμον*, Gr. or of *קנפ H.*] a Spice, the second Bark of a Tree growing in some Islands near to China.

CINQUE, the Number 5 on Dice. F.

CINQUE-Foil, Five-leaved Grass. F.

CINQUE-PORTS, five Havens which lie on the East Part of England, towards France, so called by way of Eminence, viz. *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Romney*, *Hitbe*, and *Sandwich*, to which *Rye* and *Winchelsea* are now added; they are under the Jurisdiction of the Constable of *Dover* Castle, and were first established by King William I. for the better Security of the Coasts.

Lord Warden of the CINQUE-PORTS, a Governor of those Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral among them, and issues out Writs in his own Name.

C'ION [Scion, F.] the same with the *Uvula*. Anatomy.

C'ION [in Botany] a young Shoot, Sprig, Sucker.

CIPERUS, a sort of Bulrush.

CIPHER [Chifre, F. *Chiphra*, L. or *כפר H.* a Number] expressed thus (o) and is of no value, except any Figures are placed before it on the left Hand, and then it increases its Value by Tens.

CIPHER, the Letters of a Person's Name interwoven together, as in a Seal.

To CIPHER [*chifferer*, F.] to cast up Accounts.

CIPHERS, are certain odd Marks and Characters in which Letters are written, that they may not be understood, in case they should be intercepted.

CIRCENSIAN Games, the Exercises or Plays anciently exhibited in the Circus at Rome, in Imitation of the Olympick Games in Greece.

To CIR'CINATE [*circinare*, L.] to make a Circle with a Pair of Compasses.

CIRCINATION, a circling or turning round. L.

CIR'CLE [*Cercle*, F. of *Circulus*, L.] a Compass or Ring.

CIRCLE [in *Geometry*] is a Plain Figure, bounded with one Line only, and to which all the right Lines which can be drawn from a Point in the Middle of it, are equal to one another.

CIRCLE of the Equant [in the *Ptolemaick Astronomy*] the Circle described in the Center of the Equant; its chief Use is to find the Variation of the first Inequality.

CIRCLE [of *perpetual Apparition*] one of the lesser Circles parallel to the Equator, being described by any Point of the Celestial Sphere, which toucheth the Northern Point of the Horizon, and is carried about with the diurnal Motion; All the Stars included within this Circle never set, but are always visible above the Horizon.

CIRCLE [of *Inclination*] a great Circle about the Sun, in the Sphere of the fixed Stars, falling right upon the Ecliptick.

CIRCLE [of *perpetual Occultation*] is another at a like Distance from the Equator, as the Circle of *perpetual Apparition*, and contains all those Stars which never appear in our Hemisphere; but the Stars situated between these Circles rise and set at certain Times.

CIRCLES [of *Altitude*]. See *Almicanters*.

CIRCLES [of *Declination*] are the same with the Hour Circles, or Circles of the Sphere, passing through the Poles of the World, on which are accounted the Declination of a Planet or Star.

CIRCLES of *Longitude* [on the Globe] great Circles passing through the Star and the Pole of the Ecliptick, where they determine the Star's Longitude, reckoned from the Beginning of Aries. On these Circles are accounted the Latitudes of the Stars.

CIRCLES [of *Position*] are Circles passing through the common Intersections of the Horizon and Meridian, and through any Degree of the Ecliptick, or the Center of any Star, or other Point in the Heavens, and are used for the finding out of the Situation and Position of any Star, &c.

CIRCLES [of the Empire] are Divisions of the Empire of Germany, of which there are ten in Number.

CIRCLET, an Utensil to set a Dish upon a Table, so as to turn about.

CIRCOCE'LE [with *Surgeons*] a Swelling of the Seed Vessels in the Scrotum. Gr.

CIR'CUIT [*Circuitus*, L.] a Compass, or going about; also the Journeys of the Judges twice a Year, to administer Justice in several Counties. F.

CIRCUTION, a fetching a Compass, or going about. L.

CIRCUITY [of *Action*] a longer Course of Proceeding than is necessary, to recover the Thing sued for.

CIR'ULAR [*circulaire*, F. of *circulatis*, L.] round, that is in Form of a Circle.

CIRCULAR Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such whose Powers end in the Roots themselves; as 5, whose Square is 25, and Cube 125, &c.

To CIRCULATE [*circular*, F. of *circulare*, L.] to go or move round.

CIRCULATION, the Motion of that which circulates. F. of L.

CIRCULATION [in *Chymistry*] a particular Motion given to Liquors; which is stirred up by Fire, and causes the Vapours to rise and fall to and fro.

CIRCULATION [of the Blood] a continual Motion of it, passing from the Heart through the Arteries, and returning back to the Heart through the Veins.

CIR'CUATORY [*Circulatorius*, L.] that circulates through the Veins.

CIRCULATORY [in *Chymistry*] a Glass Vessel, wherein the Liquor infused, by its ascending and descending, rolls about as it were in a Circle.

CIRCULATORY Letters, are such as are sent into all Parts of a Kingdom, by general Commissioners; or by an Archbishop into the several Parts of a Province, upon some particular Occasion; by Ambassadors and Envoys to their Fellow Ministers, whereforever they reside; or by a Candidate to request the Favour of the Electors, and by a Debtor to summon his Creditors, &c.

CIRCULA'TUM Minus, the Spirit of Wine. C. T.

CIRCUMAGE'NTES Musculi [in *Anatomy*] are certain oblique Muscles of the Eyes, so called from their helping to wind and turn the Eyes round about.

CIRCUMAGGERA'TION, a heaping round about. L.

CIRCUMA'MBIENT, encompassing, or flowing about; an Epithet mostly applied to Air, and other Fluids. L.

CIRCUMAMBULA'TION, a walking about.

CIRCUMCEL'LIONS [of *Circumcellio*, L. a Vagrant] a Sect of mad Christians in Africa, in St Austin's Time, who strolled about from Place to Place, and to get Repute, either would lay violent Hands on themselves, or get others to kill them.

To CIR'CUMCISE [*circuncire*, F. of *circumcidere*, L.] to cut about.

CIRCUMCIS'ION [*circuncision*, F. a cutting about] more properly, a cutting away a Part of the Prepuce, or double Skin which covers the Penis; a Ceremony used by Jews and Turks. L.

To CIRCUMDO'LATE, to chip, or cut about; also to deceive. L.

CIRCUMDU'CTION, a leading about. F.

CIRCUMDUCTION, Nullification, Cancellation.

CIRCUMFERENCE [*Circumference*, F. *Circumferentia*, L.] Circuit or Compass.

CIRCUMFERENCE [in *Geometry*] is the outermost bounding Line of any plain Figure, but it more properly belongs to the Perimeter of a Circle.

CIRCUMFEREN'TOR, an Instrument used in Surveying, being the same with *Theodolite*. L.

CIR'CUMFLEX [*Circumflexe*, F. of *Circumflexus*, L.] bowed, or bended about.

CIRCUMFLEX [in *Grammar*] an Accent which being placed over a Syllable makes it long, as (˘) in *Greek*, and (ˆ) in *Latin*.

CIRCUMFLU'ENT } [*Circumfluus*, L.]

CIRCUMFLU'OUS } flowing about.

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS [*Circumforaneus*, L. of *Circum* about, and *Forum* a Market, &c.] which goes, or is carried about Markets or Courts.

CIRCUMFU'SION, a pouring about. L.

CIRCUMGYRA'TION, a turning or wheeling about. L.

CIRCUMJA'CENT [*Circumjacens*, L.] lying round about

CIRCUMINCES'SION, a Term used by Divines for the reciprocal Existence of the Three Persons in the Trinity in each other. L.

CIRCUMPTION, the Act of going round.

CIRCUMJO'VIALISTS [of *circum* about, and *Jove*, *Jupiter*, L.] certain Stars that attend the Planet *Jupiter*, called *Jupiter's Satellites*.

CIRCUMLIGA'TION, a binding or tying about. L.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION [*Circonlocution*, F.] a Compass or Fetch of Words; an uttering in many Words that which might be said in few. L.

To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE, to sail round.

CIRCUMPLICA'TION, a folding, winding, or rolling. L.

CIRCUMPO'LAR Stars [in *Astronomy*] such as being pretty near our North Pole, do move round it, and in our Latitude never set or go below the Horizon.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION, a laying about. L.

CIRCUMPUL'SION, the thrusting forward of Bodies, which are moved by those which lie round them. L.

CIRCUMRA'SION, shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMRESIS'TENCY, a round Resisting, or Resistance about. L.

CIRCUMROTA'TION, a wheeling about. L.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE [*circumscribere*, F. of *circumscribere*, L.] to bound, to limit, or stint.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE [in *Geometry*] is to draw a Figure round another.

CIRCUMSCRIBED [in *Geometry*] a Figure is said to be *circumscribed*, when either the Angles, Sides, or Planes of the outward Figure, touch all the Angles of the Figure which is inscribed.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, the Act of circumscribing. L.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION [among *Philosophers*] the certain Bounds or Limits of any natural Body.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION *External*, is referred to the Place in which any Body is confined, and is termed *Local*.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION *Internal*, is that which belongs to the Essence and Quality of every Body, whereby it hath a determinate Extension, Bound, and Figure.

To CIRCUMSONATE [*Circumsonare*, L.] to sound round about.

CIRCUMSPECT [*circumspect*, F. of *circumspectus*, L.] considerate, wary, wise.

CIRCUMSPECTION, is a looking about, Heed, Wariness; a marking and considering diligently.

CIRCUMSPIC'UOUS [*Circumspicius* L.] to be seen on all Sides.

CIRCUMSTANCE [*Circonstance*, F. of *Circumstantia*, L.] a Particular that accompanies any Action, as Time, Place, &c.

CIRCUMSTANCED, that is attended with Circumstances.

CIRCUMSTAN'TIAL, belonging or relating to Circumstances; particular.

To CIRCUMSTAN'TIATE [*circumstanter*, F.] to describe a Thing by, or with its Circumstances.

De CIRCUMSTANTIBUS [*Law Term*] a Number of Jurors taken out of such Persons as are present, when so many are challenged that there are not enough to make up a Jury.

CIRCUMVA'GRANT, wandering about. L.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION [in *Fortification*] The Line of *Circumvallation*, is a Trench cut by the Besiegers, and bordered with a Breastwork, so as to encompass all their Camp, to defend it against an Army that may attempt to relieve the Place, and stop Deserters.

CIRCUMVEC'TION, is a carrying round about. L.

To CIRCUMVENT' [*Circonvenire*, F. *circumvenire*, L.] to come about; also to overreach, to deceive.

CIRCUMVEN'TION [*Circonvention*, F.] Over-reaching, Cheating; Cozenage, Deceit. L.

To CIRCUMVEST, to clothe, or garnish round about. L.

CIRCUMUNDULA'TION, a waving all round. L.

CIR-

CIRCUMVOLUTION, a rolling or turning about. *L.*

CIR'CUS, a large Theatre in Rome, built for Shews and Games, &c.

CIR'RI [in *Botany*] are those fine Strings or Hairs by which some Plants fasten themselves, in order to their support in creeping, as Ivy, &c. *L.*

CIRSOCELE [Κίρσολλη, *Gr.*] a Swelling of the Vessels about the Testicles that prepare the Semen; so that it sometimes appears like a third Testicle. *L.*

CISAL'PINE, on this side of the Alps.

CIS'BURY [*q. d.* the Borough of *Cissa*] a Town in *Suffex*, near a military Fort built by *Offa*, King of the South Saxons.

CISSOY'D [in *Geometry*] the Name of a Curve Line invented by *Diocles*.

CISTA *Gratia*, a Church Coffer, where the People's Alms-Money was kept. *O. L.* The Poor's Box.

CIST } [among *Surgeons*] a Tumour
CIS'TA } where the obstructed Matter
CIS'TUS } collects as in a Bag, which may all be taken out at once.

CISTER'CIAN Monks, an Order founded Anno 1098, by *Robert*, Abbot of *Cîteaux* in France.

CISTERN [*Cistern*, *F.* of *Cisterna*, *L.*] a Place under Ground, for the keeping of Rain Water; also a Vessel of Lead, to keep Water for Household Uses.

CISTERN [among *Confectioners*] a Vessel in form of a Box, into which Creams or Jellies are put, to be iced over.

CIT, a Citizen; a pert, low Townsman.

CIT'ADEL [*Citadelle*, *F.* of *Cittadella*, *Ital.*] a Fort of 4, 5, or 6 Bastions, built near a City, on the most advantageous Ground, that it may command it in Case of a Rebellion.

CITA'TION [*Citatio*, *L.*] a citing or quoting from an Author, &c. also a Summons to appear before an Ecclesiastical Judge. *F.*

To **CITE** [*citer*, *F.* of *citare*, *L.*] to quote an Authority or Passage in a Book; also to summons to appear at the Spiritual Court.

CITESS, a City Woman.

CIT'IZEN [*Citoyen*, *F.* of *Civis*, *L.*] a Freeman of a City.

CIT'RIALE, a Citron or Guittar. *Chauc.*

CITR'INE Colour } the Colour of a Pome-
CIT'RON } Citron, a Colour like Gold.

CITRINA'TION, perfect Digestion; the Colour proving the Philosopher's Stone, turning to a Citron Colour by Chymistry. *Chauc.*

CITRON [*Citron*, *F.* *Citrum*, *L.*] an agreeable Fruit resembling a Lemon.

CIT'RU'L [*Citulum*, *L.*] a kind of Cucum-ber or Pumpkin of a Citron Colour.

CIT'TERN [of *Citbara*, *L.*] a sort of Musical Instrument.

CITY [*Cité*, *F.* of *Civitas*, *L.*] a large walled Town; but especially a Town Corporate, having a Cathedral Church, and a Bishop's See.

CIVES, a sort of wild Leeks.

CIV'ET [*Civet*, *F.*] *Zibetum*, *L.*] a Perfume like Musk, formed like a kind of Grease, in a Bag, under the Tail of the Civet Cat.

CIVET [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Chickens, Hares, &c. first by frying, and afterwards by stewing them. *F.*

CIV'ICK Crown, a Garland made of the Leaves of Oak, &c. and given as a Reward to the Roman Soldiers, who had saved a Citizen's Life in a Battle.

CIV'IL [*civilis*, *L.* of *civis*, *L.*] courteous, kind, well-bred; also political, belonging to the Citizens, City, or State. *F.*

CIVIL Day, a Day of 24 Hours, reckoned from 12 at Night, to 12 the next Night.

CIVIL Death, is when, by being sentenced to perpetual Banishment, a Person is cut off from Civil Society, to working in the Mines, or to the Gallies.

CIVIL Law, is properly the peculiar Law of each State, Country, or City; but what we usually mean by the Civil Law, is a Body of Laws composed out of the best of the Roman and Grecian Laws, which were in the main received or observed throughout the Roman Dominions, for above 1200 Years.

CIVIL Year, is the legal Year, or annual Account of Time, which every Government appoints to be used within its own Dominions.

CIVIL'IAN, a Doctor, Professor, or Student in the Civil Law.

CIVIL'ITY [*Civilité*, *F.* of *Civilitas*, *L.*] Courtesy, Obligingness.

To **CIV'ILIZE** [*civiliser*, *F.*] to make courteous and tractable; to polish Manners.

To **CLACK** [*Klack*, *Belg.* *Cleccian*, *C. Br.* *Clacquer*, *F.*] to rattle, snap, to make a shrill Noise.

CLAD, clothed, invested; from *to clothe*.

To **CLACK** Wool, is to cut off the Sheep's Mark, by which it weighs less, and yields less Custom.

CLADUS, a Hurdle or Wattle. *O. L.*

CLAIM [*Claim*, *F.* of *Clamare*, *L.*] a Challenge or Demand.

CLAIM [in *Law*] is a Challenge of Interest to any thing which is in the Possession of another.

To **CLAIM** [*clamer*, *F.* of *clamare*, *L.*] to lay claim to, to challenge.

CLAIMANT, the Person claiming.

To **CLAKE** } to make an ungrateful Noise.

To **CLACK** } Shake *sp.*

To **CLAM'BER** [*Klammeren*, *Teut.* a Hook] to get up a high Place, by resting the Feet upon some hooked or jetting-out Parts.

CLAMEA *admittenda in itinere per Attor. natum*, is a Writ whereby the King commands the Justice in Eyre to admit one's Claim by an Attorney, who is employed in the King's Service, and cannot come in his own Person.

CLAM'MED, starved with Hunger.

CLAM-

CLAMMY [of *Clamean*, *Sax.* to dawb with clammy Matter] ghastly, sicking.

CLAM'MINESS, the being clammy.

CLAMOROUS [*Clamosus*, *L.*] noisy, full of Clamour.

CLAMOROUSNESS, Noisiness.

CLAMOUR [*Clameur*, *F.* of *Clamer*, *L.*] a Noise, an Out-cry, a Bawling.

To **CLAMOUR** [*clamare*, *L.*] to make a Noise, complain, or cry out against.

CLAMP [*Klammten*, *Teut.*] a particular Way of letting Boards one into another in Joinery.

CLAMP [in a Ship] a Piece of Timber applied to a Mast for strengthening it.

CLAMP [with Brickmakers] a Contrivance for burning Bricks.

CLAMP Nails, such as are used to fasten on Clamps in building and repairing Ships.

CLAMP Irons, at the Ends of Fires to keep up the Fuel, called also Creepers, or Dogs. *C.*

CLAN [probably from *Llan*, *Prit.* a Plat of Ground, *q. d.* such as dwell upon the same Plat or Spot of Ground] a Family or Tribe in Scotland.

CLANULAR [*clancularius*, *L.*] secret, privy.

CLANDESTINE [*clandestinus*, *L.*] done in secret, private, contrary to Law, in huggemugger, by stealth. *F.*

CLANDESTINELY, secretly, privily.

To **CLANG** [*clangere*, *L.* *Klingen*, *Teut.*] to sound like a Trumpet.

CLANK, a loud, shrill, sharp, Noise.

CLAP [of *Kloppen*, *L. S.* *Clap*, *G. Br.*] a Blow, a Crack.

CLAP [*Clapoir*, *F.*] is a Running of Matter from the Yard, occasioned by Copulation with an impure Woman.

To **CLAP** [*clappan*, *Sax.* *clapier*, *F.* *Happen*, *L. S.*] to beat with the Hand; to make a noisy Sound with hitting against.

To **CLAP** one, to give one a Clap, to infect with the venereal Poison.

A **CLAP** [in Falconry] the nether Part of a Hawk's Beak.

CLAP Board, a Board cut ready to make Casks, &c.

CLAP Bread, thin hard oaten Cakes. *C.*

CLAPERS, Rabbit-Holes. *C.*

CLAP Net and Looking Glass, a Device to catch Larks, &c.

CLAPPEN [*Klappereu*, *Teut.*] to chatter, to prate. *C.*

CLAPPER [of *Coneys*] a Place under Ground, where Rabbits breed. Also the Tongue of a Bell.

CLAPPER Dudgeon, a Beggar born. *Conting Term.*

CLARA [*i. e.* clear, bright] a Name of Women. *L.*

CLARE [*Clarus*, *L.*] a Village in *Suffolk*, called also *Clarence*; a Title given to the Dukes of the Royal Blood.

CLARENCEUX, the second King at Arms, appointed by King Edward IV. on

the Death of his Brother the Duke of *Clarence*, whose Office is to marshal and dispose the Funeral of all Knights and Esquires on the South of the River *Trent*.

CLARET [*Claret*, *F.* of *Clarus*, *L.* clear] a general Name for the red Wines of *France*.

CLARETUM [*Old Law*] a Liquor made with Wine and Honey, clarified by boiling. *Hippocrates.*

CLARICORDS, a sort of musical Instrument.

CLARIFICATION [in *Physick*] clarifying, or making Liquors or Juices clearer. *F.* of *L.*

To **CLARIFY** [*clarifier*, *F.*] to grow clear, or to make Liquors or Juices clearer or finer.

CLARIGATION [*Roman Law*] a Demand of Satisfaction for any Injury offered or done, and a proclaiming War thereupon; a Letter of Marque or Reprizal. *L.*

CLARION [*Clarion*, *F.* *Clarion*, *L.*] a shrill sort of Trumpet.

CLARION [in *Heraldry*] a Bearing representing an old fashioned Trumpet.

CLARISONOUS, sounding loud or shrill.

CLARITY [*Clarité*, *F.* of *Claritas*, *L.*] Clearness, Brightness.

A **CLARK**. See *Clerk*.

CLARMARTHAN, a Term in the *Scotch Law* for warranting stolen Goods.

CLARO Obscuro [*Chiaro Oscuro*, *Ital.*] a Term in *Painting*, which signifies the Art of distributing Lights and Shadows advantageously, with two Colours only.

CLARY, a sort of Plant. *Sclarea*, *L.*

To **CLASH** [*Klatschen*, *Teut.* to clap or make a Noise with one's Hands, perhaps from *κλαζω*, *Gr.*] to make a confused Noise, to beat against; to disagree, to wrangle.

A **CLASP** [*Chespe*, *Belg.*] a sort of Buckle; also a Tendril or Sprig of a Tree.

To **CLASP** [*Cleopan*, *Sax.* to close, *Chespen*, *Belg.*] to huckle, to embrace.

CLASPERS [among *Herbalists*] the twisted Threads by which certain Herbs and Shrubs lay hold of Plants, &c. growing near them.

CLASP Nails, are such whose Heads are brought into a little Compass, so that they will sink into the Wood.

CLASS [*Classe*, *F.* of *Classis*, *L.*] a Form in a School; an Order or Rank; a Distribution of Persons and Things, according to their several Degrees and Natures; also an Assembly of Divines in the Protestant Churches in *France*.

CLASSICAL } [*Classique*, *F.* *Classicus*, *L.*]

CLASSICK } belonging to a Degree or Class.

A **CLASSICK Author**, one of approved Credit in Schools.

To **CLATTER** [*Klottenen*, *L. S.*] to make a Noise with the Tongue.

A **CLATTERING** [Clattering, or Cleatup, *Sax.*] a rattling Noise.

CLAU'

CLAUDENT *Muscles* [among *Anatomists*] *Muscles* serving to shut the Eye-lids.

CLAUDERE [in *Ancient Deeds*] to turn open Fields into Closes and Inclosures. *L.*

CLAVIO *Cimbolo* [in *Musick Books*] a Harpsichord. *Ital.*

TO CLAUDICATE [*claudicare, L.*] to halt.

CLAVER *Grass* } [Claspen pynt, *Sax.*
CLOVER *Grass* } *Klett, Teut.*] a kind of three leaved Grass.

CLAVIS *Insula* [i. e. the Keys of the Island, *L.*] a Title by which those 12 Persons are called in the *Ile of Man*, to whom all doubtful and weighty Cases are referred.

CLAVIA [*Old Law*] a Mace or Club; as *Serjencia Clavie*, is the Serjeancy of the Mace.

CLAVICLES [*Clavicules, F. of Clavicula, L.*] (in *Anatomy*) the two Channel Bones; two small Bones which fasten the Shoulder-Bones and Breast Bone, being as it were a Key, situated at the Basis or Bottom of the Neck above the Breast.

CLAVIS, a Key, *L.* The Word is used in *English* for the expounding of a Cypher, or any secret Writing.

CLAVIS [among *Physicians*] a Pain in a small Part of the Head, commonly a little above the Eyes, which seems as if that Part was bored through with an Augre.

CLAU'SE [*Clausula, L.*] an Article or Conclusion, a Condition or Proviso in a Contract, Deed, or other Instrument. *F.*

CLAUSE *Rolls*, *Rolls* containing Records committed to close Writs, preserved in the Tower of London.

CLAUSICK } the Claw-sickness, or Foot-
CLAUSIKE } Rot in Sheep.

CLAUSTRAL, belonging to a Cloister.

CLAUSTURA, Brush wood for Fences or Hedges. *O. L.*

CLAUSUM *fregit*, an Action of Trespass; so called, because the Writ demands the Person summoned to answer to *Quare Clausum fregit*, why he committed such a Trespass. *L.*

CLAUSUM *Pascha*, the eighth Day after Easter; so termed, because it ends that Festival. *O. S.*

CLAUSURA *Heya* [*Old Law*] the Inclosure of a Hedge.

TO CLAUT, to scratch, to claw. *O.*

CLAVUS [in *Physick*] a Pain in a small Part of the Head above the Eye-brow, and seems as if that Part of the Head was bored through with a Wimble.

CLAW [*Clapu, Sax. Klawe, Teut. Klou, Dan.*] the Nail of a Fowl's Foot.

TO CLAW [*Clapan, Sax. Klawen, Teut. Klauer, Dan.*] to scratch or tear.

CLAWA [*Old Law*] a Close or small Inclosure.

CLAWBACK, a Flatterer; a Wheedler.

CLAY, a fat clammy Earth.

CLAYES [in *Fortification*] are Wattles made of Stakes interwoven with Osiers, &c.

to cover Lodgments, having Earth heaped upon them: They are also made use of to lay in Ditches that have been drained, and upon marshy Grounds, to make them firm and fit to be passed over.

TO CLEME [*Clemian, Sax. of Kleden, Teut.*] to stick or glue. *Chanc.*

CLEAN [*Clæne, Sax.*] pure, chaste.

CLEANLINESS, the being cleanly.

CLEANLY [*Clenhck, Sax.*] clean, pure, affecting Cleanliness.

CLEANNESS [*Clænrye, Sax.*] Freedom from Filth; Purity, &c.

TO CLEANSE [*Clænsian, Sax.*] to make clean.

TO CLEAP, to haunt, to attend, to breed upon, &c. *Shakefo.*

CLEAR [*clait, F. of clarus, L. Klait, Teut.*] fair, fine, pure, bright, pellucid; evident; guiltless; sounding distinctly.

CLEAR [in *Architecture*] inside Work.

TO CLEAR [*Military Term*] as, to clear the Trenches, is to beat out those that guard them, by a vigorous Sally from the Place besieged.

CLEAR *Sighted*, which has a quick Sight; also that is sharp, of ready Wit, or of a piercing Judgment.

TO CLEAR *Starch*, to stiffen with Starch.

CLEAR-*W*alk [with *Cock-fighters*] is the Place the fighting Cock is in.

CL'ARANCE, a Certificate to a Ship, that she has been cleared at the Custom-house.

CLEARNESS, Brightness, Transparency.

CLEAT [*Sea Term*] a Piece of Wood fastened on the Yard-arm of a Ship, to keep the Ropes from sliding off the Yard; also Pieces of Wood to fasten any Ropes with, or fasten any Thing to.

TO CLEAVE [*Cleosen, Sax. Kleben, Teut.*] to stick fast.

TO CLEAVE [*Cleosen, Sax. Kleben, Du.*] to split in Pieces.

CLEAVER, a Butcher's Chopping-knife.

CLECHE [in *Heraldry*] any Ordinary pierced through with the same Figure.

CLEDGY, *Thill. Kent.*

TO CLEEP, to call, to name. *Shakeff.*

CLEES, the two Parts of the Foot of Beasts that are cloven-footed; the Claw of a Beast's Hoof.

CLEFTS in the Heels, a Disease in Horses.

CLEMENCY [*Clemence, F. Clementia, L.*] Meekness, Gentleness, Courtesy.

CLEMENT [*Clemens, L.*] meek, gentle, courteous; also a proper Name of a Man. *F.*

CLEMENTINES, a Part of the Canon Law, being Decretals or Constitutions of Pope Clement V. and enacted into Laws by the Council of Vienna.

TO CLENCH [of *Clencha, F.* perhaps of *Klunck*, a Latch of a Door, *Teut.*] to make fast, to pin down.

CLENCH-Balls, Iron Pins in a Ship clenched at the Ends where they come through.

CLENCH-

CLENCH-Nails, are such as will drive without splitting the Board, and draw without breaking.

To **CLENGE**, to cleanse. *O.*

CLEP, a Form of Claim, Libel or Petition. *Scotch. L. T.*

CLEPED [of *Clépiān*, *Sax.*] called or named. *O.*

CLEPSY'DRA [*Clepsydra*, *F.* *Κλεψύδρα*, *Gr.*] an Instrument anciently used by the Egyptians to measure Time by the running of Water out of one Vessel into another; which we call an Hour-glass; so also *Paracelsus* calls an Instrument to convey Steams into the Womb. *L.*

CLERGION, a Clerk or Clergyman. *C.*

CLER'GY [*Clergé*, *F.* *Clerus*, *L.* of *Κληρος*, *Gr.* Lot or Patrimony] that Order of Men which is peculiarly appropriated to the Service of God, and devoted to wait at the Altar, as God's Lot and Inheritance.

CLER'ICAL [*Clericus*, *L.*] of or belonging to a Clergyman. *F.*

CLER'ICO *admittendo*, is a Writ directed to the Bishop, for the admitting a Clerk to a Benefice upon a *Ne-admittas*. *L.*

CLERICO *Capto per statum Mercatorem*, a Writ directed to the Bishop for Delivery of a Clerk out of Prison, who is in Custody upon the Breach of a Statute-Merchant.

CLERICO *convicto commisso Gaola in defectu Ordinarii deliberando*, &c. is a Writ for the Delivery of a Clerk to his Ordinary, that formerly was convicted of Felony, by reason his Ordinary did not challenge him according to the Privileges of a Clerk.

CLERICO *infra sacros Ordines non eligendo in Officium*, is a Writ directed to the Bailiffs, &c. that have thrust a Bailiwick or Beadleship upon one in holy Orders, charging them to release him again.

CLER'ICUS, a Clerk or Clergyman; also in Popish Countries a secular Priest, as distinguished from a regular one. *L.*

CLERICUS *Sacerdotis*, a Parish Clerk, or inferior Assistant to a Priest. *L.*

CLERK [*Clerc*, *F.* of *Clericus*, *L.*] a Title given to Clergymen, or Ministers of the Church; also such as live, or exercise any Function by the Pen, in any Courts, or elsewhere.

CLERK *Attaint*, he who prayeth the Benefit of the Clergy after Judgment given upon him for Felony. *L. T.*

CLERK *Convict*, one who prayeth his Clergy before Sentence passeth upon him.

CLERK of the Crown [in *Chancery*] an Officer who attends the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, for special Matters of State.

CLERK of the Crown Office [in the *King's Bench*] one who draws up, reads, and records all Instruments against all Traitors, Felons, &c.

A **CLERK** [in a *Gaming-House*] a Check upon the *Puff*, that he sinks none of the Money given him to play with.

CLEROMANCY [of *Κληρος*, a Lot, and *μαντεία*, *Gr.* a Prophecy] a Soothsaying, or telling Fortunes by Dice, or the throwing of Lots.

A **CLETCH**, a Brood, as a Clutch of Chickens. *C.*

CLEVÉ'LAND [*q. d.* Cliff-Land, by reason of its being steep, and almost impassable, with Cliffs and Rocks] a Place in *Yorkshire*.

CLEVER [*leger*, *F.*] skilful, ingenious, neat-handed, well shaped; also fit, proper.

CLEVERLY, skilfully, ingeniously.

CLEVIS, Clifts or Rocks. *O.*

CLEW [*Clype*, *Sax.* *Cloue*, *Du.*] a Bottom of Yarn, Thread, &c.

CLEW [of a *Sail*] is the lower Corner of it, which reaches down to where the Tackle and Sheet-Ropes are fastened.

CLEW *Garnet*, a Rope made fast to the Clew of a Sail, and thence running in a Pulley, fastened to the middle of the Main and Fore-yard, to hale up the Clew of the Sail close to the middle of the Yard.

CLEW *Line*, is the same to the Top-sail and Top-gallant and Sprit-sails, that the Clew-garnet is to the Main and Fore-sail.

CLEY, a Hurdle for penning or folding of Sheep. *Chauc.*

CLEYES [*q. d.* Claws, or of *χηλαι*, *Gr.*] the Claws of a Lobster.

To **CLICK** } [*kllicken*, *Du.*] a Word used to express the Noise of a Watch, &c.

To **CLICK** [as *Shoemakers*, &c.] to stand at a Shop Door to invite Customers.

A **CLICK'ER**, a Shoemaker's Salesman, who at a Shop invites Customers.

CLICK'ET [*Clicquet*, *F.*] the Knocker of a Door; also a Lizard's Clappers.

CLICKET, a Key. *Chauc.*

CLICK'ETING [*Hunting Term*] a Fox is said to go a Clicketing, when he is desirous of Copulation.

CLIENT [*Clients*, *L.*] one who retains a Lawyer or Proctor to plead his Cause. *F.*

CLIENT, a Roman Citizen, who put himself under the Protection of some great Man, who was styled his Patron.

CLIENTE'LS, Persons under Protection and Vassalage.

CLIFF } [*Clif*, *Sax.* *Clivus*, *L.*] the Side or Pitch of a Hill; a craggy Mountain or broken Rock on the Sea Coasts, *North Country*.

CLIFF } [in *Musick*] a Character placed on one of the Lines, by which the Places of all the other Notes are known and proved.

CLICKET, a Key; an Instrument of Iron to lift up a Latch. *Chauc.*

CLIMACTER'ICAL [*climacterique*, *F.* *climactericus*, *L.* of *κλιμακτηρικὸς*, *Gr.*] ascending like a Ladder.

CLI-

CLIMACTERICAL *Years*, are certain observable Years which are supposed to be attended with some great Mutation of Life or Fortune, as the 7th Year, the 21st (made up of 3 times 7;) the 27th (made up of 3 times 9;) and the 81 (made up of 9 times 9): Thus every 7th or 9th Year is said to be Climacterical.

Grand CLIMACTERICKS, the 63d and 81st Years, wherein, if any Sickness happens, it is accounted very dangerous.

CLIMATE [*Climat*, F. *Clima*, L. of *Κλίμα*, Gr.] a Part or Portion of the Earth between two Circles, parallel to the Equator; and where there is half an Hour's Difference in the longest Day of Summer.

CLIMAX [*Κλίμαξ*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when from one thing you go by degrees to another; as, *Mars saw whom he loved, whom he loved he enjoyed*. L.

To **CLIMB** [*Climan*, Sax. *Klimmeren*, L. S. and Teut. perhaps of *Κλίμαξ*, Gr.] to creep up by little and little, or Step by Step.

CLIMBERS, a Sort of Herb, called Travellers Joy. *Viorna*, L.

CLIME, Climate, Region, Tract of Earth.

CLINCH, a sharp, witty Expression.

To **CLINCH** [*clingere*, L.] to gripe hard with the Fist; to bend the Point of a Nail in the other Side.

CLINCH [of a *Cable*] that Part which is made fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

CLINCHER, a witty, ingenious Reply, or a Person who makes smart Repartees; also a small Ship or Boat, whose Planks are laid one over another.

CLINCH'ING, the slight calking of a Vessel, when foul Weather is expected about the Harbour; the Way of doing this, is by driving a little Oakham into the Sides to keep out the Water.

To **CLING** [*klinger*, Dan.] to stick close to; to hang upon; to dry up.

CLING'Y, clammy, apt to cling.

CLIN'ICE [of *Κλινικός*, Gr.] that Part of Physick which regards Bed-ridden People. L.

CLIN'ICK } belonging to Bed-ridden Persons.
CLIN'ICAL }

CLIN'ICUS [*Κλινικός*, Gr.] a Physician or Nurse who attends Bed-ridden Patients; also a Bearer who carries the Dead to the Grave. L.

To **CLINK** [*klingen*, Teut.] to ring or sound as Metal.

CLINKE, a Key-hole. *Spenc.*

CLINKET, a crafty Fellow. *C.*

CLINOIDES [among *Anatomists*] are four Processes in the Inside of the *Os Sphenoides*, forming a Cavity called *Cella Turcica*, in the Middle of that Bone in which lies the *Glandula Pituitaria*.

CLINQUANT [*klingend*, Teut.] sounding, making a clinking Noise. *Shake-sp.* Also Embroidery; Spangles.

CLIO [*Χαῖω*, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, feigned to be the first Inventress of History, and Heroic Poetry.

To **CLIP** [of *klippen*, Du.] to cut about or small; also to embrace. *C.*

CLITO'RIS, a Part which lies within the Skin in the *Pudendum Muliebre*, about the Bigness of the *Uvula*, which is seated before; the Substance of it consists of two spongy Bodies, and the End of it is also called *Præputium*.

CLIVER, a kind of Herb. *Aparius*, L.

CLOAK } [*Skinner* derives it from Lach,

CLOKE } Sax. but *Minsheu* of *Καλύπτο*,

Gr. to cover] a Garment; also a Blind, a Colour or Pretence.

Cut your Coat according to your Cloth.

This Proverb contains good Advice to People of several Ranks and Degrees, to balance Accounts betwixt their *Expences* and their *Income*, and not to let their Vanity lead them, as we say, *To out-run the Constable*; and so say the *Latins*, *Sumptus census ne superet*; and the *French*, *Fol est qui plus depend que sa rente ne vaut*.

To **CLOTHE** [of *Clad*, Sax. or *Kleeden*, Dan. *Kleeden*, L. S.] to furnish or cover with Cloaths; to dress.

To be **CLOATHED** [of a *Mast*] is when the Sail is so long, as to reach down to the Gratings of the Hatches, so that no Wind can blow below the Sail.

CLOCK [*Clugga*, Sax. *Kloke*, Dan. *Cloke*, Teut. a Bell, *Cloche*, F.] a Device or Machine to measure Time.

A **CLOCK**, a Beetle or Dor, a Cock-Chafer; also the inverted Work at the Ankle of a Stocking.

CLOD [*Clus*, Sax. *Klot*, Belg.] a Lump of Earth; any thing base; a dull Fellow.

CLOD Salt [*Salt Works*] a Cake which sticks to the Bottom of the Pan, and is taken out in twenty-four Hours.

CLOERE, a Prison or Dungeon. *O.*

CLOFF, the Barrel, Box, Bag, Wrapper, &c. in which any Merchandize is contained. See *Clough*.

To **CLOG**, to load, to hinder, to burden, to obstruct.

CLOG [perhaps of *Log*] a Piece of Wood, &c. fastened about the Legs of Beasts to keep them from running astray; a Load, Lett or Hindrance.

CLOGS, Pattens without Rings.

CLOISTER [*Cloistre*, F. *Kloster*, Dan. of *Clastrum*, L.] a Place in a Monastery with Piazza's; also the Monastery itself.

To **CLOISTER** up, to pen or shut up, confine in a Place.

CLOMB } climbed, got up. *Mil-*
CLOMB'EN } ton.

CLOSE [*Clos*, F.] thick, near together; also dark, hidden, reserved.

CLOSE [in *Heraldry*] is when any Bird is drawn in a Coat of Arms with its Wings close down upon it, i. e. not displayed, and in a standing Posture.

A **CLOSE** [of *Clyran*, Sax.] a Conclusion End, or Issue.

A CLOSE [*Cloſe, F.*] a Piece of Ground fenced or hedged about for Paſturage.

CLOSE Fights, Bulk-Heads put up in a Ship, fore and aft, in a cloſe Fight, for the Men to ſtand behind them ſecure.

CLOSED behind [in *Horſes*] an Imperfection in the Hind-Quarters.

CLOSE [in *Muſick*] is either the End of a Strain, called an *Imperfect Cloſe*; or the End of a Leſſon or Tune, called a *perfect Cloſe*.

To **CLOSE** [*Clyran, Sax. Clorre, F.*] to conclude or end, to agree with; alſo to tend to healing, or heal up.

To **CLOSE** an *Account*, is to end it, when no more is to be added, by drawing a Line, &c.

CLOSE'LY, nearly, immediately.

CLOSE'NESS, the being cloſe or near together, Reſervedneſs; alſo ſly Avarice.

CLOSET [of *Cloſe*] a ſmall Apartment in a Room.

CLOSET [in *Heraldry*] is the Half of the Bar; the Bar ought to contain the fifth Part of the Eſcutcheon.

CLOSETING, private Conſultations or Intrigues of the Cabinet Council of a Prince.

CLOSH, a Diſtemper in the Feet of Cattle, called the *Founder*.

CLOSHE, the Game called Nine pins, O. S. Forbidden by Statute, *An. 17. Edw. IV.*

CLOTH [*Clad, Sax.*] the Matter whereof Garments are made.

To **CLOTHE**. See To cloath.

CLOTHO, one of the three Deſtinies, ſeigned to cut the Thread of Man's Life. *L.*

CLOTT-Burr, a ſort of Plant. *Lappa.*

CLOTTED, thick, in Lumps.

To **CLOT'TER** [*klotteren, L. S.*] to grow thick as Cream, or Blood when cold. *N. C.*

CLOUDS [*Minſhew* derives them of *claudere, L.* to ſhut up, becauſe they ſhut up the Sun from us; *Somnerus* of *Clod, q. d.* clodded Vapour] are a Congeries chiefly of watery Particles, drawn or lent out of the Earth in Vapours, into the middle Region of the Air, being computed by ſome never to be above one half or three-fourths of a Mile diſtant from the Earth.

CLOUDS'BERRY, *Pendle hills* in *Lancashire*; ſo called, as though they came out of the Clouds.

CLOUD'INESS, the being cloudy; Morofeneſs.

CLOUDY, abounding with Clouds, overcaſt.

CLOVE, [*Cluſe, Sax.*] of Garlick, &c.

CLOVES [of *Clur, Sax.*] a Spice, the Fruit of a Tree in the *Eastern* Iſlands.

CLOVE, a Weight in *Effex* of Cheeſe and Butter 8 Pounds, of Wool 7 Pounds.

CLOVEN, Part. Praet. of *to cleave*.

CLOVER *Grass* [of *Clæpna, Sax.* Violets, becauſe the Flower of it reſembles Violets in Scent] an excellent Food for Cattle. See *Clower-Grass*.

CLOUGH, an Allowance of two pounds every three hundred weight for the Turn

of the Scale, that the Commodity may hold out Weight when ſold by Retail.

CLOUGH [*Clough, Sax.*] a Village between two ſteep Hills.

CLOUT'ERLY Fellow [*Klote, Du.* a ſtupid ſolt-head; or of *Klouter, Du.* thick] a great ill ſhapen Fellow.

CLOUTS [with *Husbandmen*] the Axle-tree Clouts, are Iron Plates nail'd to the End of the Axle-tree of a Cart or Waggon, to ſave it from wearing, and the two Croſs-trees that hold the Sides of a Cart together.

CLOUTS [in *Gunnery*] thin Plates of Iron nailed on that Part of the Axle-tree of a Gun-Carriage which comes through the Nave.

CLOUT-Nails, are ſuch as are uſed for nailing on of Clouts to the Axle-trees of Carriages.

CLOWN [of *Colonus, L.* a Husbandman] a Country-Fellow; alſo an unmannerly Perſon.

CLOWN'ISH, Clown like, ungenteel, unmannerly, rude.

CLOWN'ISHNESS, Unmannerlineſs.

CLOWYS, Clove-gilly-flowers. *O.*

To **CLOY** [*encloyer, F.*] to give one his Fill, to glut to ſurfeit.

CLOYED [in *Gunnery*] a Piece of Ordnance is ſaid to be cloyed, when any thing is got into the Touch-hole.

CLOYED } [among *Farriers*] a Horſe ACCLOYED } is ſaid to be cloyed, when he is pricked with a Nail in ſhoeing.

A **CLUB** [*Clubbe, Sax. Clava, L.*] a great thick Stick; an Aſſembly of good Fellows.

CLUB-Law [of *Cleopan, Sax.* to cleave, *q. d.* every Man to pay an equal Share] a paying an equal Share of a Reckoning; alſo fighting with Clubs.

To **CLUCK** [*Cloccan, Sax. Clucken, Teut.*] to cry as a Hen in calling her Chickens together.

CLUMB, a Note of Silence. *C.*

CLUMPER [*Klump, Teut.*] a Clot or Clod.

To be **CLUMPERED**, to be clotted together.

CLUMPERTON, a Clown.

CLUMPS, a Numſkull, one void of common Senſe.

CLUMPT, lazy, unhandy. *Linc.*

CLUM'SINESS, Awkwardneſs, Unhandineſs.

CLUM'SY [probably of *Klumpſch, Belg.* ſtupid] ſhort and thick, aukward, unhandy.

CLUNCH } a Substance which is Blue CLUNCH } found next the Coal, upon ſinking the Coal-Pits at *Wednesbury* in *Staffordſhire*.

CLUNG [of *Clungan, Sax.*] ſhrunk up with Leanneſs, half famiſhed, ſtuck cloſe together, withered as Fruits may be.

To **CLUNG**, to dry as Wood does when it is laid up after it is cut.

CLUN'NIAC Monks, an Order of Monks founded in the Year 900, by *Berno*, Abbot of *Cluny* in *Burgundy*.

CLUSH

CLUSH and *Swollen Neck*, a Distemper in Cattle when their Necks are swelled and raw.

CLUMSED, clumsy headed. *Chauc.*

CLUSTER [*Clurzen*, *Sax.*] a Bunch of Grapes, Figs, &c. also a Heap of several Things.

CLUSTERY, full of Clusters.

CLU'TA, Clouted Shoes, or Horse-Shoes; also Strakes of Iron with which Cart Wheels are shod. *O. L.*

CLUTARIUM [*Clouterie*, *F.*] a Smithery or Forge, where such Iron Shoes are made. *O. L.*

To **CLUTCH**, to clinch the Fist, to gripe.

CLUTCHES, clinched Hands; as also in his Clutches, i. e. Possession.

To **CLUTTER** [*klotteru*, *L. S.*] to make a Noise or Hurly-burly.

A **CLUTTER** [*Cleabun*, *Sax.*] a Bustle, a Stir. *N. G.*

To **CLY** the *Ferc*, to be whipped. *Gant.*

CLYMBE, Noise. *O.*

CLYS'SUS [*in Chymistry*] a long Digestion and Union of oily Spirits (especially Mineral ones) in order to make a Composition of them, also an Extraction or Union of the more subtle Parts of any Plants; also a Medicine of the most active Part of any Ingredient.

CLYS'TER [*Clystere*, *F.* *κλυστήρ*, *Gr.*] a fluid Medicine of different Qualities, to be injected into the Bowels by the Fundament. *L.*

To **CLYS'TERIZE**, to give a Clyster.

CLY'TO, a Title of Honour, anciently given in England to the King's Son.

CNOUTS Delf [*q. d. Canutus's Ditch*] a Ditch made by Canutus the Dane, between Ramsey and Whittlesey, to abate the Fury of the Sea in those Parts, his Sons and his Servants having been in Danger of being cast away there; it was also called *Swords Delf* because it was marked out with their Swords.

COACCION, Constraint. *Chauc.*

To **COACER'VATE** [*coacervare*, *L.*] to heap together, or raise in Heaps. *L.*

COACERVA'TION, a heaping up together. *L.*

A **COACH** [*Coche*, *F.* and *Span.* *Kutsche*, *Teut.*] a large sort of Chariot.

COACT'ION, a Compulsion, Constraint, Force. *L.*

COADJUTOR [*Coadjuteur*, *F.*] a Fellow-helper, an Assistant.

To **COADJU'VATE** [*coadjuvare*, *L.*] to help or assist together.

COADUNA'TION, an uniting, or gathering together into one. *L.*

To **COAG'ITATE** [*coagitare*, *L.*] to move or stir together.

COAGMENTA'TION [*in Chymistry*] is a melting any Matter by casting in Powders, and afterwards making it concrete or solid.

To **COAGULATE** [*coagulare*, *F.* *coagulare*, *L.*] to congeal, curdle, thicken.

To **COAGULATE** [*Chymically*] to give a Consistence to Liquids, to make what was thin thick.

COAGULATION, a curdling, &c. *F.* of *L.*

COAGULATION [*in Chymistry*] a reducing any Liquid to a thicker Substance.

COAGULUM [*in Surgery*] a curdled Substance, growing in the Hollow of a disjointed Bone.

To **COAKS** [*of Coq*, *F.*] to fawn upon, or soothe up.

COAL [*Eol*, *Sax.* *Kohlen*, *L. S.* *Kohlen*, *Teut.* probably of *Calendo*, *L.* warming] a Mineral Fuel.

COAL Fire, a Heap of Fire-wood for Sale, so much as will make a Load of Coals, when burnt. *G.*

COAL Mouse, a kind of Bird.

To **COALESCE** [*coalescere*, *L.*] to grow together, or close together again.

COALES'CENCE } [*in Philosophy*] the
COALES'CENCY } cleaving or uniting together of the small fine Parts which compose any natural Body.

COALES'CENCE [*Surgery*] the closing of a wound; the growing together again of any Parts which before were separated. *L.*

COALITION, Union in one Mass.

COAL'TERN Fevers, are such as when two come together periodically, the one invades as the other goes off alternately.

COAM'INGS [*of the Hatches*] are the Planks or Frame in a Ship which raises the Hatches above the Decks.

COAN [*of the Island Cboos*] *adj.* is frequently applied to *Hippocrates*, or any thing relating to him or his Writings, he having been born at *Cboos*.

COANGUSTA'TION, a making one Thing strait or narrow by another. *L.*

COAPTA'TION, a fitting together. *L.*

COARCTA'TION, a straitning, a pressing together. *L.*

COARD. See *Cord of Wood*.

COARSE, not soft or fine; rude, uncivil.

COARTED, compelled. *Chauc.*

COARTICULA'TION, a joining of Bones *L.*

COAST [*Coste*, *F.*] a Country lying on the Sea, a Sea-shore.

To **COAST** along, to sail along the Sea-Coast.

COASTING, is sailing within Sight of Land, or within Sounding between them.

COASTING [*in Husbandry*] is the transplanting a Tree, and placing the same Side to the South, East, &c. which grew that way where it stood before.

COAT [*Core*, *Sax.* of *Kaate*, a Hut, *L. S.*] a Fold for Sheep; also a Hut or Cottage.

COAT [*Cotte*, *F.* *Cotta*, *Ital.*] a Man's outward Garment; also a Woman's Petticoat.

COAT [*in Anatomy*] is the membranous Cover of any Part of the Body, as the Coats of the Eyes, Arteries, Veins and Nerves, &c.

COAT

COAT of Mail, a Piece of Armour made in Form of a Shirt, and wrought over with many Iron Rings.

COAT [in a Ship] Pieces of tarred Canvas put about the Mast at the Partners; and also about the Pumps at the Decks, that no Water may go down there.

To **COATH** [Cōðe, Sax.] to swoon or faint. *Linc.*

To **COAX**, to wheedle; to flatter.

COB, a rich and covetous Wretch; also a foreign Coin; also the Head or Top.

A **COB**, a Wicker Basket to carry upon the Arm. *Cbauc.*

COB [Coppe, Sax.] a Sea Fowl.

COB'BLE, a Pebble. *Cbauc.*

To **COB'BLE** [Kobbeſen, L. S. of copulare, L. to pin together] to botch, or do work bunglingly.

COBBLE Colter, a Turkey.

To **COBBLE with Stones**, to throw Stones at. *Cbauc.*

A **COB'BLER** [Cobbler, Dan. to mend Shoes] one who mends old Shoes; also a bungling Workman.

COBCY, stout, brisk, or hearty. *Cbauc.*

COBS, Balls or Pellets with which Fowls are crammed.

A **COB'WEB Morning**, a misty Morning. *Norfolk.*

COBWEB, a Web made by Spiders.

CO'CA } a Cogge, or little Boat.

COCU'LA } O. L.

CO'CACLE, a Device the Fishermen of *Shrewsbury* have, made of split Sallow-twigs, and next the Water covered with an Ox-hide, in which a Man sits, rows with one Hand, and manages his Net, Angle, or other Fishing tackle with the other.

CO'CAO Nut. See *Cocoa*.

COCCI'GIS Os } [among Anatomists] a

COC'CYX } cartilaginous Kind of Bone, joined to the Extremity of the *Os Sacrum*, so called, because in Shape it is something like a Cuckow's Bill. *L.*

COCCIF'EROUS [of *Coccus* a Berry, and *fero* to bear, *L.*] all those Plants or Trees are so called that bear Berries.

COCCINIAN [of *Coccus*, *L.*] of a Crimson or Scarlet Dye.

COC'CISM, the old silly Tune like a Cuckasory. *Stirlingfleet.*

COCH. [in Physicians Bills] signifies *Cochleare*, *L. i. e.* a Spoonful.

COCHINE'AL [*Cochenillo*, *F.* of *Cochinila*, *L.*] a rich Drug used in dying Scarlet, &c.

COCH'LEA [in Anatomy] is the last Cavity of the Ear, and resembles the Shell of a Snail.

A **COCK** [Cocce, Sax. Coc, *F.* Kock, *Dan.*] a Fowl; also the Pin of a Dial or Gun; the Needle of a Balance; also the wrought Piece which covers the Balance in a Clock or Watch; also a Spout fixed in a Vessel.

COCKA'DE, a Ribband worn in the Hat.

To **COCK'ER**, to indulge or pamper.

COCK of Hay [q. d. a Cop of Hay, a Cope, Sax. a Top] a Heap of Hay.

COCK-a-hoop [*Coqu a bupe*, *i. e.* Cock with a Cope crest or Comb, *F.*] all upon the Spur; standing upon high Terms.

COCK on Hoop [*i. e.* the Spiggot or Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Barrel of Ale stunn'd, *i. e.* drunk without Intermission] at the Height of Mirth and Jollity.

COCK'AL, a sort of Play.

COCK Apparel [q. d. *quelque Apparel*, *F.*] great Pomp. *Linc.*

COCK'ATRICE [*Coquetris*, *F.*] a sort of Serpent, otherways called a *Basilisk*.

COCK Brained, giddy-brained, hair-brained, rash.

COCK Feather [in Archery] is that Feather of the Shaft which stands upright in due notching.

COCK-Pit, a Place where Cocks fight.

COCK-Pit [in a Man of War] is a Place on the lower Floor or Deck, behind the Main Capstan, lying between the Platform or Orlop, and the Steward's Room, where are Partitions for the Purser, the Surgeon and his Mates.

COCK Reads, a Net chiefly for the catching of Woodcocks.

COCK Roches, a kind of Insect.

COCK-Swain } an Officer of a Ship who
COCK'SON } takes care of the Cock-boat, Barge or Shallop, with all its Furniture, and is in readiness, with his Crew, to man the Boat upon all Occasions.

COCK Thropled Horse, one whose Throple or Wind-pipe is so long, that he cannot fetch his Breath so easily as others do which are loose thropled.

COCKS Walk, a Place where a Cock is bred, and where commonly no other Cock comes.

COCK'ERMOUTH, a Town in Cumberland, 26 Miles N. W. from London.

COCK'ET, brisk, malapert.

COCKET } a Custom-house Seal; also
COKET } Parchment sealed and delivered by the Officers of the Customs to Merchants, as a Warrant that their Goods are customed.

COCKET-Bread, the finest sort of Wheat-en Bread.

COCK'ETTATA Lana, Wool duly entered at the Custom-house and cocketed, or allowed to be exported. *O. L.*

COCKETTUM } the Office at the Cu-
COCKETUM } stom-house, where the Goods to be exported are entered.

COCK'ING-Cloth, a Frame made of coarse Canvas tanned, with two Sticks set a cross to keep it out, having a Hole to look out at, and to put the Nozzel of a short Gun thro' for the shooting of Pheasants, &c.

COCK'INGTON, a Village in Devonshire, probably so called from great Cock-fightings kept there.

COCK'LE

COCK'LE [Coccle, Sax.] a Weed, otherwise called *Corn-campion*.

COCKLE [Coque, F.] a Shell-fish.

To COCKLE, to pucker, shrink, or wrinkle up as some Cloth does.

COCKLE Stairs, Winding Stairs.

COCK'NEY [some derive it from the Tale of a Citizen's Son, who knew not the Language of a Cock, but called it *Neigbing*; others from being *Cockered*; others of *Cogquin*, F. a slothful Person, the Citizens generally leading a less active Life than country People] a Nick-name given to one who is born and bred in the City of London, or within the Sound of Bow Bell; also a Foundling Child born in the City.

COCK'REL [Cocket, F.] a young Cock bred for Fighting.

COCOA-Tree, an Indian Tree, much like a Date Tree, the Nut of which contains a sweet Liquor, like Milk or Cream, and of a pleasant Taste; the inner Rind may be eaten like Artichokes, and the outward is a Material for large Cables.

COCK'QUEAN } [Kochin, Teut. or Co-

COT'QUEAN } qua, L. a She-cook] a

Man that playeth the Cook among Women.

COC'TIBLE [coctibilis, L. of coctum, L.]

easy to be boiled.

COC'TION [of coctum, L.] a Boiling; also a Digestion in the Stomach. L.

CO'CUA } a small Drinking-Cup in

CO'CULUM } the Shape of a Boat. O. L.

COCULUS *Indicus*, a poisonous Narcotick Berry, made use of by Pochers to intoxicate Fish, so that they may be taken out of the Water with the Hand; called *Bacca Piscatorie*, Fishers Berries.

COD [Codde, Sax. Koddre, Du.] a Husk or Shell; the Bag containing the Testicles of a Male; also a kind of Sea-fish.

A COD [Codde, a Bag] a Pillow, a Pincod, a Pincushion; a Horse-cod, Horse collar. C.

COD-Ware, Grain or Seed contained in Cods, as Beans, Pease, &c.

CODE [Codex, L. a Book or Roll, from Caudex, L. the Trunk of a Tree; because anciently their Books were made of Wood] a Volume of the Civil Law, which the Emperor *Justinian* collected from all the Pleas and Answers of the ancient Lawyers (which were in loose Scrolls, or Sheets of Parchment or Paper) and compiled them into a Book, which he called *Codex*.

CO'DIA [among Botanists] the Top or Head of any Plant; but is, by way of Pre-eminence, attributed to the Poppy.

COD'ICIL [Codicille, F. Codicillus, L.] a Supplement to a Will or other Writing.

CODIN'IAC [Codignac, F. Cydoniatum, L.] Quiddeny, or Marmalade of Quinces.

To CODLE, to parboil.

CODLIN [of Coddle, *g. d. Pomum coctile*] an Apple proper to be coddled or stewed.

CODOSCE'LE [with *Falopius*] Venereal Buboës in the Groin.

COE [of Koy, L. S. a Cabbin] among Miners, is a little Lodgment they make for themselves under Ground, as they work lower and lower.

COE'CUM [in *Anatomy*] the blind Gut.

COEFFICIENT [coefficient, L. of con, i. e. cum, and *efficio*] that which causes, makes, or brings to pass together with another.

COEFFICIENT [in *Algebra*] the known Quantity that is multiplied into any of the unknown Terms of the Equation.

COEFFICIENT of any generating Term [in *Fluxions*] is the Quantity which arises by dividing that Term by the generated Quantity.

COE'LIACK Artery [in *Anatomy*] is that which arises from the Trunk of the great Artery, and spreads itself toward the Ventricle and Liver.

COELIACK Passion [of *κοιλία*, Gr. the Belly] is a Looseness wherein the Meat is either wholly changed, or in Part is ejected without any Chylification.

COELIACK Vein, is that which runs into the *Intestinum rectum*.

COE'LOMA [κοιλώμα, Gr.] a hollow round Ulcer in the horny Tunicle of the Eye. L.

COE'LUM [among *Anatomists*] is the Cavity of the Eye towards the Corner. L.

CO'EMETERY [κοιμητήριον, Gr.] a Burying Place, a Church-yard.

COEMP'TION, a buying of Things.

COE'NOBITES [Cœnobite, L. of κοινός, common, and βίος, Life, Gr.] Monasticks, Jews or Christians, which had all Things in common by way of religious Conversation. F.

COENO'BIARCH [κοινοβιαρχής, of κοινός, βίος, and αρχών a chief Governor, Gr.] the Prior of a Monastery.

COENOBIT'ICK, of, or belonging to the monastical Way of living in common.

COE'NOBY [Cœnobium, L. of κοινός, common, and βίος, Life, Gr.] a living in common, or like Monks, &c.

COENOS'ITY [Coenositas, L.] Filthiness, Muddiness.

COE'QUAL [Coequal, F. of Coequalis, L.] equal to one another, as Fellows and Partners are.

COER'CIBLE [coercibilis, L.] that may be restrained, or held in.

COER'TION [Coercio, L.] a keeping in, or restraining.

COER'CIVE, serving to keep in, or restrain. L.

COESSEN'TIAL [of con and essentialis, L.] of the same Essence with another.

COETA'NEUS [of con and atas, L.] of the same Age, living together at the same Time.

COETER'NAL [coeternal, F. of con and æternus, L.] that is eternal to, with, or as well as another.

COE'VAL

COE'VAL [of *con* and *ævum*, L.] of the same Age or Duration with another.

COEXISTENT [of *con* and *existens*, L.] having an Existence or Being at the same Time with another.

To **COEXTEND**, to extend to the same Space or Duration with another.

COFFEE [*Chouba*, Arab.] a Drink well known, made of a Berry brought chiefly from Turkey, &c.

COFFEE-House, a House where Coffee is sold, where People meet for Business, or to hear News.

COFFER [*Coffen*, Sax. *Coffre*, F. *Kuffet*, Teut. a Chest or Trunk; also a long square Box or Trough, in which Tin Ore is broken to Pieces in a Stamping Mill.

COFFER [in Fortification] is a hollow Trench or Lodgment cut in the Bottom of a dry Ditch.

COFFER [in Architecture] the lower Part of the Cornice.

COFFERER, is the second Officer in the King's Household, next under the Comptroller; he hath the Oversight of the other Officers, and pays them their Wages.

COFFIN [*Coffre*, F. *Cope*, Sax. a Hole, &c.] a Case for a dead Body; also the hollow Part of a Horse's Hoof.

To **COFFIN**, to put in a Coffin or Chest.

To **COG** [*coqueliner*, of *Coque*, F. a Shell] to soothe up or flatter; to cheat at Dice-play.

CO'GENT [*cogens*, L.] pressing, enforcing, strong.

COG'GA } a sort of Sea Vessel or Ship.

COG'GO } a Cock boat. O. L.

COG'GLE } a small Fishing Boat. C.

COBBLE }

COGITABLE [*cogitabilis*, L.] that may be thought on.

COGITABUND [*cogitabundus*, L.] full of Thoughts, deeply thoughtful.

To **COGITATE** [*cogitare*, L.] to think or muse upon.

COGITATION, the Action of Thinking, or Thought, the Reflection of the Mind. L.

COGITATIVE [*cogitativus*, L.] thoughtful.

COGITATIVELY, thoughtfully, considerately.

COGNATE [*cognatus*, L.] near of kin, allied unto, very like.

COGNATION [in Civil Law] the Line of Parentage between Males and Females, both descended from the same Father.

COGNISANCE [*Connoissance*, F. of *Cognitio*, L.] Knowledge.

COGNISANCE [in Heraldry] the same with Crest, which in every Achievement helps to marshal and set off a Coat of Arms.

COGNISANCE [in Law] the Hearing of a Thing judicially; also an Acknowledgment of a Fine.

COGNISANCE of a Plea, a Privilege which a Corporation has to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Lands within the Bounds of the Franchise.

COGNISEE } [Law Term] a Person to
CONNISEE } whom a Fine is acknowledged.

COGNISOR } [Law Term] one who ac-
CONNU'SOR } knowledgeth or passeth a Fine of Lands and Tenements to another.

COGNITION, a knowing or judging of a Thing. L.

COGNITIONIBUS admittendis is a Writ to a Justice, or other Person who hath Power to take a Fine, and having taken Acknowledgment of a Fine, defers to certify it in the Court of Common Pleas, requiring him to do it.

To **COGNOMINATE** [*cognominare*, L.] to give a Surname to any.

COGNOS'CENCE [of *cognoscere*, L.] Knowledge.

COGNOS'CITIVE, of, or pertaining to Knowledge.

COGS, the Teeth of a Mill-Wheel; also a sort of Boats used on the River Humber.

COG Ware, coarse Cloths, anciently used in the North of England.

COG-M'n, Dealers in such Cloth.

To **COHABIT** [*cobabiter*, F. *cobabitare*, L.] to dwell together, especially as Man and Wife do.

COHABITATION, a cohabiting or dwelling together. L.

CO'HEIR [*Coheriter*, F. of *Cohæres*, L.] a joint Heir with another.

COHEIR'ESS, a Woman who shares Inheritance with another.

To **COHE'RE** [*cobere*, L.] to stick or cleave to, to hang together well, to agree.

COHERENCE } [*Cohærentia*, L.] a stick-
COHERENCY } ing, cleaving, or hanging together; an Agreement. F.

COHERENT [*cobærens*, L.] Discourses are said to be so, when there is a proper Connection and Agreement between their Parts.

COHESION [*Cohæssio*, L.] a sticking or cleaving together.

COHESION [in Natural Philosophy] is that Principle, whatever it be, which makes the Parts of the Body cohere and stick to one another.

To **COHIBIT** [*cobibere*, L.] to restrain, to curb.

COHIBITION, a keeping in, or restraining. L.

To **COHO/BATE** [among Chymists] is to repeat the Distillation of the same Liquor, having poured it on again upon the Dregs which remain in the Vessel.

COHOBA'TION, a repeated Distillation of the same Liquor.

CO'HORT [*Cohorte*, F. of *Cobors*, L.] among the Romans, was ordinarily a Band of 500 Men, of 10th Part of a Legion.

CO-

COHORTATION, an Exhortation or Encouraging with another.

COIF [*Coiffe*, F.] a sort of Hood or Cap for the Head.

Serjeants of the COIF, a Title of Serjeants at Law, from the Coif of Lawn they formerly wore on their Heads under their Caps, but now upon the hinder Part of their Wigs.

To *keep a COIL* [perhaps of *kollern*, Teut. to chide] to make a Noise, Clutter or Bustle.

A **COIL**, a Clutter, Noise, or Tumult; also the Breech of a great Gun.

To **COIL** a Cable [*Sea Term*] to wind it about in Form of a Ring, the several Circles lying one upon another.

COILING of the Stud, is the first making Choice of a Colt or young Horse for Service.

COILONS [of *Couillon*, or *Couilles*, F.] Stones, Testicles. *Chauc.*

COIN [*Coin*, F. perhaps of *Cuneus*, L. a Wedge, *sicov*, Gr. an Image, because it hath the Figure of the Prince's Head upon it; and some will have it from *Cunna*, Span. to coin] any sort of stamped Money.

COINCIDENT [*Coincident*, L.] a happening together, a falling in with: Thus, in Geometry, such Figures, which being placed one upon another, do exactly agree or cover one another, are called coincident Figures.

COINCLUDED [of *con* and *inclusus*, L.] shut in together with.

COINDICATIONS [in *Physick*] are Signs which do not indicate by themselves alone, but, together with other Things and Circumstances, assist the Physicians to form a Judgment of the Disease.

COINS } [in *Architecture*] the Corner
QUINES } of Walls.

Rustick COINS, Stones sticking out of a Wall for new Buildings to be joined to it.

COINS } [among *Gunners*] large
QUOINES } Wedges of Wood for the levelling, raising, or lowering of a Piece of Ordnance; also smaller Wedges used by Printers.

COINS } [on *Ship-board*] Pieces
Canting COINS } of Wood to lay between Casks.

Standing COINS, Pipe staves or Billets to make Casks fast.

COINT, strange. *Chauc.*

COIR, a kind of Flax in *East India*.

COIS'TREL, a young Lad.

COITION [*Coit*, F. of *Coitus*, L. of *con* and *eo*] an Assembling or meeting together; a mutual Tendency of Bodies towards one another, as the Iron and Loadstone; also carnal Copulation.

COITION of the Moon [among *Astronomers*] is when the Moon is in the same Sign and Degree of the Zodiack with the Sun.

COITS } a sort of Iron Rings or Horse-
QUOITS } shoes to play with.

COKE, Pit coal or Sea-coal burnt into a kind of Charcoal. *Linc.*

COKE, a meer Fool, a Nimmy.

COLANDER } [of *Coulbir*, F.] a Vessel

CULLANDER } full of Holes, serving to strain any Liquid through.

COLATION, a straining, a passing through a Strainer. *L.*

COLATURE, is that which after boiling is percolated or strained through a Sieve or Cloth. *L.*

COLBERTINE, a kind of Lace.

COLCHESTER [*Colceastre*, S. from the River *Cole*] the principal Town in *Essex*.

COLCOTAL [among *Chymists*] is the dry Substance which remains after Distillation of Vitriol, commonly called *Caput martium*.

COLCOTHAR [with *Chymists*] Vitriol calcined, or burnt a good while over a strong Fire, which is very good for stanching Blood, when applied to a Wound, &c.

COLE } *Copl*, S. of *Caulis*, L. *Kohl*,
CALE } *Teut.*] Coleworts. *C.*

COLD [*Ceald*, Sax. *Kolt*, Dan. *Kalt*, *Teut.*] one of the primary Qualities of Bodies, and is such a State of the minute Parts of any Body, in which they are more slowly or faintly agitated, than those of the Organ of Feeling; so that it is only a relative Term, the same Body being liable to be pronounced Hot or Cold, as its Particles are in a greater or lesser Motion than those of the sensory Organs.

COLD'SHIRE Iron, is such as is brittle when it is cold.

COLEBROOK [so called from the River *Cole*, because it is here parted into four Currents, but is joined together by four Bridges] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, 17 Miles West from London.

COLEHAM [of the River *Cole*, and *ham*, Sax. a Town] a Town in *Middlesex*.

COLENS Earth, a sort of Colour for Painting.

COLET } that Part of a Ring where
COLLET } Stone is set. *F.*

COLE-WORT [*caplwort*, Sax.] Cabbage.

COLFOX, a black Fox. *O.*

COLIBERS [probably of *Libertus*, L.] Tenants or Villains made free; Persons of a middle Condition between Servants and Freemen.

COLIBUS, the humming Bird, which makes a Noise like a Whirl-wind, tho' it be no bigger than a Fly: It feeds on Dew, has an admirable Beauty of Feathers, a Scent as sweet as that of Musk or Ambergrease.

COLICK [*Colique*, F. of *Colica*, L. of *Kolixh*, Gr.] a violent Pain of the Abdomen, taking its Name from the Gut *Colon*, the principal Part affected.

COLING, a long pale Apple that grows about Ludlow.

To

To COLL [accoler, F. of Collum, L. the Neck] to embrace about the Neck.

COL'LA [Κόλλα, Gr.] Glue; any thing glutinous, or of the Nature of Glue.

COLLABEFAC'TION, a destroying, wasting, or decaying. L.

COLLAPSED [collapsus, L.] fallen to Decay, ruined.

COLLAP'SION, a falling together. L.

COL'LAR [Collier, F. of collare, L.] the upper Part of a Band or Doublet; also a Ring made of Metal to put about the Neck of a Slave, Dog, &c. also Harness for a Cart or Draught-Horse.

COLLAR [of a Ship] is a Rope fastened about her Beak-head, unto which a Pulley, call'd the Dead-Man's-Eye, is fixed, that holds her Fore-stay; also one about the Main-mast Head, called the Collar or Garland, which is wound about there to save the Shrouds from galling.

COLLAR of S's, an Ornament for the Neck, worn by the Knights of the Garter.

To COLLAR [in Wrestling] is to lay hold on the Adversary's Collar.

COLLAR Days, Festival Days, whereon the Knights of the Garter wear their Collars of S's.

COL'LARAGE, a Tax or Fine laid for Collars of Wine-drawing Horses.

To COL'LATE [collationer, F. collatum, L.] to bestow a Spiritual Living; to compare or examine; as, to collate Books, is to examine if they be perfect.

COLLA'TERAL [collateralis, L.] that hangs and depends on the Sides, or comes sideways, not direct, on one Side: Thus Collateral Pressure is a Pressure sideways; and Collateral Relations are Brothers and Sisters Children, and those that descend from them. F.

COLLA'TERAL Security, is a Bond that is made over and beside the Deed itself, for the Performance of Covenants between Man and Man.

COLLA'TION, a handsome Treat or Entertainment. F. Also a collating or comparing together. L.

COLLATION [of a Benefice] is the bestowing a Church-living by a Bishop, who has it in his own Gift.

COLLATION [of Seals] is when one Seal was set upon the back of another upon the same Libel, in old Deeds.

COLLA'TIONE *facta unius post mortem alterius*, a Writ which enjoins the Justices of the Common pleas to send out their Writ to a Bishop, to admit a Clerk in the Place of another presented by the King, who died during the Suit between the King and the Bishop's Clerk.

COLLA'TIONE *Hermitagii*, a Writ whereby the King was wont to confer the keeping of an Hermitage upon a Clerk.

COLLA'TIVIOUS [collativus, L.] done by Conference or Contribution of many.

COLLA'TIVE [collativus, L.] conferred together.

A COLLA'TIVE [Collativum, L.] a Benevolence of the People to the King, &c.

To COLLAUD' [collaudare, L.] to commend, or praise together with others.

COLLEAGUE [Colleague, F. Collega, of con and legatus, L.] a Fellow, a Co-partner in any Office.

A COL'LECT [Collecta, F. Collectum, L.] a short Prayer, with the Epistle and Gospel, appropriated to any particular Day or Occasion in the Church.

To COLLECT' [colliger, F. colligere, L.] to gather or pick up.

COLLECTA'NEOUS [collectaneus, L.] gathering out of several Things or Places.

COLLECTION, a gathering together or picking up: Things gathered together or picked up; as a Collection of Books, &c. an Inference or Conclusion. F. of L.

COLLECTION of Light [in Astrology] is when two principal Significators cast their Aspect to a more dignified Planet, and do not behold each other.

COLLECTIVIOUS [collectivus, L.] gathered up and down.

COLLECTIVE [collectivus, L.] that is gathered together into one, comprehensive, apt to gather.

COLLECTIVE Noun [with Grammarians] is a Word that comprehends many Persons or Things in the Singular Number; as a Multitude, a Company, a Troop, &c.

COLLE'CTOR, a Tax-gatherer.

COL'LEGE [Collegium, L. of Collega] a Company or Society of Persons of the same Profession; also the Building where they live. F.

COL'LEGE [of Physicians] a Corporation of Physicians in London.

COLLE'GER } [collegiatus, L.] a Fellow,
COLLE'GIATE } low, Member, or Student of a College.

COLLE'GIAL [collegialis, L.] belonging to a College.

COLLE'GIATE Church, is one endowed for a Society, Body Corporate, of a Dean, &c. and Prebendaries or Canons, &c.

COLLE'GUE. See Collegue.

COL'LERED [in Heraldry] wearing a Collar.

COL'LERY, a Store-house of Coals.

COL'LET [a Diminutive of Nicholas] a Surname; also the Part of a Ring in which a Stone is set.

COLLET'ICKS, Medicines that conglutinate, or glue together as it were. P. T.

COLLI'CLÆ [in Anatomy] the joining of the Puncta Lachrymalia into one Passage. L.

To COLLIDE [collidere, L.] to beat, knock, or bruise together; to dash one against another.

COL'LIER [Kohler, L. S.] one who deals or works in Coals; also a Ship that is loaded with Coals.

To

To COL'LIGATE [*colligare*, L.] to bind together.

To COL'IMATE [*collimare*, L.] to level at, or hit the Mark.

COLLIMA'TION, an Aiming at. L.

To COLLIN'EATE [*collineare*, L.] to level at, or hit the Mark.

COL'LINES [of *Collis*, L.] little Hills, Hillocks. F.

COL'LINESS, Blackness or Dawbedness with Coals or Soot.

COL'LING, embracing about the Neck. *Ch.*

COL'LINS [diminutive of *Nicholas*] a Surname.

COLLIQUAMENT [*colliquamentum*, L.] that which is melted.

COLLIQUATED [*colliquatus*, L.] melted or dissolved.

COLLIQUA'TION, a melting or dissolving any thing by Heat. L.

COLLIQUATIVE Fever, one attended with a *Diarrhæa*, or profuse Sweats, from too lax a Contexture of the Fluids.

COLLIRID'ANS, a Sect of Hereticks who worshipped the Virgin *Mary* as a Goddess, and offered Sacrifice to her.

COLLUSION, a dashing or striking one Body against another. F. of L.

COLLISTR'IGATED, pillory'd. L.

COLLISTR'IGIUM } a Pillory or Pair of

COLLISTR'D'IUM } Stocks. O. L.

COLLOCAT'ION, a placing or setting in Order. F. of L.

COL'LOCUTION, Conference, Conversation. L.

COL'LOCK, a Pail with one Handle. O.

To COLLO'GUE [*colloqui*, L.] to flatter, coax, to soothe up.

COL'LOP [perhaps of *Κολοφ*, Gr. a flat Piece of Flesh] a Cut or Slice of Flesh Meat.

COLLOQUY [*Colloque*, F. *Colloquium*, L.] a talking together, a Conference.

COLLUCTA'TION } struggling together

COLLUC'TANCY } or wrestling. L.

To COLLU'DE [*colluder*, F. *colludere*, L.] to plead by Covin, with Intent to deceive.

COLLU'SION, Deceit, Cozenage. L.

COLLUSION [in *Law*] a fraudulent Contrivance or Compact between two or more Parties, to bring an Action one against the other, for some deceitful End, or to the Prejudice of the Right of a third Person. L.

COLLU'SORY [*Collusoire*, F.] done by Covin and Collusion.

COLLU'THEANS [so called from one *Colutbus*] Hereticks in the fourth Century, who confounded the Evil of Punishment with the Evil of Sin, saying that the former did not proceed from God any more than the latter; denied Episcopal Ordination, &c.

COL'LY [of *Cole* or *Coal*] the Black or Soot on the Outside of a Pot or Kettle.

To COL'LY, to dawb with Colly or Soot, &c. to smut.

To COLLY [of a *Hawk*] who is said to

colly, when she stretches out her Neck straight forward.

COLLY-FLOWER [*Caplpyntz*, Sax.] a Sort of Cabbage Plant.

COLLY'RUM [*Κολυριον*, Gr.] any liquid Medicine designed to cure Diseases in the Eyes. L.

COLO'BOMA [*Κολόβωμα*, Gr.] a preternatural growing together of the Lips, Eyelids, &c. or the adhering of the Ears to the Head preternaturally. L.

CO'LON [*Κολον*, Gr. a Member] the second of the great Guts; a point in Grammar, marked thus (:) which shews that the Sentence is perfect or entire, but the Sense still depending or continuing on.

COLONA'DE [in *Architecture*] a Range of Pillars running quite round a Building, and standing within the Walls of it.

COL'ONEL [*Colonel*, F. of *Colonello*, Itals.] the chief Commander of a Regiment of Horse or Foot.

COL'ONY [*Colonie*, F. of *Colonja*, L.] a Plantation; a Company of People transplanted from one Place to another, in order to cultivate and inhabit it.

COLOPHONI'A } any Pitch or Resin made
COLOFONIA } by the Exhalation or drawing off the thinner Parts of terebinthinous Juices.

COLOQUINTIDA [*Colocynthus*, L.] the bitter Apple, the Fruit of a wild Gourd of a very bitter Taste. L.

COLORA'TION, a Colouring. L.

COLORA'TION [with *Chymists*] the brightening of Gold or Silver.

COLORIFICK, that has the Power of producing Colours. *Newt.*

COLORET'IC, of or pertaining to Colours. *Shakesp.*

COLOSS' } [*Colosse*, F. of *Κολοσσος*,

COLOS'SUS } Gr. a large Statue, representing a Giant, as that of the Sun at *Rhodes*, seventy Cubits high, between whose Legs Ships sailed.

COLOS'SEAN, large, like a Coloss.

COLOSTRA'TION, a Disease in young Calves, &c. caused by sucking the Beastings or first Milk.

COL'OUR [*Coleur*, F. *Color*, L.] that Sensation we perceive when we look upon any coloured Body; or that Quality in any Body which is the Occasion of that Sensation; also Complexion or Looks; also Pretence or Shew.

COLOUR [in a *Law Sense*] is a Plea that is probable, though really false, put in with an Intent to draw the Trial of the Cause from the Jury to the Judges.

COL'OURABLE, fair, plausible.

COLOUR of Office, an evil or unjust Act committed by the Countenance of an Officer.

To COLOUR [*colorer*, F. *colorare*, L.] to give Colour to; to cloke, to excuse; to blush.

To COLOUR *Strangers Goods*, is when a Freeman permits a Foreigner to enter Goods

in his Name at the Custom-house, to pay but single Duty, when he ought, by Law, to pay double.

COL'OURS, the Banner of a Company of Soldiers; also those Ensigns which are placed at the Sterns and Poops of Ships, to shew of what Country or Part they are.

COLP [*Golpe*, Span.] a Blow; also a Bit of any thing.

COLPARE *arbores*, to lop, to top Trees. *O. L.*

COLPATU'RA } the cutting or lopping of
CULPATU'RA } Trees, a Trespas within a Forest. *O. L.*

COL'SON [*q. d. Nicholas's Son*] a Surname.

COLT [*Colt*, Sax.] a young Horse, Mare, or Ass; also a young foolish Fellow.

COLT *Evil*, a preternatural Swelling in the Pizzle and Cods of Horses.

COL'TER [*Coltort*, Sax. *Couter*, F. *Bouter*, Du. of *Culter*, L.] a Piece of Iron in a Plough which cuts up the Ground.

COLTS *Foot*, an Herb. *Tussilago*, L.

COLU'BRINE [*Colubrinus*, L.] cunning, crafty, relating to a Serpent.

COLUM'BARY [*Columbar*, F. of *Columbarium*, L.] a Dove-house or Pigeon-house.

COLUM'BINE [*Columbinus*, L.] Dove-like, or pertaining to a Dove or Pigeon.

COLUMBINE [*Columbine*, F. *Columbina*, L.] a Plant bearing pretty Flowers of divers Colours. *Aquilegia*.

COLUME'LLA, an Inflammation of the *Uvula*, when it is extended in Length like a little Column.

COLUMN [*Colonne*, F. of *Columna*, L.] a round Pillar to bear up or beautify a Building.

COLUMN [in *Architecture*] is properly that round long Cylinder or Part of a Pillar, which is called the *Shaft*, *Trunk*, &c. and reacheth from the Astragal of the Base to the Capital.

COLUMN [in the *Military Art*] is the long File or Row of Troops, or of the Baggage of an Army in its March.

COLUMN [among *Printers*] is a Part of a Page divided by a Line, as this is, into two Columns, and others into three, four, &c.

COLUM'NA Nasi [in *Anatomy*] the fleshy Part of the Nose, jutting out in the Middle, near the upper Lip. *L.*

COLUMNA Cordis [in *Anatomy*] the Muscles and Tendons, by which the Heart is contracted and dilated. *L.*

COLUMNA Oris [in *Anatomy*] the *Uvula* or little Piece of Flesh in the Palate of the Mouth. *L.*

COLUMNÆ Herculis [the Pillars of *Hercules*, L.] two Mountains opposite one to another, in the Mouth of the Straights of *Gibraltar*.

COLUMNÆ, a Column, a Pillar. *Ch.*

COLU'RES [*Coluri*, L. of *Κολυρος*, Gr.] are two great imaginary Circles, which inter-

sect one another at Right Angles in the Poles of the World; one of which passeth through the equinoctial Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, and the other through the two solstitial Points *Cancer* and *Capricorn*. *Astron.*

The **COLURE** [of the *Equinoxes*] is that which passes thro' the Pole and the Points *Aries* and *Libra*, and make the Seasons of *Spring* and *Autumn*.

The **COLURE** [of the *Solstices*] is that which shews the solstitial Points, cutting *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, and making *Summer* and *Winter*.

COMMAUNCE, Community. *C.*

COMA *Vigil*, a Distemper accompanied with a strong Inclination to sleep, without being able to do so. *L.*

COMB [*Cam*, Dan. *Kamm*, Teut.] an Instrument to untangle and trim the Locks, Wool, &c. also the Crest of a Cock.

To **COMB** [*Kammern*, Teut.] and *L. S. cambran*, Sax. *comare*, L.] to untangle the Hair, &c.

COMB [of a *Ship*] is a small Piece of Timber set under the lowest Part of the Beak-head, near the Middle; its Use is to help to bring the Tacks aboard.

COMB [*Comb*, Sax.] a Valley between Hills, or a Valley with Trees on both Sides.

COMBA *Terra*, a low Piece of Ground. *O. L.*

COMBAR'ONES, the Fellow Barons, or Commonalty of the Cinque-Ports. *O.*

COMBATANT, a Champion, a fighting Man. *F.*

COMBATANT [in *Heraldry*] two Lions are said to be *Combatant*, when they are borne in a Coat of Arms rampant, with their Faces towards each other, in a fighting Posture.

COM'BAT [*Combat*, F.] a Battle or Fight.

COMBATE [in *Law*] a formal Trial of a doubtful Case, by the Swords of two Champions.

To **COMBATE** [*combattre*, F.] to fight, to oppose, to resist, to withstand.

COMBER [*konber*, Belg. *kummer*, Teut.] Perplexity, Trouble, Misfortune.

COMBINA'TION [*Combinaison*, F.] a joining together, a Conspiracy. *L.*

COMBINA'TION [in *Arithmetick*] an Art of finding how many different Ways a certain given Number of Things may be varied or taken by one and one, two and two, three and three.

COMBINA'TION [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure when the same Word is immediately repeated.

To **COMBINE** [*combiner*, F. of *combinare*, L.] to join or plot together.

COMBIRMENT, an Incumbrance. *Ch.*

To **COMBERE**, to incumber. *Ch.*

COMBROUS [*Kummerlich*, Teut.] cumbersome. *Spenc.*

COMBUR'GESS, a Fellow Citizen.

COMBUST [*combustus*, L. i. e. burnt or scorched] a Term in *Astronomy*; When a Planet

Planet is not above 8 Degrees, 30 Minutes distant from the Sun, it is said to be *combust*, or in *Combustion*, which *Astrologers* pretend, shews, that the Party signified thereby, is in great Fear, and much-overpowered by some Great Person.

COMBUS'T *Way* [in *Astronomy*] the Space in the second half of *Libra*, and thro' the whole Sign of *Scorpio*.

COMBUS'TIBLE [*combustibilis*, L.] apt to take Fire or Burning. F.

COMBUS'TION, a Burning. L. Also an Hurly-burly or Uproar. F.

COMBUSTION [among *Astrologers*] a Planet being under the Sun, which continues till it be removed 17 Degrees.

COMBUSTION [of *Money*] an ancient Way of trying base and mixed Money, by melting it down.

COME, the small Strings or Tails of Malt, upon its first shooting forth. C.

To COME [coman, Sax. *kommen*, Teut.] to draw nigh, to approach.

COMEDIAN, is common to both Sexes with us; but in *French*, *Comedien* denotes a male, and *Comedienne* a female Player, Actor on the Stage, or Writer of Plays. Of *Comædus*, L.

COMEDIOP'RAPHER [*Comediographus*, L.] a Writer of Comedies.

COM'EDY [*Comédie*, F. of *Comædia*, L. of *κωμῆ* a Village, and *ᾠδή* a Song, Gr.] a Play composed with Art, either in Prose or Verse, to represent some Action agreeable to human Life, and not cruel.

COMELING [Ancomling, Teut.] a New-comer, a Stranger. C.

COMELINESS, Beautifulneſs, Gracefulness.

COMELY [*Caj.* derives it of *Κομμός*, i. e. neat, Gr. but more properly from *Become*, Eng.] handsome, beautiful, graceful.

COMES [*Comes*, L. a Companion] an Earl or Count.

COME *Supra* [in *Musick Books*] signifies as above, or the Part above over again; which Words are used when any foregoing Part is to be repeated. Ital.

COMET [*Comete*, F. *Cometa*, L. of *Κομήτης*, Gr.] a Blazing Star, with a long Tail of Light.

COMETOG'GRAPHY [of *Κομήτης* and *γραφῆ* Description] a Description or Discourse of Comets. Gr.

COMFIT [*Confit*, F. of *Confectio*, L.] Sweet-meats; Fruits, &c. preserved dry.

To COMFORT [*comforter*, F. of *comfortare*, L.] to strengthen or instruct with Counsel.

COMFORT [*Comfort*, F.] Consolation.

COMFREY, an excellent Wound-Herb, in *Latin* called *Symphyton*.

COM'ICAL [*Comique*, F. *Comicus*, L. of *Κωμικός*, Gr.] merry, facetious, pleasant, belonging to, or fit for a Comedy; also humorous.

COM'ICALLY, facetiously, humorously.

COM'ICALNESS, Facetiousness, Humorousness.

A COM'ING-Wench [of *Cpemen*, Sax. to please] a free tempered Maid.

COMITA'TU *et Castro Commissio*, a Writ whereby the Charge of the County, together with the keeping of a Cattle, is committed to the Sheriff. L.

COMITATU *commissio*, is a Writ of Commission, whereby the Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the Charge of a County.

COMITTEE, joined, put together, committed. *Chauc.*

COMIT'IAL [*Comitialis*, L.] belonging to an Assembly or Meeting of People.

COMITIALIS *Morbus*, the Falling-Sickness. L.

COM'ITY [*Comitas*, L.] Courtesy.

COMMA [*κόμμα*, Gr.] is one of the Points or Stops, used in Writing, and is marked thus (,) implying only a small Rest, or little Pause. L.

COMMA [in *Musick*] the 9th Part of a Tone, or the Interval whereby a Semitone, or a perfect Tone exceeds the imperfect.

To COMMAND [*Commander*, F. of *con* and *mandare*, L.] to bid, charge or order; to have the Management or Rule of.

COMMAND', Charge, Government, Management, Rule.

COMMANDER [*commandeur*, F.] one who has Command, a chief Officer or General; also the Governor of a Commandry or Order of Religious Knights; also a Beetle or Hammer used by Payours.

COMMAND'ING Ground [in *Fortification*] is such as overlooks any Post or strong Place.

COMMAND'ING Signs [among *Astrologers*] the first Signs of the *Zodiack*, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*.

COMMAND'MENT [*Commandement*, F. of *Con* and *Mandatum*, L.] a Divine Precept, Ordinance or Law.

COMMANDMENT [in *Fortification*] is the Height of nine Foot, which one Place has above another.

COMMANDMENT [in *Law*] is when either King or Justices commit a Person to Prison upon their own Authority.

COMMAN'DRY [*Commanderie*, F.] a Manour with which Lands or Tenements were occupied, belonging to the Priory of St John of Jerusalem, near London.

COMMATE'RIAL [of *Con* and *Materia*, L.] that which is made of the same Matter or Substance with another.

COMMAUNCE, Community, having all things in common. *Chauc.*

COMMAUND, coming. *Chauc.*

COMMEATURA, a Commandry, or Portion of House and Lands, set a-part for the Use of some Religious Orders, especially for the Knights Templars. O. L.

To

To **COMMEMORATE** [*commemorare*, L.] to mention or remember; to celebrate the Memory and Acts of a worthy Person and Thing.

COMMEMORATION, a mentioning or remembrance; a solemn Remembrance of some remarkable Action. *F. of L.*

To **COMMEN**, to come; also common. *Cb.*

To **COMMENCE** [*commencer*, *F.*] to begin; also to proceed in a Suit; also to take a Degree in an University.

COMMENCEMENT, a Convention Academical at Cambridge, at the Time when Students commence, i. e. begin to be Masters of Arts, &c. *F.*

To **COMMEND** [*commendare*, L.] to praise or set forth; also to commit or give in Charge.

COMMENDABLE [*commendabilis*, L.] that is to be commended, Praise worthy.

COMMENDAM [*Commende*, *F.*] a void Benefice commended to an able Clerk, till it be otherwise disposed of. *L. T.*

COMMENDATION, a praising or setting one forth.

COMMENDATION, Respect or Service conveyed to another.

A **COMMENDATORY** [*Commendatoire*, *F.* *Commendatorius*, L.] is one who hath a Church-Living in *Commendam*.

COMMENDATORY, which serves to commend. *L.*

COMMENDIDIN, commended, recommended. *Cb.*

COMMENSAL, a Boarder. *Cb.*

COMMENSURABILITY, an equal Proportion of Measure of one Thing with another.

COMMENSURABLE [of *Con* and *Mensurabilis*, L.] equal in Measure and Proportion. *L.*

COMMENSURABLE Quantities [in *Geometry*] are either such as will measure another precisely; or such, that some other third Quantity may be found which will measure them both.

COMMENSURABLE in Power [in *Geometry*] right Lines are said to be commensurable in Power, when their Squares are measured by one and the same Space of Superficies.

COMMENSURABLE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] whether Integers or Fractions, are such as have some other Number which will measure or divide them without any Remainder; so 6 and 8, 8-12ths and 4-6ths are respectively commensurable Numbers.

COMMENSURABLE Surds [in *Algebra*] are such Surds as being reduced to their least Terms, become true figurative Quantities of the Kind, and are, therefore, as a rational Quantity to a Rational.

COMMENSURATE [of *Commensus*, L.] of the same, or equal Measure.

COMMENSURATION, Equality of Measure, or measuring one Thing with another.

COMMENT [*Commentum*, L.] an Exposition of an Author's Text, an Interpretation, a Gloss.

To **COMMENT** [*commenter*, *F.* of *commentare*, L.] to expound, to write Notes upon, to gloss, to criticize, or find Fault.

COMMENTARY [*Commentaire*, *F.* of *Commentarium*, L.] an Interpretation of an obscure and difficult Author; also a brief Abstract, or historical Abridgment of Things.

COMMENTATOR [*Commentateur*, *F.*] a Maker or Writer of Commentaries. *L.*

COMMENTITIOUS [*Commentitius*, L.] forged, counterfeit, imaginary.

COMMERCE [*Commercium*, L.] Trade or Traffick; also *Converse*, Correspondence, *F.*

COMMESSATION, a Revelling. *L.*

COMMETICKS, Things which give Beauties not before in Being; as Paints to the Face, differing from Cosmeticks, which are only to preserve Beauties already in Possession.

COMMIGRATION, a going from one Place to dwell in another. *L.*

COMMINATION, a severe Threatening, a Denunciation of Punishment. *F. of L.*

COMMINTORY, of, or belongiag to Threatenings.

COMMUNUTION, a breaking or bruising, a dividing a Thing into very small Parts or Particles. *L.*

To **COMMISERATE** [of *con* and *misereri*, L.] to take Pity of.

COMMISERATION, a taking Pity on, *F. of L.*

COMMISSARY [*Commissaire*, *F.*] a Church Officer who supplies the Bishop's Place, in the Exercise of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, in the remote Parts of his Diocese, or in such Parishes as are peculiar to the Bishop, and exempted from the Archdeacon's Visitation; also one who has the Distribution of Provisions in an Army. *L.*

COMMISSARY General [of the *Musters*] an Officer who takes a particular Account of the Strength, &c. of every Regiment; sees the Horses are well mounted, and the Men armed and accoutred.

COMMISSION, a Power given from one Person to another of doing any thing. *F. of L.*

COMMISSION [in *Law*] a Delegation for the determining any Cause, &c.

COMMISSION [in *Military Affairs*] the Warrant or Authority, by virtue of which every Officer acts in his Post.

COMMISSION [in *Trade*] the Order by which any Person trafficks for another.

COMMISSION [of *Anticipation*] is a Commission under the Great Seal, to collect a Subsidy or Tax before the Time appointed.

COM-

C O

COMMISSION [of Association] is a Commission under the Great Seal, to associate two or more learned Persons with the several Justices in the several Circuits and Counties in Wales.

COMMISSION [of Bankruptcy] is a Commission under the Great Seal of England, which is directed to five or more Commissioners, to inquire into the particular Affairs and Circumstances of the Bankrupt, or broken Tradesman; to act for the Benefit of the Creditors, and to proceed according to the Statutes made for that Purpose.

COMMISSION [of Rebellion] a Writ against a Man who has not appeared after a Proclamation.

COMMISSION-Money, the Wages allowed to a Factor, who trades for another by Commission.

To **COMMISSION** } [of Commissio,
To **COMMISSIONATE** } or *committere*,
L.] to give a Commission; to appoint or empower a Person to act for another.

A **COMMISSIONER**, one who has received a Commission, or who acts by Virtue of it.

A **COMMISSIONER** [in Law] is one who has a Commission to execute any public Office, either by Letters Patent, the Publick Seal, or any other way.

The **King's High COMMISSIONER** in Scotland, a Nobleman who represents the Person of the King of Great Britain.

A **COMMISSURE** [*Comissura*, L.] a Joint of any thing; a joining close, or couching Things together.

COMMISSURE [in Architecture] a close joining of Planks, Stones, &c.

A **COMMISSURE** [among Anatomists] the Mould of the Head where the Parts of the Skull are united.

COMMISSURES [among Naturalists] the small Pores of a natural Body, or the little Cavities, Spaces, or Clefts, that are between the Particles of any Body, especially when the Particles are broadish and flattish, and lie contiguous to one another, like very thin Plates.

To **COMMIT** [*committere*, F. of *committere*, L.] to act or do, to deliver up, to refer or leave a Business to.

COMMITMENT, an Act or Order for sending to Prison.

COMMITTEE, he or they to whom the ordering of any Matter is referred by some Court, or other Persons concerned.

COMMITTEE [of the King] a Widow of a King's Tenant, so called, as being committed by the ancient Law of the Land, to the King's Care and Protection.

COMMIXTION } a mingling Things
COMMIXTURE } together.

COMMO'DE, a sort of Head-dress for Women. F.

COMMO'DIOUS [*commodus*, L.] fit, convenient, useful.

C O

COMMO'DIOUSNESS, Fitness, &c.
COMMODITY [*Commodité*, F. of *Commoditas*, L.] Advantage, Conveniency, Profit; also Wares and Merchandize.

COMMODO'RE, an Under Admiral, or Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Ships at Sea.

COMMOIGNE [of *Com* and *Moine*] a Brother Monk, residing in the same Convent. O. L. T.

COMMON [*Commun*, F. of *Communis*, L.] Ordinary, public, useful; that which belongs to all alike, owned, or allowed by all.

A **COMMON** [in Law] a Common Pasture Ground; that Land or Water which is common to this or that Town or Lordship.

COMMONALTY [*Communauté*, F.] the common People.

COMMON Bench, or Court of Common-Pleas, so called from the Pleas or Controversies between common Persons tried there. This Court was anciently moveable; but is now always held in Westminster hall.

COMMON Divisor [in Arithmetick] a Number which exactly divides any two Numbers, without leaving any Remainder.

COMMON Fine, a Sum of Money paid by the Inhabitants of a Manour to their Lord, towards the Charge of holding a Court-Leet.

COMMON Hunt, a chief Huntsman belonging to the Lord-Mayor and City of London.

COMMON Intendment, i. e. common Meaning; so a Bar to the Intendment, is a General Bar, which commonly disables the Declaration of the Plaintiff.

COMMON Law, is either, 1. Simply the Law of the Land, without any other Addition. 2. The Law more generally before any Statute was made to alter it. Or, 3. The King's Court, distinguished from both inferior Courts.

COMMON Pleas, a Court held in Westminster-hall, for trying of all Civil Causes, Personal and Real.

COMMON per Cause de Vicinage, a Liberty that the Tenants of one Lord, in one Town, have to common with the Tenants of another Lord in another Town.

COMMON Receptacle [in Anatomy] is a certain Vessel which receives the Juices called Chyle and Lympha.

COMMON Sensory [with Naturalists] is that Place in the Brain where all Sensation is supposed to be performed, where the Soul takes Cognizance of the Objects which present themselves to the Senses.

COMMON Signs [among Astrologers] Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces.

COMMON Time [in Musick] is the same as Duple Time.

COMMONWEALTH, any State of Government, as it is distinguished from a Monarchy.

COM-

C O
COMMONWEALTH's *Man*, a Member of a Commonwealth, a Stickler for a Commonwealth Government, also one who acts for the Good of the Public Weal.

COMMONER, a Member of a College in an University; also a Member of the House of Commons in Parliament.

COMMONING, receiving the Communion. *Chauc.*

COMMONS, a Proportion of Victuals, especially the regular Diet of a College or Society.

The COMMONS [of *G. Britain*] the Knights, Burgesses, &c in Parliament; one of the three Estates of the Realm, called the *House of Commons*.

COM'MOTE } [in *Wales*] a Part of a
COMMO'TH } Shire, Hundred, or Cantred, containing fifty Villages; also a great Lordship or Seniory which may include one or several Manours.

COMMORATION, a tarrying or dwelling in a Place for a Time. *L.*

COMMOTION, a Disturbance, Hurly-burly, Uproar, Tumult. *F. of L.*

COMMUNA [Law Term] the Common of a Pasture.

COMMUNABLE, commonly. *Chauc.*

COMMUNANCE, a Title anciently given to the Commons, who had a Right of Commoning in open Field, &c.

COMMUNA'RE [Old Law] to enjoy the Right of Common.

To COMMUNE [communicare, *L.*] to talk or discourse together.

COMMUNIA *Placita non tenenda in Scaccario*, a Writ directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, forbidding them to hold a Plea between common Persons in that Court, where neither of them belong thereto. *L.*

COMMUNIA *Custodia*, a Writ for that Lord whose Tenant dieth and leaveth a Son under Age, against a Stranger who entereth the Land. *L.*

COMMUNICABLE [communicabilis, *L.*] that may be communicated or imparted. *F.*

COMMUNICANT [Communicant, *F. Communicans, L.*] one who receives the Communion of the Lord's Supper.

To COMMUNICATE [communiquer, *F. communicare, L.*] to impart, to shew, to tell to, to discover or reveal; also to partake of the Holy Sacrament.

COMMUNICATION, Intercourse, Conference, Converse. *L.*

COMMUNICATION [in *Law*] is a Discourse between several Parties without coming to an Agreement, upon which no Action can be grounded. *F. of L.*

Lines of COMMUNICATION, are Trenches made to preserve a safe Correspondence betwixt two Posts or Forts, or at a Siege, betwixt two Approaches.

C O
COMMUNICATIVE, ready to communicate or impart, sociable, free. *F.*

COMMUNION, Fellowship, Union in Faith; also the Sacrament of the Supper. *F. of L.*

COMMUNITY [Communauté, *F. Communitas, L.*] a Partnership, the having Things in common; a Society of Men inhabiting the same Place; or a Body of Men uniting in a civil Society for mutual Advantage.

COMMUTATION, a changing one Thing for another, a bartering. *F. of L.*

COMMUTATIVE [commutativus, *L.*] belonging to Commutation or Exchanging. *F.*

To COMMUTE [commuter, *F. commutare, L.*] to exchange.

To COMMUTE [in *Civil Law*] is to buy off a Punishment by a pecuniary Consideration.

COMMUNS, the Common People. *Ch.*

COMORTH, a Contribution formerly made at Marriages, &c. *O. S.*

COMPACT [Compacte, *F. Compactus, L.*] close, well joined; brief and pithy.

A COMPACT [Compactum, *L.*] an Agreement or Bargain.

To COMPACT [compangere, *L.*] to clap close together.

COMPAC'TION, a compacting or joining close. *L.*

COMPAC'TION [among *Philosophers*] the drawing together or strengthening a Body or Substance, by its having less Parts, or by the more close sticking together of those Parts; and it is usually opposed to Diffusion.

COMPAGES, *L.* a System of many Parts united.

To COMPAGINATE, to join, to couple, or knit together. *L.*

COMPANAGE, any sort of Victuals which is eaten with Bread. *O. R.*

COMPANION [Compagnon, *F.* perhaps of *con* and *Pagus*, i. e. one of the same Town, or of *con* and *Panis*, *L.* i. e. one that partakes of the same Bread, Comes, *L.*] a Fellow, a Mate, a Partner, an Associate.

COMPANION [of the *Garter*] a Knight of the *Garter*.

COMPANY [Compagnie, *F.*] an Assembly of People; a Society, or Body Corporate; a small Body of Foot commanded by a Captain; also Conversation, Fellowship.

COMPANY Independent, a Company of Soldiers not imbodyed in a Regiment.

COMPANY [of *Merchants*] are either, first, Societies in joint Stocks, as the *East-India*, *African*, *South Sea Company*, &c. Or, secondly, regulated Companies, as the *Hamburgh*, *Turky*, &c.

COMPARABLE [comparabilis, *L.*] that may be compared, like. *L.*

COMPARABLENESS, the being comparable to.

COMPARATES [in *Logick*] Things compared one with another; as, *Man's Life is like a Leaf*. *L.*

COM

COMPARATIVE [*Comparativus*, L.] capable of, or implying Comparison. F.

COMPARATIVE Degree [in *Grammar*] the middle Degree of Comparison, as *Better* is the middle Degree between *Good* and *Best*.

COMPARATIVELY, as compared to something else.

To **COMPARE** [*comparer*, F. of *comparer*, L.] to examine one Thing by another, to liken.

COMPARISON [*Comparison*, F. *Comparatio*, L.] a setting two Things together, to see wherein they agree or disagree; Agreeableness, Proportion, Resemblance.

COMPARTMENT } [in *Architecture*]
COMPARTIMENT } a proportionable Division in Building, &c. F.

COMPARTMENT } [in *Painting*, &c.]
COMPARTIMENT } a regular Disposition of agreeable Figures, all round any Picture, Map, &c. Also a Border or Knot in a Garden.

COMPASS [*Compass*, F.] the Extent of a Thing on all Sides, or round about.

To **COMPASS** [*compasser*, F.] to contrive, to plot, or to endeavour; also to effect; also to environ, to surround.

Mariners COMPASS, an Instrument in Use in Navigation, &c.

COMPASS Callipers, an Instrument used by Gunners, for the disparting a Piece of Ordnance.

COMPASS Dial, a small Pocket Dial, shewing the Hour of the Day by the Direction of a touched Needle.

Pair of COMPASSES, an Instrument for drawing Circles, &c.

COMPASSES [of *Proportion*] an Instrument for drawing Lines and Circles into proportional Parts at one Opening, used in the reducing or enlarging of Maps.

COMPASSION, a Sense of the Miseries, &c. of others, a Fellow-feeling, Pity. F. of L.

COMPASSIONATE, apt or inclined to Compassion.

COMPASTURES, large Tracts of Pastures or Pasture-Grounds, lying together. *Shakesp.*

COMPATIBILITY [*Compatibilité*, F.] Agreeableness, Suitableness, &c.

COMPATIBLE [*Compatible*, F. of *con* and *paribilis*, L.] that agrees, or suits, or subsists with another Thing.

COMPATIENT, suffering together. L.

COMPATRIOT [*Compatriote*, F. *Compatriota*, L.] one of the same Country.

COMPEER [*Compere*, F. *Compar*, L.] a Gossip, a Godfather, a Companion, a Fellow, an Equal.

To **COMPEL** [*compellere*, L. of *con* and *pello*] to force or constrain.

COMPELLATION, a calling by Name, a friendly Salutation. L.

COMPENABLE, sociable. *Chauc.*

COMPEN'DIOUS [*Compendiosus*, L.] brief, short, very concise.

COMPEN'DIOUSNESS, a being short, or brief.

COMPEN'DIUM, an Abridgment. L.

COMPEN'SABLE, able to recompense, or make Amends.

To **COMPEN'SATE** [*compenser*, F. *compensare*, L.] to make amends for, or recompense.

COMPEN'SATION, a Recompense or making Amends for a good Turn.

COMPEN'SATIVE [*compensativus*, L.] recompensing, belonging to Amends.

COMPEN'SATORY, such as will give Satisfaction, or make Amends.

To **COMPEREN'DINATE** [*comperendinare*, L.] to delay or prolong from Day to Day.

COMPEREN'DINATION, a delaying, deferring, or adjourning. L.

COMPERTORIUM, a judicial Inquest in the Civil Law, made by Delegates, or Commissioners, to find out or relate the Truth of a Cause.

COMPETENCE [in *Law*] the Power of a Judge for taking Cognizance of the Matter.

COMPETENCY [*Competence*, F. of *competentia*, L.] Conveniency, Meetness, but most usually a Sufficiency of Estate, Learning, &c.

COMPETENT [*Competant*, F. *Competens*, L.] convenient, meet, sufficient, duly qualified.

COMPET'IBLE, suitable, or agreeable to. L.

COMPETITION, a Rivalship, canvassing, or suing for the same Thing. L.

COMPETITOR [*Competiteur*, F.] a Rival, one who sues for the same Office or Thing which another does. L.

COMPILATION, a robbing or plundering; also a heaping up. L.

To **COMPI'LE** [*compiler*, F. *compilare*, L. of *con* and *pilo*, i. e. *cogo*] to collect from several Authors, to amass or heap together.

COMPILER, a Collector, one who frames a Composition from various Authors.

COMPINABLE, fit for Company. O.

COMPLA'CENCY [*Complacencia*, L.] a taking Delight in a Thing, a being pleased with, an obliging, agreeable Temper.

COMPLAIN'ANT [*Complainant*, F.] one who prefers a Complaint against another, a Plaintiff at Law.

To **COMPLAIN'** [*complaindre*, F.] to make Complaint, to bewail, to bemoan.

COMPLAISANCE, an obliging Carriage, a pleasing Behaviour. F.

COMPLAISANT, or **COMPLA'CENT**, of an obliging Humour, civil, courteous. F.

COMPLEMENT [*Complementum*, L.] a filling up, or perfecting that which is wanting.

COMPLE-

COMPLEMENT of an Angle } [in Geo-
COMPLEMENT of an Arch } metry] is
so much as that Angle or Arch wants of 90
Degrees to make it up a Quadrant.

COMPLEMENT of the Course [in Navi-
gation] is what the Angle of the Course
wants of 90 Degrees, or 8 Points, viz. a
Quarter of the Compass.

COMPLEMENT of the Courtin [in Forti-
fication] is that Part of the Courtin, which
being wanting, is the Demi-gorge, or the
Remainder of the Courtin, after its Flank
is taken away to the Angle of the Demi-
gorge.

COMPLEMENT of the Line of Defence,
is the Remainder of the Line of Defence,
after you have taken away the Angle of the
Flank.

COMPLEMENTS [in a Parallelogram]
are the two lesser Parallelograms, which are
made by drawing two Right Lines parallel
to each Side of the Figure, through a given
Point in the Diagonal.

COMPLEAT } [complet, F. of completus,

COMPLETE } L.] perfect, full; also
neat, fine.

COMPLETION, an accomplishing, ful-
filling, a Performance. L.

COMPLEX [complexus, L.] compound, or
consisting of divers Ingredients.

The **COMPLEX**, the Sum or Whole. L.

COMPLEX Ideas [in Logick] are Ideas
compounded, or consisting of several simple
Ideas. Lock.

COMPLEXION, an embracing, L. Also
Temperament; the State and Constitution
of the Body, as sanguine, phlegmatick, or
choleric; the Colour of the Face. F.

COMPLEXIONAL, of or belonging to
the Complexion.

COMPLEXIONED [complexioné, F.]
tempered.

COMPLEX'NESS, the being compounded
of several Things or Parts.

COMPLEXURE, a joining together.

COMPLEX'US [in Anatomy] a Muscle of
the Head, serving to move it backwards,
called Trigemini. L.

COMPLIANCE [Complaisance, F.] a com-
plying or yielding.

COMPLIANT [complaisant, F.] submit-
ting or yielding to.

COMPLICATED [complicatus, L. of con-
and plicatus] folded or wrapped up to-
gether.

COMPLICATION, a Collection or Mass
of Things joined together. L.

COMPLICATION [of Diseases] is when
divers Distempers seize on the Body at the
same Time, especially such as depend one
upon another.

COMPLICE, a Partner in an ill Action,
an Accomplice.

COMPLIMENTAL, of, or given to
Compliments.

COMPLIMENTS, obliging Words, with
other Civilities of Behaviour. F.

To **COMPLIMENT** [complimenter, F.]
to use Compliments.

COMPLINES, the last Prayers, or Con-
clusion of the Evening Prayer. F.

To **COMPLORE** [complorare, L.] to be-
wail, or weep together.

To **COMLOT** [comploter, F.] to plot
together, to combine, to conspire.

A **COMLOT**, a Plot, Combination, or
Conspiracy. F.

To **COMPLY** [perhaps of complaire, F.
to please greatly; or complacere, L. to ap-
pease] to yield, or submit to.

COMPO'NED [in Heraldry] a Row of
Chequers of two Colours.

COMPO'NENT [componens, L.] that which
constitutes a compound Body; constituent.

To **COMPORT** [comporter, F. comportare,
L. to carry together] to agree, to demean,
or behave one's self.

COMPORTMENT [Comportement, F.]
Behaviour, Carriage.

To **COMPO'SE** [composere, F. componere,
L. to put together] to put together, to make
or frame; to appease or quiet; to repose or
refresh; to adjust or settle; to compound or
make up.

To **COMPOSE** [with Printers] is to set
the Letters or Characters in order, according
to the original Copy.

To **COMPOSE** [in Musick] is to make or
set Tunes, Airs, &c.

To **COMPOSE** [a Difference] is to make
it up, to bring it to an Agreement.

To **COMPOSE** [one's Manners, &c.] is
to regulate them.

COMPO'SED, quiet and easy in Mind.

COMPO'SEDNESS, Ease of Mind.

COMPO'SER, an Author, a Writer; he
that adapts Musick to Words.

COMPOSITE Order [in Architecture]
the fifth Order, compounded of the other
four.

COMPOSITES [in Pharmacy] Medicines
made up of any simple ones; as certain Wa-
ters, Syrups, Electuaries, &c.

COMPOSITION, a setting or joining to-
gether. F. of L.

COMPOSITION [in Physick] is a Mixture
of several Ingredients.

COMPOSITION [in Musick] is a Treatise
or Piece of Musick.

COMPOSITION [in Mathematicks] is the
Reverse of the Analytical Method, or of Re-
solution; it proceeds upon Principles in them-
selves self-evident, on Definitions, Postulates,
and Axioms, and previously demonstrated
Series of Propositions, Step by Step, till it
gives you a clear Knowledge of the Thing to
be demonstrated: This is that they call the
Synthetical Method, and is used by Euclid in
his Elements.

COM-

COMPOSITIO [in *Musick Books*] signifies Composition. *Ital.*

COMPOSITION [in *Motion*] is the Composition of the several Directions or Declivities of Motion, whether equable or unequable.

COMPOSITION [of *Proportion*] is the comparing the Sum of the Antecedent and Consequent with the Consequent in two equal Ratio's; as suppose 4, 8. :: 3, 6, which is expressed by Composition of Proportion 12. 8 :: as 9. to 6

COMPOSITION [in *Painting*] is used in the same Sense with Invention or Design.

COMPOSITION [among *Tradesmen*] is when a Debtor, not being able to discharge his whole Debts, agrees with his Creditors to pay them a certain Sum instead of all that is due.

COMPOSITOR [*Compositour*, F.] a Printer who arranges and adjusts the Types, and makes the Forms ready for the Press.

COMPOSIBLE Things, such as are capable of existing or being together.

COMPOST } [*Compositum*, L.] Dung or
COMPAS } Soil for improving Land.

COMPOSURE [*Compositura*, L.] any thing composed; also Calmness of Mind.

COMPOSITION, a drinking together. L.

COMPOSITE [in *Cookery*] Fruit or Meat stewed. O.

COMPOUND [in *Grammar*] a compound Word, or Word made of two, &c.

COMPOUND Number. See Number.

COMPOUND Quantities. See Quantities.

TO COMPOUND [*componere*, L.] to make up of several Ingredients; also to come to an Agreement, especially with Creditors for Debts.

COMPOUNDED Flower [among *Botanists*] is such an one as consists of many little Flowers, meeting together to make up one whole one, each of which has its Stylus, Stamina, and sticking Seed, all contained within one and the same Calix.

COMPTON in the Hole [q. d. Comb-Town, i. e. a Village in a Valley] a Place in *Warwickshire*, so called from the low Situation of it.

TO COMPREHEND [*comprehendere*, L.] to contain or include; also to perceive or understand.

COMPREHENSIBLE [*comprehensibilis*, L.] that may be comprehended, contained, or understood.

COMPREHENSION, the understanding of any thing; also Comprisal; as an Act of *Comprehension*, i. e. an Act of Parliament that takes in all Parties. F. of L.

COMPREHENSIVE [*comprehensivus*, L.] containing much, full, very significant.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, the containing much, Fulness.

COMPRESS [in *Surgery*] a Bolster of folded Linnen to be laid on a Wound. F.

TO COMPRESS [*comprimere*, F. *compressum*, L.] to squeeze close together.

COMPRESSIBILITY [*Compressibilitas*, F.] Aptness or Capableness to be pressed close.

COMPRESSIBLE, that may be compressed or squeezed into a narrow Compass, as the Air, and most other Fluids. F.

COMPRESSION, a squeezing or pressing together. L.

COMPRESSIVES, Medicines which cause a Dryness in an affected Member.

TO COMPRINT [*comprimere*, L.] is to print by stealth a Copy of Book belonging to another, to his Prejudice. L. T.

TO COMPRIS'E [*compris*, of *comprendre*, F.] to contain, include, or take in.

COMPROBATION, a mutual Allowing or Approving; an Attestation.

COMPROMISE [*compromis*, F. of *compromissum*, L.] is a Promise of two or more Parties at Difference, to refer the deciding their Controversies to the Decision of Arbitrators. L. T.

TO COMPROMISE [*compromettre*, F. of *compromissum*, L.] to consent to such a Reference; also to put to the Hazard of being censured.

COMPROMISSORIAL, belonging to such a mutual Agreement.

COMPT [*comptus*, L.] fine, neat, polite.

COMPT'NESS, Fineness, Neatness.

COMPULSION, a Constraint or Force.

COMPULSORY, of a forcing or constraining Nature.

COMPUNCTION [*Compenctio*, F.] a Pricking; also Remorse of Conscience for an Offence committed. L.

COMPUNCTIVE, that promotes godly Sorrow.

COMPURGA'TION [*Law Term*] a clearing or justifying another by Oath.

COMPURGA'TOR, one who by Oath justifies the Innocency of another. L.

COMPU'TABLE [*computabilis*, L.] that may be reckoned.

COMPUTA'TION, a Reckoning or casting up Accounts. L.

COMPU'TANT, an Accomptant.

TO COMPU'TE [*computare*, L.] to reckon or cast up, to calculate.

COMPUTO reddendo, a Writ which compelleth a Bailiff, Receiver, or Chamberlain, to give up his Accounts. L.

COM'RADE [*camerade*, F.] a Companion, a Partner.

TO CON [*Kenner, Teut.*] to ken, to know or learn. *Spenc.* To understand. *Chauc.*

CON [in *Musick Books*] signifies with. *It.*

CON Affetto [in *Musick Books*] signifies that Musick must be performed in a very moving, tender, and affecting Manner, and therefore not too fast, but rather slow. *Ital.*

CONA'TUS [in a Body in Motion] is
A a that

that Disposition or Aptitude to go on in a right Line, if not prevented by other Causes; *no Matter without Motion*, it is the Force of Attraction or Gravitation.

CONABEL, convenient or fit. *O. L. T.*

CONA'RIMUM [among *Anatomists*] a Part of the Brain, which hangs in the small Cavity called the *Anus*, called also the *Glandula Pinealis*, in the hinder Part of the third Ventricle, and is so called from its Shape resembling the Cone of a Pine.

To CONCAMERATE [*concamerare, L.*] to vault, or arch.

CONCATENATION, a chaining or linking together. *F. of L.*

To CONCATENATE [*concatenare, L.*] to chain or link together.

CONCAVATION a making hollow. *L.*

CON'CAVE [*concavus, L.*] hollow on the Inside like an Oven. *F.*

CONCAVE Glasses such as are ground hollow, on the inside, and reflect on their hollow Side.

A CONCAVE [*Concavum, L.*] a Hollowness. *F.*

A CONCAVE [in *Gunnery*] the Bore of a Piece of Ordnance.

CONCAVITY [*Concavité, F. of Concavitas, L.*] the inside Hollowness of a round or roundish Body.

CONCAVOUS [*concavus, L.*] hollow.

To CONCEAL' [*concelare, L.*] to keep close or secret; to hide.

CONCEAL'EDNESS, Hiddenness, Secrecy.

CONCEAL'ERS [*Law Term*] such who find out Lands which are privily kept from the King by Persons who have nothing to shew for them.

CONCEAL'MENT, the Act of Concealing.

To CONCE'DE [*concedere, F. of concedere, L.*] to grant, to yield or condescend to.

CONCEIT' [*Conceptum, L.*] Imagination, Fancy, Opinion.

To CONCEIT [*concupere, L.*] to imagine, to fancy.

CONCEIT'ED, opinionated, affected, proud, puffed up.

CONCEIT'EDNESS, the being proud of some peculiar Opinion, Affectedness.

CONCEIV'ABLE [*conceivable, F.*] that may be conceived

CONCEIV'ABLENESS, the being capable to be conceived, or understood.

To CONCE'IVE [*concevoir, F. of concipere, L.*] to imagine or apprehend, to form an Idea of; also to breed a Child in the Womb.

CONCE'NT [*Concentus, L.*] a Concert of Voices or Instruments, an Agreement of Parts in Musick.

To CONCEN'TRE [*concentrer, F. of Con and Centrum, L.*] to meet in the same Centre.

CONCENTRANT Medicines, are such whose Acids are so moderated by *Alkali*, that neither of them predominates.

CONCENTRATION, a driving towards the Middle or Centre, also a crowding together any fluid Matter into as close a Form as it is capable of; or bringing any separate Particles into as close a Contact as is possible. *L.*

CONCENTRICK [*concentrique, F. of concentricus, L.*] that hath one and the same Centre.

CONCEPT', a set Form or Term used in public Acts.

CONCEPTACLE [*Conceptaculum, L.*] any hollow Thing that is fit to receive or contain.

CONCEPTION, a conceiving or breeding a Child; a comprehending. *F. of L.*

CONCEPTION [in *Logick*] is the simple Apprehension, Perception, or Idea, which we have, without proceeding to affirm or deny any Thing.

To CONCERN' [*concernere, F.*] to belong to, or regard, to interest or trouble one's self with.

CONCERN, Affair, Business, or Matter of Importance; also a being concerned, or affected in Mind.

CONCERNED, interested, affected, troubled.

CONCERN'MENT, Affair, Business, &c.

To CONCERT' [*concertare, F. of concertare, L.*] to state or debate Matters, to contrive or lay a Design, in order to bring an Affair to pass.

CONCERTANTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies those Parts of a Piece of Musick that play throughout the whole, to distinguish them from those that play only in some Parts. *Ital.*

CONCERTATION, a striving together. *L.*

CONCERTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Concert, or Piece of Musick of several Parts for a Concert. *Ital.*

CONCERTO Grosso [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Grand Chorus of the Concert, or those Places of the Concert where all the several Parts perform or play together. *Ital.*

CONCES'SI, i. e. I have granted.

CONCESSI [in *Law*] is a formal Word, and implies a Covenant made.

CONCESSION, a granting or yielding; an Allowance, Grant, or Permission. *F. of L.*

CONCH [*Concha, L.*] a Shell.

CONCHA [in *Anatomy*] the winding of the Cavity of the inner Part of the Ear. *L.*

CONCHOLD' [in *Geometry*] the Name of a Curve Line, invented by *Nicomedes*.

CONCILIARY, of, or belonging to a Council.

To

TO CONCILIATE [*concilier*, F. of *conciliare*, L.] to reconcile, to make, to agree or unite; to gain.

CONCILIATION, a Reconcilement, Agreement, or Union. F. of L.

CONCILIATORS, a Title affected by Writers of the *Romish* Church, who have put the fairest Varnish on the Doctrines of that Church.

CONCIN'NATE [*concinnus*, L.] apt, fit, proper; also meet.

CONCIN'NITY [*Concinnitas*, L.] Properness, Aptness, Handiomeness, Decency.

CONC'IONAL [*Concionalis*, L.] pertaining to a Sermon, Oration, or Assembly.

CONCI'SE [*concis*, F. *concisus*, L. of *con* and *scindo*, to cut] short, brief.

CONC'ISION, a Word used for Circumcision, by way of Scoff. *Phil* iii 2. L.

TO CONCITATE [*concitare*, L.] to provoke, stir up, or prick forward.

CONCLAMATION, a Shout or Noise of many together. L.

CON'CLAVE [*Conclave*, F.] a Closet or inner Room, shut up under Lock and Key; more especially the Room in the *Vatican*, where the Cardinals meet to chuse a Pope; the Assembly of Cardinals for the Election of a Pope, or the Decision of any important Affair in the Church of *Rome*. F.

CONCLA'VIST [*Conclavisse*, F.] one who attends a Cardinal during his abode in the Conclave.

TO CONCLU'DE [*concludre*, F. *concludere*, L.] to make an end or finish; to resolve upon, or determine; also to draw a Consequence upon something said before.

CONCLU'SION, the End, Close, or Issue of a Thing; also a Consequence or Inference. F. of L.

CONCLUSION [in *Law*] is when a Man, by his own Act upon Record, has charged himself with a Duty, &c.

CONCLUSION [in *Logick*] the last of the three Propositions in a Syllogism.

CONCLU'SIVE [*conclusus*, L.] which serves to conclude: Thus an Argument is said to be *conclusive*, when the Consequences are rightly and truly drawn.

CONCLU'SIVENESS, the being conclusive.

CONCOAGULATION [according to Mr *Boyle*] the Chrystallizing of Salts of different kinds together, when they shoot into one Mass of various Figures suitable to their respective kinds.

CONCOCTION, as boiling: It is commonly used for the same as *Digestion*, though *Digestion* is more generally confined to what passes in the Stomach; whereas *Concoction* is applied to what Alterations are made in the Blood Vessels, which may be called the second Concoction; and that in the Nerves, Fibres, and minutest Vessels, the third and last Concoction.

CONCOLOUR [*concolor*, L.] of one Colour.

CONCOMITANCE, an accompanying together with. F.

CONCOMITANT [*Concomitans*, L.] accompanying; a Companion. F.

CONCOMITANTLY, in course, along with another.

CONCORD [*Concorde*, F. *Concordia*, L.] Agreement, Union, good Understanding.

CONCORD [in *Law*] is an Agreement between Parties who intend the levying a Fine upon Lands one to another.

CONCORDS [in *Musick*] are certain Intervals between Sounds, which delight the Ears, when heard at the same time.

Perfect CONCORDS, are the fifth and eighth, with all their *Octaves*.

TO CONCORD' [*concordare*, L.] to agree together.

CONCORD'ANCE [*Concordantia*, F.] an Agreement; also a general alphabetical Index of all the Words in the Bible.

CONCORD'ANT [*Concordans*, L.] agreeing together.

CONCOR'DATES, public Acts of Agreement between Popes and Princes.

TO CONCORPORATE [*concorporare*, L.] to mix or mingle together in one Body; to embody.

CONCORPORATION, a mixing or tempering into one Body; an Incorporation L.]

CONCOURSE [*Concours*, F. *Concurfus*, L.] a running or resorting of People to a Place; a Multitude of People assembling together upon some particular occasion.

CONCREMATION, the Act of burning together.

CONCRE'TE [*concretum*, L.] a Thing grown together, or made up of several Ingredients.

CONCRETE [in *Philosophy* and *Chymistry*] is a Body made up of different Principles, and signifies much the same with *mixed*.

CONCRETE [in *Logick*] is any Quality considered with its Subject: Thus, when we say *Snow is white*, we speak of *Whiteness* in the Concrete; and in this respect it is contradistinguished from the *Abstract*, when the Quality is considered separately, as *whiteness*, which may be in *Paper*, *Bone*, and other Things as well as *Snow*.

CONCRETE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are Numbers which express or denote some particular Subject; as 3 Men, 4 Horses, 5 Pounds, &c. whereas, if nothing be joined with the Number, it is taken abstractedly or universally: Thus 5 signifies an Aggregate or Sum of 5 Units, whether Men, Horses, Pounds, or any thing else.

CONCRE'TED [*concretus*, L.] congealed or clotted.

CONCRE'TION [of *con* together or with, and *cresco* to grow, L.] a growing or gathering together, the Composition or Union of several Particles together into a visible Mass, whereby

whereby it becomes of some particular Figure and Property F.

CONCRE'TION [in *Philosophy*] is the uniting together of several small Particles of a natural Body into sensible Masses or Concretes.

CONCRETION [in *Physick*] is a thickening of any boiled Juice or Liquor into a more solid Mass.

To CONCRETE [*concreſcere*, L.] to grow together. *Spenc.*

CONCUBARIA, a Fold, or Pen where Cattle lie together. Q. L.

CONCUBINAGE [*Concubinatus*, L.] the keeping of a Miſs or Concubine; Fornication. F.

CONCUBINAGE [in *Law*] is an Exception againſt a Woman that ſues for her Dower, whereby it is alledged ſhe is not a lawful Wife, but a Concubine.

CONCUBINARY, that keeps a Miſs. F.

CONCUBINE [*Concubina*, L.] a Woman that lives with a Man as if ſhe were his lawful Wife; a Miſs, an unlawful Bedfellow. F.

To CONCULCATE [*conculcare*, L.] to ſtamp upon, or tread under Foot. L.

CONCULCATION, a ſtamping upon, treading or trampling under Foot.

CONCUMBENCE [of *concupere*, L.] lying together.

CONCUPISCENCE [*Concupiſcentia*, L.] a vehement Deſire of enjoying any thing, but more particularly the Venereal Deſire. F.

CONCUPISCIBLE [*Concupiſcibilis*, L.] that which deſires earnestly or naturally, or which is deſirable.

CONCUPISCIBLE Faculty, is the ſenſual or unreaſonable Part of the Soul, which only ſeeks after the Pleaſure of Senſe; or that Affection of the Mind which ſtirs up to covet or deſire any thing.

To CONCUR' [*concurrere*, L.] to run together, or conſpire, to agree with one.

CONCURRENCE, a running together; an Agreement in Judgment and Opinion. F.

CONCURREN'T' [*Concurrrens*, L.] a Rival or Competitor. F.

CONCURRING Figures [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as being laid one upon another, will exactly meet and cover one another.

CONCUS'SION, a ſhaking or jumbling together; a Shock of an Earthquake.

COND [of *condire*, F.] to conduct. *Cb.*

To COND } [Sea Term] to conduct or

To CONN } guide a Ship in a right Courſe; to direct the Man at the Helm how to ſteer.

To CONDEMN' [*condemner*, F. *condemare*, L.] to ſentence one to Death; to diſlike, to diſapprove, to give Judgment againſt a Perſon.

CONDEMN'ABLE [*condamnabile*, F.] which deſerves to be condemned. L.

CONDEMNATION [*Condamnation*, F.] a blaming or diſapproving; alſo a ſentencing to Death, or other Punishment. L.

CONDEMNATORY, of a condemning Nature. L.

CONDENSA'TION, thickening, a making any natural Body take up leſs Space, or conſining within leſs Dimenſions than it had before. F. of L.

To CONDENSATE [*condenſare*, F. of *condenſare*, L.] to thicken or grow thick.

CONDENSA'TION [among *Chymiſts*] a Stoppage and Collection of Vapours made by the Top of an Alembick, whereby it is returned in the form of a Liquid, or as it is raiſed in the Head or Receiver there to harden into a permanent and ſolid Subſtance, as in Sublimation of all kinds.

CONDENSE'NESS, the being condense.

CONDENSITY [*Condentiſas*, L.] Thickneſs, Cloſeneſs, Hardneſs.

CONDERS [of *condire*, F. to conduct] Perſons who ſtand upon high Places near the Sea-coaſt, at the Time of Herring fiſhing, to make Signs with Boughs, &c. in their Hands, which way the Shoal paſſeth.

To CONDESCEND' [*condeſcendere*, of *con* and *deſcendere*, L.] to comply, ſubmit, or yield to.

CONDESCEND'ENCY } [*Condeſcen-*
CONDESCEN'SION } *dance*, F.]

Complaiſance, Compliance.

CONDIGN' [*condignus*, L.] Worthy, according to Merit; deſerved.

CONDIGNITY, ſtrict, real, or exalted Merit.

CON Diligenza [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies with Diligence, Care, and Exactneſs. *Ital.*

CONDIMENT [*Condimentum*, L.] Sauce, Seasoning.

CONDISCIPLE [*Condiciſipulus*, L.] a School-Fellow, or Fellow-Student.

CON Discretione [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies with Judgment and Diſcretion. *Ital.*

CONDITANEOUS [*conditaneus*, L.] that may be ſeaſoned, pickled, or preſerved.

CONDITE, Conduct. O.

CONDITED [*conditus*, L.] ſeaſoned, pickled.

CONDITE'MENT, a Composition of Conſerves, Powders, and Spices, made up in the Form of an Eleſtuary, with a proper Quantity of Syrup.

CONDITION, Nature, Diſpoſition; the Quality or Circumſtances of a Perſon or Thing, which renders it good or bad, perfect or imperfect; alſo Eſtate or Fortune, likewise a Bargain or Agreement; or a Clause and Term of it. F. of L.

To CONDITION *without* [conditioner, F.] to make an Agreement or Bargain with him.

CONDITIONAL [*conditional*, F. of *conditionalis*, L.] implying Conditions or Terms.

CON-

CONDITIONAL Propositions, are Propositions consisting of Parts connected by the conditional Particle *if*.

CONDITIONED [*Conditioné*, F.] endued with certain Humours or Qualities.

CON *Dolce Maniere*, [in *Musick Books*] signifies after a sweet and agreeable Manner. *Ital.*

CONDOLE'ANCE [*Condolence*, F.] a Sympathy in Grief, a Fellow-feeling of another's Sorrows, &c.

To CONDOLE [*se condouloir*, F. *condolere*, L.] to express to another a Fellow-feeling or Sympathy with him in his Sorrows, &c.

CONDONATION, a Pardoning or Forgiving, L.

To CONDONE [*condonare*, L.] to pardon, to forgive.

To CONDU'CE [*conducere*, L.] to avail, to help, to contribute to.

CONDU'CIBLE } [*Conducibilis*, L.] pro-
CONDU'CIVE } fitable, good, advantageous.

To CONDUCT [*conduire*, F. of *conducere*, L.] to guide, lead, or bring along.

CONDUCT [*Conduite*, F. of *Conductus*, L.] a guiding or Management of an Affair for one's self; Forecast or Discretion, Behaviour, Deportment.

Safe CONDUCT, a Security given by a Prince under his Great Seal to a Stranger for his quiet coming into and passing out of the Realm. A Safe Conduct is granted to Enemies, a Passport to Friends.

CONDUCTOR [*Conducteur*, F.] a Leader, Guide, &c. An hollow Instrument thrust into a Bladder to direct another Instrument into it, to extract the Stone. L.

CONDUCTRESS, a She Guide, &c.

CONDUCTITIOUS [*Conductitius*, L.] that may be hired; also belonging to leading.

CONDUIT [*Conduit*, F.] a Pipe for conveying Water, a Water course.

CONDUPLICATION, a Doubling.

CONDYLI [*Κόνδυλος*, Gr.] the Joints and Knuckles of the Fingers; also the small Knohs or Bones called *Productions*.

CONDYLOMA [*κονδυλωμα*, Gr.] a hard brawney Swelling in the Fundament, proceeding from black Humours settling there, which sometimes cause an Inflammation; also the knitting or jointing of the Bones in an Animal Body; but more particularly those of the Fingers.

CONE' [*Conus*, L. of *κώνος*, Gr.] is a Geometrical Solid in the Form of a Sugar-Loaf, which may be conceived to be formed by the Revolution of a Right-angled Triangle, round the perpendicular Leg. L.

CONE of Rays [in *Opticks*] are a Parcel of Rays in the Form of a Cone, issuing from any radiating Point.

CONE Right, is when its Axis is Normal to its Base, and then its sides are equal.

CONE Scalene, is when its Axis is inclined to its Base, and then its Sides are unequal.

CON e *Senza Violino* [in *Musick Books*] signifies either with or without Violins. *Ital.*

CONEY [of *Cuniculus*, L.] a Rabbit.

To CONFABULATE [*confabulari*, F. *confabulari*, L.] to tell Stories, to talk together.

CONFABULATION, a familiar discoursing or talking together. F. of L.

CONFALON, a Confraternity of Seculars in the Church of Rome, called Penitents.

CONFEC'TION, a Medicinal Composition of Gums, Powders, Syrups, &c. made up into one substance. F. of L.

CONFEC'TIONER [*Confiturier*, F.] a Maker or Seller of Confits or Sweetmeats.

CONFECTS [*Confitures*, F.] are Things crusted over with dry Sugar.

CONFED'ERACY } [*Confœderatio*, L.]

CONFEDERATION } an Alliance between Princes and States, for their Defence against a common Enemy.

CONFED'ERACY [in *Law*] is an uniting of Persons, to do any lawful Act. F.

To CONFED'ERATE [*confederare*, F. of *confœderare*, L.] to unite into a Confederacy, to combine, to plot together.

CONFED'ERATES [*les Confœderes*, F. *Confœderati*, L.] Princes or States entered into an Alliance for common Safety.

To CONFER' [*conferre*, F. of *conferre*, L.] to give or bestow; to compare; also to discourse or talk together.

CONFERENCE, a Discourse held between several Persons about particular Affairs; a Parley. F.

To CONFESS [*confessor*, F. of *confiteri*, L.] to acknowledge or own; to declare one's Sins in order to Absolution.

CONFES'SION, Acknowledgment, Declaration. F. of L.

CONFES'SION Auricular, a Confessing of Sins to a Priest.

CONFES'SION of Offence [in *Law*] is when a Prisoner at the Bar, arraigned for Felony or Treason, pleads guilty to the Indictment.

CONFES'SIONARY [*Confessional*, F.] the Chair wherein the Priest sits to hear Confession.

CONFES'SOR [*Confesseur*, F. *Confessor*, L.] a Person who has adhered to the Faith, notwithstanding cruel Persecutions and Sufferings upon that account.

Father-CONFES'SOR, a Popish Priest, who hears the Confession of Penitents, and gives them Absolution.

CONFIC'IENT [*Conficiens*, L.] which finisheth, procureth, or worketh with.

To CONFIDE in [*confier*, F. *confidere*, L.] to trust in, or rely upon.

CONFIDENCE [*Confidentia*, L.] Assurance, Boldness, Presumption. F.

CONFIDENT [*confidens*, L.] bold, daring, positive, presumptuous.

A CON'FIDENT, an intimate, trusty, bosom Friend, employed in Matters of Secrecy and Trust.

CONFIGURATION, a fashioning, or making of a like Figure; a Likeness or Resemblance of Figures. *F. of L.*

CONFIGURATION [among *Astrologers*] is the Conjunction or mutual Aspect of Stars.

To CONFINE [*confiner, F.*] to curb, to restrain, to imprison, to border upon.

CONFINEMENT, Restraint, Imprisonment.

CONFIN'ES [*Confinis, F. of Confinio, L.*] the Limits or Borders of a Field, Country, or Country; Frontiers.

To CONFIRM [*Confirmar, F. of confirmare, L.*] to give new Assurance of the Truth or Certainty of any Thing; to strengthen or establish; also to administer the Church Rite of Confirmation.

CONFIRMATION, is the giving new Assurance or Evidence of the Truth and Certainty of any Thing; a Strengthening. *F. of L.*

CONFIRMATION [in *Law*] is a Conveyance of an Estate or Right, by which a voidable Estate is made sure, or unvoidable.

CONFIRMATION [in an *Ecclesiastical Sense*] is a holy Rite or Ceremony in the Church, by which baptized Persons are confirmed in a State of Grace.

CONFIRMATORY, that which ratifies and strengthens.

To CONFISCATE [*confiscare, F. of confiscare, L.*] to seize and take away Goods as forfeited to the King's Exchequer, &c.

CONFISCATE [*confiscatus, F. of confiscatus, L.*] forfeited to the public *Fisque*, or King's Treasury.

CONFITENT [*confitens, L.*] one confessing.

CONFITURE, a Sweetmeat; a Confection.

To CONFIX [*confixum, L.*] to fix down.

CONFLAGRATION, a general Burning, or consuming with Fire. *F. of L.*

CONFLATION, the Act of blowing many Bellows together; also the casting or melting of Metal.

CONFLEXURE, a Bending. *L.*

CONFLICT [*Conflictus, L.*] a Skirmish or Combat; a Bickering, a Dispute.

To CONFLICT [*conflictare, L.*] to encounter, or fight with, to struggle with.

CONFLUENCE [*Confluens, F. of Confluentia, L.*] a flowing together, as of Waters, as the Meeting of two Rivers; also of People, &c. a Concourse or Resort.

CONFLUENT [*Confluens, L.*] a flowing or running together; generally used for that sort of Small-Pox wherein the Pustules run into one another.

CONFLUX [*Confluxio, L.*] a flowing or running together, as of Humours.

CONFORM [*conforme, F. of conformis, L.*] agreeable, conformable to.

To CONFORM [*conformer, F. of conformare, L.*] to make like to, to frame, fashion, or suit, to comply with.

CONFORMABLE, agreeable, suitable, of the like Nature, Form, or Fashion. *L.*

CONFORMABLENESS, Agreeableness, Suitableness.

CONFORMATION, a fashioning or framing of a Thing. *F. of L.*

CONFORMATION [among *Anatomists*] denotes the Figure and Disposition of the Parts of the Body of Man; hence *Maleconformation*, a Fault in the first Rudiments, whereby a Person comes into the World crooked, or with some of the *Viscera*, &c. unduly proportioned; as when Persons are subject to incurable *Asthma's* from too small a Capacity of the *Thorax*, or the like.

CONFORMIST, one that conforms to any Establishment, especially to the Discipline of the Church of England.

CONFORMITY [*Conformité, F. of Conformitas, L.*] a Compliance.

CONFORTATION [*confortatio, L.*] Collation of Strength.

To CONFOUND [*confondre, F. of confundere, L.*] to mix or huddle together, to put out of Order, to perplex or puzzle, to dismay, to put out of Countenance or abash, also to destroy or waste.

CONFOUNDEDLY, after a terrible Manner, horridly; hatefully; shamefully.

CONFRATER'NITY [of *con* and *Fraternitas, L.*] a Brotherhood or Society united together, chiefly upon a religious Account.

CONFRE'RES, Brothers in a religious House, Fellows of one Society. *F.*

CONFRICATION, the Act of rubbing against any Thing.

CONFRICATRICES } so some Authors
CONFRIC'TRICES } call lustful Women, who titillate one another in the *Clitoris*, in Imitation of venereal Intercourses with Men.

To CONFRONT [*confronter, F. of con and Fronis, L.*] to bring Face to Face; to oppose, to compare.

CONFUSÆ Febres [among *Physicians*] such Fevers as come together alternately in the same Persons, but keep not their Periods and Alterations so exact, as to be easily distinguished from one another. *L.*

CONFUSED [*confus, F. of confusus, L.*] mixed together, disordered, perplexed.

CONFUSION, a Disorder, a Jumble, a Mishmash; a Disturbance, a Hurly burly; a being abashed or out of Countenance; Ruin or Destruction. *F. of L.*

CONFUSION [in *Chymistry*] a Mixture of liquid or fluid Things.

CONFUTATION, a disproving that which was spoken. *L.*

To CONFUTE [*confuter, F. of confutare, L. of con and futo, i. e. arguo*] to disprove and overthrow the Reasons and Arguments of one's Adversary; to baffle.

CONG [in *Physicians Bills*] stands for *Gongius, L.* a Gallon.

To CONGAYN, to convince. *C.*

CON'GE [*Congé, F.*] Leave, Licence, Permission; also a Bow or Reverence.

CONGE'

CONGE' *d' accorder*, leave to accord or agree. *F.*

CONGE' *d' Elire*, the King's Permission to a Dean and Chapter to chuse a Bishop. *F.*

CONGE'ABLE, lawful, or lawfully done. *L. T.*

To CONGEAL' [*congelare*, *F.* of *congelare*, *L.*] to freeze, or be frozen, to thicken as Ice does.

To CONGEAL [in *Chymistry*] to let some Matter that is melted fix or grow into a Consistency.

CONGEAL'ABLE, that may be congealed.

CONGEE', a low Bow or Reverence. *F.*

CONGELA'TION, a freezing or growing into a Consistency. *F.* of *L.*

CONGENEROUS [*congener*, *L.*] of the same kind or sort.

CONGENEROUS *Muscles* [in *Anatomy*] such as serve together to produce the same Motion.

CONGEN'IAL [of *con* and *genialis*, *L.*] that is of the same Stock or Kind.

CONGENIAL'ITY [of *con* and *genialitas*, *L.*] a Likeness of Genius or Kind with another.

CON'GEON, one of low Stature, or a Dwarf.

CON'GER [*Congre*, *F.*] a great kind of Sea Eel.

CONGE'RIES, a Heap, a Hoard, a Pile. *L.*

CONGERIES [in *Philosophy*] a Collection of many Bodies or Particles into one Mass. *L.*

CON'GERSBURY [*q. d.* the Borough of *Conger*, a pious Man who lived there as an Hermit] a Town in *Somersetshire*.

CON'GES [in *Architecture*] Rings about the Ends of wooden Pillars, to preserve them from splitting, and afterwards imitated in Stone work.

To CONGEST' [*congestum*, *L.*] to heap or gather together.

CONGES'TION, a heaping or gathering together. *F.* of *L.*

CONGESTION [in *Surgery*] a settling of Humour in any Part of the Body, which insensibly causes a Swelling by little and little, by reason of the slow Progress and Thickness of the Matter.

CON'GIUS, a *Roman* Measure containing about a Gallon.

To CONGLA'CIATE [*conglaciatus*, *L.*] to turn to Ice.

To CONGLO'BATE [*conglobare*, *L.*] to gather into a Ball or Lump, to imbody.

CONGLO'BATE } [*conglobare*, *L.*] heaped or gathered round together.

CONGLOBATED *Glands* [with *Anatomists*] such *Glands* in an animal Body as are smooth in their Surface, and seem to be made up of one continued Substance, as those of the *Mesentery* are, and all those that serve to separate the Juice called *Lympha*, from the

arterious Blood, and to return it by a proper Channel.

CONGLOBA'TION, a gathering together in a Mass or Lump. *F.* of *L.*

To CONGLO'MERATE [*conglomerare*, *L.*] to wind upon a Bottom, to heap upon one.

CONGLOMERATE } [*conglomeratus*,
CONGLOMERATED } *L.*] heaped or wound round together.

CONGLOMERATED *Glands* [with *Surgeons*] are such as seem to be made up as it were with lesser *Glands*, and are uneven in their Surface.

CONGLOMERA'TION, a rolling up into a Heap, or winding upon a Bottom.

To CONGLUTINATE [*conglutiner*, *F.* *conglutinare*, *L.*] to glue, knit, or join together.

CONGLUTINATION, a fastening together of Bodies with Glue, or any other glutinous or tenacious Substance. *F.* of *L.*

To CONGRATULATE [*congratuler*, *F.* *congratulari*, *L.*] to rejoice with one for some good Fortune that has befallen him, or to express Joy on such an account.

CONGRATULA'TION, a congratulating. *F.* of *L.*

To CONGRE'E, to agree, to join. *Shakesp.*

To CON'GREGATE [*congregare*, *L.*] to assemble, or gather together.

CONGREGA'TION, an Assembly, or gathering together; a Society or Company of People meeting; more especially for Divine Service. *F.* of *L.*

CONGREGATIONAL, of or belonging to a Congregation.

CONGRE'GATIONALISTS, a Sect of *Independents*, between *Presbyterians* and *Brownists*.

CON'GRE } [*of congruere*, *L.* to agree

CONGER } together] a Society of Book-sellers who have a joint Stock in Trade, or agree to print Books in Copartnership.

CONGRESS [*Congrés*, *F.* of *Congréssus*, *L.*] a Meeting or coming of People together; also an Engagement or Fight.

CONGRU'ENCE [*Congruentia*, *L.* Agreeableness, Conformity, Suitableness.

CONGRUENT [*congruens*, *L.*] agreeable, suitable.

CONGRU'ING, agreeing together. *Shakespear.*

CONGRU'ITY [*Congruitas*, *L.*] Agreeableness, Conformity, Fitness, Pertinence.

CONGRUITY [among *Naturalists*] is a relative Property of a fluid Body, whereby any Part of it is readily united, with any other Part of it, or any other similar or fluid Body.

CONGRU'OUS [*congruus*, *L.*] convenient, meet, proper.

CONGRUOUSNESS, Agreeableness, Meetness.

CON-

CONICAL } [*Conicus*, L.] belonging to
CONICK } the Figure of a Cone. *Geometry*.

CONICK Sections, are the *Parabola*, *Hyperbola*, and *Ellipsis*, which are formed or produced by cutting a Cone with a Plane, according to such and such Conditions.

CONJECTURAL [*conjecturalis*, L.] that which is only granted upon Supposition or Probability. F.

CONJECTURE [*Conjectura*, L.] a Guess, probable Opinion or Supposition. F.

To CONJECTURE [*conjecturer*, F. *conjecturam facere*, L.] to judge at random, to guess without any Demonstration.

CONIFEROUS [*coniferus*, L.] bearing Fruit in Form of a Pine Apple.

CONIFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] such Shrubs, Trees, &c. as bear a Sort of wooden Fruit in the Shape of a Cone, in which are many Seeds, and when they are ripe, the several Cells or Partitions in the Cone gape open, and the Seeds drop; of which are the *Fir*, *Pine*, *Beech*, &c.

CONIGERIA, a Coney-burrow, a Rabbit-warren. O. L. R.

To CONJOIN' [*coinjoindre*, F. *conjungere*, L.] to join or put together.

CONJOIN'T [*conjunctus*, L.] joined together, mutual. F.

CONJUGAL [*conjugalis*, L.] conjugal, belonging to Marriage.

CONJUGATE [*Conjugatum*, L.] that spring from one Original.

CONJUGATE Diameter, is the shortest Axis or Diameter in an Ellipsis or Oval.

CONJUGATE [of the *Hyperbola*] is a Line drawn parallel to the middle Point of the Transverse Axis, sometimes called the second Axis.

To CONJUGATE a Verb [in *Grammar*] is to form or vary it according to its several Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

CONJUGATES [in *Rhetorick*] are such things as are derived from the Original, as *Mercy*, *Merciful*, *Mercifully*.

CONJUGATES [in *Logick*] when from one Word we argue to another of the same Origination; as, *If weeping is to sorrow; then to weep, is to sorrow*.

CONJUGATION, a coupling or yoking together in Pairs; also a Term in *Grammar*. L.

CONJUMPERE, to jumble or join together *Chauc*.

CONJUNCTI Morbi [among *Physicians*] are two Diseases that come together, and are distinguished into *connexi* and *consequentes*, the former subsisting at the same time, and the latter following one another.

CONJUNCTION [*Conjunction*, F.] a joining together. L.

CONJUNCTION [in *Grammar*] is a Particle which serves to join Words or Sentences together.

CONJUNCTION [in *Astronomy*] is when two Planets meet in the same Degrees of the Zodiac, and either is apparent or true.

CONJUNCTION apparent [in *Astronomy*] is when a Right Line drawn through the Center of two Planets, does not pass through the Center of the Earth.

CONJUNCTION real or true, is when a Right Line passing through the Centres of the two Planets, and being produced, passes also through the Centre of the Earth.

CONJUNCTIVE [*Conjunctivus*, L.] that serves to conjoin. F.

CONJUNCTURE [*Conjunctura*, L.] the State and Circumstances of Affairs. F.

CONJURATION, a Plot or Conspiracy to do any public Harm; also a personal dealing with the Devil or evil Spirits, to know any Secrets, or compass any Design. F. of L.

To CONJURE [*conjurere*, F. of *conjurare*, L.] to adjure, to charge upon Oath; to conspire or plot together; to practise Conjurament, to raise or lay Spirits.

To CONN [Connan, Sax. to know] to learn or get without Book; to give, as *Devil conn your Thanks*; also to strike with the Fist.

CONNAS'CENCE [of *con* and *nascens*, L.] being born or growing up together with.

CONNA'TE [of *con* and *natus*, L.] born together with a Person.

CONNATURAL [of *con* and *naturalis*, L.] that is natural to several Things with others.

CONNATURALNESS, Agreeableness by Nature.

CONNECTED [*connexa*, F. of *connexus*, L.] joined, tied, or fastened together.

To CONNECT' [*connectere*, L.] to knit, join, or fasten together.

CONNEX' [in *Logick*] Things are said to be *connex*, which are joined to one another, without any Dependency or Sequence.

CONNEXION, a joining Things together, a Dependence of one thing upon another. F.

CONNEX'ITY, that by which one Thing is joined to another.

CONNICTA'TION, a twinkling or winking with the Eye. L.

CONNIVANCE [*Connivance*, F. of *Conniventia*, L.] a feigning not to see, a winking at, or passing by the Faults of others without Punishment.

To CONNIVE [*conniver*, F. of *connivere*, L.] to wink at, to take no Notice of.

CONNIVENT'S Glandula [among *Anatomists*] are those Wringles which are found in the Inside of the Guts, *Intestinum*, *Illium* and *Jejunum*.

CONNOISSE'UR, F. a Judge; a Critick.

To CONNOTE, to make known together. L.

CONNOTA'TION, a making two Things or Persons known from others, by the same Distinction.

CON-

CONNU'BIAL [*Connubialis*, L.] belonging to Marriage or Wedlock.

To **CONNU'DATE** [*Connudare*, L.] to strip naked.

CONNUTRI'TIOUS [among *Naturalists*] is what becomes habitual to a Person from his particular Nourishment, or what breaks out in a Disease in Process of Time, which gradually had its first Aliments from sucking a distempered Nurse, or the like. L.

CONOID' [in *Geometry*] is the Solid produced by the Circumvolution or Turning of any Section of a Cone about its Axis.

To **CON'QUADRATE** [*conquadrare*, L.] to bring into a Square.

To **CONQUAS'SATE** [*conquassare*, L.] to shake, dash, or break in Pieces.

CONQUASSA'TION, a shaking, as in an Earthquake; a dashing or breaking to Pieces; also the beating of Things with a Pestle in a Mortar.

To **CON'QUER** [*conquerir*, F.] to bring under, to gain or get by Force of Arms.

CON'QUERABLE, that may be conquered.

CON'QUEROR [*Conquerant*, F.] one who has conquered; a Subduer.

CON'QUEST [*Conquête*, F.] Victory; the Thing conquered.

CONRADE [of Con and rad, Sax. able in Counsel] a proper Name of a Man.

CONREATA Pellis [of *Corroyeur*, F. i. e. a Currier] a Hide or Skin dressed. O. L.

CONSANGUIN'ITY [*Consanguinité*, F. of *Consanguinitas*, L.] the Relation between Persons descended from the same Family.

CONSARCINA'TION, a patching together. L.

CON'SCIENCE [*Conscientia*, L.] the Opinion or Judgment which the rational Soul passes upon all her Actions; or the Testimony or Witness of one's Mind. F.

CONSCIEN'TIOUS [*Conscientieux*, F.] that has a good Conscience; just, upright in Dealing.

CONSCIEN'TIOUSLY, justly, uprightly.

CONSCIEN'TIOUSNESS, Justness, Uprightness.

CON'SCIONABLE, conscientious; also equitable, reasonable.

CON'SCIOUS [*consciens*, L.] inwardly guilty, privy to one's self of an Error; also knowing from Memory.

CON'SCIOUSLY, guiltily.

CON'SCIOUSNESS, Guiltiness.

CONSCRIBED [among *Geometricians*] the same as circumscribed.

CONSCRIPTION, an enrolling or registering. L.

To **CON'SECRATE** [*consecrare*, F. of *consecrare*, L.] to dedicate, to devote, to hallow; also to canonize.

CONSECRA'TION, a consecrating or hallowing. F. of L.

CONSECTARY [*Consectarium*, L.] a Consequence or Deduction from a foregoing Argument or Proposition.

CONSECUTIVE, following or succeeding immediately one after another; it is always said of Things, not of Persons. F.

CONSECUTION Month, the Space between the Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, being something more than 29 Days and a half.

CONSENT' [*Consentement*, F. *Consensus*, L.] Accord, Agreement, Approbation.

To **CONSE'MINATE** [*conseminare*, L.] to sow different Seeds together.

CONSE'NSION, Agreement.

To **CONSENT'** [*consentir*, F. of *consentire*, L.] to accord, agree, or allow of; to yield to the Truth, or the doing of a Thing.

CONSENT of Parts [with *Philosophers*] is that Perception one Part has of another at a Distance, by means of some Fibres and Nerves which are common to them both, or communicated by other Branches with one another.

CONSENTA'NEOUS [*consentaneus*, L.] agreeable, suitable.

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, agreeably, suitably.

CONSENTIENT [*consentient*, L.] suitable, agreeable, willing the same thing.

CON'SEQUENCE [*Consequentia*, L.] an orderly Following, Conclusion, or Inference; Importance, Moment, Weight. F.

CON'SEQUENCE [in *Astrology*] is when a Planet moves according to the natural Succession of the Signs. F.

CON'SEQUENT [*consequens*, L.] ensuing, following, succeeding. F.

A **CON'SEQUENT**, that which follows upon something.

CONSEQUENT [in *Logick*] is the last Part of an Argument, opposed to the Antecedent.

CONSEQUENT [in *Mathematicks*] is the latter of two Terms, which are immediately compared with one another in any Set of Proportionals.

CON'SEQUENTLY, following necessarily.

CONSERV'ABLE [*conservabilis*, L.] easy to be kept.

CONSERVA'TION, a keeping or preserving. F. of L.

CONSERVATIVE *Medicina* [among *Physicians*] is that Part of a Physician's Care that preserves a Person in Health; in Distinction from the *Pharmaceutick*, which applies Remedies to the Diseased. L.

CONSERVATOR [*Conservateur*, F.] a Keeper or Maintainer; a Defender or Protector. L.

CONSERVATOR [of the Peace] one whose Office is to see that the King's Peace be kept.

CONSERVATOR [of the Truce and Safe Conducts] was an Officer formerly appointed in every Sea-port, to inquire of Offences committed upon the Main Sea, out of the Liberty

CONICAL } [*Conicus*, L.] belonging to
CONICK } the Figure of a Cone. *Geometry*.

CONICK Sections, are the *Parabola*, *Hyperbola*, and *Ellipsis*, which are formed or produced by cutting a Cone with a Plane, according to such and such Conditions.

CONJECTURAL [*conjecturalis*, L.] that which is only granted upon Supposition or Probability. *F*.

CONJECTURE [*Conjectura*, L.] a Guess, probable Opinion or Supposition. *F*.

To CONJECTURE [*conjecturor*, *F. conjecturam facere*, L.] to judge at random, to guess without any Demonstration.

CONIFEROUS [*coniferus*, L.] bearing Fruit in Form of a Pine Apple.

CONIFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] such Shrubs, Trees, &c. as bear a Sort of wooden Fruit in the Shape of a Cone, in which are many Seeds, and when they are ripe, the several Cells or Partitions in the Cone gape open, and the Seeds drop; of which are the *Fir*, *Pine*, *Beech*, &c.

CONIGERIA, a Coney-burrow, a Rabbit-warren. *O. L. R*.

To CONJOIN' [*conjoindre*, *F. conjungere*, L.] to join or put together.

CONJOIN'T [*conjunctus*, L.] joined together, mutual. *F*.

CONJUGAL [*conjugalis*, L.] conjugal, belonging to Marriage.

CONJUGATE [*Conjugatum*, L.] that spring from one Original.

CONJUGATE Diameter, is the shortest Axis or Diameter in an *Ellipsis* or *Oval*.

CONJUGATE [of the *Hyperbola*] is a Line drawn parallel to the middle Point of the Transverse Axis, sometimes called the second Axis.

To CONJUGATE a Verb [in *Grammar*] is to form or vary it according to its several Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

CONJUGATES [in *Rhetorick*] are such things as are derived from the Original, as *Mercy*, *Merciful*, *Mercifully*.

CONJUGATES [in *Logick*] when from one Word we argue to another of the same Origination; as, *If weeping is to sorrow; then to weep, is to sorrow*.

CONJUGATION, a coupling or yoking together in Pairs; also a Term in *Grammar*. *L*.

CONJUMPERE, to jumble or join together. *Chauc.*

CONJUNCTI Morbi [among *Physicians*] are two Diseases that come together, and are distinguished into *connexi* and *consequentes*, the former subsisting at the same time, and the latter following one another.

CONJUNCTION [*Conjunction*, *F*.] a joining together. *L*.

CONJUNCTION [in *Grammar*] is a Particle which serves to join Words or Sentences together.

CONJUNCTION [in *Astronomy*] is when two Planets meet in the same Degrees of the *Zodiack*, and either is apparent or true.

CONJUNCTION apparent [in *Astronomy*] is when a Right Line drawn through the Center of two Planets, does not pass through the Center of the Earth.

CONJUNCTION real or true, is when a Right Line passing through the Centres of the two Planets, and being produced, passes also through the Centre of the Earth.

CONJUNCTIVE [*Conjunctivus*, L.] that serves to conjoin. *F*.

CONJUNCTURE [*Conjunctura*, L.] the State and Circumstances of Affairs. *F*.

CONJURATION, a Plot or Conspiracy to do any public Harm; also a personal dealing with the Devil or evil Spirits, to know any Secrets, or compass any Design. *F. of L*.

To CONJURE [*conjurer*, *F. of conjurare*, L.] to adjure, to charge upon Oath; to conspire or plot together; to practise Conjunction, to raise or lay Spirits.

To CONN [Connan, *Sax.* to know] to learn or get without Book; to give, as *De'il conn your Thanks*; also to strike with the Fist.

CONNASCENCE [of *con* and *nascens*, L.] being born or growing up together with.

CONNA'TE [of *con* and *natus*, L.] born together with a Person.

CONNATURAL [of *con* and *naturalis*, L.] that is natural to several Things with others.

CONNATURALNESS, Agreeableness by Nature.

CONNECTED [*connexe*, *F. of connexus*, L.] joined, tied, or fastened together.

To CONNECT' [*connectere*, L.] to knit, join, or fasten together.

CONNEX' [in *Logick*] Things are said to be *connex*, which are joined to one another, without any Dependency or Sequence.

CONNEXION, a joining Things together, a Dependence of one thing upon another. *F*.

CONNEXITY, that by which one Thing is joined to another.

CONNICTATION, a twinkling or winking with the Eye. *L*.

CONNIVANCE [*Connivance*, *F. of Conniventia*, L.] a feigning not to see, a winking at, or passing by the Faults of others without Punishment.

To CONNIVE [*conniver*, *F. of connivere*, L.] to wink at, to take no Notice of.

CONNIVENT'S Glandula [among *Anatomists*] are those Wrinkles which are found in the Inside of the Guts, *Intestinum*, *Illium* and *Jejunum*.

CONNOISSE'UR, *F.* a Judge; a Critick.

To CONNOTE, to make known together. *L*.

CONNOTATION, a making two Things or Persons known from others, by the same Distinction.

CON-

CONNU'BIAL [*Connubialis*, L.] belonging to Marriage or Wedlock.

To **CONNU'DATE** [*Connudare*, L.] to strip naked.

CONNUTRITIOUS [among *Naturalists*] is what becomes habitual to a Person from his particular Nourishment, or what breaks out in a Disease in Process of Time, which gradually had its first Aliments from sucking a distempered Nurse, or the like. L.

CONOID [in *Geometry*] is the Solid produced by the Circumvolution or Turning of any Section of a Cone about its Axis.

To **CON'QUADRATE** [*conquadrare*, L.] to bring into a Square.

To **CONQUAS'SATE** [*conquassare*, L.] to shake, dash, or break in Pieces.

CONQUASSA'TION, a shaking, as in an Earthquake; a dashing or breaking to Pieces; also the beating of Things with a Pestle in a Mortar.

To **CON'QUER** [*conquerir*, F.] to bring under, to gain or get by Force of Arms.

CON'QUERABLE, that may be conquered.

CON'QUEROR [*Conquerant*, F.] one who has conquered; a Subduer.

CON'QUEST [*Conquete*, F.] Victory; the Thing conquered.

CONRADE [of Con and rad, Sax. able in Counsel] a proper Name of a Man.

CONREATA Pellis [of *Corroyeur*, F. i. e. a Currier] a Hide or Skin dressed. O. L.

CONSANGUIN'ITY [*Consanguinité*, F. of *Consanguinitas*, L.] the Relation between Persons descended from the same Family.

CONSARCINA'TION, a patching together. L.

CON'SCIENCE [*Conscientia*, L.] the Opinion or Judgment which the rational Soul passes upon all her Actions; or the Testimony or Witness of one's Mind. F.

CONSCIEN'TIOUS [*Conscientieux*, F.] that has a good Conscience; just, upright in Dealing.

CONSCIEN'TIOUSLY, justly, uprightly.

CONSCIEN'TIOUSNESS, justness, Uprightness.

CON'SCIONABLE, conscientious; also equitable, reasonable.

CON'SCIOUS [*consciens*, L.] inwardly guilty, privy to one's self of an Error; also knowing from Memory.

CON'SCIOUSLY, guiltily.

CON'SCIOUSNESS, Guiltiness.

CONSCRI'BED [among *Geometricians*] the same as circumscribed.

CONSCRIPTION, an enrolling or registering. L.

To **CON'SECRATE** [*consecrare*, F. of *consecrare*, L.] to dedicate, to devote, to hallow; also to canonize.

CONSECRA'TION, a consecrating or hallowing. F. of L.

CONSEC'TARY [*Consecrarium*, L.] a Consequence or Deduction from a foregoing Argument or Proposition.

CONSECUTIVE, following or succeeding immediately one after another; it is always said of Things, not of Persons. F.

CONSECUTION *Month*, the Space between the Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, being something more than 29 Days and a half.

CONSENT [*Consentement*, F. *Consensus*, L.] Accord, Agreement, Approbation.

To **CONSE'MINATE** [*consemينو*, L.] to sow different Seeds together.

CONSE'NSION, Agreement.

To **CONSENT** [*consentir*, F. of *consentire*, L.] to accord, agree, or allow of; to yield to the Truth, or the doing of a Thing.

CONSENT of Parts [with *Philosophers*] is that Perception one Part has of another at a Distance, by means of some Fibres and Nerves which are common to them both, or communicated by other Branches with one another.

CONSENTA'NEOUS [*consentaneus*, L.] agreeable, suitable.

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, agreeably, suitably.

CONSENTIENT [*consentiens*, L.] suitable, agreeable, willing the same thing.

CON'SEQUENCE [*Consequentia*, L.] an orderly Following, Conclusion, or Inference; Importance, Moment, Weight. F.

CON'SEQUENCE [in *Astrology*] is when a Planet moves according to the natural Succession of the Signs. F.

CONSEQUENT [*consequens*, L.] ensuing, following, succeeding. F.

A **CONSEQUENT**, that which follows upon something.

CONSEQUENT [in *Logick*] is the last Part of an Argument, opposed to the Antecedent.

CONSEQUENT [in *Mathematicks*] is the latter of two Terms, which are immediately compared with one another in any Set of Proportionals.

CON'SEQUENTLY, following necessarily.

CONSERVABLE [*conservabilis*, L.] easy to be kept.

CONSERVA'TION, a keeping or preserving. F. of L.

CONSERVATIVE *Medicina* [among *Physicians*] is that Part of a Physician's Care that preserves a Person in Health; in Distinction from the *Pharmaceutick*, which applies Remedies to the Diseased. L.

CONSERVATOR [*Conservateur*, F.] a Keeper or Maintainer; a Defender or Protector. L.

CONSERVATOR [of the *Peace*] one whose Office is to see that the King's Peace be kept.

CONSERVATOR [of the *Truce and Safe Conducts*] was an Officer formerly appointed in every Sea-port, to inquire of Offences committed upon the Main Sea, out of the Liberty

of the *Cinque-Ports*, against the King's Truce and Safe-Conduct.

CONSERVATORY, a Place to keep or lay Things up in; a Green House for Plants, &c.

A CONSERVE, Flowers, Roots, or Herbs, beaten together with Sugar. *F.*

To CONSERVE [*conserver*, *F.* *conservare*, *L.*] to preserve or keep; to defend or maintain.

CONSES'SION, a sitting together. *L.*

To CONSIDER [*considerer*, *F.* *considerare*, *L.*] to mind, to think of, to meditate upon; to regard, to have respect for.

CONSIDERABLE, worthy of Consideration, or Notice, remarkable. *F.*

CONSIDERABLENESS, the being worthy of Consideration

CONSIDERATE, advised, circumspect, wary, discreet. *L.*

CUNSID'ERATELY } Advisedness,
CONSID'ERATENESS } Waryness.

CONSIDERATION, a bethinking one's self; a Motive or Reason; Regard or Respect. *F.* of *L.*

CONSIDERATION [in *Law*] is the material Cause of a Bargain or Contract, either expressed or implied, without which it would not be effectual and binding.

To CONSIGN [*consigner*, *F.* of *consignare*, *L.*] to appoint, to deliver, to make over.

To CONSIGN [in *Trade*] Goods are said to be *Consigned* to the Correspondent or Factor, which are sent over to them by the Merchant or Employer; or the contrary.

CONSIGNATION, a Sealing the Act of Consigning, making over, &c. also the Writing sealed. *F.* of *L.*

CONSIGNATION [in *Law*] is the putting a Sum of Money &c. into sure Hands, till the Decision of a Controversy or Lawsuit, which hinders the Delivery of the said Trust.

CONSIGNIFICATIVE, which is of the same Signification with another. *L.*

CONSIMILAR, alike or agreeing.

CONSIMILITY [*Consimilitas*, *L.*] Likeness or Resemblance.

To CONSIST [*consister*, *F.* of *consistere*, *L.*] to be made up of, to hang or agree together.

CONSISTENCE [*Consistentia*, *L.*] Essence, the Manner of Being; the Thickness of liquid Things; also an Agreement or Relation. *F.*

CONSISTENT [*consistant*, *F.* *consistens*, *L.*] agreeable or suitable to; also that is not fluid, but has a Consistence.

CONSISTENT Bodies [among *Philosophers*] are solid or firm Bodies, in Opposition to such Bodies as are fluid; or such Bodies as will preserve their Form, without being confined by any Boundary, and having no Degree of Fluxility.

CONSISTORIAL, belonging to a Consistory. *F.*

CONSISTORY [*Consistoire*, *F.* of *Consistorium*, *L.*] the Court Christian, or Spiritual Court, formerly held in the Nave of the Cathedral Church, or some Chapel or Isle belonging to it, in which the Bishop presided, and had some of his Clergy for his Assessors and Assistants; also a solemn Meeting of the Pope and Cardinals.

CONSISTORY [in *Law*] the Tribunal or Place of Justice in the Spiritual Court belonging to the Archbishop or Bishops.

To CONSO'CIATE [*consociare*, *L.*] to join in mutual Society, to unite.

CONSO'LABLE [*consolabilis*, *L.*] that may be comforted. *F.*

CONSO'LATION, comforting, an easing of Grief. *F.* of *L.*

CONSO'LATORY [*consolatoire*, *F.* of *consolatorius*, *L.*] affording Comfort, comfortable.

To CONSOLE to comfort, to cheer.

CONSOLE [in *Architecture*] is a kind of Bracket, or Shouldering-piece, which hath a Projecture, and serves to support a Cornice, and bear up Figures, &c. *F.*

CONSOLIDANTS [*Consolidantia*, *L.*] Medicines which, cleansing with a moderate Heat, do cause the Nourishment to be fitly applied to the Part afflicted.

To CONSOLIDATE [*consolider*, *F.* of *consolidare*, *L.*] to make whole, or to close up; also to grow hard or solid.

CONSOLIDATION, a soldering or making solid; also an uniting or hardening of broken Bones, or the Lips of Wounds. *F.* of *L.*

CONSOLIDATION [among *Surgeons*] the uniting strongly together the Fractures of broken Bones, or the Lips of a Wound.

CONSOLIDATION [*Civil Law*] is the uniting the Possession and Profits of Lands, &c. with the Property.

CONSOLIDATION [in *Common Law*] is a joining of two Benefices into one.

CONSONANCE [*Consonant*, *F.* *Consonantia*, *L.*] is an Agreement of two Sounds, the one *Grave*, and the other *Acute*; compounded by such a Proportion of each as shall be agreeable to the Ear. *L.*

CONSONANCE [of *Words*] is when two Words sound much alike at the End, chiming or rhiming.

CONSONANT [*consonante*, *F.* *consonans*, *L.*] agreeable, conformable.

CONSONANT [in *Grammar*] is a Letter which hath no Sound of itself, but must be joined to some Vowel to make a Syllable.

CONSONANTE [in *Musick*] signifies all agreeable Intervals in Musick. *Ital.*

CONSONANTLY, conformably.

CONSORT' [*Consorts*, *L.*] a Fellow or Companion; a Partaker of the same Condition; the Wife of a Sovereign Prince, &c.

CON-

CONSORT [in *Musick*] *Concert*, *F.* *Concerto*, *Ital.* a Piece of *Musick* consisting of three or more *Parts*.

To **CONSORT**, to keep Company, or have Society with

CONSOUND, the Herb *Comfrey*.

CONSPEC/TABLE [*conspēctus*, *L.*] easy to be seen

CONSPER'SION, a sprinkling or strewing about with. *L.*

CONSPIC/UOUS [*conspiciuus*, *L.*] clear, manifest, easy to be seen

CONSPIR'ACY [*Conspiratio*, *L.*] a Combination, a secret Consultation, a Plot; an Agreement of Parties to do any thing, either good or bad

CONSPIRACY [in *Law*] is always taken in the worst Sense; and signifies an Agreement of Persons to do some illegal Act.

CONSPIRATIONE [*Law Term*] a Writ against Conspirators.

CONSPIR'ATOR [*Conspirateur*, *F.*] Plotter, one who has conspired for an ill Design.

To **CONSPIRE** [*conspirer*, *F.* *conspirare*, *L.*] to bandy or plot together, to agree together.

To **CONSPUR'CATE** [*conspurare*, *L.*] to defile or pollute.

CONSPURCA'TION, a fouling or defiling, *L.*

CON'STABLE [*Conétable*, *F.* *Verstegan* derives it from *Cynning*, *Sax.* a King, and *Stable*, *q. d.* King of the Stable, or Master of the Horse] a Title heretofore belonging to the Lords of certain Manors; after that, High Constables of Hundreds were appointed, and under those petty Constables of every Parish.

The *Lord High* **CONSTABLE** [of *England*] an Officer anciently of such great Power, that it was thought too great for any Subject; he had the same Jurisdiction as the Earl Marshal and took Place of him as Chief Judge in the Marshal's Court.

CONSTABLE [of the *Tower*] one who hath the Government of that Fortress.

CONSTANCY [*Constans*, *F.* of *Constantia*, *L.*] an Immoveableness of the Mind in all Conditions; Firmness, Resolution, Steadfastness.

CONSTANT [*constans*, *L.*] steady, resolute, continuing in the same Mind; lasting or durable, certain or sure. *F.*

CON'STAT, a Certificate given out of the Court of Exchequer of all there is upon Record, relating to any Matter in Question; also an Exemplification or Copy of the Inrolment of Letters Patent.

CONSTELLA'TION, a Company of fixed Stars imagined to represent the Form of some Creature, &c. and called by that Name. *F.* of *L.*

CONSTERN'A'TION, a great Fear or Astonishment, by reason of some sudden Affliction, or public Calamity. *F.* of *L.*

To **CON'STIPATE** [*constipare*, *L.*] to thicken, or make more compact; to cram or ram close; to bind the Belly.

CONSTIPA'TION [with *Philosophers*] is when the Parts of a natural Body are more closely united than they were before. *L.*

CONSTITUENT [*constitutus*, *L.*] which constitutes or makes up.

To **CON'STITUTE** [*constituer*, *F.* of *constituere*, *L.*] to appoint, ordain, or make.

CONSTITUTION, an Ordinance or Decree; the State of the Body; the Form of Government used in any Place; the Law of a Kingdom.

CONSTITUTIVE, that which is fit or proper to constitute. *F.* of *L.*

To **CONSTRAIN** [*contraindre*, *F.* of *constringere*, *L.*] to oblige by Force, to keep in or restrain.

CONSTRAINT [*Contrainte*, *F.*] Force, Compulsion, Violence, Confinement.

CONSTRIC'TION [in *Philosophy*] is the crouling the Parts of any Body close together, in order to Condensation.

CONSTRIC'TOR *Laborum* [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Lips which purses them up, and is by some called *Oscularius*, *L.*

CONSTRIC'TORES *Alarum Nasi* [in *Anatomy*] Muscles which draw the upper Lip and *Alæ* downwards. *L.*

To **CONSTRINGE** [*constringere*, *L.*] to bind, to contract, to compress.

CONSTRUCTION, a building or making. *L.*

CONSTRUCTION of *Equations* [*Algebra*] the contriving such Lines and Figures as shall demonstrate the Equation Canon, or Theorem, to be true geometrically.

CONSTRUCTION [in *Grammar*] is the natural, just and regularly placing and disposing of Words in Discourse, so as to make proper and intelligible Sense.

CONSTRUCTIVE, which tends to Construction. *L.*

To **CON'STRUE** } [*construire*, *F.* of *con-*
To **CON'STER** } *struere*, *L.*] to expound or interpret

CONSTUPRATION, a debauching of Women, or deflowering of Maids. *L.*

CONSUBSTANTIAL [*consubstantiel*, *F.* of *consubstantialis*, *L.*] of the same Substance, Kind or Nature.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION, the Doctrine of the substantial Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ in the Lord's Supper, together with the Substance of the Bread and Wine, maintained by the *Lutherans*.

CONSUE'TUDINIBUS et *Servitiis*, a Writ of Right, lying against the Tenant that doth the Lord of the Rent or Service due to him. *L.*

CON'SUL [*Consul*, *L.*] was the Title of a Sovereign Magistrate among the *Romans*, whereof there were two in Number; it is now given to chief Governors of some Cities but especially to the chief Managers of Trade or Residents for Merchants in foreign Parts. *F.*

CON-

CONSULAR [*Consulaire*, F. of *Consularis*, L.] of or belonging to a Consul.

To **CONSULT** [*consulere*, F. of *consulere*, L.] to advise with, or ask Advice of any Person; to deliberate upon a Thing; to consult an Author, to see what is his Opinion of a Matter; also to take Care of, or provide for.

A **CONSULT**, is a Consultation, but commonly taken in an ill Sense for a secret Cabal of Plotters against the State. L.

A **CONSULTATION**, an asking or taking Counsel or Advice, especially of Physicians concerning their Patients; also a Writ for removing a Cause from the King to the Ecclesiastical Court. F. of L.

To **CONSUME** [*consumere*, F. of *consumere*, L.] to destroy or waste, to pine away; to wear out or decay; to spend or squander away; to diminish.

CONSUMMATE [*consummatus*, L.] complete, perfect, accomplished.

To **CONSUMMATE** [*consummare*, F. of *consummare*, L.] to fulfil, finish, or make perfect.

CONSUMMATION [*Consummation*, F.] a fulfilling, finishing, perfecting, an End. L.

CONSUMMATUM, the Juice of an Hen cut into small Pieces, drawn out by Distillation in *Balneo Mariae*; strong Broth.

CONSUMPTION [*Consumption*, F.] is a Defect of Nourishment, or the consuming, decaying, and wasting of the Body, and particularly of the muscular Flesh; also a consuming of Provisions, Commodities, &c. F. of L.

CONSUMPTIVE, that is actually in, or inclined to, a Consumption.

CONSUTILE [*consutilis*, L.] any thing sewed or stitched together.

To **CONTABULATE** [*Contabulare*, L.] to plank or floor with Boards, to join together.

CONTABULATION, a fastening of Boards or Planks together; a flooring. L.

CONTACT [*Contactus*, L.] the Touch or Touching; close Union.

CONTACT [in *Mathematicks*] Points of Contact, are those Places or Points in which one Line or Body touches another.

CONTAGION, the same with Infection; the spreading or catching a Disease; It is the communicating or transferring a Disease from one Body to another by some certain Effluvia or Steams from the Body of the sick Person. F. of L.

CONTAGIOUS [*contagiosus*, F. of *contagiosus*, L.] infectious, apt to infect.

To **CONTAIN** [*continere*, F. of *continere*, L.] to comprehend, inclose, or hold; to keep back, or restrain; to keep within Bounds.

To **CONTAMINATE** [*contaminare*, F. of *contaminare*, L.] to defile or pollute.

CONTAMINATION, Defilement, Pollution, most properly that of the Marriage-Bed. L.

CONTEKE, Contention. Spent.

CONTEKORS, contentious, quarrelsome, ridiculous Persons. O.

To **CONTEMERATE** [*contemerare*, L.] to violate or pollute.

To **CONTEMN** [*contemnere*, L.] to despise or slight, to set at nought.

To **CONTEM'PER** [*contemperare*, L.] to moderate, to temper, to temperate.

To **CONTEM'PLATE** [*contempler*, F. of *contemplari*, L.] to behold or take a full View, to muse or meditate, to consider seriously.

CONTEMPLATION, is a preserving the Idea which is brought into the Mind for some Time in view, in order to meditate upon it; Meditation, Study. F. of L.

CONTEMPLATIVE [*contemplativus*, L.] given to Contemplation. F.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, in a studious Manner.

CONTEM'PLATIVENESS, the being addicted to Contemplation.

CONTEM'PLATIVES, Friars of the Order of Mary Magdalen, who wore black upper Garments, and white underneath.

CONTEMPLATOR [*Contemplateur*, F.] one who contemplates. L.

CONTEMPORARY } [*Contemporain*, F.
COTEMPORARY } of *Contemporaneus*,
L.] of the same Time or Standing; that lives in the same Time or Age with another. L.

CONTEMPT [*Contemptus*, L.] Despite, Disdain, Scorn.

CONTEMPTIBLE [*contemptibilis*, L.] deserving to be despised and scorned, base, mean, vile. F.

CONTEMP'TUOUS, scornful, slighting, reproachful. L.

CONTEMP'TUOUSLY, in a scornful Manner.

To **CONTEND** [*contendere*, L.] to strive, to quarrel, to dispute, to vie.

CONTENEMENT, Freehold Land, which lieth to a Man's Dwelling-house that is in his own Occupation. O. L. T.

CONTEN'SION, great Effort, united Endeavour. L.

CONTENT [*content*, F. of *contentus*, L.] satisfied, well pleased with what one has.

CONTENT [*Substantive*] Contentedness, Satisfaction. L.

CONTENT [*Contentum*, L.] the Compass or Extent of a Thing.

CONTENT [in *Geometry*] is the Area or Solidity of any Surface or Body, estimated or measured in square or solid Inches, Feet, Yards, &c.

CONTENT [with *Merchants*] the Wares contained in any Cask, Vessel, Bale, &c.

CONTENTA'TION } [*Contentement*, F.]
CONTENTMENT } Contentedness, Satisfaction or Easiness of Mind.

CONTENTION, Strife, Dispute, Quarrel. F. of L.

CON-

CONTENTIOUS [*contentiosus*, F. of *contentiosus*, L.] litigious, quarrelsome.

CONTENTS [*Contenta*, L.] the Matters contained in a Book, Chapter, Letter, Cask, Vessel, Chest, &c.

CONTERMINOUS, bordering upon. L.

CONTERRA'NEOUS, of the same Country. L.

CONTEST [*Contesté*, F.] Controversy, Dispute.

To **CONTEST** [*Contester*, F. of *Contestari*, L.] to contend, quarrel, wrangle.

CONTEST'ABLE, disputable; that may be controverted, or contended for. F.

CONTESTA'TION, a quarrelling, opposing, striving with or against. L.

To **CONTEX**, to weave together. L.

CONTEXT [of *Contextus*, L.] the Scripture which lies about the Text before or after it.

CONTEXTURE [*contextura*, L.] the joining together or framing of a Discourse, or other Thing.

CONTIGNA'TION [in *Architettura*] the laying of Rafters together; also Flooring. L.

CONTIGU'ITY } [*Contiguité*, F.]

CONTIG'UOUSNESS } the Touch of two distant Bodies, Nearness or Closeness; as when the Surface of one Body touches another.

CONTIG'UOUS [*contiguus*, L.] that touches, or is next; very near, close, adjoining.

CONTIGUOUS Angles [in *Geometry*] are such as have one Leg common to each Angle, otherwise called *Adjacent Angles*.

CON'TINENCE } [of *Continentia*, L.] the
CON'TINENCY } abstaining from unlawful Pleasures; also Chastity, Temperance. F.

CON'TINENT [*Continens*, L.] abstaining from unlawful Pleasures; temperate, sober. L.

CONTINENT [in *Geography*] is a great Extent of Land, which comprehends several Regions and Kingdoms which are not separated by Sea. F.

CONTINENT Cause [of a *Distemper*] is that on which the Disease depends so immediately, that it continues so long as that remains, and no longer. Thus, a Stone sticking in the Ureters is the continent Cause of the Stoppage of the Urine.

CONFIDENT Fever, is that which performs its Course without either Intermission or Abatement.

To **CON'TINGE** [*contingere*, L.] to happen, to fall out. *Shakesp.* Also to touch, to reach.

CONTIN'GENCE } a Casualty or Event

CONTIN'GENCY } which happens by Chance; an Accident. F.

CONTIN'GENT [*contingens*, L.] accidental, casual, that may or may not happen. F.

CONTINGENT Line [in *Dialling*] is a Line supposed to arise from the Intersection of the Plane of the Dial with the Plane of the Equinoctial, so that the Hour-Lines of

the Dial and the Hour-circles mutually cut one another.

CONTINGENT Use [*Law Term*] is a Use limited in a Conveyance of Land, which may, or may not happen to vest or put into Possession, according to the Contingency expressed in the Limitation of such Use.

CON'TINGENTS [*Contingentia*, L.] Casualties, Things that happen by Chance.

CONTINGENTS [in *Mathematicks*] the same as *Tangents*.

CONTINUAL [*continuel*, F. *continuus*, L.] that is without Intermission.

CONTINUAL Claim [*Law Term*] is a Claim made from Time to Time, within every Year and Day, to Land, or other Things, which, in some respect, we cannot attain without Danger of being killed or beaten.

CONTINUAL Fever, is that which sometimes remits or abates, but never perfectly intermits; that is to say, the Patient is sometimes better, but never absolutely free from the Distemper.

CONTIN'UANCE [*Continue*, F.] Lastingness, Length or Duration of Time.

CONTINUANCE [in *Common Law*] is the same with *Prorogation* in the Civil, as, *Continuance 'till the next Assizes*, i. e. a putting off the Trial.

CONTINUAN'DO [*Law Term*] when the Plaintiff would recover Damages for several Trespases in the same Action.

CONTINUA'TION, the lasting of any thing without Intermission. F. of L.

CONTINUA'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to continue or hold on a Sound or Note in an equal Strength or Manner; or to continue a Movement in an equal Degree of Time all the way. *Ital.*

To **CONTINUE** [*continuer*, F. *continuare*, L.] to carry on, to pursue, to hold on or persevere, to abide or last.

CONTINUED Bass, the same with *Thorough Bass*, because it goes quite through the Composition.

CONTINUED Body, a Body whose Parts are no ways divided.

CONTINUED Quantity, that whose Parts are so joined and united together, that you cannot tell where the one begins, or the other ends, called *Continuum*.

CONTINU'ITY [*Continuité*, F. of *Continuitas*, L.] the Connexion or Joining together of the several Parts of a Thing.

CONTINUITY [in *Surgery*] is when the Parts of the Body are all whole and entire, without being divided.

CONTINUO [in *Musick Books*] signifies *Thorough*, as *Basso Continuo*; the continued Bass, or *Thorough Bass*. *Ital.*

CONTINUOUS, close, touching each other.

CONTOR'SION, a wrenching, wrestling or pulling away. F. of L.

CON-

CONTOR'SION [in *Surgery*] is when a Bone is somewhat disjointed, tho' not entirely; a Sprain.

CONTOUR [in *Graving and Painting*] are the Out-lines of a Figure or Picture. *F.*

CONTRA Antiscion [among *Astrologers*] is the Degree and Minute in the Ecliptick, opposite to the *Antiscion*.

CON'TRABAND Goods [of *contre* and *Ban* an Edict, *F. i. e.* contrary to Precept or Law] such Goods as are forbidden by Act of Parliament to be exported or imported.

CONTRACT [*Contractus*, *L.*] a Covenant, Agreement, or Bargain; Articles in Writing, a Deed or Instrument. *F.*

To **CONTRACT** [*Contracter*, *F.* of *contractare*, *L.*] to article, covenant, or make Contract; also to abridge or shorten; also to get a Disease, or ill Habit.

CONTRACTA'TION House, a Place where Agreements or Contracts are made for the Promotion of Trade.

CONTRACT'EDNESS, the being shortened; Brevity.

CONTRACT'IBLE [among *Anatomists*] a Term applied to such Muscles and Parts of the Body as are, or may be contracted.

CONTRACTILE, is such a Body, as when extended, has a Property of drawing itself up again to that Dimension it was in before Extension.

CONTRAC'TION, a drawing together, a making short; also a shrinking up. *F.* of *L.*

CONTRAC'TION [in *Logick*] a Method whereby the Thing reducing abridges that which is reduced.

CONTRACTURE [*Contractura*, *L.*] is the making Pillars small about the Top. *Architect.*

CONTRACTURE [in *Surgery*] is a Contraction of the Back, Hands, &c. made by Degrees.

To **CONTRADICT'** [*contradire*, *F.* *contradicere*, *L.*] to oppose the Assertion of another, to gainsay.

CONTRADIC'TION, a Contrariety of Words and Sentiments, Gainsaying. *F.* of *L.*

CONTRADIC'TIOUS, full of Contradiction, apt to contradict. *L.*

CONTRADICTORILY, in a thwarting Manner.

CONTRADIC'TORINESS, aptness to contradict, Thwartingness.

CONTRADIC'TORY, which contradicts itself, or implies a Contradiction.

CONTRADICTORY Opposition [in *Logick*] is the Contrariety of two Propositions, both in Quantity and Quality.

CONTRADICTORY Propositions, are such as consist of an Universal and Particular, of which one affirms and the other denies; so that if one of them be Affirmative, the other shall be Negative; if one Universal, the other Particular.

CONTRADISTINC'TION [of *contra* and

distinctio, *L.*] a distinguishing by Qualities on the other Side, or in Opposition to.

To **CONTRADISTINGUISH** [of *contra* and *distinguer*, *L.*] to distinguish on the other Side, by opposite Qualities.

CONTRAFAC'TIO, a counterfeiting.

CONTRAFIS'SURE [of *contra* and *fissura*, *L.*] a Counter-cleft.

CONTRAFISSURE [in *Surgery*] a Fracture in the Skull, when the Part struck remains whole, and the Part opposite is cleft.

CONTRA Formam Collationis, a Writ lying where a Man has given perpetual Alms to any Religious House, Hospital, &c. and the Governor has alienated the Lands, contrary to the Donor's Intent. *L.*

CONTRA Formam Feoffamenti, a Writ for a Tenant who is teased by the Lord's Charter, to make certain Suit and Service to his Court, and is afterwards distrained for more than is contained therein. *L.*

CONTRAINDICA'TIONS [in *Physick*] divers Considerations in a Disease that dissuade a Physician from using such a Remedy, when other Things induce him to it. *L.*

CONTRAMANDA'TIO Placiti [*Law Term*] a respiting, or giving the Defendant further time to answer. *L.*

CON'TRAMURE [in *Fortification*] is a little Out-wall built before another Partition-wall, or about the Main-wall of a City, &c. to strengthen it.

CONTRANI'TENCY [of *contra* against, and *nitor* to endeavour, *L.*] striving or resisting against; Opposition; Reaction.

CONTRAPOSITION, a placing over against. *L.*

CONTRAPOSITION [in *Logick*] a changing of the whole Subject into the whole Predicate, and the contrary.

CONTRAPUNTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Way or Method of composing Musick, called *Counterpoint*, now very little in Use. *Ital.*

CONTRAFIAUNTES, Things contrary to, contradictory. *Chauc.*

CONTRA'IED, contradicted. *O.*

CONTRARIENTS, a Name given to the Barons who took Part with Thomas Earl of Lancaster against King Edward II.

CONTRARIETY [*Contrarietè*, *F.* of *Contrarietas*, *L.*] Opposition, Disagreement.

CONTRA'RIOUSLY, contrarily, contrary wise. *Shakesp.*

CONTRARIOUSTYE, Contrariety. *C.*

CONTRA'RY [*contraire*, *F.* of *contrarius*, *L.*] those Things are said to be contrary, whose Nature and Quality are absolutely different, and which destroy one another.

CONTRA'RY Propositions [in *Logick*] are such as consist of two Universals, one affirming and the other denying.

CON-

CONTRA'RIES [in *Logick*] is when one thing is opposed to another; as *Light* and *Darkness*, *Sight* and *Blindness*, &c.

CONTRAST [*Contrasté*, F. of *Contrastare*, L.] a small Dispute or Difference

CONTRAST [in *Painting*] is the due placing the different Objects and Parts of the Figures.

To **CONTRAST**, is to place or dispose different Objects or different Colours, so as to have a good Effect; to place in Opposition.

CONTRA Tenor [in *Musick Books*] stands for *Counter Tenor*, a Part in Musick *Ital*

CONTRATE Wheel, the Wheel in a Watch which is next the Crown Wheel, the Teeth and Hoop of which lie contrary to those of other Wheels.

CONTRAVALLATION Line [in *Fortification*] is a Trench guarded with a Parapet, and usually cut round a Place by the Besiegers, to secure themselves, and stop the Sallies of the Garrison, and is a Musket shot from the Town; so that the whole Army that carries on the Siege lies between the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation.

To **CONTRAVENTE** [*contravenir*, F. of *contravenire*, L.] to act contrary to an Agreement; to infringe or break an Agreement or Law.

CONTRAVENTION, a Contravening; Infringement of an Agreement, &c. F.

CONTRAYE'RVA, a kind of Birth-wort.

CONTRECTA'TION, a touching or handling. L.

CONTRIB'UTARY, that pays Contribution. L.

To **CONTRIBUTE** [*contribuer*, F. of *contribuere*, L.] to give something with others; to assist towards the doing of a Thing; to avail, to conduce.

CONTRIBU'TION, a joint giving of Money towards any Business of Importance. F. of L.

CONTRIBUTION [in *Military Affairs*] a Tax paid by frontier Countries to save themselves from being plundered.

CONTRIBUTIO'NE hacienda, a Writ for those who are put to the Burden of a Thing which others are equally obliged to, to oblige them to bear an equal Share. L.

To **CONTRIS'TATE** [*contristare*, L.] to make sad or sorrowful.

CONTISTA'TION, a making sad. L.

CONTRITE [*Contrit*, F. of *contritus*, L.] worn, bruised; most commonly used for sorrowful, very penitent for Sins and Transgressions against the Divine Law.

CONTRITION, a true, sincere Sorrow for Sin, proceeding from Love to God more than Fear of Punishment. F. of L.

CONTRIVANCE, Device, Ingenuity in contriving; a Scheme or Plan. F.

To **CON'TRIVE** [*controuër*, F.] to invent, to devise or imagine, or plot.

To **CONTROL** [*controller*, F.] to examine an Account, to overlook, to disprove, censure, or find fault with.

CONTROL [*contrôle*, F.] Check, Censure, Contradiction; also a Book or Register, in which a Roll is kept of other Registers.

CONTROL'LER [*Contrôleur*, F.] an Overseer, an Officer who keeps a Roll of the Accounts of other inferior Officers.

CONTROLLER [of the *King's Household*] an Officer of the Court that has power to allow the Charge of Pursuivants, Messengers, Purveyors, &c. also the controlling of all Defaults and Miscarriages of inferior Officers.

CONTROLLER General, an Officer belonging to the Artillery.

CONTROLLER [of the *Hanaper*] an Officer in the Chancery, who attends daily in Term Time on the Lord Chancellor, and takes also things sealed, inclosed in a Leather Bag, from the Clerk of the Hanaper.

CONTROLLER [of the *Mint*] an Officer whose Business is to see that the Money be made to the just Assize; to overlook and control the Officers, in case of Default, &c.

CONTROLLER [in the *Navy*] an Officer whose Business is to control all Payments of Wages; to examine and audit the Accounts of Store-keepers, Treasurers, Victuallers, &c.

CONTROLLER [of the *Poll*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who keeps a Controlment of the Poll of Receipts and Goings-out.

CONTROLLER [of the *Pipe*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who writes out a Summons twice every Year to the Sheriffs, to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe.

To **CONTRO'VE**, to contrive. O.

CONTROVER, a Forger of false News. F.

CONTROVER'SIAL, of or belonging to Controversy.

CONTROVERSY [*Controversie*, F. of *Controversia*, L.] Debate, Dispute, Variance.

To **CONTROVERT** [*controvertari*, L.] to argue *pro* and *con*, to dispute.

CONTROVERTED [*controverté*, F.] undetermined, not agreed upon, that may be disputed *pro* and *con*. L.

CONTUMA'CIOUS [*contumax*, L. of *contra* and *tumeo*, L. to swell] self-willed, stubborn, obstinate, rebellious.

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY, stubbornly.

CONTUMACY [*Contumace*, F. *Contumacia*, L.] Stubbornness, Wilfulness, Rebellion.

CONTUME'LIOUS [*contumelieux*, F. *contumeliosus*, L.] reproachful, affrontive, abusive, sarcastick.

CONTUME'LIOUSLY, reproachfully.

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS, Reproachfulness.

CONTU'MELY [*Contumelia*, F. of *Contumelia*, L. of *contumeo*] Abuse, Affront, Reproach, scurrilous Language.

To

To **CONTUND'** [*contundere*, L.] to beat small, or pound.

To **CONTUNE**, to contrive. *Chauc.*

CONTUSION, a beating or bruising. *F. of L.*

CONTUSION [*in Chymistry*] a reducing into Powder by beating in a Mortar.

CONTUSION [*with Surgeons*] a Bruise dividing the Continuity of Parts in Bones or Flesh, or a Bruise either by a Fall or Blow, so that tho' the Skin appears whole, yet the Flesh is broken.

A **CONTUSION** [*of the Skull*] is when the Skull-bone is so hurt, that tho' no Fracture appears outwardly, yet it is separated from the whole on the Inside.

To **CONVAL** [*of Convalescere*, L.] to recover. *Chauc.*

CONVALESCENCE } [*of convalescere*,
CONVALESCENCY } L.] a Recovery of Health; also the Space from the Departure of a Disease, and the Recovery of the Strength which was lost by it. *F.*

CONVAL Lily, May Lily, or Lily of the Valley.

CONVE'NABLE [*Law Term*] agreeable, convenient, fitting. *F.*

To **CONVE'NE** [*convenire*, L.] to meet or come together, to assemble, to call together.

CONVE'NIENCE } [*Convenance*, *F. of*
CONVE'NIENCY } *Convenientia*, L.] Advantage, Agreeableness, Fitness, Suitableness.

CONVE'NIENCE [*in Architecture*] is the disposing the several Parts of a Building, so that they may not obstruct or shock one another.

CONVE'NIEN'DUM, an Assembly: *A Word of Humour.*

CONVE'NIENT [*convenient*, *F. of conveniens*, L.] fit, seasonable, suitable, commodious.

CONVENT [*Convent*, *F.*] a Monastery or Religious House; a Nunnery.

To **CONVENT** [*Conventare*, L.] to summon, to cite. *O.*

CONVENTICLE [*Conventiculum*, L.] a little private Assembly for Religious Exercises.

CONVE'NTIO [*in Law*] an Agreement or Covenant.

CONVE'NTION, an Assembly of the States of the Realm; also a temporary Contract; Union; Coalition. *L.*

CONVENTIONAL [*conventionalis*, L.] belonging to an Assembly or Convention; also done by Agreement, or under certain Articles.

CONVENTIONE, a Writ which lies for any Covenant in Writing unperformed. *F. of L.*

CONVENTIONER, a Member of a Convention.

CONVE'NTUAL, belonging to a Convent, or a Company of Religious Persons.

CONVE'NTUALS, Friars or Nuns who live in a Convent.

CONVE'RGENT } [*in Opticks*] are Rays
CONVE'RGING } which go from divers Points in the Object, and incline towards one another, 'till at last they meet and cross, and so become *diverging*.

CONVE'RSABLE, sociable, easy, free of Access.

CONVE'RSABLENESS, Sociableness.

CONVE'RSANT [*conversans*, L.] keeping company with; also well versed or skilled in.

CONVE'RSATION, Discourse among Persons, Intercourse, Behaviour, Society. *F. of L.*

CONVE'VERSE, familiar Discourse; Correspondence, &c.

CONVE'RS'E [*Conversus*, L.] turned or translated.

CONVERSE [*in Mathematicks*] is when after a Conclusion is drawn from something supposed in the first Proposition; and in the second Proposition, the Conclusion of the first is made the Supposition; and what was supposed in the first is thence concluded, and is called the *Converse* of it.

CONVERSE Direction [*among Astrologers*] is when a Significator is brought to the Place of the Premittors, by the Motion of the highest Sphere, called *Primum Mobile*, contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

To **CONVERSE** [*conversari*, *F. conversari*, L.] to discourse or talk familiarly with, to keep Company and be familiar with.

CONVE'RSION, a Turning, Alteration, Change, especially of Manners, from bad to good. *F. of L.*

CONVERSION [*among Divines*] is that turning to God, or Change which is wrought in every true Penitent.

CONVERSION of Equations [*in Algebra*] is a peculiar Manner of altering an Equation, when either the Quantity sought, or any Member of it is a Fraction.

CONVERSION of Propositions [*in Logick*] is the changing the Subject into the Place of the Predicate, and still retaining the Quality of the Proposition.

CONVERSION of the Reasons or Ratios [*in Arithmetick*] is the comparing the Antecedent with the Difference of the Antecedent and Consequent, in two equal Ratios or Proportions.

To **CONVE'RT** [*convertir*, *F. of convertere*, L.] to turn or change; also to apply to one's Profit or Use.

To **CONVE'RT** [*in Divinity*] to bring a Person to the Profession of the true Religion.

A **CONVE'RT** [*un Converti*, *F.*] a Person who is turned to the true Religion.

CONVE'RTIBLE [*convertibilis*, L.] changeable, that may be turned. *F.*

A **CONVE'RTITE**, a Convert to the Christian Faith. *Shakesp.*

CON-

CONVEX [*Convexus*, F. of *convexus*, L.] bending down on every Side like the Heavens, or the Outside of the Globe, or any other round Body, or the external round Part of any Body opposite to the Hollow, and in *Anatomy* is called *Protuberantia*.

CONVEXITY [*Convexité*, F. of *Convexitas*, L.] the bending or bowing of any thing down on the Outside.

To **CONVEY** [*convoyer*, F. of *con* and *veho*, L.] to carry or send into another Place, to make over an Estate, &c.

CONVEYANCE, carrying.

CONVEYANCE [in *Law*] a Deed or Instrument, by which Lands, &c. are conveyed or made over to another.

CONVEYANCER, a Person who makes, or is skilled in Conveyances.

CONVICT [*Convinctus*, F. *Convictus*, L.] one who is found guilty of an Offence.

Recusant CONVICT, one who has been indicted and convicted for refusing to come to Church, commonly applied to Papists.

To **CONVICT** [*convaincre*, F. *convictare*, L.] to prove one guilty, &c.

CONVICTION [in *Divinity*] is the first Degree of Repentance, i. e. when a Penitent is convinced of the evil Nature of Sin, and his own Guiltiness.

CONVICTION [in *Law*] the proving a Man guilty of an Offence by the Verdict of a Jury; or when a Man who is out-lawed appeareth and confesseth.

CONVIC'TIVE, tending to convict. L.

CONVICTIVELY, in such a Manner as to convince.

To **CONVINCE** [*convincere*, L.] to make a Man sensible of the Truth of the Thing, by Reasons and Arguments.

CONVIVAL [*convivalis*, L.] pertaining to Feasts or Banquets.

CONUN'DRUM, a quaint humorous Expression, Word, or Sentence; a Quibble.

CONVOCA'TION, a calling together, an Assembly of a National Synod most commonly of the Clergy, to consult about Church Affairs; also the Persons so met together are called a *Convocation*. F. of L.

CONVOCA'TION House, the Place where the Clergy meet for that Purpose.

CONVOCA'TION [of *Upper House*] where the Archbishops, Bishops, &c. sit severally by themselves.

CONVOCA'TION [of *Lower House*] where the Body of the inferior Clergy sit.

To **CONVOK'E** [*convocare*, F. of *convocare*, L.] to call together.

CONVOLUTION [*Convolutio*, L.] a wrapping, rolling, or winding about.

CONVOLUTION [among *Herbalists*] a winding or turning Motion, which is peculiar to the Stems or Trunks of some Plants, as Bindweed, and the Claspers of Vines, &c.

CONVOY [*Convoy*, F.] a Guide or Conductor; also a Man or Men of War, that go

along with Merchant-Ships, to defend them from Enemies; also Men, Ammunition, &c. conveyed into a Town.

To **CONVOY** [*convoyer*, F. *convocere*, L.] to convoy, to guard, to conduct safely.

CONU'SANT, knowing; understanding, or being privy to. F. L. T.

CONVUL'SION, an involuntary Contraction or Motion, whereby the Nerves, Muscles, and Members are contracted and drawn together against or without the Will, as in the Cramp, &c. F. of L.

CONVUL'SIVE [*convulsivus*, L.] belonging to a Convulsion. F.

CONVUL'SIVELY, after the Manner of a Convulsion.

To **COO**, to make a Noise like Turtles or Pigeons.

COOK [*Coc*, Sax. *Cog*, C. Br. *Kock*, Dan. *Coqus*, L.] a Man or Woman who dresses Meat, &c.

COOK-Room [in a *Ship*] is where the Cook, and the Mate dresseth and delivers out the Meat, &c.

COOKERY, the Trade of a Cook, the Art of dressing Meat, &c.

COOL [*Cole*, Sax. *Kuhle*, *Teut.*] cooling, or cold.

COOL'ER, a Vessel used by Brewers.

COOL'LY, in a cool or sedate Manner.

COOL'NESS, the being cool or sedate.

COM, Soot which gathers over the Mouth of an Oven.

COOMB } [of *Cumulus*, L. an Heap] a
COMB } Measure of Corn, containing four Bushels. C.

A **COOP** [*Copa*, Sax.] a Place where Fowls are kept and made fat; also a Barrel.

A **Fish COOP**, a Vessel of Twigs, with which they catch Fish in the Humber. C.

A **Lime COOP** } a close Cart.
A **Muck COOP** }

COOPEE' [*Coupee*, F.] a sort of Step in Dancing.

A **COOPER** [*Kuper*, L. S. a Tub] one who makes Tubs, Calks, Barrels, &c.

To **CO-OPERATE** [*cooperer*, F.] to work together, to act or work with another in the producing some Effect.

CO OPERATION, a working together with. F. of L.

CO-OPERA'TOR, a Fellow-worker. L.

COOPERTIO, the Head or Branches of a Tree cut down. O. L.

COOPERTURA, a Thicket or Covert of Wood. L. T.

To **CO-OP'TATE**, to elect or chuse. L.

CO-OP'IA'TION, an Election or Choice.

CO-ORDINATE, of equal Order, Degree, or Rank. L.

COOT [*Koet*, Belg.] a Water Fowl, called also a Moor-Hen.

COP [*Cop*, Sax. *Kopff*, the Head, *Teut.*] the Top of any thing, also a Tuft on the Head of Birds.

COPAR, a hard sort of Resin, of a white or yellowish Colour, brought from *America*.

COPAR'CENERS, such as have equal Shares in the Inheritance of their Ancestors.

COPAR'CENY } such an equal Share or
COPAR'SENY } Division.

COPART'NER, one who is joined in Partnership with another.

COPATAIN, high raised, pointed.

A **COPE** [Cæppe, Sax.] a Priest's Vestment, fastened with a Clasp before, and hanging down from the Shoulders to the Heels; also a Cloak. *Chauc.*

COPE [in *Doomsday Book*] an Hill.

COPE [Cop, Sax. the Head] a Tribute paid to the King, &c. out of the Lead-Mines at *Wickworth* in *Derbyshire*.

To **COPE** a Wall, to cover it. *C.*

To **COPE** [in *Architecture*] to jut out as a Wall.

To **COPE** [in *Falconry*] to pare the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.

To **COPE**, to barter or truck. *N. C.*

To **COPE** together [of coupler, F. of copulare, L.] to match with.

To **COPE** with one, to strive with, or make Head against.

A **COPE**, an Arch.

The **COPE** of *Heaven*, the Arch or Convexity of *Heaven*.

COPERNICAN System [in *Astronomy*] an old System revived by *Copernicus*, in which the Sun is supposed to be placed in the Centre: next to him *Mercury*, then *Venus*, then our *Earth* with its Satellite the *Moon*, then *Mars*, and next to him *Jupiter*, and last of all *Saturn*; and the Planets, with the *Earth*, are supposed to move about the Sun.

COPE'S-Mate, a Partner in Merchandizing; a Companion. *Dan.*

COPE Sale and Pins, are Irons that fasten the Chains with other Oxen to the End of the Cope of a Waggon.

COPHOSIS [Κόφωσις, Gr.] Deafness in the Ears. *L.*

CO'PIA Libelli deliberando, a Writ that lies in a Case where a Man cannot get the Copy of a Libel at the Hands of the Judge Ecclesiastical.

COPIER, a Transcriber; a Plagiary.

COPING [in *Architecture*] the Top of a Building, or the Brow of a Wall made sloping.

COPING-Iron [Falconry] an Instrument for paring the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.

COPIOUS [copieux, F. of copiosus, L.] abounding, plentiful.

COPIOUSLY, abundantly, plentifully.

COPIOUSNESS, Abundance, Plentifulness.

A **COPIST**, a Transcriber, an Imitator.

COP'LAND, a Piece of Ground into which the rest of the Lands in a Furlong do shoot. *S. O. R.*

COP'PA, a Cock of Corn, Hay or Grass, divided into Portions fit to be tithed.

COPPE, the End of a Thing. *Chauc.*

COP'PED, sharp at Top.

COPPEL } a Pot in which Goldsmiths
CUPPEL } melt and fine their Metals;
also a sort of Crucible used by Chymists in purifying Gold or Silver.

COPPER [Koper, Belg. Kupffer, Teut. Kobber, Dan. of Caprum, L.] a Metal well known; also a large Boiler.

Rose COPPER, Copper several Times melted, and refined from its grosser Parts.

COPPERAS, a sort of Mineral otherwise called Vitriol.

COP'PET, saucy, malapert; also merry, jolly. *C.*

COP'PICE } [of couper, F. to cut] a small
COPSE } Wood consisting of Under-

wood, which may be cut at the growth of twelve or fifteen Years.

COPROPHORY [Καρποφωρία, Gr.] Purgation or Purging.

COPROS'TACY [Καρποστυα, Gr.] Costiveness or binding in the Belly.

COPULA [in *Logic*] is the Verb which joins together any two Terms in an Affirmative or Negative Proposition; as *Man is an Animal*; where (is) is the Copula.

COPULATION, a coupling together; carnal coupling between Male and Female. *F. of L.*

COPULATIVE [in *Grammar*] that which serves to couple or join; as a *Conjunction Copulative*. *F.*

COPULATIVE Propositions [in *Logic*] those which include several Subjects, or several Attributes joined together by an Affirmative or Negative Conjunction, viz. *and* *not*, or *neither*.

COPY [Copie, F.] a Pattern to write after; the Original of a Book; also a printed Book.

COPY [in a *Law-Sense*] is the Duplicate or Transcript of an original Writing.

COPY-HOLD, a Tenure for which the Tenant has nothing to shew but the Copy of the Rolls made by the Lord's Court.

To **COPY** out [copier, F.] to write after an Original.

COQ, *ad Med. consumpt.* an Abbreviation in Phytick, signifying, Boil it till half of it is wasted. *L.*

COQ, in *S. Q. Ag.* that is to say, Boil it in a sufficient Quantity of Water.

COQ, *S. A.* that is, Boil it according to Art. *L.*

COQUET, an amorous Courtier, one who by affected Carriage and Tattle endeavours to gain the Love of Women; also a Woman of the like Qualities, &c. *L.*

COQUET'TE, an amorous, wanton, tattering Girl. *F.*

CO'QUETRY [Coquetterie, F.] an affected Carriage to win the Love of Men or Women; a Skill in carrying on amorous Intrigues; Wantonness, Effeminacy.

COR [among *Botanists*] the inward, soft pithy Part of any Plant or Tree.

COR

COR *is called in Honour of King Charles II.* a Star in the Northern Hemisphere, rated between the Coma Berenices and Ursa Major. L.

COR Hydre, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude, in the Constellation called *Hydra*. L.

CO'RACLE, a sort of small Boat used by Fishermen in the River *Severn* in *Wales*.

CORACOBRACHIA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Arm [so called from *Kopax*, Gr. a Crow, from its Resemblance to a Crow's Beak] which moves it upwards, and turns it obliquely outwards.

CORACOHYOIDE'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the upper End of the *Scapula* near the Neck, and is inserted into the *Ox Hyoides*, which it pulls obliquely downwards.

CORACOIDES [in *Anatomy*] is a Process of the Shoulder-blade, in Form of a Crow's Beak.

CORA'GE, the Herb Bugloss.

COR'AL [*Corallium*, L.] a sort of marine Plant turned to a Stone, a certain Shoot from a Rock in the Form of a Plant.

CORAL'INE, a sort of Moss sticking to Rocks.

CORAL WORT, an Herb.

COR'AM *non Judice* [in the *Common Law*] is when a Cause is brought into a Court out of the Judge's Jurisdiction.

CORATE, overcome. O.

CORB [*Corbe*, F.] crooked. Spent.

COR'BAN [כֶּרֶן, H.] a Gift or Offering made on the Altar, properly the Treasure that was kept for the Use of the Temple or Priests at *Jerusalem*.

COR'BELS [in *Fortification*] are little Baskets filled with Earth and placed upon the Parapets, &c. leaving Port-holes to fire through upon the Enemy.

COR'BEL } [in *Architecture*] is a Shoul-
COR'BIL } dering-piece of sitting out
COR'BET } in Walls, to bear up a Post, Summer, &c.

COR'BEL } a Nitch in the Wall of a
CORBETEL } Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

COR'BEL Stones, smooth polished Stones laid in the Front and Out-side of the Corbels or Nitches.

COR'BET [*Corbeau*, F. a little Crow] a Surname.

CORBETTIS, Stones whereon Images stand. *Chauc.* Probably the same as

CORBS, Ornaments in *Architecture*. Spent. Also Coasters Baskets.

COR'COUSNESS, Corpulency or Grossness of Body. O.

CORD [*Corde*, F.] a Rope or Line.

CORD [among *Fartiers*] is a straight Sine in the Fore leg of a Horse, reaching from the Shankle Vein to the Gristle of his Nose.

CORDS } [*Kapsh*, Gr.] in Music, pro-
CHORDS } perly signifies the Strings of

an Harp, Lute, Violin, or other Musical Instrument; but more usually the Sound which proceeds from Musical Instruments, even those that have no Strings.

CORD of Wood, a Parcel of Fire-wood four Foot broad, four Foot high, and eight Foot long.

CORD'AGE, all the Ropes belonging to the Rigging or Tackling of a Ship; also all sorts of Stuff for making Ropes. F.

CORDELIER [of *Chorda*, L.] a Rope; a Grey Friar of the *Franciscan* Order, who wears a Cord full of Knots about his Middle. F.

COR'DIAL [of *Cor*, L. the Heart] good for the Heart, comfortable, hearty, sincere. F.

COR'DIAL, a Physical Drink to comfort the Heart. F.

COR'DIALLY, heartily, sincerely.

CORDIALITY } [*Cordialis*, F. Hearti-

COR'DIALNESS } ness, sincere or hearty Love.

CORDIT, agreed. *Chauc.*

COR'DON, the twist of a Rope. F.

CORDON [in *Architecture*] the Edge of Stone on the Outside of a Building.

CORDON [in *Fortification*] is a Stone jutting out between the Ramparts and the Basis of the Parapet; it goes quite round the Fortification. F.

CORDOVAN Leather, a sort of Leather made out of Goat-skins at *Cordova* in *Spain*.

CORD'WAINER } [*Bordewäin*, Belg.
CORDINER } Un *Cordonier*, F. of *Cordovan* Leather, L.] a Shoemaker.

CORE [*Coe*, Ital. of *Cor*, L. the Heart] the Core in Fruit, so called, because, like the Heart, it is in the midst of Fruit.

COREA'CIOUS, consisting of Leather.

CORIAN'DER [*Coriandre*, F. *Coriandrum*, L. of *Kopiarōpōv*, Gr.] an Herb somewhat like Parsley.

CORIGED, corrected. O.

COR'INTH, an once famous, but now ruined, City of *Peloponnesus*, in the *Morea*.

CORINTHIAN Brass, Gold, Silver, and Copper, casually mixed together at the Burning of the City of *Corinth*, there being a great many Statues and Vessels melted down and so embodied.

CORINTHIAN Order [in *Architecture*] one of the five Orders, so called from *Corinth*, the Place of its Invention: It is the most noble, truest, delicate, and rich of all others.

CORITA'NI the People which antiently inhabited *Northamptonshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Dorsetshire*, were so called by the Romans, *Cambd.*

COR'ITON [of *Copion*, *Coriander*, Sax. and *zon* a Town] a Village in *Devonshire*, probably so called from the great Income they

they have by Coriander; or else from one *Corius*, who founded it.

CORK, the Bark of the Cork-tree, which somewhat resembles an Oak, and grows plentifully in some Parts of Spain.

CORK-Tree [*Kork*, L. S. Teut. of *Cortex*, L. the Bark] of which there are several Sorts, one of which is to be seen in the Physick Garden at *Chelsea*.

COR'MORANT, a Water-fowl resembling a Raven; also a Glutton. F.

CORN [*Cojn*, Sax. *Korn*, Teut. *Korn*, Dan. the Grain of Wheat, Barley, Rice, Oats, &c.]

CORN [of *Cornu*, a Horn, L. *Kyrn*, C. Br.] a Disease in the Toes, so called from the Hardness or Horniness of them.

CORN-Flag, a Plant fit for Borders in Gardens.

CORNACH'NE-Powder, a purging Powder, is composed of 10 Parts of *Diogrydium*, 6 Parts of Diaphoretick Antimony, and 16 Parts of Cream of Tartar.

CORN-Flower, the Blue-bottle.

CORN-Sallat, an Herb, the Leaves of which is a Sallet.

CORN'AGE [of *Cornu*, L. a Horn] a kind of Grand Sergeantry, the Service of which Tenure was to blow a Horn when any Invasion of a Northern Enemy was perceived; and by this many held their Land Northward about the *Pils* Wall.

CORNA'NII, People who in old Times inhabited the Counties of *Warwickshire*, *Worcestershire*, *Shropshire*, *Staffordshire*, and *Cheshire*, were so called.

COR'NED [*Econned*, Sax.] seasoned with Salt.

COR'NEL, a Corner. O.

CORNEL-Berry, the Fruit of the Cornel-tree.

CORNE'LIAN [*Cornaline*, F. *Cornelino*, Ital. *Corneolus*, of *Caro*, Flesh, L. q. d. of a Flesh Colour; or of *Cornus*, L. the Hawthorn, because it is red like the Fruit] a sort of precious Stone of which Rings are made.

CORNE'LIIUS [*Korvηλιος*, of *Κερας*, Gr. or *קרן*, H. a Horn, and *ηλιος*, the Sun, Gr. i. e. the Horn of the Sun] a proper Name of Men.

COR'FOUS [*Corneus*, L.] horny.

COR'NER [*Corniere*, F. *Cornet*, C. Br.] an Angle; also a remote Place.

COR'NET [*Cornetto*, Ital. of *Cornu*, L. a Horn] a sort of musical Instrument made of Horn, or something like a Hautboy, now out of Use; a Fish resembling a Horn.

CORNET [from *Coronet*, because in old Times they wore Garlands on their Heads, or *Cornette*, F.] an Ensign of a Company of Horse, who carries the Standard or Colours.

CORNET, a Linen or laced Head-dress of Women; also a Scarf of black Taffaty which Doctors of Law or Physick used to wear on the Collar of their Robes.

CORNET, a Farrier's Instrument for letting Horses Blood.

CORNETTINO, a small or little Cornet, also an Octave Trumpet. Ital.

COR'NICE } [*Corniche*, F.] is the third
COR'NISH } and highest Part of the
Entablature, and commonly signifies the uppermost Ornament of any Wainscot, &c.
Arc i Bure.

CORNICE Ring [of a Piece of Ordnance] is that which lies next the Trunnion Ring, or next from the Muzzle Ring backwards.

CONICULARIS Processus [among Anatomists] the Process or Knob of the Shoulder-bone, resembling the Figure of a Crow's Beak. L.

CORNICULATE Plants [among Botanists] are such as, after each Flower, produce many distant and horned Seed-pods, called *Siliqua*.

CORNI'GEROUS [*Corniger*, L.] wearing Horns, horned.

CORN'NUSE [*Cornemuse*, F.] a Bagpipe, C.

COR'NU Cervi, Harts-horn; also the Herb Bucks-horn. L.

CORNU Cervi [among Chymists] the Mouth of an Alembick.

CORNU Copie, the Horn of Plenty; taken figuratively for great Plenty, or abundance of all Things. L.

COR'NUA Uteri [in Anatomy] two side Parts of the *Matrix* in some Beasts; as Cows, Harts, Sheep, Goats, &c.

CORNU' TE [*Cornutus*, L.] horned, a Cuckold; also a Still or luted Mattress with a crooked Neck.

To **CORNUTE** one, to make him a Cuckold.

CORNU'TUM Argumentum [in Logick] a subtil or sophistical Argument, as it were horned. L.

COR'NWALL [*Cojnpealh*, Sax. from the Latin, *Cornu* a Horn, and *pealh*] because in that Part, England is extended like a Horn.

CORNWAL' LIS [q. d. Come of Cornwall] a Surname.

COR'NY Ale, strong nappy Ale. C.

CORO'DIO habendo, a Writ for exacting a Corody of an Abbey or a religious House. L. T.

COR'ODY, a Sum of Money, or an Allowance of Meat, Drink, and Cloathing, allowed by an Abbot out of the Monastery to the King, for the Maintenance of any one of his Servants. L. T.

COROL'LARY [*Corollarie*, F. of *Corollarium*, L.] a Consequence drawn from something already proved or demonstrated.

CORON [קורן, H.] a Jewish Liquid Measure, containing about 75 Gallons.

CORONA, a Crown; a Circle appearing about the Sun or Moon, called *Halo*.

CORO'NA

CORONA [in *Architecture*] is a flat and most advanced Part of the Cornish, called the Drip or Eaves.

CORONAL, a Garland, a Crown. *Spenc.*

CORONAL [in *Anatomy*] the Coronal Bone, or Bone in the Forehead.

CORONAL Suture [among *Anatomists*] is that which joins the Frontal Bone to the two Bones of the Bregma.

CORONARIA Vasa [in *Anatomy*] the Veins and Arteries which surround the Heart to nourish it; or the two Branches which the great Artery spreads over the Out-side of the Heart, for its Supply with Blood and Nourishment, before it pierces the *Pericardium*.

CORONARY [*coronarius*, L.] by way of, or instead of a Crown.

CORONATION, the Crowning of a King. L.

CORONATO'RE eligendo, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to call together the Freeholders of the County, in order to choose a new Coroner.

CORONE, an acute Process of the lower Jaw, in the Form of a Beak. *Gr.*

CORONER [of *Corona*, L. because in the King's Name he maketh Inquisition into the casual and unnatural Death of a Person] an Officer who, with the Assistance of a Jury of 12 Men, inquires, on the Behalf of the Crown, into all untimely Deaths.

CORONER Sovereign, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

CORONER [of *the Verge*] an Officer, who has Jurisdiction within the Verge or Compass of the King's Court.

CORONET [*Coronetta*, Ital.] a little Crown or Chaplet, worn by the Nobility.

CORONET [of a Horse]. See *Cornet*.

COROUSE, curious. *Chauc.*

CORPORA Olivaria [among *Anatomists*] are two Prominences, one on each Side the *Corpora Pyramidalia*. L.

CORPORA Pyramidalia [among *Anatomists*] are two Prominences in the *Cerebellum*, in Length about an Inch. L.

CORPORA Striata [among *Anatomists*] Protuberances upon the *Crura Medulla Oblongate*.

CORPORAL [*corporel*, F. of *corporalis*, L.] of or belonging to the Body, bodily.

A **CORPORAL**, an inferior Officer in a Company of Foot Soldiers; also an Officer on Ship-board, that has the Charge of setting the Watches, &c. F.

A **CORPORAL Oath**, so called because the Party who takes it is obliged to lay his Hand upon the Bible.

CORPORA'LE, a Communion Cloth used in the Church of *Rome*, being a square Piece of Linen on which the Chalice and Host are placed by the Priest who officiates at Mass.

CORPORALITY [*Corporalitas*, L.] Bodiliness, bodily Substance.

CORPORALLY, bodily.

CORPORATE [in a *Political Sense*] united into one Body, as a *Body Corporate*.

CORPORATION, a Political Body or Company, established by a Royal Charter, &c. L.

CORPORATION Spiritual, and of able Persons in the Law, is where it consists of a Dean and Chapter, a Master of a College or Hospital.

CORPORATION Temporal by the King, is where there is a Mayor and Commonalty.

CORPORATION Temporal by the Common Law, is the Parliament, which consists of the King, the Head; with the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, the Body.

CORPORATURE [*Corporatura*, L.] Form, Bulk, or Constitution of the Body.

CORPOREAL [*corporel*, F. of *corporeus*, L.] that is of a bodily Substance, or pertaining to the Body.

CORPOREALLY, bodily.

CORPOREALNESS, the consisting of a bodily Substance.

CORPOREITY, the Philosophical School-Term for the Nature of a Body; a Being of such or such a Substance. L.

CORPORIFICATION [in *Chymistry*] is the giving to a Spirit the same or a like Body to that it had before Spiritualization.

CORPSE [*Corps*, F. of *Corpus*, L.] a dead Body or Carcase.

CORPS de Bataille, the main Body of an Army drawn up for Battle. F.

CORPS de Garde, are Soldiers entrusted with the Guards of a Post, under the Command of one or more Officers.

CORPS Politick, are Bishops, Deans, or Parsons of Churches, and such like, who have Succession in one Person only.

CORPULENCY [*Corpulence*, F. *Corpulentia*, L.] Bulkiness or Grossness of Body.

CORPULENT [*Corpulentus*, L.] big-bodied, fat, gross.

CORPUS Callosum [among *Anatomists*] is the upper Part or Covering of a Space made by the joining together the Right and Left Side of the internal Substance of the Brain. L.

CORPUS cum Causa, a Writ issuing out of the Chancery, to remove both the Body and the Record into the King's Bench. L.

CORPUS Christi [i. e. the Body of Christ, L.] a College in Oxford, built by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester.

CORPUS Christi Day, a moveable Festival, appointed by the Church of *Rome* in Honour of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. L.

CORPUSCLES [*Corpuscules*, F. *Corpusculi*, L.] the smallest Parts or Physical Atoms of a Body. *Philos.*

CORPUS

C O
CORPUSCULAR, belonging to such Atoms. L.

CORPUSCULAR Philosophy, is that which explains natural Phenomena by the Motions and Affections of the minute Particles of Matter.

CORR [קור, H.] a certain Hebrew Measure, containing two quarts English.

To CORRA'DE [corrader, L. of con and radere] to scrape together, to rub off.

To CORRECT [corriger, F. corrigere, L.] to amend; to reprove or check; to chastise or punish; also to allay or temper.

CORRECT [correctus, L.] without Faults. F.

CORRECTION, Correcting or Mending; Chastening, Punishment, Reproof. F. of L.

CORRECTION [in Pharmacy] is when Salt, or some other Thing, is added to a Medicine to quicken it; when a Medicine is mended or made better.

CORRECTIVE, which serves to correct, allay, or temper. F.

CORRECTIVES, Medicines which being administered with others, correct some bad Quality in them.

CORRECTLY, exactly.

CORRECTNESS, Exactness.

A CORRECTOR [Correcteur, F.] one who corrects or amends. L.

CORRECTOR [to a Printing-Office] a Person of Letters, who takes care that the Faults in every Sheet be corrected before it be wrought off at the Press.

CORRECTOR [of the Staple] an Officer of the Staple, who recordeth the Bargains of Merchants made there.

CORRELATIVES [Correlativa, L.] that have a mutual Relation one to another; they are Things which bear such a Relation to one another, that their Nature consists in that Relation, as a Father, Son, &c. F.

CORREPTION, a snatching away. L. also a Correction in Words.

To CORRESPOND [correspondere, F. of con and respondere, L.] to answer, fit, or agree; to hold mutual Commerce and Familiarity with.

CORRESPONDENCE [Correspondance, F.] holding mutual Intelligence, Commerce, and Familiarity with; also an answering, fitting, agreeing, or Proportion of one thing with another.

CORRESPONDENT [correspondam, F.] agreeable, suitable.

A CORRESPONDENT, one that holds Correspondence, or with whom it is kept, which is either personal, or at a Distance by Letters; as in Trade, when two Persons have Intercourse by Letters, they are called Correspondents. F.

CORRESPONDENTLY, agreeably, suitably.

CORRESPONSIVE, apt or inclinable to Correspondence.

C O
CORRIDOR' [in Fortification] is the Counter-way, lying round about the whole Compass of the Fortification of a Place, between the Outside of the Moat and Pallisades. F.

CORRIGIBLE [corrigibilis, L.] that may be corrected or amended. F.

CORRIVAL [corrivalis, L.] a Competitor either in Love or Business; one who courts the same Mistress, or makes Suit for the same Office or Business.

CORRIVALITY [Corrivalitas, L.] Rivalship.

To CORROBORATE [corroborare, F. corroborare, L.] to strengthen a weak or feeble Part, to confirm or make good an Evidence or Argument.

CORROBORATION, a strengthening or confirming. L.

CORROBORATIVE, a strengthening or confirming. L.

To CORRODE [corroder, F. corrodere, of con and rado, L.] to gnaw or fret, to wear away gradually.

CORRODENTIA, Medicines which consume or eat away proud Flesh. L.

CORRODIBLE, that may be corroded.

CORRODY [of corroders, L.] Money or Provision due to the King from an Abbey or Religious House, as he is Founder, for the Maintenance of one that he appoints.

CORROSIBLE, which may be corroded, L.

CORROSIBILITY [among Chymists] the Power or Faculty of being corroded by any corrosive Liquor.

CORROSION, a gnawing or fretting. L.

CORROSION [in Chymistry] is a Dissolution of mixt Bodies by corrosive Menstruums.

CORROSIVE [corrosivus, L.] which has a gnawing or fretting Quality. F.

A CORROSIVE, a corroding Medicine. F. of L.

CORROSIVELY, in Manner of a Corrosive.

CORROSIVENESS, is the Quality that some Liquors, which are called Menstruums, have of dissolving Bodies.

CORRUGANT Muscles [in Anatomy] are Muscles which help to knit the Brows when one frowns.

CORRUGATION, a contracting or drawing into Winkles. L.

CORRUGATOR Supercilii [in Anatomy] a Muscle serving to wrinkle or draw up the Eye-brow. L.

CORRUMPABLE [of corrumpere, F. of corrumpere, L.] corruptible. Chauc.

CORRUPT [corruptus, L.] naughty, rotten, tainted, vicious; also bribed.

To CORRUPT [corrumpere, F. corrumpere, L.] to mar or spoil; to debauch or defile; to bribe or pervert; to purify or become corrupt.

COR-

CORRUPTIBILITY [*Corruptibilis*, F.] Aptness to be corrupted, or the State of that which is corruptible.

CORRUPTIBLE [*corruptibilis*, F. *corruptibilis*, L.] subject to Corruption, or that may be corrupted.

CORRUPTION [among *Surgeons*] is the corrupt or rotten Matter of a Sore.

CORRUPTION [among *Philosophers*] is the Destruction of the Form or proper Mode of Existence of any natural Body, or, at least, the Cessation of it for a Time.

CORRUPTION of Blood [in *Law*] an Infection growing to the Blood, Estate and Issue of a Man attainted of Felony or Treason.

CORRUPTIVE, apt to corrupt.

CORRUPTLY, taintedly, viciously.

CORSAIR [*Corsaire*, F.] a Robber by Sea, a Pirate.

CORSE [*Corps*, F.] a dead Body, a Carcase.

CORSE *Present*, a Mortuary, an Offering of the best Beast belonging to a Person deceased, anciently made to the Parish-Priest. L. T.

CORSELET } Armour for a Pike-man,

COR'SLET } to cover either the whole Body, or the Trunk of it. F.

COR'SNED, Ordeal Bread, a Piece of Bread consecrated by the Priest for that Use, used by the Saxons when they would clear themselves of a Crime they were charged with, wishing it might be their Poison, or last Morsel, if they were guilty.

CORTEX *Peruvianus*, the Bark of Peru, the Jesuits Bark. L.

COR'TICAL Part of the Brain [in *Anatomy*] the external Part of it, which is soft, glandulous, and of the Colour of Ashes.

COR'TICOUS [*Corticofus*, L.] full of thick Bark.

CORTIN } [*Courtine*, F. of *Cortina*,

COURTIN } L.] in Fortification, is the

CUR'TAIN } Wall or Distance between the Flanks of two Bastions.

CORTULARIUM } a Court or Yard

CORTARIUM } joining to a Country Farm. O. L.

COR'VET [of a Horse]. See *Curvet*.

CORVE'TTO, the Curvet.

COR'US [רֶזֶק, H.] an Hebrew Measure of thirty Bushels *English*.

CORRUSCANT [*coruscans*, L.] glittering, shining, or lightning. L.

CORRUSCA'TION, a Flash of Lightning, or sceming sparkling Fire, which appears often by Night; a Glittering.

To **CORYBANT'ATE** [*corybantiare*, L.] to sleep with one's Eyes open, or be troubled with Visions that one cannot sleep.

CORYMBIFEROUS [*corymbifer*, L.] that beareth Berries like Ivy.

CORYMBIFEROUS Plants [among *Herbalists*] are such as have a compound discous Flower, but the Seeds have no Down sticking to them, as Daisy, Camomile, &c.

CORYMBUS, a Bunch or Cluster of Ivy-Berries. B.

CORYMBUS [with *Botanists*] a compounded discous Flower, whose Seeds are not pappous, and do not fly away in Down.

CORYZA [Κόρυζα, Gr.] a Defluxion of a sharp Humour into the Mouth, Nostrils, and Lungs from the Brain by the Olfactory Nerves.

COSCINOMANCY [Κοσκινισμάντι, of Κόσκινον a Sieve, and μαντάνεια Divination, Gr.] Divination by a Sieve or Riddle.

CO-SE'CANT [in *Mathematics*] the Sincant of an Arch, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

To **COS'EN**, to cheat or defraud.

COS'ENAGE [in *Law*] is a Writ for the right Heir against the Intruder.

COSH, or *Cotterel*, a Cottage or Hut. O.

COSHERING [in the *Feudal Law*] a Prerogative which some Lords of Manors antiently had, to lie and feast themselves and their Retinue at their Tenant's House. L. T.

COSIER, a Butcher, otherwise called a Sowter. O.

COSIN } [*Consanguineus*, L.] a Cousin, a

COSEN } Kinsman or Woman by Blood,

COZEN } or Marriage.

CO-SINE [in *Geometry*] is the right Sine of an Arch, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

COSMETICKS [Κοσμητικά, Gr.] Medicines which whiten and soften the Skin; or in general, any thing which tends to promote Beauty.

COSMICA [*Cosmicus*, L. of Κόσμος, Gr.] belonging to the World; a Term in *Astronomy*, expressing one of the Poetical Rises or Settings of a Star: Thus a Star is said to rise *Cosmically*, when it rises together with the Sun; and to set *Cosmically*, when it sets the same Instant that the Sun rises: But to rise and set *Cosmically*, according to *Kepler*, is to ascend above the *Horizon*, or descend below it.

A **COSMOD'ELYTE** [of Κόσμος the World, and δειλός, Gr. fearful] one fearful of the World, a Wordly Wretch.

COSMOGONY [κόσμος and γένεσις] the Birth of the World; the Creation.

To **COSMOG'RAPHATE**, to describe the World.

COSMOG'RAPHER [*Cosmographus*, F. *Cosmographus*, L. of Κοσμογράφος, Gr.] one skilled in Cosmography.

COSMOG'RAPHERICAL [*Cosmographique*, F. *Cosmographicus*, L.] of or pertaining to Cosmography.

COSMOG'RAPHY [*Cosmographia*, F. *Cosmographia*, L. of Κοσμογραφία, of Κόσμος the World, and γράφω to describe, Gr.] a Science describing the several Parts of the visible World, delineating them according to their Number, Positions, Motions, Magnitudes, Figures, &c. the Parts of which are *Astronomy* and *Geography*.

COS-

COSMOLOGY [*Κοσμολογία*, of *Κόσμος* and *λόγος* a Speech. Gr.] a Speaking of the World.

COSMO'METRY [of *κόσμος* and *μέτρον*, Gr. Measure] the Mensuration of the World by Degrees and Minutes.

COSMOPOLITE [of *κόσμος* the World, and *πολίτης*, Gr. a Citizen] a Citizen of the World.

COS'SACKS, a Militia or Body of Soldiers in Poland, set up by King Stephen Bathori; there are also Russian Cossacks.

COS'SE [*Cosa*, Ital.] Algebra. O.

COS'SET, a Lamb, &c. brought up by Hand. Spenc.

COSS-Way, a Causey.

COSSI'S, Worms that lie between the Body and Bark of Trees.

COS'SICK, belonging to Algebra; as Cossick Quantities.

COST [*Kosten*, L. S. of *costare*, L.] Charge, Price, Expence, Loss.

COST [in Heraldry] the fourth Part of a Bend, or half a Garter.

COSTÆ, the Ribs, which are in Number 24, on each Side the Vertebra of the Back. L.

COSTÆ Vera [among Anatomists] the seven uppermost Ribs, so called, because their cartilaginous Ends are received into the Sinus of the Sternum. L.

COSTÆ Falsa [among Anatomists] the five lowermost Ribs, so called because they are shorter and softer, and not joined to the Extremity of the Sternum. L.

COSTARD, a sort of Apple; a Head.

COSTARD-Head, a Blockhead. O.

COSTARD-Monger [of *Costard* and *Monger*, a Trafficker] a Seller of Apples, a Fruit-er.

COS'TIVE [probably of *constipé*, F. to be bound in Body, one who hath his Excrement dry'd within him] bound in the Belly.

COS'TIVELY, in a costive Manner.

COS'TIVENESS, the being bound in the Belly.

COSTLEW [*Kostlich*, Teut.] costly. Chauc.

COST'LINESS, the being of great Price.

COST'LY, costing much, of great Price.

COST'REL, a Vessel to carry Wine in. O.

COT } [Coze, Sax. Baate, L. S. a Cottage. O.] Also a Man that busies himself with the Affairs of a Kitchen.

COT-Gare, Refuse Wool so clotted together, that it cannot be pulled asunder.

CO-TANGENT [in Mathematicks] is the Tangent of any Complemental Arch, or what the Arch wants of a Quadrant or 90 Degrees.

COTARIUS, one who held by a free Soccage Tenure. O. L.

To COTE, to leave behind. Chauc.

COTTELERE, a Cutler. Chauc.

COTEM'PORARY, one of the same Age or Standing with another. L.

COTERELLI, a sort of straggling Thieves and Plunderers, like the Moss-Troopers which were on the Borders of Scotland. O. R.

COTTEREL'LUS, a servile Tenant, who held Lands in mere Villenage.

COTE'RIA, a Cottage or Homestall.

COTES, Sheepfolds. Spent.

COTES'WOLD [of Coze, a Sheep-cote, and wold, Sax. a Place that hath not so much as a Tree in it] a Place in Gloucestershire, so called from the Abundance of Sheep-cotes there.

COT'LAND } Land held by a

COT'SETH'LAND } Cottager. O. L.

COT'QUEAN, a Man who is too busy in meddling with Womens Affairs.

COT'TAGE [of Coze, Sax.] a little House in the Country.

COT'TAGER, one who lives in a Cottage.

COT'TEREL [in Doomsday-Book] a Cottage.

COT'TISES [in Heraldry] certain Subdivisions from the Bend, of which they make but two third Parts, taking up no more than a fourth or fifth Part of an Escutcheon.

COTTON [*Cotten*, F. *Cotton*, C. Br. *Cottona*, L.] a woolly Stuff contained in the Fruit of the same Name.

To COTTON [perhaps of *condunare*, L.] to agree, to succeed, to hit.

COT'RE } a Trammel to hang or set

COT'TREL } a Pot over the Fire. F.

COT'TUM, Cat or Dog-wool, of which Cotts or coarse Blankets were formerly made. O. L.

COTU'CHAN [in Doomsday-Book] Boors, Husbandmen.

COTYLE [in Anatomy] the Cavity of the Huckle-Bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh bone.

COTYLE'DONES [among Anatomists] certain Glandules, in some Creatures, dispersed up and down the Chasion; also the gaping Meetings of the Veins in the Matrix of Women.

To COUCH [*coucher*, F.] to lie down; to comprehend or comprise; to take the Web from off the Eye, as Oculists do; also to set a Lance on the Rest in Justings.

A COUCH [*couche*, F.] a Seat or moveable Bed to lie down on.

COUCH [in Painting] a Term signifying the Ground, Bed, or Basis on which the Colour lies.

COUCH'ANT [in Heraldry] expresses the Posture; as a Lion couchant in a Coat of Arms, is a Lion lying on his Belly with his Head upright.

COUCH'ER, a Factor residing in some Place for the sake of Traffick; also a Register-Book of a Corporation or religious House. O. L.

COUCHER, a Setter or Setting-Dog. C.

COUCH'

COUCHING [among Hunters] the Lodging of a wild Boar.

COVE, a little Harbour for Boats. *W. C.* Also a Man. *Can.*

To **COVEITEN**, to covet. *Chauc.*

CO'VENABLE } fit, convenient, suitable.
CON'VENABLE } able. *O. L. T.*

COVENANT [*Covenant*, *F.* of *Conventum*, *L.*] an Agreement or Bargain, the mutual Consent of two or more to one Thing, to do or give somewhat, &c.

COVENANT [in *Divinity*] is a particular Dispensation, whereby God deals with Mankind; as the *Covenant of Works* under the *Mosaical* Dispensation, and that of *Grace* under the Gospel.

COVENANT [in *Law*] is that which the Law intendeth to be made, though in Words it be not expressed.

COVENANT [in *Fact*] is that which is expressly agreed between the Parties.

The **COVENANT**, a particular Agreement of the People of *England*, made in the Time of King *Charles I.* called, *The Solemn League and Covenant*.

To **COVENANT** [*covenancer*, *F.*] to make a Covenant or Agreement.

COVENANTER, one who took the *Presbyterian* Covenant in the Time of the Civil Wars.

COVENOUS [*covin*, *F.*] fraudulent, collusive.

COVENT } [*Convent*, *F.* of *Conventus*,
CON'VENT } *L.*] a Monastery or religious House. In *Law*, the Society or Members of an Abbey, Priory, &c.

COVENTRY [either from *Convent*, a Monastery of Monks anciently there; or *Covue*, the Name of a River] a City and Bishoprick in *Warwickshire*.

To **CO'VER**, to overspread any thing; to conceal; to hide; to shelter; to incubate; to copulate with the Female; to wear the Hat.

CO'VERCHIEFS [*Couvertchef*, *F.* i. e. a Cover-head] Head-dresses. *Chauc.*

COVERCLE } [*Couvertcle*, *F.*] a Cover or
COVERKIL } Lid. *O.*

COVERLET [*Converlet*, *F.* i. e. a Cover-bed] a Covering for a Bed.

CO-VER'SED Sine [in *Geometry*] the remaining Part of the Diameter of a Circle, after the versed Sine is taken from it.

COVERT [*Couvert*, *F.*] an Umbrage or shady Place.

COVERT Baron [*Law Term*] the State of a Woman who is under the Power and Protection of her Husband. See *Coverture*.

COVERT, a *Femme Covert*, i. e. a married Woman, covered by, or under the Power of an Husband. *F. L. T.*

COVERT-Way [in *Fortification*] a Space of Ground level with the Field, on the Edge of the Ditch, three or four Fathoms broad, ranging quite round the Half-Moons, and other Works toward the Country.

COVERTLY, privately, secretly.

COVERTURE [*Coverture*, *F.*] any thing that covers.

COVERTURE [in *Law*] is the State and Condition of a married Woman, who is under *Covert Baron*, and, by *Law*, is disabled from making any Bargains without her Husband's Consent and Privity.

To **COV'ET** [*convoiter*, *F.* perhaps of *cupere*, *L.*] to desire eagerly, to lust after.

COVET'ABLE, that which is to be, or may be coveted or desired.

COVETISE [*Convoitise*, *F.*] Covetousness. *Spenc.*

COV'ETOUS [*convoiteux*, *F.* *cupidus*, *L.*] very desirous; also griping, close-fisted, niggardly, stingy, avaritious.

COV'ETOUSLY, avaritiously.

COVETOUSNESS [*Convoitise*, *F.*] Avarice, an eager Desire of Money, &c.

COVEY, a Hatch; a Number of Birds together. See *Covy*.

COVIN } is a deceitful Assent or Agree-
COV'INE } ment between two or more, to the Prejudice of another.

COVING *Cornish* [in *Architecture*] is a Cornice which hath a great Casement or Hollow in it.

To **COU'GH** [*Reuchen*, to make a Noise in one's breathing, *Tent. Reuchen*, *L. S.*] to make such a Noise as is occasioned by the Obstruction of the Lungs.

A **COUGH**, a certain Noise made by Persons troubled with an Obstruction of the Lungs.

COUL, a Tub or Vessel with two Ears. *O.*
COUL-Staff, a Piece of Wood or Pole, on which a Coul is carried.

To **COUL** [in *Archery*] to cut the Feather of a Shaft high or low.

COUL'D [of *Couler*, *F.* to stream] dispensed. *Spenc.* Also the Imp. Præf. of *Can.*

COULDRAY, a Grove of Hazel-trees. *O.*

A **COUL'TER** [*Culter*, *L.*] a sort of cutting Instrument to a Plough.

A **COUNCIL** [*Concile*, *F.* of *Concilium*, *L.*] a general Assembly of the Clergy of the Nation, or of a particular Province; also an Assembly of the chief Persons of a Nation met together to confer about Affairs of State; also an Assembly of the Members of the Society of *Lincoln's Inn*.

Common-COUNCIL, an Assembly of a select Number of principal Citizens, chosen out of every Ward, to manage the public Affairs of the City, within their several Precincts, and to act in Concert with the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

COU'NSIL } an Advocate or Counsellor
COU'NSEL } who pleads for his Client at the Bar of a Court of Justice.

COUNSEL [*Counseil*, *F.* of *Consilium*, *L.*] Advice, Scheme, Direction.

To **COUNSEL** [*conseiller*, *F.* of *consulere*, *L.*] to give Advice or Counsel.

COUNSELLOR [*Conseiller*, *F.* of *Consiliarius*, *L.*] an Adviser; especially a Person well

vers'd in the Law, who is consulted upon Matters of Weight.

Privy-COUNSELLOR, a Member of the King's Privy Council.

COUNT, Account or Value. *Spenc.*

COUNT [*Compte*, or *Conte*, F. perhaps of *Comes*, L.] a foreign Earl.

COUNT [in *Law*] is the original Declaration in a real Action.

To **COUNT** [*comter*, F. perhaps of *computare*, L.] to reckon, or cast up an Account; also to account, value, or esteem.

COUNT-Wheel, is a Wheel in the striking Part of a Clock, which moves round in twelve or fourteen Hours, by some call'd the *Locking Wheel*.

COUNTEE, a Count or Earl. *O. L. T.*

COUNTENANCE [*Contenance*, F.] Looks, Face, Visage, also Encouragement.

COUNTENANCE [in *Law*] Creditor Estimation.

To **COUNTENANCE** [*contenancer*, F.] to encourage, to favour, to abett.

COUNTER [*Contoir*, F.] a Counting-Board in a Shop; a Piece of Brass, or other Metal, with a Stamp on it, formerly used in counting, but now in playing at Cards.

COUNTER, the Name of two Prisons in the City of London, i. e. the Poultry and Woodstreet.

COUNTERS, are also Parts of a Ship called the upper and lower Counters.

COUNTERS } Serjeants at Law, which
COUNTORS } were retained as Advocates to defend their Client's Cause, who were antiently called *Serjeant-Countors*.

COUNTER [of *contra*, L. against] is a Particle signifying Opposition, and often used in compounding *English* Words, and sometimes by itself, as, *To run counter*.

To **COUNTERACT**, to hinder any thing from its Effect by contrary Agency.

COUNTER Approaches [in *Fortification*] are Works made by the Besieged, when they come out, to hinder the Approach of the Enemy, and when they design to attack them in Form.

To **COUNTER balance**, to weigh one Thing against another, to make an equal Amends for.

COUNTER-Battery, is a Battery raised to play upon another.

COUNTER-Bond, a Bond to save a Person harmless, who has given Bond for another.

COUNTER-Breast-Work, is the same with *Falze-Bray*.

COUNTER-Change, is a mutual Exchange between two Parties by Agreement or Compact.

COUNTER-Changed [in *Heraldry*] is when there is mutual Changing of the Colours of the Field and Charge in an Escutcheon, by one or more Lines of Partition.

COUNTER-Charged, is a Charge brought against an Accuser.

COUNTER-Charms, a Charm to hinder the Force of another.

COUNTER-Check, is a Censure made upon a Reprover.

COUNTER-Compound [in *Heraldry*] is a Burdure, or any Ordinary which hath only two Rows of *Chequers*, of two different Colours, set contrary-wise.

COUNTER-Cunning, Subtily used by the adverse Party.

COUNTER-Distinction, distinguishing with respect to the opposite Side.

COUNTER-Evidence, by which the former Evidence is opposed.

COUNTERFEASANCE, Counterfeiting, Forgery. *Spenc.*

COUNTERFEIT [*contresait*, F. of *contra* and *falsus*, L.] imitated, feigned, dissembling false.

A **COUNTERFEIT**, a Cheat, a deceitful Person.

To **COUNTERFEIT** [*contresaire*, F.] to imitate, dissemble, forge, feign.

COUNTERFEITS and *Trinkets*, Porringers and Saucers. *Chefs.*

COUNTER Foil } that Part of a Tally
COUNTER-Stock } struck in the Exchequer, which is kept by an Officer in that Court, the other being delivered to the Person that has lent the King Money upon the Account, and is called the Stock.

COUNTER-Forts [in *Fortification*] certain Pillars and Parts of the Walls of a Place, about fifteen or twenty Foot one from another which are advanced as much as is possible in the Ground, and joined to the Height of the Cordon by Vaults.

COUNTER-Fuges [in *Musick*] is when the Fuges proceed contrary to one another.

COUNTER-Guards [in *Fortification*] are large Heaps of Earth in Form of a Parapet, raised above the Moats before the Faces and Points of the Bastions, to preserve them; called *Conserve* or *Envelop*.

COUNTERMAND [*Contremandement*, F.] is the revoking or recalling a former Command.

To **COUNTERMAND** [*contremander*, F.] to forbid, to contradict former Orders.

COUNTERMAND [in *Law*] is where a Thing formerly executed is by some Act afterwards made void by the Party who did it at first.

COUNTER-March [*Military Term*] is the drawing up the Soldiers, so as to change the Face or Wings of a Battalion.

COUNTER-Mine, is a subterraneous Passage of a Mine, made by the Besieged, in search of the Enemy's Mine, in order to give Air to it, to take away the Powder, or by other Means hinder the Effects of it.

To **COUNTER-Mine**, [*contreminer*, F.] to sink such Mines, to hinder or prevent another's Design from taking Effect.

COUNTER-Mure [*Contremure*, F. of L.] a Wall made in Defence against another, opposite to the Town-Wall.

COUNTER-Pain } [*Contrepainie*, F.] a
COUNTER-Point } Coverlid for a Bed.

COUN-

COUNTER-Part [in *Musick*] a Term denoting one Part to be opposite to another, as the *Base* is the Counter Part of the *Treble*.

COUNTER-Part [in *Law*] the Duplicate or Copy of any Indenture or Deed, so that one Copy may be kept by one Party, and another by the other.

COUNTER-Passant [in *Heraldry*] two Beasts borne walking two ways, are said to be *Counter-Passant*.

COUNTER-Plea [in *Law*] a cross or contrary Plea; an Answer to an Accusation, a Recrimination.

To **COUNTERPLETE**, to contradict, to reply. *Chauc.*

A **COUNTER-Plot**, a Plot contrived to overthrow a Plot; a sham Plot.

COUNTER-Point [in *Musick*] the old Method of composing Parts, by setting Pricks or Points one against another, to denote the several Concords.

To **COUNTERPOISE** [*contrepeser*, F.] to weigh one thing against another.

A **COUNTERPOISE** [*contrepoids*, F.] an equal Balance; as when one Thing is weighed against another.

COUNTER-Poison, an Antidote to hinder the Effect of Poison.

COUNTER-Roll [*Law Term*] a Counter-Part or Copy of the Rolls relating to Appeals Inquests, &c.

COUNTER-Round [*Military Term*] a Number of Officers going to visit the Rounds or Centinels.

COUNTER-Saliant [in *Heraldry*] leaping contrariwise, when two Beasts are borne in a Coat of Arms, in a Posture of leaping from each other, directly the contrary Way.

COUNTERSCARP [in *Fortification*] is that Side of the Ditch which is next the Camp, or the Slope of the Moat, which faces the Body of the Place; but when an Enemy is said to have lodged themselves on the *Counterscarp*, it is generally to be understood of the whole *Covert-Way*, with its Glacis and Parapet.

COUNTER-Security, Security given to a Party who has entered into Bonds or other Obligations to another.

To **COUNTER-sign**, to sign an Order of a Superior, in Quality of a Secretary.

COUNTER-Sophister, a Disputant who holds an Argument against another Sophister.

COUNTER-Swallow-Tail [in *Fortification*] is an Out-work in the Form of a single Tenaill, wider at the Gorge than at the Head.

COUNTER-Tally, one of the two Tallies on which any thing is scored.

COUNTER-Tenor [in *Musick*] one of the middle Parts, so called because it is as it were opposed to the *Tenor*.

COUNTER-Tripping [in *Heraldry*] is when two Beasts are born in a Coat of Arms Tripping, i.e. in a walking Posture,

and the Head of the one to the Tail of the other.

To **COUNTERVAIL**, to be of equal Value to another thing; to be a sufficient Recommendation for.

COUNTERVIEW, Opposition, Contrast.

To **COUNTERWAIT**, to watch against. *Chauc.*

To **COUNTERWORK** [*Military Term*] to raise Works in order to oppose and ruin those of the Enemy.

COUNT'ESS [*Contesse*, F. of *Comitissa*, L.] the Wife of a Count or Earl.

COUNTING-House [of the King's Household] the Court of the Green Cloth, a Court where the Lord Steward, Treasurer, Comptroller, and other Officers of the King's Household sit, to take the Account of all the Expences of the Household, &c.

COUNTREFRETE, to counterfeit. *Chanc.*

COUNTRY [*Contrée*, F. q. d. *Conterrata*, L. i. e. one Land joining to another] an Empire, Kingdom, or Province: it is usually understood in opposition to City.

COUNTY [*Compte*, F. of *Comitatus*, L.] one of the Circuits or Parts into which the whole Kingdom is divided, for the better Government of it, and the more easy Administration of Justice; a Shire.

COUNTY [in a *Law Sense*] is taken for the County Court.

COUNTY-Court, a Court held every Month by the Sheriff or his Deputy; also that called a *Turn*, held twice every Year.

COUNTIES Corporate, are Cities or ancient Boroughs, upon which the Kings of England have bestowed great Liberties and Privileges.

COUNTIES-Palatine are in Number four, viz. *Chester*, *Durham*, *Lancaster*, and *Ely*, the Jurisdiction of which was formerly very great, but their Power now is very much abridged.

To **COUP**, to exchange or swap. *C.*

COUPE, a Piece cut off or out.

COUPED } cut off [in *Heraldry*] is any
COU'PEE } thing in an Escutcheon which is cut clear and evenly off.

COU'PERGORGE, a Cut-throat. *Chauc.*

COUPLE [*Couple*, F. of *Copula*, L.] two Things of the same Kind set together a Pair; also a Band to tie Dogs with.

To **COUPLE** [*coupler*, F. of *copulare*, L.] to join together, to copulate, as in the Act of Generation.

COUPLE Close [in *Heraldry*] the fourth Part of a *Chevron*.

To **COUR** [*kanerent*, *Teut.*] to stoop down. *C.*

COURAGE [*Courage*, F.] Mettle, Boldness, Stoutness, Valour.

COURA'GEOUS [*Courageux*, F.] Stout, full of Courage, bold.

COURA'GE

COURAGEOUSLY, stoutly, bravely.
COURAGEOUSNESS, Stoutness.
COURANT, a Dance, *F.* also the Title of a News-paper.
COURA'P, an *Indian Itch*; a Disease like a Tetter or Ring worm.
COURD, covered. *Spenc.*
COURFINE, fine Heart. *O. F.*
COURIER, a Messenger who rides Post to bring Expresses. *F.*
COU'RACIER, a Horse-courser. *O. F.*
COURSE, See *Course*.
A COURSE [*Curfus, L.*] a Race, Running, Order, Turn; also a Service of Meat, &c. *F.*
COURSE [*in Navigation*] is a Ship's Way, or that Point of the Compass in which it is to be steered.
COURSE [*in Heraldry*] is a Fleece or Turn of Hay, &c. laid on a Cart, &c.
A COURSER, a Disputant in Schools; also a Horse for Service.
COURSES [*with Physicians*] the monthly Terms or Flowers in Women.
COURSES [*with Sailors*] the Main-Sail and Fore-Sail of a Ship.
COURT [*Corte, Ital. Cors, L. Cour, F. of Χόρος, Gr.*] a Yard belonging to a House, or Houses; also the King's Palace.
COURT [*Guria, L.*] a Hall, or Place where Justice is administered. *F.*
COURT [*of Admiralty*] first established by King *Edward III.* for the deciding of Causes relating to Sea-Affairs.
COURT Baron, is a Court which every Lord of a Manor (who anciently were called Barons) hath within his own Precincts, in which Admittances and Grants of Land, &c. are made to the Copyholders, Surrenders are accepted, &c.
COURT [*of Chivalry*] the Marshal's Court, which is the Fountain of the Martial Law, wherein the Lord High-Constable of *England* and the Marshal sit as Judges.
COURT Christian, the Spiritual Court, where Matters relating to Christianity are more especially managed.
COURT Leet, a Court belonging to a Lord of a Manor, in which all Offences under High Treason are inquired into.
COURT [*of the Legate*] a Court erected by Cardinal *Wolfey*, to prove Wills, and dispense with Offences against the Spiritual Laws.
COURT [*of Peculiars*] a Spiritual Court kept in Parishes free from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops, and peculiarly belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.
COURT [*of Requests*] a Court of Equity appointed for the Help of such Petitioners, who, in conscionable Cases, should deal with the King by Supplication; but this Court is now quite suppressed.
COURT of Session [*in Scotland*] consists of a President and 14 Senators, who are the Supreme Judges there in all civil Affairs, &c.
To COURT [*courtiser, F.*] to make Love

to, or woo; to desire earnestly; to importune; to sue or stand for.
COURT Bouillon [*in Cookery*] a particular Way of boiling Fish in Wine, &c. with various Sorts of Spice. *F.*
COURT Days, Days when the Courts of Judicature are open, and Pleas held.
COURT Lands, such as the Lord of the Manor keeps in his own Hands, for the Use of his Family, and Hospitality.
COURT Roll, a Roll containing an Account of the Number, &c. of Lands which depend on the Jurisdiction of the Lord of the Manor, with the Nature of the Tenants, &c. that are admitted to any Parcel of Land, &c.
COURTEOUS [*courtois, F.*] affable, civil, gentle.
COURTEOUSLY, civilly, affably.
COURTEOUSNESS, Civility, Affability.
COUR'TESAN } [*Courtezana, Ital.*] a
COUR'TEZAN } Lady or Gentlewoman belonging to the Court; a professed Strumpet or Whore. *F.*
COUR'TESY [*Courtesie, F.*] Civility, Kindness, a good Turn; a kind and obliging Behaviour and Management; a Courtesy or Reverence done by a Woman.
COURTESY of England [*Lazo Term*] a Tenure whereby a Man marrying an Heiress, possessed of Lands in Fee-simple, or Fee-Tail, if he have a Child by her, which comes alive into the World, although both she and the Child die forthwith, yet if she were in Possession, he shall hold the Lands during Life.
COURT'LY, airy, gallant, spruce.
COURT'MAN, a Courtier. *Ghauc.*
COURTSHIP, Courtesy, amorous Carriage or Speech.
COUS'IN [*Consanguineus, L.*] a Kinsman or Kinswoman by Blood or Marriage.
COUTH [*Cuð, Sax.*] known or skilful in.
COUTHEUT'LAUGHE, one who knowingly cherishes, entertains, or hides any outlawed Person. *O. L. T.*
CO'VY of Partridges [*Couvée, F.*] a Flock of those Fowls.
COW [*Cu, Sax. Kō, L. S. and Dan. Kū, Teut.*] a Beast well known.

Curs'd Cows have short Horns.
This Proverb is sarcastically apply'd to such Persons, who, tho' they have *Malignity* in their Hearts, have *Feebleness* in their Hands, disabling them from wreaking their *Malice* on the Persons they bear Ill-will to. Also, under this ridiculous Emblem of *curs'd Cows*, inveterate Enemies are couch'd, whose barbarous Designs are often frustrated by the Intervention of an over-ruling Providence, according to the *Latin*, *Dat Deus immitti cornua curta bovi.*
To COW one, to put one out of Heart, or keep one in Awe.
COW Blakes, Cow-dung dried for Fuel.
COW Wheat, a Weed growing among Corn. *Melampyrum sylvaticum, L.*

A COWARD [*Coward*, F.] some derive it of *Cow* and *ard*, *Teut.* Nature, *q. d.* Cow-hearted, or of the Nature of a Cow] one that hath no Courage.

COWARD [in *Heraldry*] a Lion, borne in an Escutcheon, with his Tail doubled or turned in between his Legs, is called a *Lion Coward*.

COWARDLINESS, the Want of Courage.

COWARDLY, like a Coward.

COWAY Stakes [of *Cow* and *Way*, *q. d.* a Passage for Cows] a Place in *Surrey*, so called from the Stakes which the *Britons* set up upon the adverse Shore against *Caesar*, where he passed over the *Thames* in the Ford.

COW-HERD [Cu *heord*, *Sax.*] one who looks after Kine.

COWDE, a Goblet. *O.*

COWL, a sort of Hood, such as Monks wear; also an *Essex* Word for a Tub.

COWNER, an Arch'd Part of a Ship's Stern.

To COWR, to squat down, to kneel.

COWRING [in *Falconry*] the quivering of young Hawks, which shake their Wings in sign of Obedience to the old Ones.

COW'SLIP [Cu *slippe*, *Sax.*] a Flower.

COXÆ Os [in *Anatomy*] the Hip-bone.

COX'COMB, a conceited Fool; a Pop.

COY [perhaps of *quoy*, F. why] one pretending to much Modesty, shy.

COY, nice, dainty. *O.*

To COYE, Quiet. *Chauc.*

To COYEN, to quiet or flatter. *O.*

COZENAGE, cozening or cheating.

CRAB [Cu *abba*, *Sax.* *krabbe*, *Dan.*] a Sea-Fish; a wild Apple; an Engine with three Claws for the launching of Ships, or heaving them into the Dock.

CRAB'BAT } [Cu *abbat* and *Cravate*, F.

CRA'VAT } probably of one *Grabbat* a Croatian, who first wore it] a sort of Neck-cloth; also handsome, comely. *O.*

CRAB'BED [of *Crab*, a sour Apple] sour, or unripe, as Fruit; rough, furly.

CRAB'BEDLY, sourly, furly.

CRAB'BEDNESS, Sourness, Surlinefs.

CRAB'BING [in *Falconry*] when Hawks stand too near, and fight one with another.

CRA'BER, the Water-Rat.

CRABS Eyes [Cu *rebs* *Angen*, *Teut.*] a Stone in the Crab-fish resembling an Eye.

A CRACK [Cu *rack*, *Belg.* *Crac*, F.] a crashing Noise; also a Whore.

To CRACK [Cu *raecke*, *Belg.* *Kracken*, *Teut.* *craker*, F.] to make a Noise; also to crack as Wood does for Driness.

CRACK'BRAINED, disordered in his Senses.

CRACK'ER, a Squib, or kind of Fire-work.

CRACK'ER, the Breech. *C.*

To CRACK'LE, to make a crackling Noise.

CRACK'MANS, Hedges. *C.*

CRACK'NELS [Cu *raquelins*, F.] a Sort of Cakes baked hard, so as to crackle under the Teeth.

A CRAD'DANTLY Lad, a Coward. *Langsb.*

CRA'DLE [Cu *abel*, *Sax.* *Crud*, C. Br.] a sort of Bed for a young Child; also the Place where the Bullet lies in a Cross-bow.

CRADLE [in *Husbandry*] a wooden Frame fix'd to Scythes.

CRADLE [among *Ship Carpenters*] a Timber Frame raised along the Outside of a Ship by the *Bilge*, for the greater Ease and Safety in launching her.

CRADLE [among *Surgeons*] a Machine of Wood, to lay a Broken Leg in, that is newly set, to hinder its being pressed by the Bed-cloaths.

CRAFT [Cu *raft*, *Sax.* *Crest*, C. Br. *Krafft*, *Teut.* signifies Strength, Power] Craftiness, Cunning, Subtlety, Wit, or Trick; also a Trade or manual Art.

CRAFT [among *Mariners*] all manner of Lines, Hooks, Nets, &c. for Fishing.

Small CRAFT, are Vessels used in the Fishing Trade, as Hoys, Ketches, Lighters, Smacks, &c.

HANDY CRAFT, any Mechanical Art or Trade.

CRAFTS Master, one skilful in a Handycraft, or Trade.

CRAFT'ILY, cunningly.

CRAFT'INESS, Cunningness, Subtlety.

CRAFT'Y, cunning, subtle, shy.

CRAG [Cu *raeghe*, *Belg.* *Kragen*, *Teut.* the Throat] the Neck, or Nape of the Neck.

CRAG [Cu *raig*, C. Br.] the Top of a Rock; a rough steep Rock.

CRAG'GED } uneven, rough, steep.

CRAG'GY }

CRAKE Needle, Shepherd's Needle. *C.*

To CRAKE, to crack or boast. *Spenc.*

CRALLIT, engraven. *Chauc.*

To CRAM [Cu *ramman*, *Sax.*] to stuff, to thrust close.

CRAM'BE [Cu *ramben*, Gr.] a Repetition of Words, or saying the same thing over again.

CRAM'BO, a Play in Rhyming, in which he that repeats a Word that was said before, forfeits something.

CRAMP [Cu *rampe*, *Dan.* and L. S. *Kramppf*, *Teut.*] a Disease caused by a violent Distortion of the Nerves, Muscles, &c.

CRAMP Fish, a Fish which benumbs the Hands of those that touch it.

CRAMP'ERN } an Iron which fastens

CRAMP Iron } Stones in Buildings; also a Grappling Iron to grapple or lay hold of an Enemy's Ship.

CRAMP Irons [among *Printers*] Irons nailed to the Carriage of the Press, to run it in and out.

CRAMP-

CRAMPISHITH, gnaweth. *Chauc.*
CRAMPOONS [*Crampous*, F.] Pieces of Iron hooked at the Ends, for the drawing or pulling up of Timber, Stones, &c.

CRA'NAGE, Money paid for the Use of a Crane in Landing and Shipping Wares at a Wharf.

CRANBOURN [*i. e.* the Bourn or River of *Cranes*] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, 78 Miles S. W. by W. from *London*.

A **CRANE** [*Cran*, Sax. *Kran*, C. Br. *C. Kratt*, *Teut.*] a Machine for drawing up a Weight; also a crooked Pipe for drawing Liquors out of a Vessel.

CRANE, a Fowl in *America*, of a hideous Form, having a Bag under the Neck, which will contain two Gallons of Water.

CRANE Lines [in a Ship] Lines going from the upper End of the Sprit-sail Top-mast to the Middle of the Fore-stays.

CRANE's Bill, an Herb; also a Surgeon's Instrument, a sort of Pincers.

CRANIUM [*Crane*, F.] the Skull, or the whole Compages of the Bones of the Head, which, like an Helmet, defends the Brain from external Injuries.

CRANK, brisk, lusty, merry, jocund. C.

A **CRANK**, the Draw-beam of a Well.

CRANK [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *crank*, when she cannot bear her Sail, or can bear but a small Part, for fear of oversetting; a Ship is also said to be *crank* by the Ground, when her Floor is so narrow, that she cannot be brought on Ground without Danger.

CRANKS, Offices. *Shakefp.*

To **CRANKLE** [of *Krengelen*, *Teut.*] to go in and out, to go winding about.

CRAN'NOCK } an old Measure of Corn.

CREN'NOCK }

CRAN'NY [*Cren*, F. of *Crena*, L.] a Chink, or little Crack, or Crevise.

A **CRANNY Lad**, a jovial, brisk, lusty Lad. *Chesh.*

CRAP, Darnel, or Buck-wheat. C.

CRAP, Money. *Cant.*

CRAPAUD'INE [in a Horse] an Ulcer on the Coronet, called also *A Tread upon the Coronet*.

CRAPE, a sort of thin Stuff much used in Mourning.

CRA'PULA, a Surfeit by over-eating and drinking; Crop-sickness, Drunkenness.

CRA'PULENT [*Crapulentus*, L.] oppressed, surfeited, crop-sick.

CRA'PULOUS [*Crapulosus*, L.] given to Gluttony, Over-eating, &c.

CRAISED, cracked. O.

To **CRASH** [*ecrasser*, F.] to make a Noise.

CRASH'ING *Cheats*, the Teeth. *Cant.*

CRA'SIS [*Kpâsis*, Gr.] a Mixture. L.

CRASIS [in Grammar] a Contraction of two Syllables into one, as *Ve'ement* for *Vehe-ment*.

CRASIS [in Physick] a proper Constitu-

tion, Mixture, or Temperature of Humours in an animal Body, such as constitutes a State of Health.

CRASS [*crasse*, F. of *crassus*, L.] fat, gross.

A **CRAS'SANTLY Lad**, a Coward. *Chesh.*

CRAS'SITUDE [*Crassitudo*, L.] Thick-

ness.

CRASTINATION, a putting off, or de-laying. L.

CRATCH [*Cresche*, F. *Crates*, L.] a Rack for Hay or Straw.

CRATCHED [of *Kratzen*, *Teut.*] scratched with the Fuller's Teasel. O.

CRATCHES } a Sinking Sore in a

SCRATCHES } Horse's Heel.

CRA'TER [in Falconry] any Line on which Hawks are fastened when reclaimed.

CRA'VAT, a Neck-cloth.

To **CRAVE** [*Craegan*, Sax.] to desire earnestly; to beseech.

CRA'VEN [of *Craeg*, C. Br. a Rock, and *Ben* a Head] a Place in *Yorkshire* very stony.

CRAVEN } a Cow. O. Also antiently

CRAVENT } a Term of Disgrace, when the Party that was overcome in a single Com-

bat yielded, and cry'd *Cravent*, &c.

To **CRAUNCH**, to crush in the Mouth.

CRAW [*Kroe*, Dan. *Kragen*, *Teut.*] the Crop of a Bird.

To **CRAWL**, to creep along slowly.

CRAWLY *Mauely*, indifferent well. *Nor-folk.*

CRAY, a Disease in Hawks, which hinders their Muting, much like the *Pantass*.

CRAY-Fish } [*Krebs*, *Teut.* *Escrevise*,
CREV'ICE } F.] a sort of River-Fish.

CRA'YER, a sort of small Sea Vessel.

CRA'YON, a Pencil of any sort of colouring Stuff, made into Paste, and dried, for drawing in dry Colours on Paper, &c. F.

A **CRAZE Mill**, a Mill used by Tanners to grind their Tin.

CRA'ZILY, sickly, weakly.

CRA'ZINESS, Sickliness, Weakliness.

CRA'ZY [of *upâsis*, Gr.] distempered, sickly, weak.

CREAM [*Crème*, F. of *Cremor*, L.] the thicker and more substantial Part of Milk; and prime and best Part of a Thing.

To **CREAM** [spoken of Drink] to flower or mantle. *Chauc.*

CREAM of Tartar, a Preparation of the Lees of Wine.

CREAM Water, that has a kind of Oil upon it, Fat or Scum, which being boiled, is used in several Medicaments.

CREAN'CE, a fine small long Line, fastened to a Hawk's Leash, when she is first lured.

CREASE [*Skinner* derives it of *Creta*, L. Chalk, *g. d.* a Line drawn with Chalk] an Impression or a Fold in a Garment.

To

To CREATE [*créer*, F. of *create*, L.] to make out of nothing; to fashion, form, or frame; also to cause, or procure.

CREATION, is a forming something out of nothing, or of no pre-existing Materials, and is proper to God only. It differs from all other Sort of Formations; whereas they all suppose something to work upon, but this supposes nothing at all. F. of L.

CREATOR [*Créateur*, F. of *Creator*, L.] the Being who creates.

CREATURE [*Créature*, L.] a created Being; also one who owes his Fortune and Rise to the Favour of some great Man. F.

To CREATURIZE, to make one his Creature.

CREA'UNCE [*Creance*, F.] Faith, Credit, Confidence.

CREB'RITY [*Crebritas*, L.] Frequency.

CRE'BROUS [*creber*, L.] frequent.

CRECK'LADE [some call it *Greeklade*, from a School which the Greek Philosophers instituted there, which was afterwards removed to *Oxford*; others call it *Creceglade*, from *Cnecca*, Sax. a Brook, and *labian*, to empty, for thereabouts some Brooks disem-bogue themselves into the *Thames*] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 65 Miles W. from *London*.

CREDENCE [*Credentia*, L.] Belief, Credit. F.

CREDENTIALS, Letters of Credit and Recommendation, especially those given to an Ambassador, Plenipotentiary, &c. L.

CREDIBILITY [*Credibilité*, F.] Credibility, Likelihood, Probableness.

CRED'IBLE [*credibilis*, L.] that which is to be believed, worthy of Credit; that which, tho' it is not apparent in itself, nor certainly to be collected, either antecedently from its Cause, or reversly by its Effect, yet has the seeming Attestation of Truth.

CRED'IBLY, in a Manner deserving Belief.

CRED'IBLENESS, the being worthy of Belief.

CRED'IT [*Creditum*, L.] Belief, Esteem, Reputation, Trust; Authority, Interest, Power, &c. F.

To CREDIT [*credere*, L.] to give Credit or Trust; to grace or set off.

CRED'ITABLE, which is of fair Credit, which brings Credit or Honour.

CRED'ITABLY, in good Credit, handsomely.

CRED'ITOR, one who gives Credit; one who lends or trusts another with Money or Goods. L.

CRE'DITON } [*Chætron*, Sax. g. d.
KIRTON } the Cart-Town, or from
Cnebe, Sax. the Apostle's Creed, because, perhaps in this Town the first Bishop's See was founded among the Saxons; and from thence the Christian Faith propagated thro' the Kingdom of the South Saxons; others from the River *Credian*, that runs by it] a Town in *Devonshire*, famous for the Birth of

St Boniface or Winifred, 147 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

CREDU'LITY [*Credulité*, F. *Credulitas*, L.] Easiness or Readiness to believe.

CRED'ULOUS [*credulus*, F. *credulus*, L.] easy, light, or rash of Belief.

CREDULOUSLY, believing too rashly.

CRED'ULOUSNESS, the being too easy in believing.

To CREE [*Wheat or Barley*] to boil it soft. *Chauc.*

The CREED, a short or summary Account of the chief Articles of the Christian Faith, called the Creed, from the first Word of it in *Latin*, *Credo*, i. e. I believe.

CREEK [*Cnecca*, Sax. *Crigue*, F.] a little Bay, a Nook in a Harbour, where any thing is landed.

A CREEK in the Neck, a small Pain and Stiffness there.

To CREEK [*criqueter*, F.] to make a Noise as a Door does.

CREEP it into my Hand, put it in sily or secretly. *Chesh.*

To CREEP [*Croppian*, C. Br. *Kruppe*, Belg. *Cneopan*, Sax. *Kriechen*, Tent. *Craper*, F. *Reperer*, L.] to crawl upon all Fours; also to come privately.

A CREEP'ER, a creeping Creature; an Andiron; also an Apple growing on a low Tree, whose Branches trail on the Ground.

CREEP'ING, crawling along slowly or privately.

CREEP'INGLY, slowly, privately.

CREEP'ERS, a sort of Galashes for Women, between Clogs and Pattens.

CREMASTER [*Kpemasnp*, of *xpemas*, to hold up, Gr.] a Muscle in the Testicles of a Man, which serves to draw them up, and raise them in Coitu.

CREMA'TION, burning. L.

CRE'MOR, L. a milky Substance; a Liquor resembling Cream.

CRE'NA, a Notch, Slit, or Dent. L.

CRE'NATED Leaves [*Botany*] Leaves of Plants that are jagged or notched.

CRE'NCLED, crinkled. C.

CRE'NKLES } [in a Ship] small Ropes

CRE'NGLES } spliced into the Bolt-ropes of the Sails of the Main-mast and Fore-mast, and fastened to the Bowling-Bridles, to hold by when the Bonnet Sail is shaken off.

CRENEL'LE [in *Heraldry*] the same as Embattled.

CREPANCE [in a Horse] an Ulcer in the Fore-part of the Foot, about an Inch above the Coronet.

CREPATURE [in *Physick*] is when any Thing is boiled till it cracks. L.

CREP'INES [in *Cookery*] a sort of Farce wrapt up in a Veal Caul. F.

CREPITATION, a Cracking or Rattling.

CREPUS'CLE [*Crepuscle*, F. of *Crepusculum*, L.] the Twilight, or the dubious half Light, which we perceive in the Morning before

Before the Sun's rising, and at Night after the Sun's setting.

CREPUSCULOUS, belonging to the Twilight.

CRES'CENT } [in Heraldry] the Figure
CRES'SENT } of a Half-Moon, with the
Horns turn'd upwards, which is the distinguishing Mark of the second Brother, or Family.

CRES'CENT } [*Crescens*, L.] increasing.

CRES'SENT } (With Farriers) a Horse is said to have *crescents*, when the Point of the Coffin-Bone, which is most advanced, falls down and presses the Sole outwards, &c.

CRESSAN, a Pear, called the *Bergamot Cressan*.

CRE'SSES [*Bresge*, Teut.] the Name of an Herb, called *Nasturtium*. L.

CRE'SSET Light, a large Lanthorn fix'd on a Pole, or a burning Beacon.

CRE'SSIVE [of *crefcere*, L.] of a growing Nature or Quality. *Shakesp.*

CREST } [*Cresté*, F. *Crista*, L.] the Tuft

CRIST } on the Head of a Bird; the Mane of a Horse; or the Top of an Helmet.

CREST [among Carvers] an Imagery or carved Work to adorn the Head or Top of any thing, like our Modern Cornish.

CREST [in Heraldry] is a Device representing a living Creature, Plant, or other Artificial Thing, set over a Coat of Arms.

CREST Fallen [of a Horse] is when the upper Part of the Neck, on which the Mane grows, does not stand upright, but hangs either on one Side or other.

CREST Fallen [spoken of Men] signifies dispirited, out of Heart, cast down, &c.

CREST Tile, a Tile on the Ridge of a House.

CRESTED, having a Crest or Comb.

CRESTWELL, the broad Edge or Verge, the Shoe-Sole round about.

CRETA'CIOUS [*creta*, L.] chalky; abounding with Chalk.

CRETE, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, now called *Candy*.

CRE'TISM } a Forging of Lies, Fal-

CRE'TICISM } hood, Perfidiousness, so called from the Inhabitants of *Crete*, who were noted for those ill Qualities.

CRE'VET } [*Creuset*, F.] a Melting Pot

CRU'SET } used by Goldsmiths.

CREVICE [*Crevasse*, F.] a Chink or Cleft; also a Cray-fish.

CREW [*Skinner* derives it of *kroethen*, Du. to drink or tope; but *Minshew* of *Cru*, for *acru*, F. increased] a Company or Gang; a Ship's Company.

CREW'EL, two threaded worsted.

CREW'ET } [*Crucbe*, F.] an earthen Pot,

CREV'ET } a Phial, or narrow-mouth'd Glass, to hold Oil or Vinegar.

GREYFORD [*Cnezranford*, Sax. of the River *Grey* and *Ford*] a Town in *Kent*, famous for the Overthrow given to the *Britons* by *Hengist* the *Saxon*.

CRIAN'DE } the same as *Creance*; which

CRiant's } see.

CRIANDE, crying. *Gbauc.*

CRIB [*Crubbe*, Sax. *Kribbe*, Dan. and *Krippe*, Teut. and L. S.] a Cratch or Manger for Cattle; a Stall; a Cottage.

CRIBBAGE, a Game at Cards.

CRIB'BLE [*Cribble*, F. of *Cribellum*, L.] a Corn-Sieve.

CRIBLE, Coarse Meal, a little better than Bran. C.

CRIBRATION [among Chymists] the sifting of Powder through a fine Sieve.

CRICK, a sort of Cramp or Pain in the Neck; also the Noise of a Door.

CRICKET [of *krekēl*, of *krekēn*, L. D. to chirp] a little Insect haunting Ovens, Chimneys, &c.

CRICKET, a low Stool, such as Children use to sit upon.

CRICKET, a sort of Play with Bats and a Ball.

CRICOARYTÆNOIDES [of *κρίκος*, a Ring, *ἀρῶν*, to drink, or *ἀρῦν*, a sort of Cup to drink out of, and *ἄδος*, Shape, Gr.] Muscles arising from the Cartilage called *Cricoides*.

CRICOIDES [of *κρίκος*, a Ring, Gr.] the Cartilage of the Wind-pipe.

CRICOTHYROIDES [of *κρίκος*, a Ring, *θύρεος*, an Helmet, and *ἄδος*, Shape, Gr.] a Pair of Muscles arising from the Fore-part of the *Cricoides*, and ending in that called *Scutiformis*.

CRIER, one who cries or makes Proclamation.

CRIME [*Crimen*, L.] a Fault, a foul Deed, an Offence, a Sin, Breach, or Transgression of the Law.

CRIMINAL } [*Criminel*, F. of *Crim-*
CRIM'INOUS } *nalis*, L.] guilty of a Crime, of or belonging to a Crime.

A **CRIMINAL**, an Offender or Malefactor. L.

CRIM'INALITY, a criminal Case. L.

CRIM'INALLY, in a criminal Manner.

CRIMP, friable, brittle.

CRIMP, an Agent for Coal-Merchants and Persons concern in Shipping.

CRIM'SON [*Crammoisin*, F.] of a fine deep red Colour.

CRINATED Roots [with Botanists] are such as shoot into the Ground in many small Fibres like Hair.

CRINE [in Heraldry] having Hairs.

CRINELS } [in Falconry] small black

CRINETs } Feathers in a Hawk like

CRINITES } Hair, about the Sere, or Yellow between the Eyes and Beak.

To **CRINGE** [*kriechen*, Teut. to creep] to make low Bows or Congees; to shew great Submission.

CRINGES, Hinges. *Shakesp.*

To **CRINKLE** [*kriechelen*, Du.] to go in and out, to run in Folds or Wrinkles.

CRINO'NES, Cutaneous Worms. L.

CRINO'SITY [*crinis*, L.] Hairyness.

CRIPPLE [*Crupl*, C. Br. *krepel*, L. S. of *krepēn*, to creep] a lame Person who has lost the Use of his Limbs.

CRIP-

CRIPPLEGATE, a Gate of the City of London, so called from an Hospital of Cripples, formerly erected there.

CRIPPLINGS [in Architecture] short Spars or Piles of Wood against the Side of an House.

CRIS'MA [*Κρίσμα*, Gr.] Signs by which a Physician may judge of a Disease. L.

CRISIS [*Κρίσις*, Gr.] a Judgment, Sentence, or Verdict. L.

CRISIS [among Physicians] is a sudden Change in a Disease, either for the better or worse, or towards a Recovery, or Death.

An *Imperfect* CRISIS, is that which does not clearly determine the Disease, but leaves room for another Crisis.

A *Perfect* CRISIS, is that which frees the Patient perfectly and entirely from the Distemper, and is either salutary or deadly.

CRISOM } [of *Χρίσμα*, Gr. an Un-
CHRISOM } tion which was used in Christening Children] an Infant dying before Baptism.

CRISP [*crispatus*, L. *Kranz*, Teut.] friable, dry'd by trying, &c. till it is frozzled, or apt to crumble.

To **CRISP** [*crispare*, L.] to frizzle or curl.

CRISPNESS, Friableness.

St. **CRISPIN's** Lance, an Awl so named from *Crispin*, the famous Patron of the Shoe-makers.

CRISTA Galli [among Anatomists] a small Process in the Middle of the *Os Ethmoides*.

CRITERIUM } [*Κριτήριον*, Gr.] a Judgment made of the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition; also a Mark whereby to judge of the Truth of a Thing.

CRITICAL [*Critique*, F. *Criticus*, L. of *Κρίσις*, Gr.] of a nice Judgment; also censorious, that gives Signs to judge by.

CRITICAL Days [among Physicians] are those Days whereon there happens a sudden Change of the Disease, or on which it comes to the Crisis.

CRITICAL Signs [among Physicians] are Signs taken from a Crisis, either towards a Recovery or Death.

CRITICISM, the Art of judging or censuring Men's Actions, Words, or Writings; also nice Judgment, critical Discourse or Reflection.

To **CRITICIZE** [upon] [*critiquer*, F.] to play the Critick, to judge and censure a Man's Actions, Words, or Writings; to examine nicely; to find Fault with.

A **CRITICK** [*Critique*, F. of *Criticus*, L. of *Κρίσις*, Gr.] one skilled in Criticism, a profound Scholar, a nice Censurer.

CRITICKS [*Critique*, F.] the Art of criticizing; a Skill consisting in a nice and curious Examination of Authors.

CROAK, the cry of a Raven or Frog.

CROATS, a Regiment of Horse in France, so called because they were of the Country of Croatia.

CROCARDS, a sort of Money some Time current in England.

CROCE, a Shepherd's Crook or Staff. O.

CROCHES [among Hunters] the little Buds about the Top of a Deer's Horns.

CROCI [among Botanists] the Apices or small Knobs on the Tops of Flowers.

CROCIA, a Bishop's or Abbot's Crozier, or Pastoral Staff; also the Collation of Bishopricks and Abbeyes, by giving a Crozier. O. L.

CROCIA'RIOUS, the Bearer of a Crozier-Staff before a Bishop.

To **CROCK**, to black one with Soot. C.

CROCK, a coarse earthen Pot,

CROCKETS, Locks of Hair. O.

CROCK'HERN [*Crucehorn*, Sax. of *Cruce*, a Fountain so called, and *hern*, a Cottage] a Town in Somersetshire, 110 Miles W S W from London.

CROC'DILE [*Crocodilus*, L. of *Κροκόδilos*, Gr.] a very large Beast in the Shape of a Lizard, living both on the Land and in the Water. L.

CROCOMAG'MA [in Pharmacy] a Physical Composition, the chief Ingredient of which is Saffron. L. of Gr.

CROCUS, Saffron; also an early Flower. L.

CROCUS [among Chymists] a Powder of a Saffron Colour.

CROCUS Martis, Saffron of Steel, so called from its reddish Colour.

CROCUS Martis aperiens, the Rust of iron Plates, washed and exposed some time to the Dew. L.

CROCUS Martis astringens, Filings of Iron depriv'd of their more saline Parts. L.

CROCUS Metallorum, a kind of impure opaque Glass of Antimony. L.

CRO'E } [*Krum*, Teut. and L. S.
CRO'ME } crooked] an Iron Bar or Leaver; also a Notch in the Side-boards or Staves of a Cask, where the Head pieces come in.

CROFT [*Croft*, Sax.] a little Close adjoining to a House for Pasture or Tillage. Yorksb.

CROISA'DE } [*Croisade*, of *Croix*, F. of
CRUSA'DO } *Crux*, L. a Cross] the Expedition of the Princes of Christendom for the Conquest of the Holy Land, in which every Soldier bore a Crucifix on his Breast, as an Emblem of Spiritual Warfare: For their Encouragement in this Enterprize, all that died in the War were promised by the Pope an immediate Entrance into Heaven.

CROIS'ERY, those for whom Christ suffered on the Cross. Chauc.

CROISES [*Croisez*, F.] Pilgrims for the Sake of Religion, who wore a Cross on their Garments; also the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, created for the Defence of Pilgrims.

CROK, the turning of the Hair into Curls. O.

C R

To CROKE [*Crocure*, Ital. *croasser*, {F.}] to make a Noise like a Frog or Raven; or as the Guts do with Wind.

CROKES, Hooks. O.

CROKETTES, Locks of Hair. *Chauc.*

CROMMID, crammed. *Chauc.*

CRONE [*Cpone*, Sax.] an old Ewe, or Female Sheep. *Chauc.* Also an old Woman. *Chauc.*

CRO'NET, the Hair which grows over the Top of a Horse's Hoof; also the Iron at the End of a tilting Spade.

CRO'NIQUE, a Chronicle. *Chauc.*

CRO'NON, an Irish Song.

CRO'NY [perhaps of *χρῶνος*, Gr. *q. d.* a good old Friend; or of *Congerrones*, L.] an intimate Companion, or contemporary Disciple.

To CROO } to make a Noise like

To CROO'KELL } a Dove or a Pigeon.

A CROOK [*Croc*, F. an Hook] a Shepherd's Staff.

CROOK'ED [*kroget*, Dan.] not straight.

CROOKED [is said to be derived of *Crok*, the turning up of the Hair into Curls] bowed, bent, turning in and out.

CROOK'EDLY, in a crooked Manner.

CROOK'EDNESS, being crooked or bent.

CROOKES, Hooks. O.

To CROOL, to growl, mutter, or mumble. O.

CROO'TES, a Substance found about the Ore in Lead Mines.

CROP [*Croppap*, Sax.] Ears of Corn, the gathering of Hay or Corn, of the whole Stock which the Ground affords.

CROP [*Krop*, L. S. *Croppa*, C. Br. *Kropff*, Teut.] a Bird's Claw; also the Handle of a Coachman's Whip.

To CROP [*Krappen*, Belg.] to cut off, to gather.

CROPPA } a Crop of Corn, or the

CROP'PUS } Product in Harvest. O. L.

CROQUETS [in *Cookery*] a certain Compound made of a delicious Farce. F.

CRO'SIER [of *Crosse*, F.] a Bishop's Staff, made in the Shape of a Shepherd's Crook, intimating, that they are Spiritual Shepherds.

CRO'SIERS [in *Astronomy*] are four Stars in the Form of a Cross, by the Help of which, those who sail in the Southern Hemisphere find the Antarctic Pole.

CROS'LET, a Frontlet or Head-cloth.

CROSLET } [in *Heraldry*] a little plain

CROSSET } Cross, whose Ends also have the Form of a plain Cross; and these are often borne *fiches*, i. e. pointed at Bottom.

To CROSS, to lay one Body athwart another; to pass over, to counteract.

CROSS [*Croix*, F. of *Crux*, L.] a Gibbet on which the Ancients used to hang their Malefactors; also Affliction, Misfortune, Trouble.

CROSS [in *Heraldry*] one of the honourable Ordinaries, of which there is a great

C R

Variety in its Form, according to the Lines which compose it.

CROSS *Avellane* [in *Heraldry*] a Cross, the Ends of which shoot forth like the Husk of a Filberd.

CROSS *Fitched* } [in *Heraldry*] a Cross

CROSS *Fitches* } pointed at Bottom.

CROSS *Fleury* [in *Heraldry*] a Cross with a *Flower de Lis* at each End.

CROSS *Fourchet* [in *Heraldry*] a forked Cross

CROSS *Milrine*, or *Moline* [in *Heraldry*] a Cross, the Ends of which are clomped and turned again like a Milrine, which carries the Mill-stone.

CROSS *Voided* [in *Heraldry*] is when a Line is drawn parallel to the Out-lines of a Cross, and then the Field is supposed to appear through.

CROSS-*Bar Shot* [with *Gunners*] a round Shot, having a long Iron Spike cast with it, as if it were let quite through the Middle.

CROSS *Beam* } [in *Architecture*] a Beam

CROSS *Piece* } laid a cross another.

CROSS *Beam* [in a *Ship*] a great Piece of Timber which goes a-cross two other Pieces called *Bites*, and to which the Cable is fastened when a Ship rides at Anchor.

CROSS *Bill*, a Bird.

CROSS *Bite*, a Disappointment.

A CROSS *Caper*, a Leap with crossing the Legs.

CROSS-grained, that goes against the Grain; peevish, stubborn, humourfome.

CROSS *Jack* [in a *Ship*] is a small Yard slung at the upper End of the Mizzen-Mast under the Top.

CROSS *Matches* } when a Brother and

CROSS *Marriages* } Sister intermarry with two Persons who have the same Relation one to another.

CROSS *Purposes*, contrary Designs or Devices; also a Kind of Sport.

CROSS *Staff*, a Mathematical Instrument to take the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

CROSS *Trees* [in a *Ship*] are four Pieces of Timber bolted, and let into one another a-cross at the Head of the Mast.

CROSS *Trip* [among *Wrestlers*] is when the Legs are crossed within one another.

CROSS *Wort*, an Herb, the Leaves and Flowers of which grow in the Shape of Crosses.

CROTAPHICK *Artery* [among *Anatomists*] a Name given to the Tendon of the Muscle *Crotaphites*.

CROTAPHITES [*Krotaphitai*, Gr.] Muscles of the Temples.

CROTCH, the forked Part of a Tree.

CROTCH'ET [*Crocet*, F. of *Croc*, an Hook] a Note in Musick, which is half a Minim.

CROTCH'ET,

C R

CROTCH'ET, a Fancy or Whim.
CROTCH'ETS [among *Printers*] are formed thus [] to denote some Word or Sentence omitted before; or that are explanatory, and may be omitted.

CROTCHETS [among *Hunters*] the Master Teeth of a Fox.

CRO'TELS } the Ordure or Dung of
CRO'TEYING } a Hare.

CROUCH' [*Crocchu*, F.] crooked; also a Cross. O.

CROUCH' Mafs } a Festival observed
CROUCH' Mafs Day } by the Roman Catholics, in Honour of the Holy Cross, on the 14th of September.

To **CROUCH'** [*croucher*, F.] to bow down submissively; to stoop low.

CROUCH'ING, bowing, submissive.

CROUCH'INGLY, submissively

CROU'CHED Friars. See *Crutched Friars*.

CROUD a Fiddle. O. See *Crowd*.

CROUP [of a Horse] the hindmost Part of a Horse, the Buttocks and Tail, from the Haunch Bones to the Dock.

A *Rocking CROUP*, is when a Horse's Fore Quarters go right, but his Croup, in Walking, swings from Side to Side.

CROUPA'DE [in *Horsefanship*] a Leap in which the Horse pulls up his hind Legs, as if he threw them up to his Belly.

A **CROU'PER** [in *Horsefanship*] a Device put under the Tail of a Horse to keep the Saddle more steady.

A **CROU'PER** [at a *Gaming-house*] one who watches the Cards, and gathers Money for the Bank.

CROUTA'DE [in *Cookery*] a peculiar Manner of Dressing a Loin of Mutton. F.

A **CROW** [*Crape*, Sax.] a large black Bird; also a Southern Constellation; also an Iron Instrument for moving heavy Things.

To **CROW** [*Crajan*, Sax. *Krahen*, Teut.] to cry as a Cock; also to brag, to vapour.

CROW Net, a Net for catching wild Fowl in Winter.

CROWS Bill, a Surgeon's Instrument for drawing Bullets, broken Bones, &c. out of the Body.

CROWS Feet [in a Ship] small Ropes divided by the Hole of a little Block or Pulley, called the *Dead Man's Eye*, into six, ten, or more Parts.

CROWS Feet [in the *Military Art*] are Irons with four Points, of three or four Inches long, so that which Way soever they fall, one Point will be uppermost.

CROWD [*Crud*, Sax.] a Throng or Press.

CROWD [*Cruth*, C. Br.] a Fiddle.

CROW'LAND [perhaps so called from the Multitude of Crows] a Town in Lincolnshire, famous for an Abbey, and for Fowling, 71 Miles N. by W. from London.

CROULE, curled. *Cbauc*.

CROWLING, the crying and fretting of the Guts in Cattle.

CROWN [*Krohne*, Teut. *Couronne*, F. of *Corona*, L.] a Cap of State worn on the

C R

Head of Sovereign Princes; also a Coin, in Value five Shillings; also the Top of the Head.

CROWN [in *Geometry*] is a Ring comprehended between two Concentrick Peripheries.

To **CROWN** [*krohnien*, Teut. *couronner*, F. of *coronare*, L.] to fit a Crown on the Head; to reward; to make perfect; to finish honourably.

CROWN Glass, the finest Sort of Window Glass.

CROWN Imperial, the most beautiful and largest Kind of Daffodil Flowers.

CROWN Post [in *Architecture*] a Post which in some Buildings stands upright in the Middle between two principal Rafters.

CROWN Scab, a mealy white Scurf growing on the Legs of Horses.

CROWN Wheel [of a Watch] is the upper Part next the Balance, that drives it by its Motion.

CROWN Works [in *Fortification*] are Bulwarks advanced towards the Field, to gain some Hill or rising Ground; being composed of a large Gorge, and two Wings, which fall on the Counterscarp near the Faces of the Bastion.

CROWNED Horn-work, is a Horn-work with a Crown-work before it.

CROWNED Top [*Hunting Term*] the first Head of a Deer; the Crotchets or Buds being raised in form of a Crown.

CROWSE, brisk, lively, jolly. C.

CROY [in *Scotch Law*] a Satisfaction that a Judge, who does not administer Justice as he ought, is to pay to the nearest of Kin to the Man that is killed.

To **CROYN** [*Hunting Term*] to cry as Fallow Deer do at Rutting Time.

CRU'CIAL, of the Form of a Cross; also transverse.

To **CRU'CIATE** [*Cruciare*, L.] to torment.

CRUCIA'TUS, a Torment. L.

CRUCIA'TUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh lying under the *Vastii*.

CRUCIBLE, a Melting Pot made of Earth, tempered so as to endure the strongest Fire, for the melting Metals, Minerals, &c.

CRUCIFEROUS [*Crucifer*, L.] which bears the Cross.

CRUCIFERS. The same as *Crutched Friars*. L.

CRUCIFIX [q. d. *Cruci affixus*, i. e. hung on the Cross, L.] a Figure representing our Saviour on the Cross.

CRUCIFIX'ION, a fixing to a Cross, a Crucifying.

To **CRU'CIFY** [*crucifer*, F. of *crucifigere*, L.] to fasten or nail to a Cross; also to kill or mortify.

CRUC'IGEROUS [*cruciger*, L.] bearing the Cross.

CRUDE [*crud*, F. of *crudus*, L.] raw, undigested.

CRU'DELY,

CRUDELY, undigestedly.

CRUDENESS, Undigestedness.

CRUDITY [*Crudité*, F. of *Crudités*, L.] Rawness.

CRUDITY [among Physicians] is when the Blood is not duly fermented, and brought to a right Consistence.

CRUDITY [in the Stomach] is an ill Digestion, when the Aliment or Meat is not duly fermented, and regularly turned into Chyle; and is of three Sorts, *Apepsia*, *Brady-pepsia*, and *Dyspepsia*; which see in their proper Place.

To CRU'DLE, to coagulate, to congeal.

CRU'EL [*cruel*, F. *crudelis*, L.] hard-hearted, fierce, grievous, painful. F.

CRU'ELLY, in a cruel Manner, grievously.

CRU'ELTY [*Cravuté*, F. *Crudelitas*, L.] Barbarousness, Fierceness, Hard-heartedness, inflexible Temper; all ill Usage.

CRUEN'TOUS [*Cruentus*, L.] bloody, stained with Blood.

CRU'ET [*Krutche*, Dut.] a Vial for Vinegar or Oil.

To CRUISE [*Kruse*, Belg. a Cross, i. e. to cross to and fro] to sail up and down for Guard of the Seas.

CRUISER, a Ship appointed to cruise.

CRUK [*Choeca*, Sax. *Erochan*, C. Br.] a Crock, an earthen Pot. *Chauc.*

CRULL, curled, smooth. O.

CRUM of Bread [*Cruma*, Sax. *Krump*, Belg. *Krume*, Teut.] a small Particle, or the soft Part of Bread.

To CRUM } [*Accruman*, Sax.

To CRUM'BLE } *Krumpela*, Belg. *Krummeln*, Teut.] to break small by rubbing.

CRUM'NIAL } [of *Crumena*, L.] a

CRUM'NAL } Purse. *Spenc.*

CRUM'MINESS, the being full of Crums.

CRUM'MY, full of Crum, Plumpness, soft.

CRUMP [*Crum*, Sax. *Ertum*, C. Br.] crooked, crook-back'd.

To CRUMPLE [of *Crompeht*, Sax. of *Krimpe*, or *Krump*, Belg.] to put out of the Folds or Plaits; to ruffle or towze.

CRUNK, to cry like a Crane.

CRU'OR, Blood dropping out of a Wound, Gore. L.

CRUPPER [*Croupiere*, F.] the Buttocks of a Horse, the Rump; also a Roll of Leather under a Horse's Tail.

CRUPPER Buckles, large square Buckles fix'd to the Saddle-tree behind, to fasten the Crupper.

CRURA *Medullæ oblongatæ* [among Anatomists] the two Heads or Beginnings on the marrowy Substance of the Brain.

CRU'RAL [*Cruralis*, L.] belonging to the Leg.

CRURAL Artery [in Anatomy] the Artery of the Thigh, which spreads itself among the Muscles.

CRURAL Vein [with Anatomists] a Vein of the Thigh, going up to the Groin, and ending in the *Iliaca*.

CRU'REUS, a Muscle of the Leg, helping to extend the *Tibia*; so called from its Situation on the Bone of the Thigh.

CRUSE [*Cruche*, F. *Kruse*, L. S. *Krug*, Teut. *Choeca*, Sax.] a Vial for Oil or Vinegar.

CRUSS or *Magnus Pes* [among Anatomists] is all that Part of the Body which reaches from the Buttocks to the Toes, and is divided into Thigh, Leg, and Foot. L.

To CRUSH [*eschaser*, F. probably of *cruciare*, L.] to break or squeeze to Pieces; to oppress or ruin.

CRUSSEL, a Gristle. O.

CRUST [*Croûte*, F. *Crusta*, L.] the outward Part of Bread, or shelly Part of any thing.

CRUSTA'CEOUS [of *Crusta*, L.] crusty, covered with, or hard like a Crust.

CRUSTACEOUS Fishes, are Shell-Fishes, such as Crabs, Lobsters, &c.

CRUST Clung, an hard sticking together of the Earth, so that nothing will grow on it, called also *Soil-bound*.

CRUSTA *Læta* [among Physicians] a kind of Scurf or crusty Scab upon the Body of an Infant at the Time of its first Sucking. L.

CRUSTA *vermicularis* [among Anatomists] the Velvet Covering or soft Skin of the Guts.

CRUSTULA [among Oculists] a Disease in the Eye, being a falling of Blood from the Arteries into the *Tunica Conjunctiva*, occasioned by a Wound, Stroke, &c.

CRUTCHED Friars [*Freres Croises*, F. i. e. Friars signed with a Cross] a Place in the City of London, near Aldgate, called so from a Convent of them near that Place.

CRUTCHES [*Cricce*, Sax. *Krutche*, Teut. *Ecrioches*, F. *Turon*] Supports for lame Persons.

CRUZA'DO } a Portuguese Coin, in

CRUZATE } Value 3s. Sterling.

To CRY [*crier*, F. *Schreyen*, Teut.] to weep; to make Proclamation.

CRY'AL, the Heron.

CRYP'TÆ, the Graves of the Martyrs, where the Primitive Christians met to perform Divine Service; hence also a Church under Ground is called *Crypta*, as that of St Faith's formerly under St Paul's. L.

CRYPTICAL [*crypticus*, L. of *κρυπτικός*, Gr.] hidden, secret.

CRYPTOG'RAPHY [of *κρυπτός* and *γραφη*, Writing, Gr.] the Art of Secret Writings, or Writing in Cyphers.

CRYPTOL'OGY [of *κρυπτός* and *λόγος*, Gr.] a discoursing or speaking in secret, a whispering privately.

CRYSTAL [*Crysalus*, L. of *Κρυσταλλος*, Gr.] a very bright and transparent Stone, which looks like Ice, or the clearest Sort of Glass. F.

CRYSTAL [among Chymists] the Part of a Ley made of any Metal or Mineral that remains

remains congealed after some Part of the Moisture is drawn off.

CRYSTAL [of *Silver*] is the Body of Silver chymically opened, and reduced into the Form of a Salt, by the Spirit of *Nitre*.

CHRYSTALLINE [*Crystallinus*, L. of *Κρυσταλλινος*, Gr.] belonging to Crystal, bright or clear as Crystal.

CRYSTALLINE Heavens [among *Astro-nomers*] two Spheres, supposed by the *Astro-nomers* of old; by one of which they explained the slow Motion of the fixed Stars, supposing that they caused them to move one Degree Eastward in 70 Years; and by the other, they solved a Motion, which they called the Motion of Trepidation and Libration, by which they imagined the Sphere to sway from Pole to Pole.

CRYSTALLINE Humour [with *Oculists*] a white shining Humour of the Eye, taken to be the first Instrument of Sight, called also *Icy Humour*.

CRYSTALLOIDES, the Crystalline Coat of the Eye.

CRYSTALLIZATION [in *Chymistry*] is the reducing of Salt into small figured Particles, clear as Crystal.

To **CRYSTALLIZE** [*crystalliser*, F.] to reduce to, or grow into such Crystals, by being dissolved in some Liquor, and set in a cool Place to shoot into Crystals.

CRYSTAL'LI [among *Physicians*] Pustles, dispersed all over the Body, white, and of the Signefs of a Lupine. L.

CRYUISTOW, cryedst thou? *Chauc.*

CUB [*Minshew* derives it of *cubare*, L.] a Bear's Whelp or young Bear; also a Fox and Marten of the first Year.

CUBATION, the Act of lying down.

CUBATURE [in *Geometry*] is finding exactly the Cubical Solid Content of any proposed Body, in Inches, Feet, Yards, &c.

CUBBRIDGE Heads [in a *Ship*] are the Bulk heads of the Fore-castle and the Half-deck.

CUBE [*Cubus*, L. *Κύβος*, Gr.] in *Geometry*, is a solid Body terminated by six equal Squares, as a Dye truly made. F.

CUBE [in *Algebra*] is the second Power from the Root, and is formed by multiplying the Root continually into itself twice, as *a* is the Root, *aa* the Square, and *aaa* the Cube.

CUBE [in *Arithmetick*] is that which arises from the Multiplication of any Number first by itself, and then by the Product; so 125 is a Cube Number produced by 5 first multiplied by itself, and then by 25 the Product.

CUBE-Root, is the Side of a Cube Number; so 3 is the Side or Root of 27.

CUBEBES, Aromatick Fruits brought from the *East-Indies*, good for strengthening the Brain, and drawing Phlegm from the Head.

CUBICAL } [*cubicus*, L. of *κובικός*, Gr.]
CUBICK } belonging to, or having the
Figure of a Cube.

CUBICAL Artery [in *Anatomy*] is a Branch in the Axillary Artery.

CUBICAL Foot, a Measure of solid Bodies, which are a Foot every way.

CUBICALLY, in Form of a Cube.

CUBICK Equations [in *Algebra*] are such where the highest Power of the unknown Quantity is a Cube.

CUBICULAR [*cubicularis*, L.] belonging to a Bed-chamber. L.

CUBIFORM [*cubiformis*, L.] in the Shape of a Cube. L.

CUBIT [*Cubitus*, L.] the Length of the Arm from the Elbow to the middle Finger; or, according to some, the middle Part between the Shoulder and Wrist.

CUBIT, a Scripture Measure, about 5 English Feet, 9 Inches, and 880 Decimal Parts.

The **CUBIT** [in *Anatomy*] is a long hard Bone, which lies in the Inside of the Arm, reaching from the Elbow to the Wrist.

CUBITÆUS Externus [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle serving to extend the Wrist. L.

CUBITÆUS Internus [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle serving to bend the Wrist. L.

CUBITURE [*Cubitura*, L.] a lying down.

CUBO CUBE } [in *Mathematicks*] is
CUBED CUBE } the sixth Power of any
Number or Quantity; so 64 is a Cubed Cube, raised from the Root 2, five times multiplied into itself.

CUBOIDES [in *Anatomy*] is the seventh Bone of the *Tarsus* of the Foot.

CUCKING Stoll } [*q. d.* a Choaking-
DUCK'ING-Stoll } Stool, because Scolds being thus punished, are almost choaked with Water; but Dr T. H. derives it from *Coquine*, F. a Beggar-woman, because sturdy Beggar-women were washed in it. The Saxons called it *Seealping Stole*] a Machine formerly used for the Punishment of Scolds and Brawling Women; also a Punishment anciently inflicted on Brewers and Bakers, who transgressed the Laws, and were, in such a Chair or Stool, to be ducked and immersed in *Stercore*, i. e. some muddy or stinking Pond.

CUCK'OLD [*Cocu*, F. probably from *Cuckow*, and *Hold*, *q. d.* a poor Man, in whose Nest some Cuckow has laid his Eggs, for him to keep and bring up the young ones] one whose Wife's adulterous and lewd Pranks are said to have grafted Horns on his Head.

CUCKOLDY, like a Cuckold.

CUCK'OO } *Laec*, *Sax.* *Coucou*, F.
CUCK'OW } *Ruckurk*, *Teut.* and L. S.
Cog, C. Br. *Koch koch*, *Du.* *Cuculus*, L. of *Κοκκυς*, Gr.] a Bird well known.

CUCK'OW

CUCK'OW Flower, the Herb Lady's Smock.
Cardamine.

CUCKQUEAN, a Wench or Whore.

CUCULATE Flowers [among Botanists] are such as resemble a Monk's Hood or Helmet.

CUCUMBER [*Cucumer*, L.] a well known Fruit.

CUCUPHA [among Physicians] a Cover for the Head, made of Cephalick Spices powdered, sewed within a Cap, and worn against Catarrhs and Diseases of the Head, &c.

CUCURBITE [*Cucurbita*, L. *Kurbis*, Teut. a Gourd] a Chymical Vessel of Glass, Earth, or Metal, made in the Shape of a Gourd, used in Distillations and Rectifications. F.

CUCURBITINI *Lumbrici*, broad Worms resembling Gourd Seeds in Shape, that breed in the Entrails of Men, &c. L.

CUCURBITULA, a Cupping Glass.

CUCUYOS, an American Fly, which shines in the Night so brightly, that Persons may see to travel, read, and write, by the Light of it.

CUD [Cub, Sax.] the inner Part of the Throat in Beasts.

To Chew the CUD [Ceopan, Sax.] to chew again as a Cow does; also to muse upon, to think or reflect.

CUD'DEN } a Changeling, a Nizy, or a
CUD'DY } silly Fellow.

To CUDDLE, to lie close, to squat.

CUD'DY, in a first Rate Man of War, is a Place lying between the Captain's and the Lieutenant's Cabins, under the Poop, and divided into Partitions, for the Master's and Secretary's Offices.

CUDE Cloth, a Face-cloth for a young Child, which anciently was used at Baptizings, and was the Priest's Fee.

CUDG'EL [*Knüttel*, Teut. a knotted Stick] a Stick to fight with.

To CUDGEL, to beat with a Cudgel or Staff.

CUD Lost, an Infirmary in Cows, Oxen, and Sheep, &c.

CUE, an Item given to Stage-Players, what or when to speak; also a Mood or Humour, as in a merry Cue.

CUER'PO, a Body, Span. To walk in *Cuerpo*, i. e. to go without a Cloak, q. d. to shew one's Shapes.

CUETH, pulleth, forceth. O.

CUFF [*zuffa*, a Battle, Ital.] a Blow with the Fist, a Box, a Stroke.

CUI ante Divortium [i. e. to whom before Divorce] a Writ empowering a divorced Woman to recover her Lands from him to whom her Husband did alienate them during the Marriage, because she could not gainsay it. L.

CUI in vita [i. e. to whom in the Life of, scil. her Husband] a Writ of Entry for a Widow upon her Lands alienated by her Husband.

CUTNAGE, the making up of Tin into Pigs, &c. for Carriage.

CUIRA'SS, an Armour of Steel, &c. or Iron Plates beat thin, which covers the Body from Neck to Waist, as well behind as before. F.

CUIRASSIERS, Horsemen armed with Cuirasses. F.

CUISESSE [Cuisse, F.] an Armour for the Thighs.

CULAGE, the laying up a Ship in the Dock, in order to be repaired. O. R.

CULDEE'S, a sort of religious People formerly at Scone in Scotland, so called, à colendo Deo, from worshipping God.

CULINARY [*Culinarius*, L.] belonging to a Kitchen.

To CULL [cuellir, F. of colligere, L.] to pick and chuse, to pick out.

CULL-Fish, a kind of Fish.

CULLERS, the worst sort of Sheep, are those which are left of a Flock when the best are picked out. G.

CUL'LIONS, the Stones or Testicles; also the Name of an Herb. F.

CULLIONS [among Gardeners] are round Roots of Herbs, whether single, double, or triple.

CUL'LION Head, a Sconce or Blockhouse, the same as a Bastion.

CUL'LIS [Coulis, F. of Colando, L. Straining] (in Cookery) a strained Liquor made of Meat boiled, &c. and pounded in a Mortar, and passed thro' a Sieve to be poured either on Flesh, or Fish, or Pies, before they be brought to Table.

CUL'LY [of Cogliante, Ital.] a Testicle, because Fools are generally said to be well hung] a Fool, a soft-headed Fellow, one who may be easily led by the Nose, or put upon; a Letcher whom a Courtesan or Jilt calls her Cully.

To CUL'LY one, to make a Tool of, impose upon, or jilt him.

CULM, a Smoke or Soot. O.

CUL'MEN *Celi* [among Astrologers] the highest Point of Heaven that a Star can rise to in any Latitude.

CULMIFEROUS [of Culmus, and fero, L.] Stalk-bearing.

CULMIFEROUS Plants [among Botanists] are such as have a smooth jointed Stalk, and usually hollow, and at each Joint wrapped about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed Leaves, and their Seeds are contained in chaffy Husks, as Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, &c.

To CULMINATE [of Culmen, L. the Top, &c.] to raise to the Top.

To CULMINATE [among Astronomers] is to come to the Meridian; thus the Sun or Star is said to culminate, when it is in the highest Point in the Heaven that it is possible for it to be; that is, when it is upon the Meridian.

CUL-

CULPABLE [*culpable*, F. of *culpabilis*, L.] blame-worthy, faulty, guilty.

CULPON *that Trout*, i. e. cut it up.

CULPONS, Streaks, Heaps, small Parts, *Chauc.*

CULPRIT, a Word of Form used by the Clerk of the Arraignments, in Trials, to a Person indicted for a Criminal Matter, when he has registered the Prisoner's Plea, *Not Guilty*. The Word seems to be compounded of two Words, i. e. *Cul* and *Prit*, viz. *Cul* of *Culpa*, and is a Reply of a proper Officer on behalf of the King, affirming the Party to be guilty, after he has pleaded not Guilty; the other Word *prit* or *prest*, F. i. e. Ready; and is as much as to say, that he is ready to prove the Party guilty. Others again derive it from *Culpa* in a Fault, and *Præhensus*, taken, L. i. e. a Criminal or Malefactor.

CULRAGE, the Herb Arse-smart.

CULTCH, the Bottom of the Sea where Oysters spawn.

CULTELLATION, a measuring of Heights and Distances by Piece-meal; that is, by Instruments which give us such Heights or Distances by Parts, and not all at one Operation. *O.*

CULTER, the Iron of a Plough. *L.*

To **CULTIVATE** [*cultiver*, F. of *cultus*, Tillage, L.] to till or husband the Ground; to improve, to manure.

CULTIVATION, the Art of tilling or improving.

CULTURE [*Cultura*, L.] Husbandry, Tillage, Improvement, good Education. *F.*

CUL'VENAGE, Faint-heartedness; or turning the Tail to run away.

CUL'VER [*Culpepe*, Sax.] a Dove or Pigeon. *O.*

CULVERTAGE [in the *Norman Law*] the Escheat or Forfeiture of the Vassal's Lands to the Lord of the Fee.

CULVERIN [*Couleuvrine*, F. of *Colubra*, L. a Snake] a Piece of Ordnance about five Inches and a Quarter Diameter in the Bore, carrying a Ball of 18 lb.

CULVERTAIL [among *Shipwrights*] is the fastening the Ship's Curlings in the Beam.

CULVERTAIL [among *Carpenters*] a particular Manner of fastening Boards, by letting one Piece into another.

To **CUMBER** [*ingombrare*, Ital. *kum-mert*, Teut.] to trouble, to stop or crowd.

CUMBERLAND, i. e. the County of the *Cumbri*, Britons who remained there a long Time after all the rest of England was conquered.

CUMBERSOME } troublesome, unwell-
CUMBEROUS } dy, inconvenient.

CUMBERSOMELY, unweildy.

CUM'BLE, full heaped Measure.

To **CUMULATE** [*cumulare*, L.] to heap up.

CUMULATION, a heaping up. *L.*

To **CUN** [*Sea Term*] is to direct the Person at Helm how to steer.

CUNCTATION, Delay, prolonging of Time. *L.*

CUNETTE [in *Fortification*] a deep Trench, about three or four Fathoms wide, sunk along the middle of a dry Moat, to make the Passage more difficult to the Enemy. *F.*

CUNEIFORMIA *Ossa* [among *Anatomists*] are three Bones of the *Tarsus*, which is Part of the Foot. *L.*

CUNEIFORME *Os* [among *Anatomists*] a Bone of the Head, so called from its Resemblance to a Wedge. *L.*

CUNICULOUS, full of Coney-burroughs.

CUN'NER, a sort of Fish.

CUN'NING [*Cuning*, Sax.] expert, skilful, or having Skill in.

CUNNING, Craftiness, Ingenuity.

CUNNING Man, an Astrologer, a Fortune-Teller.

CUN'NINGLY, craftily.

CUN'NINGNESS, the being crafty, or cunning.

CUNT [*Con*, F. *Cunnus*, L. *Rutte*, Belg. *Cpið*, Sax.] *Pudendum Muliebre*.

CUN'TEY *Cuntey*, a Trial in Law answerable to our Ordinary Jury. *O. L. T.*

CUNTOR, a Bird in *America*, with a Beak so strong and sharp, that it will pierce an Ox hide; so that two of them will set upon, kill, and devour a Bull.

CUP [*Cuppe*, Sax. *Kop*, Belg. *Cuppan*, C. Br. *Cupa*, L. of *Kûwn*, Gr.] a Vessel to drink out of.

Much falls between the Cup and the Lip.

This is a cautionary Proverb, applicable to such sanguine Persons, who too confidently depend upon future Expectations, unthoughtful of the preventional Contingencies that may intervene; it is only a Version of the Latin, *Multa cadunt inter calicem supremæque labra*; as that of the Greek, Πολλὰ μεταξὺ πίλει κύλικος ἔ χειλὸς ἀρκῦ; as also the French, *De la main a la bouche se perd souvent la soupe*.

CUPS [among *Botanists*] are those short Husks wherein Flowers grow; some of them are pointed into 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Leaves.

To **CUP**, to apply Cupping-Glasses.

CUP Shot } who is in his Cups over-
CUP Shoten } loaded with Drink, drunk.

CUPID [*Cupido*, L.] the fabulous God of Love.

CUPID'ITY [*Cupidité*, F. of *Cupiditas*, L.] Concupiscence, inordinate Desire, Covetousness. Sensuality, Lust.

CUPOLA [*Cupola*, Ital.] an arched Tower of a Building, in form of a Bowl turned upside down.

CUPEL

CUP'EL } [among Chymists] a Furnace made of Ashes and burnt Bones, to try and purify Gold and Silver.

CUPPING-Glass, a sort of Glass Vial, applied to the fleshy Part of the Body, to draw out corrupt Blood and windy Matter.

CUP'REOUS, coppery.

CU'RABLE [*curabilis*, L.] that may be cured.

CU'RACY } [of *Cura*, L. Care] the Office of a Curate.

CU'RATE [*Curator*, L.] a Parson or Vicar of a Parish, who has the Charge of the Parishioners Souls.

CURATION [in *Physick*] is a right Method of finding out, by Symptoms, proper Remedies for any Disease. L.

CUR'ATIVE Indication [among Physicians] a Sign which has relation to the Disease to be cured.

CURATOR [*Curatura*, L.] Care in ordering or managing any Thing; as a Curator for fatherless Children.

A **CURB**, a Part of a Bridle; also a Swelling beneath the Elbow of a Horse's Hoof.

To **CURB** [*curber*, F.] to restrain or give a Check, to keep under.

CIR'CUMA, an Indian Root, commonly called *Turnerick*.

CURD, Coagulation of Milk.

To **CUR'DLE**, to turn into Curds.

CURE [*Cura*, L.] the healing of a Distemper or Wound; also a Benefice or Spiritual Living with the Charge of Souls.

To **CURE** [*curare*, L.] to heal.

What can't be cur'd must be endur'd.

This is a consolatory Saying, applicable to Persons under the Pressure of some inevitable Calamity; and advises to make a Virtue of Necessity, and not aggravate but alleviate the Burden by patient bearing, according to the Latin, *Levis sit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas*.

CURE'BULLY, tanned Leather. *Cbauc.*

CUR'FEW [*Courtois feu*, F. i. e. Cover the Fire] a Law made by William the Conqueror, that all Persons should put out their Fire and Lights at the ringing of the eight o'clock Bell, and go to Bed.

CURFEW Bell, eight o'clock Bell.

CU'RIA, a Court of Judicature; also the Company of Tenants who did their Service at the Lord's Court. L.

CURIA advisare vult [Law Term] a Deliberation intended to be taken by the Court upon a Matter, before they proceed to pass Judgment.

CURIA claudenda, a Writ which lies against a Man, who being under Obligation to fence his Ground, refuses or delays it.

CURIOSITY [*Curiosité*, F. *Curiositas*, L.] Inquisitiveness, a Desire of knowing; overmuch Care, Niceness; also a Rarity or curious Thing.

CURIOUS [*Curieux*, F. of *curiosus*, L.] desirous or inquisitive to see or know every Thing; neat, nice, excellent, rare.

To **CURL** [*krullen*, L. S. *curlare*, Ital. q. d. *gyrulare*, L. or perhaps of *cynnan* or *cynlan*, Sax.] to twist or turn up.

A **CURL** [*krulle*, L. S. probably of *Gyrulus*, L.] a Twist or Ringlet of Hair, &c.

CURLEW, a Water Fowl.

CUR'LINGS [among Hunters] the little spotted Curls with which the Bur of a Deer's Head is powdered.

CURMUD'GEON, a covetous Hunk, a pitiful, niggardly, close-fisted Fellow.

CUR'NOCK, a Measure of Corn, containing 4 Bushels.

A **CURR** [*korre*, Belg. or of *kitren*, Teut. to grin] a Mongrel Dog.

CUR'RANT Money [of *Courant*, F. running] good Money that in Commerce passes from one to another.

CURRA'NTO } a running French Dance;

CURRA'NT } also a Musical Air consisting of triple Time, called *Imperfect of the More*.

CUR'RANTS [q. d. *Corinths*, from *Carinth*, the Place whence they come] a sort of Fruit of the Grape kind.

CURREIDEN, courted, curried Favour, *Cbauc.*

CUR'RENCY [of *Current*, L.] Currentness, Course, Circulation.

CUR'RENT [*current*, L.] that goes, or is established or received, as Current Money.

A **CURRENT** [*Current*, L.] a running Stream.

CUR'RIDOW, a Curry-favour or Flatterer. O.

CUR'RIER [*Currier*, F. *Coriarius*, L.] one who dresses, liquors, and colours tanned Leather, to make it gentle, &c.

To **CUR'RY** [of *Corium*, L.] to dress Leather.

To **CURRY a Horse** [*Curer*, F. *Curare*, L.] to rub down, comb and dress him.

To **CURRY Favour** [probably of *Querir*, F. of *Querere*, L.] to make Suit to one, to get into or insinuate one's self into Favour.

CURRY Comb, an Iron Tool for dressing of Horses.

To **CURSE** [*curisan*, Sax.] to wish ill to.

A **CURSE** [*Curse*, Sax.] an ill Wish; also a Punishment.

CUR'SER [*Cursor*, L.] a Courier, an Express, a Messenger of Haste.

CUR'SITER } an Officer belonging to
CUR'SITOR } the Chancery, who makes out original Writs for that County or Shire that is allotted him.

CUR'SORILY, slightly, hastily.

CURS'ORINESS, Slightness, Hastiness.

CURS'ORY, a little Ruler of Brass representing the Horizon.

CUR'SORLY [*Cursorius*, L.] slight, hasty, running over negligently.

CUR-

CUR'SORILY, slightly.

CURST [*Kersel*, Belg. angry] fierce, shrewd; also cursed.

CURST'NESS, Fierceness, a crabbed, dogged, furly Humour; Rigoroufness.

CURT [*curtus*, L.] short.

To CUR'TAIL [*Kettelen*, Du. to cut short; or of *Curtus*, L. short, and Tail] to dock or cut off a Horse's Tail; to dismember or diminish.

A CUR'TAIL, a nasty Slut or Drab.

Double CUR'TAIL, a Musical Instrument that plays the Bass.

CUR'TAIN [*Courtine*, F. *Cortina*, L.] a Hanging about a Bed, a Window, &c.

CUR'TAIN [in Fortification] is the Front of a Wall or fortified Place between two Baffions.

CURTA'NA } King Edward the Con-

CURTE'YN } fessor's Sword without a Point (an Emblem of Mercy) which is carried before the Kings and Queens of England at their Coronation.

CURTA'TION, shortening. L.

CURTA'TION of a Plant [among Astronomers] according to some, is a little Part of a Line cut off from its Distance from the Sun.

CUR'TESY of England. See Courtesy.

CUR'TI Cone [in Geometry] a Cone whose Top is cut off by a Plane parallel to its Basis.

CUR'TILAGE [*Law Term*] is a Piece of Ground, Yard, or Garden-Plat belonging to or lying near a House.

CUR'TILES *Terræ*. [among the Feudists] Court Lands, or Lands properly belonging to the Court, or House of a Lord of a Manor.

CURVA'TION, a bending. L.

CUR'VATURE [*Curvatura*, L.] Bending, or Bowing; Crookedness.

A CURVE [*Curva Linea*, L.] a curved or crooked Line.

CURVE Lines [in Geometry] crooked Lines: as the Periphery of a Circle, Ellipsis, &c.

Regular CURVES [in Geometry] such Curves as the Perimeters of Conic Sections are, which are always curved and bent after the same regular Geometrical Manner.

Irregular CURVES [in Geometry] such as have a Point of Inflection, and which being continued, do turn themselves a contrary Way, as the Concoïd and Solid Parabolæ.

A CUR'VET [*Churbette*, F. *Courvetta*, Ital.] the Gait, Motion, or Practising of a managed Horse.

CURVILINE'AL Figures [in Geometry] Spaces bounded by crooked Lines; as the Circle, Ellipsis, Spherical Triangle, &c.

CURVILINE'AL } [*curvus* and *linea*,

CURVILINE'ARY } L.] crooked-lined.

CUR'VITY [*Curvitas*, L.] Crookedness.

CUR'ULE Chair, an Ivory Chair, Sedan or Chariot, in which the *Ædiles Curules*, among the Romans, were carried.

CUR'Y Favel [perhaps *q. d. quæret favorem*, L.] Flattery.

CUSH'NET [*Coussinet*, F.] a little Cushion.

CUSH'ION [*Kussen*, Teut. et L. S. *Coussin*, F.] a sort of Pillow to sit or lean on.

CUSK'IN, an Ivory Cup.

CUSP [*Cuspis*, L.] the Point of a Sphear, &c. It is particularly used in Astronomy, to express the Points or Horns of the Moon.

CUSP [in Astrology] the first Point of the twelve Houses in a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens.

CUSP'ATED [in Botany] is when the Leaves of a Flower end in a Point.

To CUSP'IDATE [*cuspidare*, L.] to sharpen at the Point, to bring to a Point.

CUSP'IDATED [*cuspidatus*, L.] pointed like a Spear.

A CUSTARD [Prob. *q. Gustard* of *gustando*, L. Tasting, or of *Croftard*, C. Br. *forma casearia*] a Dish of Food made of Milk, Eggs, &c.

CUSTO'DE *admittendo*, a Writ for admitting of a Guardian. L.

CUSTODE *amovendo*, a Writ for removing of a Guardian. L.

CUS'TODY [*Custodia*, L.] Ward, or keeping in safe Hold, or Prison.

CUS'TOM [*Coutume*, F.] Fashion, Habit, Way, Usage, or Use.

CUSTOM [in Law] is a Law or Right not written, which being established by long Use, and the Consent of our Ancestors that were *Ultra Tritavum*, i. e. beyond the third Generation, commonly accounted about 100 Years, is deemed as a Right in Law.

CUSTOM [in Traffick] is a Duty paid by the Subject to the King, upon the Importation or Exportation of Commodities; so called, because Tonnage and Poundage were only granted by Parliament for certain Years till the Time of Henry VI. but then constantly and perpetually, thence called Customs or Customary Payments.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, is a Warehouse or Building in Sea-Port Towns where the King's Customs are received.

CUS'TOMABLE, which is according to Custom, or liable to pay Custom.

CUS'TOMABLY, according to Custom or common Use.

CUS'TOMARILY, commonly used.

CUSTOMARY, accustomed, common, ordinary.

CUSTOMARY Tenants [in Law] such as hold by Custom of the Manor.

CUS'TOMAUNCE, Custom. *Chauc.*

CUSTOMER, one who buys any Thing of another; a Custom house Officer.

CUSTOMS and Services, the Name of a Writ of Right. See *Consuetudinibus et Servitiis*.

CUSTOS, a Keeper, a Guardian. L.

CUSTOS Brevium, the principal Clerk belonging

belonging to the Court of the *Common-Pleas*. L.

CUS'TOS-*Rotularum*, he that hath the keeping of the Records of the Sessions of Peace: He is always Justice of the Peace, and of the *Quorum* in the County where his Office is, &c. L.

CUSTOS [of the *Spiritualities*] he that exercises Jurisdiction during a Vacancy of a See.

CUSTOS *Oculi* [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument for preserving the Eye from being hurt in some Operations.

CUS'TREL, a Servant to a Man of Arms or a Prince's Life-guard. O.

To CUT [of *Couteau*, a Knife, or *Couper*, to cut, F.] to part or to divide with a Knife, &c.

To CUT a Feather [Sea Term] is when a well-bow'd Ship so swiftly presses the Water, that it foams before her, and in a dark Night seems to sparkle like Fire.

To CUT the Sail, is to unfurl it, and let it fall down.

CUT'TING, dividing with a Knife, &c.

CUT'TINGLY, sharp, sarcastically.

CUT'LETS in *Cookery* [of *Cotelette*, F. a small Rib] short Ribs of a Neck of Mutton or Veal.

CUT-Water, the Sharpness of a Ship, which is under the Beak-head, which divides and cuts the Water, ere it comes to the Bow.

CUT-Throat, a Murderer, an Assassin, a Villain; also a kind of Lantern.

A CUT Throat Place, where People are exacted upon, as an Inn or Tavern.

CUT'NEOUS [*cutaneus*, L.] belonging to the Skin.

CUT'BERT [of *Cub knowu*, and *Beophz*, famous, *Sax.*] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Beginning of the Saxon Monarchy.

CUTE, new Wine unworked.

CU'TICLE [*Cuticula*, L.] the outmost thin Skin which covers the whole Body. F.

CUT'LAS [*Coutelas*, F.] a short broad Sword.

CUTLER [*Coutelier*, F.] a Maker or Seller of Knives, Swords, &c.

CUT'TED, Brawling, Scolding, Quarrelling.

CUT'TER [of the *Tallies*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who provides Wood for the Tallies, and cuts the Sum paid upon them.

CUT'TERS, the little Streaks in the Beam of a Deer.

CUTTING the Neck [among *Reapers*] a cutting the last Handful of standing Corn, which, when it is done, they give a Shout and go to Merry-making, it being the finishing of such a Man's Harvest.

CUTTINGS [with *Gardeners*] Branches or Sprigs of Trees or Plants cut to set again.

CUT'TLE-Fish, a Sea-Fish. *Sepia*, L.

CUTTS, a sort of flat-bottom'd Boats formerly used in the Channel for Transporting Horses.

CU'VA, a Keever, a Vessel for Brewing.

CUVET'TE [in *Fortification*] a Trench sunk in the Middle of a great dry Ditch.

CUY'NAGE, the making up of Tin for the better Carriage of it.

CUZ [among *Printers*] one admitted, by a jocular Ceremony, to the Privileges of a Printing House.

CY'GLE [*Cyclus*, L. of *Κύκλος*, Gr.] is a continual Revolution of Numbers, which go on without any Interruption from the first to the last, and then return again to the first. F.

CYCLE [of the *Sun*] is a Revolution of twenty-eight Years, for finding out the Dominical Letters, which then return all in the same Order as before; the Solar Cycle.

CYCLE [of the *Moon*] or Golden Number, is a Period or Revolution of nineteen Years, invented to make the Lunar Year agree with the Solar, after the Expiration of which all the Lunations return to their former Place in the Calendar, that is, the New Moons happen in the same Months, and Days of the Month; the Lunar Cycle.

CYCLE [of *Indiction*] a Revolution of fifteen Years, established by *Constantine the Great*, A. C. 312.

CYCLIS/CUS [of *Κύκλος*, Gr.] an Instrument in Form of a Half-Moon, used by Surgeons to scrape away Rotteneffs.

CYCLOID [in *Geometry*] a Figure made by the upper End of the Diameter of a Circle, turning about a right Line.

CYCLOIDAL Space, the Space contained between the Curve or crooked Line and the Subtense of the Figure.

CYCLO'METRY [of *Κύκλος* and *μέτρον*, Gr. Measure] the Art of measuring Cycles.

CYCLOPE'AN, &c. of the Cyclops.

CYCLOPÆ'DY [*Cyclopedie*, F. *Cyclopadia*, L. of *κυκλοπαίδεια*, of *κύκλος*, a Circle, and *παίδεια*, Discipline, Gr.] the Circle of Arts and Sciences, or universal Knowledge.

CYCLOPHORIA *Sanguinis*, the Circulation of the Blood. L.

CY'CLOPS, a giantick People, having but one Eye, and that in the Middle of their Forehead; said antiently to have inhabited the Island of *Sicily*.

CYGN'NET [of *Cygnus*, L.] a young Swan. F.

CYGN'US, a Swan; also a Northern Constellation. L.

CYL'INDER [*Cylindre*, F. *Cylindrus*, L. of *κύλινδρος*, Gr.] a Roller, a Rolling Stone.

CYL'INDER [in *Geometry*] is a Solid, formed by the Revolution of a rectangled Parallelogram about one of its Sides; so that it is extended in Length equally round, and its Ends or Extremities are equal Circles.

CYL'INDER

CYLINDER *charged* [in *Gunnery*] is the Chamber of a Great Gun, or that Part that receives the Powder and Shot.

CYLINDER *Concave* [in *Gunnery*] is all the hollow Length of a Piece of Ordnance.

CYLINDER *Vacant* [in *Gunnery*] is that Part of the Hollow that remains empty after the Gun is charged, or that Part between the Trunnions and the Muzzle.

CYLINDRICAL [*Cylindraceus*, L. of *Κυλινδρικός*, Gr.] belonging to, in Form of, or like to a Cylinder. *F.*

CYLINDROID [in *Geometry*] is a solid Figure, with Elliptical Bases, parallel and alike situated.

CYMA [*Κύμα*, Gr.] is the Top of any Plant or Herb. *Botany.*

CYMA'TIUM [in *Architecture*] a Member, whereof the one half is Convex, and the other Concave. *Gr.*

CYMATODES [among the *Galenists*] an unequal fluctuating Pulse.

CYMBAL [*Cymbalum*, L. *Κυμβαλον*, Gr.] a musical Instrument.

CYMBALIST [*Cymbalistes*, L. of *Κυμβαλίστης*, Gr.] one that plays on a Cymbal.

CYMBRAE'CAN Language, the Welsh Tongue.

CYNANTHROPY [of *Κυν* a Dog, and *Ἀνθρωπος* a Man, Gr.] Madness caused by the Bite of a Dog, wherein the Patient avoids Light and Water: or a particular kind of Melancholy, when Men fancy themselves changed into Dogs, and imitate their Actions.

CYNEGETICKS [*Cynegetica*, L. of *Κυνεγετικά*, Gr.] Books which treat of Hunting.

CYNICAL [*Cynique*, F. *Cynicus*, L. of *Κυνικός*, Gr.] dogged, churlish.

CYNICALLY, doggedly, churlishly.

CYNICKS [*Cynici*, L. of *Κυνικοί*, Gr.] a Sect of Philosophers, first instituted by *Antisthenes*, called Cynicks, from *Κυν* a Dog, because of their curish and churlish Behaviour.

CYNOD'ECTOS [*κυνόδεντος*, Gr.] a Person bitten by a mad Dog. *Dioscorides.*

CYNODENTES [of *κυν*, Gr. a Dog, and *Dens*, L. a Tooth] Dog-Teeth.

CYNODESMUS [among *Anatomists*] the Band which ties the little Skin of the Yard to the Nut. *Gr.*

CY'QN [*Cyon*, F.] a Grass, Sprig, or Sucker of a Tree.

CYNOREXY [*κυνορέξια*, of *κυν*, Gen. *κυνος*, a Dog, and *ορέξια*, Appetite, Gr.] a greedy unsatiable Appetite, like a Dog.

CYNO'SURE [*Cynosure*, F. *κυνόσσυρα*, Gr.] the Constellation of the Lesser Bear, or the Polar Star in the Tail of it. *L.*

CYPHER. See *Cipher*.

CYPHOMA } [among *Anatomists*] the
CYPHOSIS } bending of the Vertebrae of the Back towards the back Parts.

CYPRESS [*Cupressus*, L.] a Tree.

CYPRIAN [*Cyprianus*, L.] a proper Name of Men.

CYPRUS, a Ruth. *O. L.*

CYR'TOMA [*κυρτωμα*, Gr.] a Tumour in any Part of the Body.

CYRICKSCEAT, a Tribute or Duty anciently paid to the Church. *Sax.*

CYST } a Bag containing morbid Mat-
CYSTIS } ter.

CYS'TEPATICK Duct [in *Anatomy*] is that Duct which is implanted in the Hepatick Duct and the Gall-Bladder. *Gr.*

CYS'TICÆ Gemelli [in *Anatomy*] two very small Branches of the Cæliack Artery dispersed through the Gall-Bladder.

CYS'TICK Vein [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Vena Porta*, which goes up to the Neck of the Gall Bladder.

CYS'TICKS [of *κυστις*, Gr. the Bladder] Medicines against Distempers in the Bladder.

CYSTOTOMY [of *κυστις* and *τομή*, Gr.] the cutting of the Bladder for the Stone.

CYTEZINS, Citizens. *Chauc.*

CZAR [q. d. *Cæsar*] the Title of the Emperor of Muscovy and Russia.

CZAR'INA, the Empress of Russia.

D A

D Is a Numerical Letter, and in the Titles of Books, Inscriptions, &c. denotes 500.

D, is also frequently set after an Author's Name, to denote Doctor; as *D. T. Doctor Theologiae*, i. e. Doctor of Divinity, *M. D. Medicinae Doctor*, i. e. Doctor of Physick.

D. D. D. sometimes signifies these three Words, *Dat, Dicat, Dedicat*. *L.*

DA [in *Musick Books*] signifies *for* or *by*.

D. C. an Abbreviation of **DA CAPO** [in *Musick Books*] are Words commonly met with at the End of Rondeaux, or such Airs or Tunes as end with the first Part, and signifies at the Head, or at the Beginning, again; and intimates, that the Song or Air must be begun again; and ended with the first Part.

DAB, a Sea-fish, of the flat Kind.

DAB, a Slap on the Face, Box on the Ear, &c. also a dirty Clout.

To **DAB** [*dauber*, F.] to slap or strike.

DAB-CHICK, a Water-Fowl.

To **DAB'BLE** [*dabbelse*, Belg.] to splash, to stir about in the Water and Dirt.

DABU'ZE, a Weapon in the Nature of a Mace, carried before the Grand Seigneur.

DACE, a small River fish.

To **DACK'ER** [*peckere*, Belg.] to waver, to stagger or totter. *Linc.*

DACRYOI'DES [of *δάκρυ*, Gr. a Tear] a kind of weeping Ulcer.

DACRYOPOE'OS [of *δάκρυ* a Tear, and *ποιεω*, Gr. to make] Things which excite Tears by their Acrimony, as Onions, Horse-Radish, or the like.

DAC'TYLE [*dactylus*, L. of *δάκτυλος*, Gr.] a Dactyl, a Foot or Measure in a Latin Verse

D. A

Vesfe, consisting of one long Syllable, and two short, as Dominus. Gr.

DACTYLOGY [of δακτυλος, a Finger, and λόγος, Speech, Gr.] a discoursing by Signs made with the Fingers.

DACTYLONOMY [of δακτυλος, and νόμος, of νόμος, Law, Gr.] the Art of Numbering on the Fingers.

DAD or DADDY [Tab. C. Br. Dadda, Ital.] a Name whereby young Children call their Fathers.

DAD'DOCK [q. d. dead Oak] the Heart or Body of a Tree thoroughly rotten. C.

DÆDAL [dadalus, L.] various, variegated.

DADO [in Architecture] is used by some Writers for the Dye, which is the Part in the Middle of the Pedestal of the Column betwixt its Base and Cornice.

DÆMON [δαίμων, Gr.] a Spirit either good or bad.

DÆMONES [among some Physical Writers] such Distempers as cannot be assigned to a natural Cause, and supposed to proceed from the Influence or Possession of the Devil.

DAFF, a Dastard or Coward. O.

To DAFF, to daunt. C. To baffle, to banter, to cheat. O.

DAFFISHLY, dastardly, cowardly.

A DAFFOCK, a Dawkin. C.

DAFFODIL [Asphodelus, L. of Gr.] a Flower commonly called Daffy-down-dilly.

DAFT, stupid, blockish, daunted. C.

DAG, a Leather Latchet; also a Hand-Gun. O. Also a Dew upon the Grass.

To DAG Sheep [probably of dag, Sax.] to cut off the Skin of the Fleece.

DAG Locks, the Wool so cut off.

DAGGER [Dagger t, Dan. dagge, Belg.] a Weapon well known.

DAGGER-Fish, a sort of Sea-Fish.

DAGGES, Latches or Slips of Leather; the Skirts of a Fleece cut off. C.

To DAGGLE [deagan, Sax.] to dawb the Skirts of one's Cloaths with Dirt.

DA'GON [דגון, H. i. e. the God of Corn] an Idol of the Philistines.

DAGON [of dagge, O. or dogn, C. Br.] a Piece, a Remnant. C.

DAG-Swain, a rough coarse Mantle.

DAIL [Sea Term] a Trough in which the Water runs from the Pump over the Decks.

DAILY [Taglich, Teut.] every Day, each Day.

To DAIN [deigner, F.] to vouchsafe, to condescend.

DAIN'TIES, Delicacies, Niceties, Tidbits.

DAIN'TILY, delicately, nicely.

DAIN'TINESS, Delicateness, Nicety.

DAINTY [Dain, O. F.] curious, delicate, fine, nice.

DA'RY [of Derriere, F. q. d. a House backwards; a Place where Milk and Milk-meats are made and kept.

DA'IZ [Daiz, F.] a Canopy.

DA'ISY, a Flower. Bellis, L.

D A

DA'KER, a Number of ten Hides, as a Last is of twenty.

DA'KER Hen, a Fowl.

DAL [in Musick Books] signifies for or by. Ital.

DALE [in dal, Dan. and L. S. Tahl, Teut.] a little Valley; a Bottom between two Hills.

DALI-Prats [of Dal, L. S. and Pratum, L.] narrow Slips of Pasture Ground. O. L.

DAL'LIANCE, Toying. Wantonness.

DAL'LISON [q. d. d' Alençon, of Alençon in France] a Surname.

DAL'LOPS, Patches or Corners of Grass, or Weeds among Corn. C.

To DAL'LY [probably of dellen, L. S. to play the Fool] to toy with; to be full of wanton Tricks; to delay or trifle.

DALMA'TIAN Cap, a Tulip.

DALMA'TICK, a certain Vestment worn by Deacons in the Church of Rome.

DAM [probably of Dame, F. Mistress] a Female Beast which brings forth Young.

To DAM [demman, Sax. dammen, L. S. damen, Teut.] to stop or shut up; hence

DAM [dam, Belg. damin, Teut.] a Flood-gate or Stoppage in a River.

DAMAGE [Dammage, F. of Damnum, L.] Hurt, Loss, Prejudice.

DAM'ASCUS [דמשק, H.] the chief City of Syria, from whence come the Plumbs we call Damask Prunes.

DAM'ASK [Damasquin, F. so called from Damascus in Syria] fine Silk, Linen, &c. wrought into Flowers and Figures.

DAM'ASK Rose [Rosa damascena, L.] a Rose of a pale Colour.

To DAMASK [damasquiner, F.] to work Silk, Linen, &c. with Flowers; to draw rude Draughts on waste paper.

To DAMASK Wine, to warm it a little, in order to take off the Edge of the Cold, and to make it mantle.

DAMBER, a Rascal. C.

DAME [Dame, F.] a Lady; among Country People, Mistress, Goody.

DAME Simone [in Cookery] a particular Way of farcing Cabbage-Lettice. F.

DAMES Violets, a Plant.

DAMISEL'LA [Damoiselle, F.] a little Damsel, a Lady of Pleasure, a Miss.

DAM'AGE Cleer, a Duty paid formerly to Prothonotaries and their Clerks. L. T.

DAMAGE Feasant [in Canon Law] when a Stranger's Beasts feed and spoil in other Mens Ground without Leave. L. T.

To DAMN [damner, F. of damnare, L.] to condemn or judge to Hell; to curse, to cry down.

DAM'NABLE [damnabilis, L.] destructive, wicked, F.

DAM'NABLY, destructively, wickedly.

DAMNATA Terra [among Chymists] the Mass remaining in the Retort, after the Distillation; the Caput Mortuum.

DAM-

DAMNATION, the Punishment of the Damned. F. of L.

To **DAMNIFY** [*damnificare*, L.] to do damage to, to hurt, to prejudice.

DAMP [*Damp*, *Dan*. *Dampff*, *Teut.*] Moisture, Wetness; also a Vapour which arises in Mines.

DAMPISH [*dampffig*, *Teut.* *dampig*, L. S.] somewhat damp or moist.

DAMPORT } [so called of the River
DAVENPORT } *Dan*, or *Daven*, and
Port] a Town in *Cheshire*.

DAMSEL [*Damaïsselle*, F.] a young Maiden.

DAM'SIN } [*Damaïssine*, F. q. d. *Prun-*
DAM'SON } *um* *Damascenum*, of *Dam-*
ascus in *Syria*] a sort of Plum like a *Damask* *Prune*.

DAN, a Don or Master. *Spenc.*

DAN [דן, H. i. e. Judgment] one of *Jacob's* twelve Sons.

To **DANCE** [*dantzen*, *Teut.* *danfer*, F.] to actuate the Body according to composed Measure.

No longer pipe, no longer dance.

This Proverb is a Reflexion upon the mercenary and ungrateful Tempers of too many People; and is also a good Memento of Prudence, intimating that Misfortune will have few or no Friends; for ungrateful and mercenary People, though they have had twenty good Turns done them formerly, will dance no longer than while the Musick of this Proverb obliges them for their Pains; nor budge no further than they have Money to pay them for their continued Service; *Dum fervet olla, vivit amicitia*, say the *Latins*; and כפר בזה רחמא קרמא לות, say the *Hebrews*.

DANCES, Statutes. *Chauc.*

DANCETTE } [in *Heraldry*] is when
DANCY } the Outline of any Border is largely indented.

DANDELION [*Dent de Leon*, F. i. e. Lion's Tooth] an Herb.

DAN'DEPRA'T [perhaps of *dantzen*, to play the Fool, and *maet*, Du. a Trifle; or of *Dandin* a Fool, of *dandiner*, F. to play the Fool; or, as some will have it, from *dangle*, Eng. and *prest*, fit, F. q. d. one fit to be dandled like a Baby] a Dwarf or little Fellow; also a small Coin made by King *Henry VII.*

To **DAN'DLE** [*dantzen*, *Teut.* *dandiner*, F.] to fondle or make much of.

DAN'DRIFF } [of *dan* a Scab, and *druff*,
DAN'DRUFF } *Sax.* dirty] a Scurf sticking to the Skin of the Head.

DANES, a People of *Denmark*.

DANE-Geld } a Tax of 2 s. and afterwards

DANE-Gelt } of 2 s. for every Hide of Land in the Realm, imposed upon our *Saxon* Ancestors by King *Etheldred*, for clearing the Seas of *Danish* Pirates, and given to the *Danes*, as the Terms of Peace and Departure, who received at first 10,000 l. then 16,000 l.

then 24,000 l. then 44,000 l. and afterwards 48,000 l.

DANE *Lage*, the Laws which were in force in *England* during the Time of the *Danish* Government.

DANE *Wort*, the Plant Dwarf-Elder, *Ebulus*, L.

DANGER [*Danger*, F.] Hazard, Jeopardy.

Naught is neher in Danger.

This Proverb intimates, that little Things are safe under the Contempt of the World, for that their Insignificance secures them against all Apprehension, Danger, and Violence; for whatever is despicable, useles, and good for nothing, is safe under the Security of this old Saying, to all Intents and Purposes; for *Rece non tenditur milvio*, say the *Latins*. But the Adage is commonly apply'd by the common People upon any Providential Deliverance, making a Banter of God's Mercy, and laughing at their own and others Preservation or Security under the Protection of Heaven, and frequently with this profane Addition, *If he had been good for any thing, he had broke his Neck, been drowned, &c.* as if *Impiety* were the only Preservation against *Casualties*.

DANGER [*Forest Law*] a Duty paid to the Lord for Liberty to plow and sow in the Time of *Mast*-feeding.

DANGEROUS [*dangeroux*, F.] Hazardous, full of Danger.

DANGEROUSLY, hazardously.

DANGEROUSNESS, Hazardousness.

To **DANGLE** [q. d. *Hangle*] to hang or swing to and fro.

DANGWAL'LET, abundantly, excessively, plentifully. O.

DAN'IEL [דניאל, H. i. e. the Judge of God] the Name of a Prophet.

DANK [the *Teut.* *tunchen*, signifies to dip] somewhat moist or wet, damp. O. *Raw. Shakesp.*

DANK'ISH, somewhat dank or moist.

DAN'NAUGHT [i. e. do naught, or nought] a good-for-nothing, or idle Person. *Yorksh.*

DANTONED, tamed.

DANU'BE [is taken from the Latin *Danubius*, as *Ovid* calls it: *Cedere Danubius se tibi, Nile, negat*, which the *Romans* might take from the *Teut.* *Dannen*, Fir-Trees, which are planted along its Banks] a famous River running near 1300 Miles from the *Euxine* Sea through *Germany*.

DAPAT'ICAL [*dapatice*, L.] sumptuous.

DAP'FER, a Steward at a Feast; also the Head Bailiff of a Manor. O.

DAP'FER *Regis*, the Steward of the King's Household. O. L.

DAPING, a Way of angling upon the Top of the Water.

DAPPER [*Dapper*, L. S. *Capffer*, *Teut.* q. d. a Man of small Stature, yet nimble

D A

nimble and courageous] low of Stature, clever, neat, spruce, light.

DAPPLE [Apple, *q. d.* full of divers Spots, like a Pippin] a Colour peculiar to Horses, as a dapple Grey is a light Grey shaded with a deeper; a dapple Bay, a light Bay spotted with a deeper.

DART } a Fish found commonly in the
DAR } River Severn.

DARAP'TI, an artificial Word, expressing the first Mood of the third Figure in Logick, where the two Propositions are universal Affirmatives, and the last a particular Affirmative.

DAR'BY [Deopby, *Sax. q. d. Derwentby*, from the River *Derwent*; it is also called *Northporug, q. d. North Farm*] the County-Town of *Derbyshire*, 98 Miles N. W. from London.

To DARE [deapnan, *Sax. durffen, Teut.*] to hazard or venture; also to challenge or provoke.

DARE, Harm or Pain, as, *It does me no Dare*, i. e. no Harm, *G. It dares me*, it pains me. *Essex.*

DAR'ICK, an ancient Coin, in Value 2 s.

DAR'ING, bold, adventurous.

DAR'INGLY, boldly, adventurously.

DAR'INGNESS, Boldness.

DARING-Glass, a Device for catching Larks.

DARK [deopne, *Sax. of 'Adapnns, Gr.*] *Cas.*] without Light, obscure, mysterious.

DARK Tent, a Box with Optick Glasses, to take a Prospect of a Building, &c.

To DARK'EN, to make dark or obscure.

DARK'LY, obscurely.

DARK'NESS, Obscurity.

DARK'MANS, Night. *Cant.*

DARK'SOM, dark.

DAR'LING [deopling, *Sax. q. d. Dear-ling*] a beloved Child, a Favourite.

To DARN, to mend Holes, by imitating the Texture of the Stuff.

DARNEL, the Weed Cockle.

DAR'NIX, a sort of Stuff.

DAR'RAIGN } to attempt, to challenge,

DAR'REIGN } *Chauc.* To prepare to fight. *Spenc.*

DAR'REIGN, an Attempt. *O.*

DARREIGN [of *dernier, F.*] last. *L. T.*

DARREIGN Continuance, is when, after the Continuance of the Plea, the Defendant pleads a new Matter.

DARREIGN Presentment, a Writ against a Stranger, who preferreth to a Church, the Advowson whereof belongs to another.

DAR'SIS [*Δάρσις, Gr.*] an Exulceration of the Skin.

To DART [*darder, F.*] to shoot or throw.

A DART [*dard, F. dart, C. Br.*] an Arrow.

DAR'TEY, a scabby Disease in Sheep.

DARTFORD [*q. d. the Ford of the River Dart*] a Town in *Kent*, 14 Miles E. S. E. from London.

D A

DARTING, shooting or throwing.

DART'INGLY, like a Dart.

DAR'TON } [*Δάρτων, Gr.*] the Coat
DAR'TUS } which immediately covers the Testicles.

To DASH [probably of *Dask, Dan.* a Blow or Stroke, or of *דשך, H.* he hath threshed] to cut or strike.

To DASH [perhaps from *Gascher, F.* to bespatter with Dirt; or of *Dask*, and *דשך* as before] to wet by dashing.

To DASH [of *Dazzle*, which from *Duy-selen, Du.* to be greatly afraid; or of *δπαρ, Sax.* able to say nothing for himself] to put out of Countenance, to terrify.

DAS'TARD [*δπαρ, Sax.* abashed, and *Aerd, Du.* Nature, *q. d.* timorous by Nature] a Coward or faint-hearted Fellow.

DA'TA [in *Mathematicks*] are such Things or Quantities as are supposed to be given or known, in order thereby to find out Things or Quantities which are unknown and sought for.

DA'TARY, the chief Officer in the Chancery of *Rome*, through whose Hands most vacant Benefices pass.

DATE [of *datum, L.*] the Writing which expresses the Date of the Month and Year when any Writing, Coin, &c. was made. *F.*

To DATE [*dater, F. datum, L.*] to set such a Date to.

DATES [*δάκτυλος, L.*] the Fruit of the Date-Tree.

DA'TIVE [*dativus, L.*] that may be given or disposed of at Pleasure. *O. L.*

DA'TIVE Case [in *Grammar*] the third of the six Cases used in Actions of giving and restoring.

DAUB. See *To dawb*.

DAUBE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing a Leg of Veal, &c. *F.*

DAUGHTER [*dohter, Sax. Dochter, Teut.* and *L. S. daater, Dan.*] a Female Child.

DA'VID [*דוד, H. i. e. Beloved, David, Teut.*] a King of *Israel*, &c.

St DAVID's Day, the first of *March*, kept in Honour of St David Bishop of *Minevy* in *Wales*, at which Time the *Welsh* Men wear Leeks in their Hats, in Commemoration of a singular Victory obtained by them, under the Conduct of St David, over the *Saxons*; they, by his Direction, wearing Leeks, as a Mark of Distinction and Colours.

DAVID's Staff, an Instrument made use of in Navigation.

DAVID's Quadrant, is the common Back Quadrant used at Sea, to take the Sun's Meridian Altitude.

DA'VIT [Sea Term] a short Piece of Timber used on board a Ship, to hale up the Flook of an Anchor, and fasten it to the Bow of the Ship.

DAUN'GERE, a Trap. *O.*

DAUN'GEROUS, coy, sparing. *O.*

To

D A

To DAUNT [*domer*, F. of *domare*, L. to make tame] to frighten, to put out of Heart.

DAUNTLESS, undaunted.

DAUPHIN [*of Delphinus*, L.] the Dolphin, a Sea Fish; also the Title of the French King's eldest Son. F.

DAW, or Jackdaw, a Bird.

To DAW [probably of *dawen*, Teut. to digest] as, *he never dawed it after*, i. e. he never overcame it, digested, or enjoy'd himself.

To DAW } to thrive, as *he neither does*

To DOW } nor *dows*, i. e. he neither dies nor mends; *he'll never dow*, i. e. he will never be good. C. Also to awaken. C.

To DAWB [*dauber*, F.] to besmear, to foul; to bribe, to flatter.

A DAWGOS } a dirty, slatternly Woman.

A DAWKIN } C.

To DAWN [probably *daxtan*, Sax.] to begin to grow light, as the Day does.

DAY [*dæg*, Sax. *dagh*, Du. *dag*, Dan.] a Space of Time which is variously reckoned.

The Artificial DAY, is the Space of Time from the Sun rising to Sun-setting; to which is opposed Night, which is the Time that the Sun is under the Horizon, and is every where unequal but just under the Equinoctial.

The Natural DAY, is the Space of twenty-four Hours, which the Sun takes up in running round the Earth, or the Earth about the Sun. And the Natural Day, beginning at Noon or Mid night, is equal; but that which is accounted from Sun-rising or setting, is unequal. The Natural Day is also called Civil.

The Civil DAY differs from the Natural only in its Beginning, which is various, according to the Custom of Nations: The Babylonians begin to account their Day from Sun-rising; the Jews and Athenians from Sun-setting, as do the Italians to this Day.

DAY [in Law Sense] is used sometimes for the Day of Appearance in Court, and sometimes for the Return of Writs.

DAYS in Bank, are Days set down by Statute or Order of Court, when Writs shall be returned, or when the Party shall appear upon the Writ served.

A DAY's Journey [in Scripture] is 33 English Miles, 172 Paces, and 4 Feet.

A Sabbath DAY's Journey [in Scripture] 600 Paces.

DAY's Lily, a Flower which lasts but one Day.

DAY's Man, an Arbitrator, Judge, or Umpire; a Mediator.

DAY Net, a Net for taking Larks, Martins, Hobbies, &c.

DAZE, a kind of glittering Stones found in the Tin and Lead Mines.

DAZED Bread, Dough baked.

DAZED Meat, palled in the Roasting by a slow Fire.

D E

A DAZED Look, such as Persons have when frightened.

I's DAZED, I am very cold. Cbauc.

To DAZZLE [*dazzele*, Belg.] to hurt the Sight with too much Light.

DAZZLING, hurting the Sight by its Lustre.

DAZZLINGLY, in a dazzling manner.

DEACON [*diacre*, F. *diaconus*, L. of *Διάκονος*, of *διακονία*, to minister to, or serve, Gr.] i. e. a Minister or Servant, one whose Office it is, in the Church, to assist the Priest in Divine Service, to help him in the Distribution of the Holy Sacrament, to instruct the Youth in the Catechism, &c.

DEACONESSES [in the Primitive Church] Women of Probity, who were chosen to assist those of their own Sex in religious Concerns.

DEAD [*dead*, Sax. *doob*, L. S. and Belg. *doob*, Dan.] without Life; also used for senseless, inactive, useless, still, dull, frigid, tasteless; also [in Theology] lying under the Power of Sin.

DEAD-Men-Eyes [in a Ship] little Blocks or Pulleys with many Holes, but no Shivers, wherein run the Lanniers.

DEAD Neap [Sea Term] a low Tide.

DEAD Nettle, the Herb Archangel. *Labium album*. L.

DEAD-Pledge, a Mortgage, a pawning Things for ever, if the Money be not paid at the Time agreed on.

DEAD-Reckoning [in Navigation] that Estimation, Judgment or Conjecture, which the Seamen make of the Place where the Ship is, by keeping an Account of her Way, and by knowing the Course they have steered by the Compass.

DEAD-Rising [Sea Term] is that Part of the Ship that lies aft between her Keel and her Floor-Timbers.

DEAD-Ropes [in a Ship] Ropes which do not run in any Block or Pulley.

DEAD-Tops, a Disease in Trees.

DEAD-Water [Sea Term] the Eddy Water just behind the Stern of a Ship.

DEADLY, occasioning Death.

DEADLY Feud [Law Term] an unappealable Hatred, that proceeds so far as to seek Revenge even by the Death of the Adversary.

DEADS [in Tin Mines] are such Parcels of common Earth, lying above the Shelf, as usually contain the Shoad.

DEAF [*deap*, Sax. *doof*, Belg. *taub*, Teut.] not having the Sense of Hearing.

To DEAF'EN, to make deaf.

DEAF'ISH, somewhat deaf.

DEAF'LY, like a deaf Person.

DEAFNESS, the being deaf.

DEAFORESTED, made free from the Forest-Law, or discharged from being a Forest.

DEAFELEY

D E

DEAFELY, lonely, solitary, far from Neighbours. *Chauc.*

DEAL [of *Dole*, C. Br. a Dale or Plain lying next the Sea] a Town in *Kent* over against the *Doues*, memorable for the first Arrival of *Julius Caesar*, and a Fight there.

To **DEAL** [*dælan*, to divide, *Sax.* *dæleſen*, L. S. to trade; to divide or proportion out.

A **DEAL** [of *dæl*, *Sax.* *dæel*, L. S.] a Portion, a Part, as a great Deal.

A **DEAL** Board [*Diele*, *Teut.*]

To **DEAL/BATE** [*dealbare*, L.] to whiten.

DEALBATION, the whitening any thing. L.

DE'ALER, a Trader or Trafficker; one who deals Cards.

DEAMBULATION, a walking abroad or about; according to *Hippocrates*, Inquietude of Mind. L.

DEAN [*doyen*, F. *decanus*, L.] a dignified Clergyman, who has Power over ten or more Canons.

DEAN and *Chapter*, a Spiritual Body corporate, consisting of many able Persons, as the Dean and his Prebendaries.

Rural DEAN, a Curate appointed by the Bishop and Archdeacon to have Jurisdiction over other Ministers and Parishes adjoining to his own.

DEAN'RY, the Jurisdiction of a Dean.

DEANSHIP, the Office or Dignity of a Dean.

DEANS Apple, a Fruit much esteemed in *Devonshire*.

DEAN Pear, the *Michael Pear*.

DEAR [of *deoppyan*, *Sax.* *biter*, L. S. *reht*, *Teut.* to account dear to himself] valuable, precious, costing a great deal.

DEARLY, precious, very much.

DEARNESS, Preciousness, Costliness.

DEAR'LING, a Darling. *Spenc.*

DEARTH [of *deop*, *Sax.* *dear*] great Scarcity, or Want of Provisions, or Victuals.

DEARY, little. C.

DEATH [*deat*, *Sax.* *Chentung*, *Teut.*] the Separation of Soul and Body, a total Stoppage of the Circulation of the Blood.

DEATH-Watch [*Dood*, L. S. and *Belg.* *Cout*, *Teut.*] a little Insect which makes a Noise like a Watch.

DEAURA'TION, a gilding or laying over with Gold. L.

To **DEBA'R** [probably of *debarrer*, F.] to shut out, to keep from, to hinder.

To **DEBA'RK** [*debarquer*, F.] to disembark.

To **DEBA'SE** [*debaïser*, F. *dibassare*, Ital.] to bring down, to humble, to disparage, to counterfeit Coin.

To **DEBA'TE** [*debatre*, F.] to dispute.

DEBATE [*debat*, F. *dibatto*, Ital.] Dispute, Quarrel, Strife.

To **DEBAUCH** [*debaucher*, F.] to corrupt one's Manners, to marr or spoil; also to seduce and vitiate a Woman.

A **DEBAUCH** [*debauché*, F.] a riotous Banqueting and Revelling.

D E

DEBAUCH'ERY [*debauché*, F.] Disorder, Incontinency, Revelling, Licentiousness, Lewdness.

To **DEBEL'LATE** [*debellare*, L.] to vanquish, to bring under by War.

DEBELLATION, an overcoming in, or bringing under by War. L.

DE bene esse [*Law Phrase*] as to take a thing *de bene esse*, i. e. to allow or accept of it for the present, till the Matter shall come to be more fully debated. L.

DEB'ENHAM [of the River *Deben*, and *Ham* a Town] a Town in *Suffolk*, 68 Miles N. E. by N. from *London*.

DEB'ENTER } a Bill drawn upon the

DEBEN'TURE } Publiick for the Payment of any Seaman's or Land Soldier's Arrears to the Creditor.

DEBEN'TURE [in *Traffick*] is the Allowance of Custom paid Inward, which a Merchant draws back upon the Exportation of those Goods which were before imported.

DEBENTURES, are Bills used in the Exchequer, and also at Court, and given to the King's Household Servants, for the Payment of their Salaries, &c.

DE'BET [he oweth, L.] a Term applied to that which remains unpaid, after an Account is stated.

DEBET et solvi, a Writ of Right, as if a Man sue for any thing, which is now denied, and hath been enjoyed by himself and his Ancestors before him. L.

To **DEBILITATE** [*debilitare*, F. *debilitare*, L.] to weaken, to make feeble.

DEBILITATION, a Weakening. L.

DEBIL'ITY [*debilitas*, F. of *debilité*, L.] Feebleness, Infirmary, Weakness.

DEBILITIES [in *Astralogy*] are certain Affections of the Planets, by which they are weakened, and their Influences become less vigorous.

DEBITO, a Writ where a Man owes another a Sum of Money for Goods sold. L.

DEBOIST [of *debauché*, F.] debauched, lewd, riotous.

DEBONAIR, courteous, affable, airy, brisk, of a sprightly Air. F.

DEBONNAIR'ITY [*debonnairité*, F.] a being Debonnair.

DEB'ORAH [דבורה, H. i. e. a Bee] a Prophetess.

DEBOYST } debauched, lewd. *Shake-*

DEBOISH'D } *spear.*

DEBOSHEE [*un debauché*, F.] a debauched dissolute Fellow.

DEBRUISED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Pale is borne upon any Beast in an Escutcheon; for then they say, *The Beast is debriused of the Pale.*

DEBT [*debte*, F. of *debitum*, L.] is what is due from one Man to another.

DEBT [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies upon Default of Payment of a Sum of Money due.

DEBTOR

DEBTOR [*Debitor*, F. of *Debitor*, L.] one who is indebted to another.

To **DECACUMINATE**, to take off the Top of any thing.

DECADE [*Δεκάδη*, Gr.] the Number of Ten, as the *Decades* of *Livy*.

DECADENCY [*Decadence*, F. *Decidentia*, L.] a falling down, Decay, Ruin.

DECAGON [*Decagone*, F. *Δεκάγωνος*, of *δέκα* ten, and *γωνία* a Corner, Gr.] in Geometry, is a Figure that hath ten Angles, and as many Sides.

DECALOGUE [*Decalogus*, L. *Δεκάλογος*, of *δέκα* ten, and *λόγος* a Word, Gr.] the Ten Commandments. F.

DECAMERON [*Δεκάμερον*, of *δέκα*, and *μερος* a Part, Gr.] a Volume of Fables divided into ten Books, written by *Boccacio*, an *Italian*. L.

To **DECAMP** [*decamper*, F.] to go from, to break up the Camp, to march off.

DECAMPMENT [*Decampment*, F.] a decamping or marching off.

DECANATE } [among *Astrologers*] is

DECURY } ten Degrees attributed to some Planet, being in which, it is said to have one Dignity.

To **DECANT** [*decantare*, L.] to pour off from the Dregs.

DECANTATION [*Chymical Term*] is a pouring off the clear Part of any Liquor by Inclination, so that it may be without any Sediment or Dregs.

DECANTER [of *Cantharus*, L.] a Flint Bottle to hold Wine, Beer, &c. to be poured out into a Drinking-glass.

To **DECAPITATE** [*decapiter*, F.] to behead.

DECASTICK, an Epigram or Stanza, consisting of ten Verses.

To **DECAY** [*decroir*, F. *decare*, Ital. of *decidere*, L.] to fail, to fall off, to grow worse, to wither.

DECEASE [*Decis*, F. *Decessus*, L.] a natural Death.

To **DECEASE** [*decider*, F. *decedere*, L.] to die a natural Death.

To **DECEDE** [*decedere*, L.] to depart.

DECEIT [*Deceptio*, L.] a Cheat, a subtle wiley Shift.

DECEITFUL, unsincere.

DECEITFULLY, not sincerely.

DECEITFULNESS, the Want of Sincerity, Unfaithfulness.

DECEIVABLE [*deceptibilis*, L.] easy to be deceived, or that may be deceived.

To **DECEIVE** [*decevoir*, F. of *decipere*, L.] to beguile, to cheat or cozen.

DECEIVABLY, deceitfully.

DECEMBER [of *decem*, L. ten] so called, because it is the tenth Month from *March*, which was anciently the Beginning of the Year.

DECEMPEDAL [*decempedalis*, L. of *decem* and *pes*] ten Feet long.

DECEM Tales [*Law Term*] a Supply of

ten Men, impannelled upon a Jury, in the Room of others who did not appear, or were challenged. L.

DECEMVIRATE, the Office of the *Decemviri*, ten Noblemen among the *Romans*, chosen to govern the Commonwealth, instead of two Consuls.

DECENCY [*decence*, F. of *decentia*, L.] Comeliness, Seemliness, Modesty.

DECENT [*decens*, L.] becoming, befitting. F.

DECENTLY, becomingly.

DECENTNESS, Becomingness.

DECENNIAL [*decennialis*, L. of *decem* and *annus*] of ten Years continuance, ten Years old.

DECEPTION [*deceptio*, L.] beguiling, deceiving, Deceit, Fraud. F.

DECEPTIONE, a Writ which lieth against him who deceitfully did any thing in the Name of another.

DECERPT [*decerptus*, L. of *de* and *carptus*, L.] cropped off.

DECERPTION, a plucking or cropping off. L.

DECERTATION [of *de* and *certo*] a contending or striving for.

DECESSION [*decessio*, L.] Departure.

To **DE'CHARM** [*decharmer*, F.] to counteract a Charm, to disenchant.

To **DECIDE** [*decider*, F. *decidere*, L. of *de* and *cedo*] to conclude or bring an Affair to an Issue; to agree or make up a Difference.

DECIDENCE [of *decidentia*, L.] a falling down.

DECIDENCE [in *Physick*] a Decay, or Tendency to any Distemper.

DECIDUOUS [*deciduus*, L.] that which is apt or ready to fall, frequently used of Flowers and Seeds of Plants.

DECIES tantum, i. e. ten Times as much; a Writ which lies against a Juror (who had been bribed to give his Verdict) for the Recovery of ten Times as much as he took.

DECILE [in *Astronomy*] a new Aspect invented by *Kepler*, viz. when two Planets are distant 36 Degrees.

DECIMAL [of *decima*, L. Tenths, of *decem*, L. Ten] of or belonging to Tens.

DECIMAL Arithmetick, is an Art which treats of Fractions, whose Denominators are in a Decuple continued Geometrical Progression; as 10, 100, 1000, &c.

DECIMAL Fraction, is that which has for its Denominator 1, with a Cypher or Cyphers annexed, as $\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{100}, \frac{1}{1000}$, &c.

DECIMAL Chain, a Chain for measuring of Lands divided decimally, or into an hundred equal Parts, Marks being placed at every Ten.

DECIMAL Scales, flat Rules or Scales divided decimally.

To **DE'CIMATE** [*decimer*, F. *decimare*, L.] among the *Romans*, was to take out every tenth Soldier by Lot, and punish or put him to Death, for an Example to the rest; also to take Tythes.

DECIMATION a punishing every tenth Soldier by Lot; also a gathering Tythes *F. of L.*

DECIMIS solvendis, &c. a Writ against those who had farmed the Priors aliens Lands of the King, for the Rector of the Parish to recover his Tythe by them.

DECINERS } such who had the Ju-
DECENNIERS } risdiction over ten
DOINERS } Friburghs, for keeping
the King's Peace.

TO DECIPHER [*dechifferer, F.*] to find out the meaning of a Letter, &c. written in Cyphers; also to penetrate into the Bottom of a difficult Affair.

TO DECIRCINATE [*d. circinare, L.*] to bring in o a Compass or Roundness; to draw a Circle with a Pair of Compasses.

DECISION, a determining, or deciding any thing in Debate. *F. of L.*

DECISIVE } *decisif, F.* deciding, de-
DECISORY } termining, fit or able to
determine a Controversy, or any thing in Debate.

DECISIVELY, in manner of a final Decision.

TO DECK *decken, L. S. and Teut.* to cover, to adorn or set off.

DECK [of a Ship, or *decke, L. S.* to cover] a planked Floor on which the Guns lie, and the Men walk to and fro.

A Cambering DECK, a Deck rising higher in the Middle than at each End.

A Flush DECK *Fore and Aft*, a Deck which lies upon a Right Line without any Fall.

TO DECLAIM [*declamer, F. of declamare, L.*] to make public Speeches as an Orator; to inveigh against.

DECLAMATION, an Oration made upon some feigned Subject, for the Exercise of some young Scholar or Student. *F. of L.*

DECLAMATORILY, in Manner of a Declamation.

DECLAMATORY [*declamatoire, F. of declamatorius, L.*] belonging to a Declamation.

DECLARATION, a declaring, setting forth or shewing; also a Publick Order or Proclamation. *F. of L.*

DECLARATION [in Law] is a shewing in Writing the Complaint or Grief of the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

DECLARATIVE } which serves to de-
DECLARATORY } clare. *L.*

DECLARATIVELY, in manner of a Declaration.

TO DECLARE [*declarer, F. of declarare, L.*] to make known, to manifest, publish or shew; to open one's Mind or Thoughts.

DECLENSION [*Declinaison, F. Declinatio, L.*] the varying of Nouns according to their divers Cases.

The **DECLENSION** [of a Disease] is when the Distemper being come to its Height sensibly abates.

DECLENSION [in *Manners*] is the growing looser in them; a Corruption of Morals.

DECLINATION [*Declinaison, F.*] bowing down; a declining, a decaying. *L.*

DECLINATION [in *Astronomy*] is the Distance of any Star or Part of Heaven from the Equator.

DECLINATION apparent, is the Distance of the apparent Place of a Planet from the Equator.

DECLINATION [of the Sun] is the Distance of the Parallel to the Equator, which the Sun runs any Day from the Equator itself.

DECLINATION [of the Mariner's Compass] is its Variation from the true Meridian of any Place.

DECLINATION [of a Wall or Plane, for Dials] is an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended either between the Plane and the Prime Vertical Circle, if you account it from East to West; or else between the Meridian of the Plane, if you account it from North or South.

DECLINATOR, a Mathematical Instrument to take the Declination of the Stars. *L.*

DECLINATORY, a Box fitted with a Compass and Needle to take the Declination of Walls for Dialling.

TO DECLINE [*decliner, F. of declinare, L.*] to b w down, to diminish, to decay; also to avoid, to shun, to refuse; also to modify a Word by its various Terminations.

DECLINING Dials, are Dials drawn upon declining Planes.

DECLIVITY [*Declivitas, L.*] Steepness downwards.

DECOCTION, a boiling or seething; a Medicinal Liquor, or Diet-drink, made of Roots, Herbs, &c. boiled. *F. of L.*

DECOLLATION, a Beheading. *L.*

DECOMPOSITE [*decompositus, L.*] among *Grammarians*, is a Word compounded of more than two Words, as *In-dis-position*, of *in, dis, and position*.

DECOMPOSITE [among *Apothecaries*] is when a Physical Composition is increased, or compounded a second time.

DECO'PED, copped, peaked. *O.*

TO DECORATE [*decorer, F. of decorare, L.*] to adorn, to embellish, to beautify.

DECORATION, an Adorning, Ornament, or Embellishment. *F. of L.*

DECORTICATION [of *de* and *cortex, L.*] the pulling off the outward Bark; also the pulling or unhulking Roots, &c.

DECO'RUM, that Comeliness, Order, Decency, or good Grace, which it becomes every Man to observe in all his Actions.

DECO'RUM [in *Architecture*] is a suiting all the Parts of a Building, so as they may best become the Situation.

A DECOY

D E

A DECOY [*Roq. L. S. and Belg.* an enclosed Aviary; also a Cabin in a Ship; a Place fitted for catching of wild Fowl; a Wheedle, a Lure.

To **DECOY**, to allure, entice, or draw in.

DECOY'INGLY, enticingly, wheedlingly, alluringly.

DECOY Duck, a Duck which flies abroad and decoys others into the Place where they become a Prey.

A DECREA'SE [*decreissement, F.*] a growing less; also the Wane of the Moon.

To **DECREASE** [*decreistre, F. decrescere, L.*] to grow less, to decay; also to diminish.

DECREAS'INGLY, in a decreasing manner.

A DECREE [*decret, F. decretum, L.*] an Order, or Statute; a Purpose or Resolution.

To **DECREE** [*decreter, F. decretum of discernere, L.*] to appoint or ordain; to determine or resolve.

DECREET, the Determination of a Court or Judge. *Scotch.*

DECREE'S } a Volume of the Ca-
DECREE'TALS } non Law, so called, collected by *Gratian*, a Monk of the Order of *St. Benedict*.

DECREMENT [*decrementum, L.*] Decrease, or Waste.

DECREMENTS [in the *Universities*] are Fees paid by the Scholars for damaging or spoiling any thing made use of by them.

DECREMEN'TUM, an Abatement in Rent or other Dues. *O. L. R.*

DECREPIT [*decrepius, L.*] worn out with Age, feeble. *F.*

DECREPITATED [among *Chymists*] reduced to Powder, making a crackling Noise.

DECREPITATION [in *Chymistry*] is the crackling Noise which arises from Salt being thrown into an unglazed earthen Pot, heated red hot over the Fire. *L.*

DECREPITLY, feebly.

DECREPITNESS, Feebleness.

DECRESCANT } [*decrescens, L.*] the
DECRESCENT } Moon decreasing, in the last Quarter.

DECRETAL, of or belonging to a Decree.

DECRE'TALS [*decretalia, L.*] the Second of the three Volumes of the Canon Law; also the Names given to the Letters of Popes. *F.*

A DEC'RETORY, a definitive Sentence.

DEC'RETOKY [*decretorius, L.*] which serves to decree, or absolutely to decide.

DECREWED, decreased. *Spenc.*

DECRUSTATION, an uncrusting or taking away the uppermost Crust or Rind of any thing. *L.*

To **DEC'RY** [*decrier, F.*] to cry down, to speak ill of, to censure.

To **DECULCATE** [*deculcare, L.*] to tread under Foot.

D E

DECU'MBENCY [*decumbo, L.*] lying down

DECUMBITURE [in *Astrology*] is a Scheme of the Heavens, erected for the Moment the Disease invades, or confines one to his Bed, his Chamber, &c. by which Figure the Artist pretends to find out the Nature of the Disease, the Parts affected, the Prognosticks of Death or Recovery

DECUMBITURE [among *Physicians*] is when a Disease seizes a Man so violently that he is obliged to take to his Bed.

DECUPELATION, the same as *Decantation*.

DECU'PLE [*decuplex, L.*] ten-fold.

To **DECU'RIATE** [*decuriare, L. of de and curia*] to divide into Bands.

A DECU'RION, a Captain over ten Horse. *L.*

DECU'RSION, a running down, a hasty running. *L.*

To **DECU'R'TATE** [*decurtare, L. of de and curtus*] to shorten.

A DECU'R'TATION, a shortening. *L.*

DE'CURY [*decurie, F. of decuria, L.*] a Band of ten Soldiers.

DECUSSA'TION [in *Opticks*] is the crossing of any two Rays, &c. when they meet in a Point, and then go on parting from one another.

DECU'SSION, a shaking down, or beating off. *L.*

DECUSSO'R'IUM, a Surgeon's Instrument for pressing the *Dura Mater*, in curing a Fracture in the Skull.

DECU'TIENT [*decuriens, L.*] shaking off.

DEDA'LEAN [*dedaleus, L.*] intricate or perplexed; also expert or cunning.

DEDBAN'NA, a Man-slayer. *L. T.*

DEDE, Dead. *O.*

To **DEDE'CORATE** [*dedecorare, L.*] to dishonour, or shame one.

DEDECORATION, a disgracing or dishonouring. *F. of L.*

DEDENTITION, the Loss or shedding of the Teeth.

DE'DI [i. e. I have given] a Warranty in Law to the Feoffee and his Heirs.

To **DEDICATE** [*dedier, F. dedicare, L. q. d. Deo dico*] to set apart for sacred Use; to inscribe or address a Book to a Person of Distinction and Quality.

DEDICA'TION, a dedicating; also a consecrating. *F. of L.*

DEDICATION-Day, the Festival at the consecrating of a Church.

DEDICATORY [*dedicatoire, F. dedicatarius, L.*] of or belonging to a Dedication.

DEDIGNATION, a disdain or contemning.

DED'IMUS Potestatem, a Writ whereby Commission is given to a private Man for the speeding of some Act appertaining to a Judge; by the *Civilians* it is called *Delegation*.

DEDI'

D E

DEDITION, a yielding or surrendering. *L.*

DE'DOLENCY [of *dedolere*, *L.*] not to grieve, a State of Insensibility of Pain, or Contrition.

To **DEDUCE** [*deducere*, *L.*] to draw one Thing from another, to infer.

DEDUCIBLE [*deducibilis*, *L.*] that may be deduced or inferred.

To **DEDUCT** [*deducere*, *F.* *deducere*, *L.*] to subtract or take away from; to lessen.

A **DEDUCTION**, a deducing; also a Conclusion, Consequence, or Inference. *L.*

DEE, a River in *Cheshire*, called in *Welsh* *Differ Dwy*, i. e. the Water Divy, because it riseth out of two Heads, for *Dwy* signifieth two. Some call it the Black Water, others the Sacred Water; because the ancient *Britons* worshipped Rivers.

To **DEE**, to die; as, *he neither dees nor daws*, i. e. he neither dies, nor mends. *C.*

DEED *Dæd*, *Sax.* *Dæd*, *L. S.* *Chat*, *Teut.*] an Action or Thing done.

DEEDS [in *Common Law*] are Writings which contain the effect of a Contract made between Man and Man.

DEED Indented, a Writing cut with Dents or Notches on the Top or Side.

DEED Poll, a single plain Deed unindented.

To **DEEM** [*deaman*, *Sax.*] to judge or think.

DEEMEN, to deem, to suppose. *Spenc.*

DEE'MOUTH [*q. d.* the Mouth of the River *Dee*] a Place in *Cheshire*.

DEEM'STERS } a kind of Judges in the
DEM'STERS } *Isle of Man*, chosen from among and by themselves, who without Process, Writing, or Charge, decide Controversies there.

DEEP [*deop*, *Sax.* *deep*, *L. S.* *tieff*, *Teut.*] that has great Depth, or is a great Way from the Surface to the Bottom.

DEEP Sea Lead, a Lead, at the Bottom of which is a Coat of white Tallow, to bring up Stones, Gravel, Sand, Shells, or the like, to know the Difference of their Ground.

DEEP Sea Line, a small Line tied to the *Sea Line*, with which Seamen sound in deep Waters.

DEEPLY, in a deep Manner; greatly.

DEEPNESS, the being deep; Depth.

A **DEER** [*deop*, *Sax.* *deer*, *L. S.*] a certain wild Beast of the Forest.

DEER Feld, a Deer-fold or Park. *O.*

DEER Hays, Machines for catching Deer.

DE essendo quietum de Felonio, a Writ that lieth for those who are by Privilege freed from the Payment of Toll. *L.*

DE Expensis Militum, a Writ which requires the Sheriff to levy so much *per diem*, for the Expences of the Knight of the Shire serving in Parliament.

DE Expensis Civium et Burgensium, a Writ for levying a *s. per diem*, for every Citizen and Burgess.

D E

To **DEFA'CE** [*defacer*, *F.*] to marr or spoil, to blot out.

DE Facto, actually, really, in very deed. *L.*

DEFAI'LANCE, a Failing or Defect. *F.*

DEFAITED, decayed.

DEFALCA'TION, a pruning or cutting of Vines or other Trees; a Deduction or Abating in Accounts. *L.*

To **DEFALK'** [*defalquer*, *F.* *defalcare*, *L.*] to cut off, to abate or deduct.

DEFAMA'TION [*diffamation*, *F.*] taking away a Person's Character and Reputation; a speaking slanderous Words. *L.*

DEFAMATORILY, abusively, scurrilously.

DEFA'MATORY [*diffamatoire*, *F.*] slanderous, abusive. *L.*

To **DEFAME** [*diffamer*, *F.* *defamare*, *L.* *q. d. de bona fama aliquid detrudere*] to slander, discredit, back-bite, or speak Evil of.

DEFATIGABLE [*defatigabilis*, *L.*] that may be made weary, easy to be wearied.

To **DEFATIGATE** [*defatigare*, *L.*] to make weary, to tire.

DEFATIGA'TION, Fatigue, Weariness.

DEFAULT' [*defaut*, *F.*] Defect, Want; a Flaw, an Imperfection.

DEFAULT [in *Law*] is a Non-appearance in Court without sufficient Cause made out.

DEFEA'SANCE } [of *defaire*, *F.* to undo]
DEFEI'SANCE } a Condition relating to a Deed; which being performed, the Act is made void. *L. T.*

DEFEAT' [*defaite*, *F.*] an Overthrow or Slaughter of Soldiery.

To **DEFEAT** [*defaire*, *F.*] to beat, to rout, to disappoint.

To **DEFECATE** [*defequer*, *F.* *defecare*, *L.*] to purge from Dregs, to refine.

DEFECATED [*defecatus*, *L.*] refined from the Dregs.

DEFECA'TION, a purging from Dregs, a refining.

DEFECT' [*Defectus*, *L.*] Blemish, Failing, Imperfection, Want.

DEFEC'TIBLE, that may or will fail. *L.*

DEFEC'TION, a Failing; also a revolting or falling off either from the Church or State.

DEFECTIVE [*defectueux*, *F.*] *defectivus*, *L.*] full of Defects, faulty, imperfect. *F.*

DEFECTIVE Nouns [in *Grammar*] are such as are indeclinable, or want some Number or Case.

DEFECTIVE Verb, a Verb which has not all its Moods and Tenses.

DEFECTIVELY, deficiently.

DEFECTIVENESS, Deficiency.

DEFENCE [*Defensio*, *L.*] Guard or Protection; a Maintaining, Upholding, Justifying.

DEFENCE [in *War*] Opposition, Resistance.

DEFENCE [in *Law*] a Reply which the Defendant makes after the Declaration is produced,

daced, and then proceeds either in his Plea, or to Imparlance.

DEFENCE'LESS, without Defence or Protection.

DEFENCES [in *Fortification*] are all sorts of Works, which cover and defend the opposite Posts; as Flanks, Parapets, &c.

To DEFEND [*defendre*, F. *defendre*, L. of *de* and *fendo*, i. e. *arceo*] to protect, support, uphold; to assert, maintain, or justify.

To DEFEND, to forbid. *Obaue*.

DEFEND'ANT [Law Term] is one who is sued in an Action Personal, as a Tenant is one who is sued in an Action Real. F.

DEFENDE'MUS, is a Word in a Feoffment, which bindeth the Donor and his Heirs to defend the Donee.

Se DEFENDEN'DO [Law Term] is used when one kills another in his own Defence, which justifies the Fact. L.

DEFEND'ER of the Faith, a Title given by Pope Leo X. to King Henry VIII. for writing against Luther.

DEFENDERE SE [in *Doomsday-Book*] to be taxed for a certain Quantity of Land. L.

DEFENDERE se per corpus suum [in the Old Law] to offer Combat or Duel; as an Appeal or Trial at Law. L.

DEFENSA, a Park or Place fenced in for Deer.

DEFEN'SATIVES, are such Medicines which divert Humours from a Part affected.

DEFENSE [Defensatio, L.] Protection, Countenance, Vindication. F.

DEFEN'SIBLE, that may be defended. L.

DEFENSIVÆ, the Lords or Earls of the Marches; the Defenders or Wards of the County. L.

DEFENSIVE } [*defensif*, F.] that

DEFEN'SITIVE } serves to defend.

DEFEN'SIVELY, done in one's own Defence.

A DEFEN'SITIVE [among Surgeons] a Plaster or Bandage to keep on the Dressing, and secure the Wound from the Air.

DEFEN'SIVES } are Medicines out-

DEFEN'SATIVES } wardly applied to prevent an Inflammation.

In DEFEN'SO, that Part of an open Field, upon which there was no Commoning, was said to be in *defenso*. Q. L. T.

DEFEN'SUM, any Inclosure or fenced Ground. Q. L.

To DEFER' [*deferre*, F. of *deferre*, L.] to delay or put off.

DEFERENCE, Respect, Submission, Regard. F.

DEFERENT [in *Astronomy*] an imaginary Circle or Orb in the Ptolemaick System, that is supposed, as it were, to carry about the Body of the Planet, and it is the same with Eccentric.

DEFERVES'CENTOE [of *deservescere*, L.] a growing cool, an abating.

DEFELY, finely, nimbly. *Spens*.

DEFI'ANCE [*Defiance*, F.] a Challenge, an Out-braving.

DEFICIENCY [of *Deficere*, L.] Defect, Failing, Want, coming short of.

DEFICIENT [*deficiens*, L.] failing, wanting.

DEFICIENT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such whose Parts being added together, make less than the Integer, whose Parts they are.

DEFICIENTLY, defectively.

DEFICIENTNESS, Defectiveness.

To DEFIDE [*diffidere*, L.] to distrust. *Shakesp*.

DEFIER [*deff*, F.] a Challenger, a Contemner.

DEF'ILE } Defilé, F.] a strait nar-

DEF'ILEE } row Lane or Passage, thro' which a Company of Soldiers can pass only in File.

To DEF'ILE [of *de* L. and *ful*, Sax.] to pollute, to corrupt, to vitiate.

To DEF'ILE [*defiler*, F.] to file off, or march File by File.

DEFILEMENT, a defiling or polluting.

To DEF'INE [*definere*, F. *definire*, L.] to explain, determine, decide.

DEFINITE [*definitus*, L.] certain, limited, or bounded.

DEFINITELY, limitedly.

DEFINITION, a short and plain Declaration or Description of the Meaning of a Word, or the essential Attributes of a Thing. L.

DEFINITION [in the *Mathematicks*] is an Explanation of the Terms used for explaining the Thing treated of.

DEFINITIVE [*definitivus*, L.] serving to decide; decisive, positive, express. L.

DEFINITIVELY, decisively.

DEFLAGRATION [in *Chymistry*] is enkindling and burning off in a Crucible, a Mixture of Salt, or some Mineral Body, with a sulphureous one, in order to purify it.

DEFLECTION [q. d. *de via flexio*] a bending down; a turning aside out of the Way. L.

DEFLECTION [in *Navigation*] is the turning of a Ship from her true Course, by reason of the Currents.

To DEFLOUR' } [*deflorer*, F. of *desto-*

To DEFLOWER } rare, L. i. e. to rob a Virgin of the Flower of her Virginity] to ravish a Virgin; also to take away the Grace of a Thing.

DEFLUX'ION [of *de* and *fluxus*, of *fluo*, L.] a flowing downwards. L.

DEFLUXION [in *Physick*] a flowing down of Humours to any Part of the Body.

DE'FLY,

D E

DEFILY, dextrously, skillfully. *Spenc.*
DEFOEDATION [*defœdus*, L.] making filthy; Pollution.

DEFORCEMENT, a with-holding Lands or Tenements by Force from the right Owner. *L. T.*

DEFORCEUR } one who casts another
DEFORCIANT } out of Possession by Force. *L. T.*

DEFORCIATION, a Distress or Seizure of Goods. *O. L.*

To **DEFORM** [*deformer*, F. of *deformare*, L.] to disfigure, to spoil the Form of; also to dishonour.

DEFORMATION, a defacing, deforming, a disfiguring. *L.*

DEFORMED [*deformé*, F. *deformis*, L.] ugly, out of Form, mishapen.

DEFORMEDLY, mishapenly.

DEFORMITY [*deformité*, F. of *deformatas*, L.] Ugliness, ill-favouredness.

DEFOULED, shamed. *O.*

To **DEFRAUD** [*defraudare*, L. of *de* and *fraus*] to cheat, cozen, or beguile, to deprive by a Trick.

DEFRAUDINGLY, cheatingly.

To **DEFRAY** [*defrayer*, F.] to discharge Expence

DEFT [*dæfe*, Sax. *deftig*, Belg.] neat, handsome, spruce, trim.

DEFTLY, nimbly, neatly. *Spenc.*

DEFUNCT [*defunctus*, L. q. d. *qui fato est functus*] deceased, dead.

DEFUNCTION, a final Performance of any Office; also Decease, Death. *Shakesp.*

To **DEFY** [*desier*, F.] to challenge, to outbrave.

DEFYINGLY, by Way of Defiance.

DEGENERACY [*degeneratio*, L.] a being in a degenerate State and Condition.

DEGENERACY, growing worse.

DEGENERATE [*degenerare*, F. *degeneratus*, L.] grown worse, corrupted.

To **DEGENERATE** [*degenerare*, F. *degenerare*, L.] to fall from a more noble to a baser Kind; to grow out of Kind, to forsake the virtuous Steps of Ancestors.

To **DEGENERATE** [of *Plants*] to turn wild.

DEGENERATELY, corruptedly.

DEGENEROUS [*dégener*, L.] degenerated base, vile.

DEGLUTINATION, an unglewing. *L.*

DEGLUTITION, a swallowing down.

DEGOWDY, Moulting. *O.*

DEGRADATION, a degrading. *F. of L.*

DEGRADATION [in *Painting*] is the lessening and rendering confused the Appearance of distant Objects in a Landskip, so as they may appear there as they would to an Eye placed at that Distance from them.

To **DEGRADE** [*degrader*, F. of *de* and

D E

gradus, L. q. d. *de gradu deicere*] to put out of Office, Estate, Degree, Dignity.

DEGRADING, putting out of Office, lessening one's Reputation.

DEGRADINGLY, done in a degrading Manner.

DEGREE, Quality, Rank, Station.

DEGREE [in *Mathematicks*] is the 360th Part of a Circle, on the Earth 60 Miles.

DEGREE [in *Fortification*] is a small Part of an Arch or Circle.

DEGREE [in *Physick*] is the Vehemence or Slackness of the hot or cold Quality of any mixed Body.

Parodick **DEGREE** [in *Algebra*] is the Index or Exponent of any Power.

DEGUSTATION, a tasting, a touching with the Lips. *L.*

DEHORS, the Outside of a Thing. *F.*

DEHORS [in *Fortification*] is all sorts of separate Outworks, for the better Security of the main Place.

To **DEHORT** [*dehortari*, L.] to advise to the contrary, to dissuade.

DEHORTATION, a dehorting or dissuading. *L.*

DEHORTATIVE, serving to dissuade from.

DEICIDES [*i. e.* God-killers] a Title given to the *Jews*, for murdering our Saviour. *L.*

To **DEJECT** [*deicere*, L.] to cast down, to afflict; to sink the Spirits.

DEJECTED, cast down, afflicted.

DEJECTEDLY, afflictedly.

DEJECTEDNESS, the being cast down, Affliction.

DEJECTION, a casting down, a Lowness of Spirits; also an Evacuation of the Excrements, a going to Stool. *F. of L.*

DEJERATION, a taking a solemn Oath. *L.*

DEIFICATION, a deifying, or making a God of one.

To **DEIFY** one [*deifier*, F. of *Deus* and *facere*, or *fit*, L.] to make a God.

To **DEIGN** [*deignere*, F.] to vouchsafe kindly, mercifully, or graciously to grant.

DEIGNOUS, disdainful. *O.*

DEI *Judicium* [*i. e.* the Judgment of God] the ancient Saxon Custom of Trial by Ordeal.

DEINTEGRATE [*de* and *integro*, L.] to diminish.

DEIPNOSOPHISTS [*Δειπνον*, a Supper, and *σοφιστής*, Gr. Sophister] a Company of wise Men, who discoursed of philosophical Matters at Supper.

DEIRA [*Deona*, of *deon*, Sax. a wild Beast, so called from the Forests and Warrens, for which it was very remarkable] the South Part of *Northumberland*, lying between the Rivers *Humber* and *Tweed*. *Pope Gregory*, while he was an Arch Deacon, see- ing

ing some Persons of the Province of *Deira* to be sold as Slaves in open Market, and admiring the Comeliness of their Persons, inquired what Country they were of? and being answered *Angli*, i. e. *English* Men, said, And well may they be so called, for they seem as *Angeli*, Angels; and inquiring of what Province? was answered *Deira*; to which he answered, *De ira Dei sunt deliberandi*, i. e. they are to be delivered from the Wrath of God; and inquiring the Name of their King, which was *Alle*, how fitly (said he) may they sing *Hallelujahs*? And from that time seriously endeavoured the Conversion of the *English* Nation, which, being Pope, he effected by the Diligence of *Augustine* the Monk, the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

DEIRE, a Dairy. O.

DEIS, the upper Table in some *English* Monasteries.

DEISM [*Deisme*, F. of *Deus*, L. God] is the Belief of those, who, denying all revealed Religion, acknowledge only the Natural, viz. the Existence of one God, his Providence, Virtue and Vice, the Immortality of the Soul, and Reward and Punishments after Death.

DEIST [*Deiste*, F.] one who adheres to Deism.

DEITY [*Deité*, F. of *Deitas*, L.] the God-head, the Nature and Essence of God; also a fabulous God or Goddess.

DELACERATION [*delacero*, L.] a tearing in Pieces.

DELACRYMATION [*delachrymatio*, L.] Waterishness of the Eyes.

DELACTATION [*delactatio*, L.] a weaning from the Breast.

DELAPSION, a sliding, slipping, or falling down. L.

DELAPSION [in *Physick*] a bearing down of the Womb, Fundament, &c.

To DELATE [*delatus*, L.] to carry, to convey; also to accuse.

DELA'TOR, an Informer or Accuser. L.

DELAY [*Delai*, F.] a Put-off; a Stop or Stay.

To DELAY' [*delayer*, F.] to defer, to put off from Day to Day, or Time to Time.

DELAYED, deferred, put off; also mingled with Water.

DELAYINGLY, by way of Delay.

DELECTABLE [*delectabilis*, L.] delightful, pleasant. F.

DELECTABLY, pleasantly.

DELECTATION, Delight or Pleasure. F. of L.

DEL'EGATE [*Delegué*, F. of *Delegatus*, L.] one to whom Authority is committed from another, to handle and determine Matters.

To DEL'EGATE [*deleguer*, *delegare*, L.] to appoint, by an extraordinary Commission, Judges to hear and determine a particular Case.

DELEGATION, an Appointment of Delegates. F. of L.

DELEGATION [in the *Civil Law*] is when a Debtor appoints one who is a Debtor to him, to answer a Creditor in his Place.

DELENIFICIAL [*delenificus*, L.] mitigating, pacifying.

DELETED [*deletus*, L.] defaced, destroyed, blotted out.

DELETERIOUS *Medicines*, are such whose Particles are of a poisonous Nature.

DELET'ERY [*deleterius*, L.] deadly, destructive.

DELE'TION, blotting out, a destroying. L.

DELF } A Quarry; Earthen Ware;

DELFEE } also a Mine. O. [in *Heraldry*] a Square born in the Middle of an Escutcheon.

DELF of Coal, Coal lying in Veins, before it is digged up.

To DELIBATE [*delibare*, L.] to taste, to sacrifice.

DELIBA'TION, a Tasting; also a Sacrificing.

DELIB'ERATE [*deliberatus*, L.] advised, prudent, wary.

To DELIB'ERATE [*deliberer*, F. of *deliberare*, L.] to weigh in Mind, to ponder upon; to consult or debate.

DELIB'ERATELY, advisedly, warily.

DELIBERATENESS, Advisedness, Wariness.

DELIBERATION, a deliberating, a consulting or debating. F. of L.

DELIBERATIVE [*deliberativus*, L.] at to deliberate. F.

DELIBERATIVELY, in a deliberative Manner.

To DELIBRATE, to peel or pull off the Bark of Trees. L.

DELICACY [*Delicateffe*, F. *Delitiae*, L.]

Delicateness, Daintiness, Niceness, Tenderness.

DELICATE [*delicate*, F. of *delicatus*, L.] dainty, neat, nice, tender, polite.

DELICATELY, nicely, effeminately.

DELICATENESS, Daintiness, Niceness.

DELICIOUS [*delicieux*, F. *deliciosus*, L.]

pleasant to the Taste, sweet, charming.

DELICIOUSLY, very pleasantly.

DELICIOUSNESS, great Pleasantness.

DELICT' [*Delictum*, L.] an Offence.

DELIGATION, Swathing; that Part of Surgery which concerns the binding up of Wounds, Ulcers, broken Bones, &c. L.

DELIGHT' [*Delice*, F. *Deleito*, Span. *Delectatio*, L.] Pleasure, Joy.

To DELIGHT' [*delectare*, L.] to afford Delight; to take Pleasure.

DELIGHTFUL, pleasant.

DELIGHTFULLY, pleasantly.

DELIGHTFULNESS, Pleasantness.

To DELINEATE [*delineare*, L.] to draw the first Draught of a Thing.

DELINEATION, the making of the first Draught. F. of L.

DELIN-

DELINQUENCY [of *Delinquencia*, L.] failing in one's Duty, an offending.

DELINQUENT [*Delinquent*, F. of *Delinquent*, L.] a Criminal, an Offender.

DELIQUATION [in *Chymistry*] is the preparing of things melted upon the Fire. L.

DELIQUIUM, a draining or pouring out; also Defect, Loss, Want; a swooning away. L.

DELIQUIUM [in *Chymistry*] is either a Distillation by Force of Fire, or the melting of the Calx which is suspended in moist Cellars, and a Resolution of it into lixivious Humours.

DELIRATION, a dotting, or being beside one's self.

DELIRIOUS [*delirius*, L.] light-headed, raving, dotting.

DELIRIOUSLY, ravingly.

DELIRIUM [*Delire*, F.] Light-headedness, dotting, raving. L.

DELIRIUM [in *Physick*] the frantic or idle Talk of People in a Fever, being a Deprivation of the Imagination and Judgment, occasioned by a disorderly Motion of the Animal Spirits.

DELIVER, active, nimble. O.

To **DELIVER** [*deliver*, F.] to put into one's Hand; to free or set at Liberty.

DELIVERANCE [*Delivrance*, F.] a setting free; a Release, the delivering up or surrendering of a Thing.

To **Wage DELIVERANCE** [in *Law*] is to give Security that a Thing shall be delivered up.

DELIVERY [*Delivrance*, F.] a delivering; also uttering or speaking out in a Discourse; also Child-birth.

Clark of the **DELIVERIES**, an Officer who draws up Orders for the delivering Stores or Provisions.

DELL } a Pie. *Spence*. Also a Trull or

DELVE } Doxy. *Com.*

DELPH. See *Delf*.

DELTOIDES [in *Anatomy*] is a Triangular Muscle in the Form of the Greek Letter Δ fastened to the Os *Humeri*.

To **DELUDE** [*deludere*, L.] to beguile, to deceive or cheat.

A **DELVE**, as a *Delve* of Coals, i. e. a Quantity of Coals digged in the Mine or Pit.

To **DELVE** [*delpan*, *Sax.*] to dig.

DELUGE [of *Diluvium*, L.] an Inundation or Overflowing of the Earth, either in Part, or in Whole, by Water. F.

DELUGED, drowned. O.

DELUSION, Cheat, Deceit, Imposture. L.

DELUSIVE } which is apt to delude,

DELUSORY } beguile, or deceive.

DELUSIVELY, deceivably.

DELUSIVENESS, Deceitfulness.

DELY, little, small. O.

DEMAGOGUE [*Demagogus*, L. of *δημαγωγος*, Gr. i. e. a Leader of the People] the Head of a Faction, a Ring-leader of the Rabble, a popular and factious Orator.

DEMAIN [an Inheritance] is used to distinguish those Lands which a Lord of a Manor hath in his own Hands, or in the Hands of his Lessee, from such other Lands of the said Manor, which belong to Free or Copy-hold.

Antient **DEMAIN**, a Tenure by which Crown-lands were held in the Time of *Wiliam the Conqueror*.

DEMAND [*Demande*, F.] is an asking any thing of another with a sort of Authority; a Claim.

To **DEMAND** [*demande*, F.] to ask, to require, to lay Claim to.

DEMANDANT [*Law Term*] the Prosecutor in a real Action.

To **DEMEAN** one's self [*se demener*, F.] to carry or behave himself, to act well or ill.

DEMEAN, Behaviour. *Spence*.

To **DEMEAN**, to debate. *Spence*.

DEMEANOUR, Behaviour, Carriage.

DEMENTATED, [*dementatus*, L.] made mad, bewitched.

DEMENTATION, a making mad. L.

To **DEMERGE** [*demergere*, L.] to drown, plunge, or sink down.

DEMERIT [*demerite*, F.] that which makes one worthy of Blame, or Punishment.

To **DEMERIT** [*demeriter*, F.] to do a Thing worthy of Blame, or Punishment, &c.

To **DEMERIT** [*demeriter*, F.] to deserve well.

DEMER'SION, a plunging or sinking down. L.

DEMI [*demi*, F. of *demi-dium*, L.] a Word which, used in Composition, signifies Half; as a Demi-God, &c.

DEMI } a Half Fellow at Magdalen

DEMY } College in Oxford.

DEMI Air. See *Demi Volt*.

DEMI Cannon, a sort of great Gun.

DEMI Chase Boots, a sort of Riding Boots for Summer.

DEMI Calvering, a Piece of Ordnance.

DEMI Cross, an Instrument to take the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

DEMI Distance of Polygons, [in *Fortification*] is the Distance between the outward Polygons and the Flank.

DEMI Gantlet [in *Surgery*] a Bandage used in setting disjuncted Fingers.

DEMI Gods, are those Gods among the Heathens, who they fancied partook of Human Nature, as *Hercules*, &c.

DEMI Gorge [in *Fortification*] half the Gorge or Entrance into the Bastion.

To **DEMIGRATE** [*demigrare*, L.] to shift, fly, or remove from Place to Place.

DEMIGRATION, a removing or shifting of Quarters or Dwellings. L.

DEMI QUARTER, a Note in Musick, being half a Semi-quaver.

DEMI Semi-quaver, is the least Note in Musick.

DEMI-

DE

DEMI-Sang, that is of the Half Blood, F. L. T.

DEMI-Sextile [in *Astronomy*] an Aspect when two Planets are distant thirty Degrees one from another.

DEMIN, a Judge. O.

DEMI'SE [Law Word] a letting or making over of Lands, Tenements, &c. by Lease or Will; also Death, when applied to the King.

To DEMI'SE, or let a Farm.

DEMIS'SION, a letting or casting down, an Abatement. F. of L.

DEMI'VOLT [in *Horsemanship*] one of the seven artificial Motions of a Horse; when his Fore-parts are more raised than in the *Terra à Terra*, but the Motion of his Legs is not so quick as in the *Terra à Terra*.

DEMIUR'GICAL [demiurgicus, L. of *δημιουργικός*, of *δῆμιος* publick, and *ἔργον* Work, Gr.] of or belonging to a Creator.

DEMOCRACY [democratie, F. *democratie*, L. of *δημοκρατία*, of *δῆμος* the People, and *κρατία* to exercise Power over, Gr.] a Form of Government where the Supreme or Legislative Power is lodged in the common People, or Persons chosen out from them.

DEMOCRAT'ICAL [democratique, F. *democratique*, L. of *δημοκρατικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Democracy.

DEMOCRITICK, belonging to *Democritus*, a Philosopher who laughed at all the World.

To DEMOL'ISH [demolir, F. *demoliri*, L.] to pull or throw down any thing built; to ruin or raze Buildings.

DEMOLI'TION, a razing or throwing down. F. of L.

DE'MON [Dæmon, L. of *δαίμων*, Gr.] an evil Spirit, the Devil.

A DEMONIACK [demoniaque, F. *demoniacus*, L. of *δαίμονιακός*, Gr.] a Man or Woman possessed of the Devil.

DEMONOC'RACY [of *δαίμων* a Devil and *κρατία* Power, Gr.] the Government of Devils.

DEMONO'LATRY [*δαίμων* and *λατρεία*] the Worship of the Devil.

DEMONO'LOGY [of *δαίμων* and *λογία* Discourse, Gr.] a Treatise of Devils or evil Spirits.

DEMON'STRABLE [demonstrabilis, L.] that may be demonstrated or proved.

DEMONSTRABLY, in such a Way as to demonstrate a Thing.

To DEMONSTRATE [demontrer, F. *demonstrare*, L.] to shew plainly, to prove evidently or unanswerably.

DEMONSTRA'TION, a shewing or making plain; a clear Proof. F. of L.

DEMONSTRA'TION [in the *Mathematics*] is a Proof founded on self-evident Principles.

DEMONSTRA'TIONS [in *Algebra*] are evident, undoubted Proofs, to manifest the Truth of such Theorems or Canons as are analytically found out.

DE

DEMON'STRATIVE [demonstrativus, L.] which serves to demonstrate, convincing, evident. F.

DEMON'STRATIVELY, convincingly.

To DEMUL'CÉ [demulcere, L. of *de* and *mulceo*] to assuage.

DEMU'RE [perhaps of *des Mœurs*, F. over mannerly, or of *Demuth*, Humility, Teut.] affectedly grave, reserved, or bashful.

DEMURE'LY, with affected Gravity.

DEMURE'NESS, affected Gravity.

To DEMUR' [demurer, F. of *demorari*, L.] to put in Objections and Doubts; to put off a Suit. L. T.

DEMUR'RAGE, an Allowance to a Master of a Ship for staying in a Port longer than the Time first appointed.

DEMURRER [demurer, F.] signifies a Pause upon a Point of Difficulty in any Action.

DEN [den, Sax.] a Cave or lurking Place under Ground.

DEN and Stroud, Liberty for a Ship to run a-ground, or come a-shore. O. L.

DENA Terra [in *Doomsday-Book*] a hollow Place between two Hills.

DENARIA'TA Terra [Old Records] the fourth Part of an Acre of Land.

DENART'I, a general Term for Cash or ready Money. O. L.

DENA'RIOUS, a Roman Silver Coin, in Value 7 d. 3 q. English Money.

DENARIUS Dei, Earnest-Money. O. L.

DENARY [denarius, L.] of or belonging to Ten.

DENBE'RA, a Place for the Running of Hogs. O. L.

DEN'BIGH [probably of *den* a Dale, and *bigan*, Sax. to inhabit] the County Town of *Denbighshire* in *Wales*, 160 Miles N. W. by N. from *London*.

DENDRO'LOGY [of *δένδρον* a Tree, and *λόγος* a Speech, Gr.] a Treatise or Discourse of Trees.

DENE', a small Valley. O.

To DENEGADE [denegare, L.] to deny.

DENEGA'TION, a Denial. L.

DE'NELAGE, the Laws which the *Danes* made here in *England*.

DENI'AL [deni, F.] a denying or refusing.

DENI'ER, a Contradictor, a Refuser.

DENIER, a French Brass Coin, worth 3-16ths of a Farthing English.

To DENI'GRATE [denigrare, L.] to make black.

DEN'ISON } [Davis derives it of *Dī-*
DENI'ZEN } nastur or *Dīnēstū*, C. Br. a Citizen; but *Minshew* of *Donaisōn*, F. *Donation*] a Foreigner enfranchised by the King's Charter, and made capable of bearing any Office, purchasing and enjoying all Privileges, except inheriting Lands by Descent.

DEN'NIS [a Contraction of *Dionysius*] a proper Name of Men.

H h

To

D E

To DENOMINATE [*denommer*, F. *denominare*, of *de* and *nomen*, L.] to give Name to. DENOMINATION, a naming or giving a Name unto; also the Name itself. L.

DENOMINATIVES [in *Logick*] are Terms which take their Original and Name from others.

DENOMINATOR of a Fraction [in *Arithmetick*] is that Part of the Fraction which stands below the Line of Separation, which always tells you into how many Parts the Integer is supposed to be divided, as $\frac{1}{2}$.

DENOMINATOR [of any Proportion] is the Quotient arising from the Division of the Antecedent of such a Ratio by its Consequent.

DENOTATION, a marking or noting. L.

To DENOTE [*denoter*, F. *denotare*, L.] to shew by a Mark, to signify.

To DENOUNCE [*denoncer*, F. *denuntiare*, L.] to publish or proclaim.

DENSE [*densus*, L.] thick; a philosophical Term opposed to *thin*. F.

To DEN'SHIRE Land [i. e. to *Devonshire* it] to cut off the Turf of Land, and when it is dry, to lay it on Heaps and burn it to Ashes, as is done in *Devonshire*.

DEN'SITY [*densité*, F. of *densitas*, L.] Thickness, Closeness, Compactness.

DENT [of *dens*, L. a Tooth] a Notch about the Edges. F.

DENT [in *Heraldry*] a *Bordure Dent*, is when the Out-line of it is notched in and out.

DENTA'GRA [of *Dens*, L. a Tooth, and *ἄγρα*, Gr. a Capture] the Tooth-ach; also Instruments to draw Teeth.

DEN'TAL, a small Shell fish.

DENTARIUS, a Tooth drawer. L.

DENT'ED *Verge* [in *Botany*] Leaves of Plants notched about the Edges.

DENTES *Sapientiae* [i. e. Teeth of Wisdom, so called, because Persons are at the Time of their Growth come to Years of Discretion] two double Teeth behind the rest, which spring up about the 20th Year, or upwards, having till then lain in their Sockets.

DEN'TIFRICE [*Dentifricium*, L.] a Medicine, for the whitening, scouring, and cleansing of Teeth, &c. F.

DEN'TILOQUENT [*dentiloquus*, L.] one that speaks thro' his Teeth.

DEN'TICLES } [in *Architect.*] is a Member of the *Ionic* Cornice, square, and cut out at convenient Distances, which gives it the Form of a Set of Teeth.

DENTISCALPIUM, an Instrument to clean the Teeth with. L.

DEN'TITION, the Time when Children breed their Teeth, which is about the seventh Month. L.

DENU'DATION [of *de* and *nudus*] making bare or naked. L.

To DENU'DE [*denudo*, L.] to strip, to make naked.

To DENUMERATE [*denumerare*, L.] to pay down.

D E

DENUNCIA'TION [*Denonciation*, F.] a Denouncing or giving Warning, a Proclaiming. L.

DEN'WERE, Doubt.

To DENY' [*denier*, F. of *denegare*, L.] not to admit of or grant; to gainsay or disown.

DEOB'STRUENT Medicines, are Medicines which open Obstructions.

DEODAND' [*Deo dandum*, L.] a Thing devoted to God for Expiation of his Wrath, or to atone for the violent Death of a Man by Misadventure.

DEONERANDO *pro rata portione*, a Writ which lies for one that is distrained for a Rent that ought to be paid by others proportionably with him.

To DE'ONERATE [*deonerare*, L.] to unload, to take off a Burden.

To DEOP'PILATE [*desoppiler*, F. of *de* and *oppilare*, L.] to open Obstructions.

DEOP'PILATIVE } [*desoppilatif*, F. of DEOP'PILATORY } *de* and *oppilatus*, L.] such Medicines as serve to remove Obstructions or Stoppages.

DEOSCUA'TION, a kissing with Eagerness. L.

To DEPAINT [*depeindre*, F. of *depingere*, L.] to make the Representation of any Story, Passage, or Thing, with a Pen; figuratively, to represent the Noble Actions or Vices of any Person in Words.

To DEPART [*departir*, F.] to go away from a Place; also to cease or die.

A DEPART' [in *Chymistry*] is an Operation, whereby the Particles of Silver are made to depart from Gold, when they were before melted together in the same Mats, and could be separated no other Way.

DEPART from the Plea } [Law Term] DEPARTURE } is when a Man

pleads in Bar of Action, and Reply being thereto made, he shews another Matter contrary to his first Plea.

DEPART'ED *even*, equally divided or mingled. O. P.

DEPART'ERS [of *Gold* or *Silver*] Artists who purify and part those Metals from the coarser Sort.

DEPARTMENT [*departement*, F.] separate Allotment; Business assigned to a particular Person.

A DEPART'URE [in *Navigation*] is the Easting or Westing of a Ship, with respect to the Meridian it departed or sailed from.

DEPARTURE in *spight of the Court*, is when the Defendant appears to the Action brought against him, and makes a Default afterwards. L. T.

DEPAUPERATION, a making poor. L.

To DEPEACH, to acquit. O.

DEPECULA'TION, a robbing of the Prince or Commonwealth; an imbezzling of the Publick Treasure.

To DEPE'INCT [*depeindre*, F.] to paint, to describe in Colours.

DEPE.

D E

DEPELUPE, transparent. O.

To DEPEND' [*dependere*, F. of *dependere*, L.] to hang on; to rely on; to proceed from.

DEPEND'ENCE } a resting, staying, or
DEPEND'ENCY } relying upon; a Relation or Subjection to. F.

A DEPEND'ENT, one who depends on, or is sustained, &c. by another. F.

DEPENDENT [*dependens*, L.] depending.

DEPENTEN, painted. Spenc.

DEPERD'ITION [*deperditus*, L.] Loss, Destruction.

DEPHLEG'MATE } [*Chymical Term*]

DEPHLEG'MED } cleared from Phlegm or Water.

DEPHLEGMA'TION, a Separation of Phlegm or superfluous Water. L.

To DEPICT, L. to paint, to pourtray.

DEPILA'TION, a pulling off the Hair. F. of L.

DEPILATORY [*depilatoire*, F. of *depilatorius*, L.] making the Hair come off.

A DEPILATORY, a Medicine for that Purpose. L.

To DEPLANT' [*deplanter*, F. of *deplantare*, L.] to transplant.

DEPLANTA'TION, a taking up of Plants. L.

DEPLE'TION, L. the act of emptying.

DEPLO'RABLE [*deplorabilis*, L.] to be deplored or lamented. F.

DEPLO'RABLY, lamentably.

DEPLO'RABLENESS, the being worthy to be lamented.

DEPLORA'TION, a deploring, lamenting or bewailing. L.

To DEPLORE [*deplorer*, F. of *deplorare*, L.] to lament or bewail one's Misfortune.

DEPLUMA'TION, a plucking off Feathers. L.

DEPLUMATION [in Surgery] a Swelling of the Eye-lids, when the Hairs fall off from the Eye-brows.

To DEPLUME' [*deplumer*, F. *deplumare*, L.] to pluck off the Feathers, to unfeather.

DEPO'NENT [*deponens*, L.] one who gives Information upon Oath before a Magistrate. F.

Verb DEPONENT [in Grammar] a Verb which has an active Signification, but a passive Termination.

To DEPOPULATE [*depeupler*, F. *depopulare*, L.] to unpeople, to spoil or lay waste a Place.

DEPOPULA'TION, a dispeopling, spoiling, wasting, or destroying a Country. L.

DEPOPULATO'RES *Agrorum*, great Offenders; so called, because they unpeopled and laid waste whole Towns. L. T.

To DEPORT [*deportare*, L.] to carry away; also to demean or behave one's self.

DEPORTA'TION, a conveying or carrying away. L.

DEPORT'MENT [*deportement*, F.] Behaviour, Carriage.

D E

To DEPO'SE [*deposer*, F. *deponere*, L.] to give Testimony about any Matter; also to put down, to dethrone a Sovereign Prince.

DEPOSITARY [*Depositaire*, F. *Depositarius*, L.] the Trustee or Keeper of a Thing; one in whose Hands a Pledge is lodged.

To DEPOSITE [*deposer*, F. *deponere*, L.] to lay down or trust a Thing with any one, to lay in a Place.

DEPOSITION, what is laid down; a Testimony given in a Court of Justice of what a Man has seen or heard; also deposing or depriving of some Dignity. F. of L.

DEPOSITUM, a Pledge left in the Hands of another, or in a Place; also a Wager. L.

DEPRAVA'TION, a corrupting, a spoiling, or making bad. F. of L.

To DEPRAVE [*depraver*, F. of *depravare*, L.] to corrupt, marr, or spoil.

DEPRA'VEDLY, corruptly.

DEPRA'VEDNESS, a rooted Habit of Naughtiness.

To DEPRECATE [*deprecari*, L.] to pray against any Calamity, to ask Pardon.

DEPRECA'TION, a praying against, &c. or for Pardon, &c. L.

DEPRECATIVE, serving to deprecate. F.

To DEPRECIATE [*depreciare*, L.] to cry down the Price, to undervalue a Thing.

DEPREDA'TION [*depredatio*, L.] a robbing, a making a Prey of, a spoiling. F. of L.

DEPREHENSIBLE, that may be caught, conceived or understood. L.

DEPREHEN'SION, a catching or taking at unawares, a Discovery. L.

To DEPRESS [*depressum*, L.] to press or weigh down; to bring down or humble.

To DERESS the Pole [in Astronomy] so many Degrees as any one sails or travels from the Pole towards the Equinoctial, he is said to depress the Pole.

DEPRES'SION, pressing or forcing down, humbling. &c.

DEPRESSION of an Equation [in Algebra] is a bringing into lower and more simple Terms by Division.

DEPRESSION of a Planet [in Astrology] is when the Planet is in a Sign which is opposite to that of its Exaltation.

DEPRESSION of a Star below the Horizon [in Astronomy] is the Distance of a Star from the Horizon below, and is measured by an Arch of the Vertical Circle or Azimuth, passing through the Star, intercepted between the Star and the Horizon.

DEPRES'SOR, one who keeps or presses down. L.

DEPRESSOR *Auricularum* [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Ear in Beasts, which serves to let the Ear fall.

DEPRESSOR *Labii inferioris* [in Anatomy] a Muscle inserted into the nether Lip, pressing it down. L.

DE-

D E

DEPRESSOR *Labiorum* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the inferior Jaw-bone, and ascending directly to the Corner of the Lips. *L.*

DEPRESSORES Nasi [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the *Os maxillare*, and are inserted into the Extremities of the *Ale*, which they pull downwards.

DEPRES'SOR Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Eye, inserted at the opposite Part of the Ball of the Eye. *L.*

To **DEPRE'TIATE** [*depretiare*, *L.*] to lessen the Price of, or undervalue any thing; to vilify.

DEPRIMENT [in *Anatomy*] is one of the straight Muscles which moves the Ball of the Eye. *L.*

DEPRIVA'TION, a bereaving or taking away, as when a Person is deprived of any thing, or deposed from his Prefement. *L.*

To **DEPRIVE** [*depricare*, *L.*] to bereave or rob one of a thing

To **DEPROME** [*depromere*, *L.*] to draw forth or out of a Vessel.

DEPROMP'TION, a drawing out. *L.*

DEPT'FORD [*q. d. deep Town*] a Village in *Kent* upon the River *Thames*, two Miles E. by S. from *London*.

DEPTH [of *deep*, *Sax.* *deep*, *deepte*, *L. S.*] Profundity, the Measure from the Surface of a Place or Vessel to the Bottom.

DEPTH [of a *Squadron* or *Battalion*] is the Number of Men that are in a File; which of a *Squadron* is three, and of a *Battalion* generally six.

To **DEPU'CELATE** [*depuceler*, *F.*] to de-flower.

DEPUL'SION [of *de* and *pello*] a driving away, a thrusting or putting off or from. *L.*

DEPURA'TION, is the cleansing of any Body from its excrementitious Dregs, more gross Parts, or Filth. *L.*

DEPURATION [in *Surgery*] the cleansing of a Wound from its Matter and Filth.

DEPUTA'TION, a deputing or sending with a special Commission. *F. of L.*

To **DEPU'TE** [*deputer*, *F. of deputare*, *L.*] to appoint any one to represent the Person, and act in the room of another.

A **DE'PUTY** [*un député*, *F. of deputatus*, *L.*] a Person appointed to represent and act in the Place of another.

To **DEQUACE**, to dash. *O.*

To **DERA'CINATE** [*deraciner*, *F.*] to pluck up by the Roots, to root out. *Sh.*

To **DER'AIGNE** [*derationare*, *L. barb.*] to prove or justify. *O. L.*

DERAIGN'MENT, a Proof, &c. *O. L.*

To **DERAY** [*defrayer*, *F.*] to make a Tumult, Disorder, or Noise.

To **DERE**, to hurt. *O.*

DERE'IGNE } [*Law Term*] the Proof of
DERAINE } a Thing which one denies to be done by himself.

DERELICT'S [*derelicta*, *L.*] are such as are wilfully thrown away or abandoned by the Owners.

D E

DERELICT [*derelictus*, *L.*] utterly forsaken.

DERELICTION, an utter forsaking or leaving; also a being left or forsaken utterly. *L.*

DER'HAM [of *Deop*, a Deer, and *Ham* a Lodge, *Sax.*] a Town in *Norfolk*, 83 Miles N. N. E. from *London*.

DER'ICK [a Contraction of *Theodorick*, *Diedrich*, *Teut.*] a Man's Name.

To **DERIDE** [*derider*, *F. of deridere*, *L.*] to mock, or laugh one to Scorn.

DERI'DINGLY, mockingly.

DERI'SION, a deriding, mocking, or laughing to Scorn. *F. of L.*

DERIVA'TION [in *Grammar*] is the tracing a Word from its Original. *F. of L.*

DERIVATION [in *Rhetorick*] the same Figure as *Paregmenon*.

DERIVATION [in *Physick*] is the drawing of a Humour from one Part of the Body to another.

DERIVATIVE [*derivativus*, *L.*] drawn or taken from another. *F.*

To **DERIVE** [*deriver*, *F. of derivare*, *L.*] to draw or fetch from another, or from the Original.

DER'MA [*Δέρμα*, *Gr.*] the Skin of a Beast, or of a Man's Body.

DERN [*dearn*, *Sax.*] sad, solitary; also barbarous or cruel. *O.*

DERNIER, last.

To **DE'ROGATE** [*deroger*, *F. of derogare*, *L.*] to lessen or take from the Worth of any Person or Thing; to disparage; to swerve from.

DEROGA'TION, a disparaging, or detracting from the Worth of a Person or Thing; also a swerving from. *F. of L.*

DEROG'ATORY [*derogatoire*, *F. of derogatorius*, *L.*] which tends to derogate.

DERRING, daring. *Spenc.*

DERRING DO, bold Deeds, Manhood, Chivalry. *Spenc.*

DERT'MORE [of the River *Dert* and *Moor*] a barren Place in *Devonshire*.

DERT'MOUTH [of *Dert* the River, and *Mouth*] a famous Port in *Devonshire*, 165 Miles S. W. from *London*.

DER'VISES, a strict Order of religious Persons among the Turks, who undergo very severe Penances.

DERUNCINATION, a cutting off Bushes, Trees, or any Thing encumbering the Ground. *L.*

To **DESAR'CINATE** [*desarcinare*, *L.*] to take away the Baggage, to unload.

DESCANT [*descbant*, *F.*] a Comment on any Subject, a continued Discourse.

DESCANT [in *Musick*] the Art of composing in several Parts.

Plain DESCANT, is the Ground-work of a Musical Composition, which consists in the orderly placing of many Concords.

Figurative DESCANT } is that wherein
Florid DESCANT } Discords are concerned as well as Concords.

Double DESCANT, is when the Parts are

are so contrived, [that the *Treble* may be made the *Base*, and, on the contrary, the *Base* the *Treble*.]

To DESCANT', is to run a Division or Variety with the Voice, upon a musical Ground in true Measure, and metaphorically signifies, to paraphrase ingeniously upon any pleasant Subject.

To DESCEND' [*descendre*, F. of *descendere*, L.] to come, go, step, or be carried down; to stoop to, to derive one's Original from, or come of a Family.

DESCENDINGLY, by way of Descent.

DESCEND'ABLE, which can descend, or which may be descended or gone down.

DESCENDENTS, Offspring, Posterity, Progeny. F.

DESCENSION, a descending, or going down. L.

DESCENSION of a Sign [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Equator, which sets with such a Sign or Part of the Zodiack, or any Planet in it.

DESCENSION Right of a Sign [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Equator, which descends with the Sign below the Horizon of a right Sphere; or the Time the Sign is setting in a right Sphere.

DESCENSION oblique [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Equator which descends with the Sun below the Horizon of an oblique Sphere.

DESCENSION [in *Chymistry*] is the falling downward of the essential Juice, dissolved from the distilled Matter.

DESCENSORIUM [among *Chymists*] is a Furnace for distilling, by causing the Vapours to distil downwards.

DESCENT [*descende*, F. of *descensus*, L.] the coming or going down; also the steep Side of a Hill; also a Birth or Extraction See *Descent*.

DESCENT [of heavy Bodies] is their Tendency towards the Centre of the Earth.

DESCENT [into a Moat or Ditch] is a deep digging into the Earth of the Covered Way.

To make a DESCENT upon a Country, is to land on it, and to enter into it with a hostile and invading Force.

DESCENTS [in *Fortification*] are the Holes, Vaults, and hollow Places, made by undermining the Ground.

To DESCRIBE [*descrire*, F. of *describere*, L.] to represent an Action, or Thing in Writing, or Speech.

To DESCRIBE [in *Geometry*] is to draw a Line or a Circle, &c.

A DESCRIBENT [in *Geometry*] expresses some Line or Surface, which by its Motion, produces a plain Figure or Solid.

DESCRIPTION, a setting forth the Nature and Properties of any Thing, either by Figures or Words. F. of L.

To DESCRIBE, to describe. Spenc.

To DESCRYP' [of *discernere*, L.] to discover far off, to discern, to detect.

To DESECRATE [*desecrare*, L.] to defile or unhallow.

DESERT' [of *deservir*, F.] Merit or Worth.

To DESERT [*deserter*, F. *desertum*, L.] to forsake; to run away from one's Colours,

A DES'ERT [*desertum* L.] a Wilderness, a large wild Part of a Country; also a solitary Place; also Merit or Demerit. F.

A DESART' [*desserte*, F.] the last Course of a Feast; Fruit, Sweetmeats, &c.

DESERTER [*deserteur*, F.] a Soldier that goes over to the Enemy, or runs away from his Colours; also one that forsakes his Religion, Prince, &c. L.

DESERT'ION, a deserting, forsaking, running from Colours, &c. F. of L.

To DESERV'E [*deservire*, L.] to be worthy of either Reward or Punishment.

To DESIC'CATE [*desiccare*, L.] to dry up.

DESICCA'TION, a drying up.

DESICCA'TION [in a *Physical Sense*] is a dissolving superfluous Moisture into Vapours by Fire.

DESIC'CATIVE, apt to dry; of a drying Quality. L.

To DESI'DERATE [*desidero*, L.] to want, to miss.

DESIDERA'TA, Things wanting, required or sought for. L.

DESIDERY [of *desiderium*, L.] Desire, Lust. Chauc.

DESIDIOSE [*desidiosus*, L.] idle, lazy, heavy.

DESIGN' [*designatio*, L.] Contrivance, Enterprize, Invention, Purpose; also the first Draught of a Picture, &c.

To DESIGN [*designer*, F. of *designare*, L.] to contrive, to purpose or resolve; also to draw a Figure or Sketch of any Thing.

DESIGNATION, Appointment, &c. L.

DESIGN'MENT, a Designing, Intendment, or Intention.

DESIP'IENCE [*desipientia*, L.] Foolishness, Indiscretion, Doating.

DESIRE [*desir*, F. of *desiderium*, L.] longing, wishing; also Entreaty, Request.

To DESIRE [*desirer*, F. of *desiderare*, L.] to covet, long, or wish for; to entreat or pray.

DESIR'ABLE [*desiderabilis*, L.] that is to be desired or wished for. F.

DESIRA'BLENESS, the being worthy to be desired.

DESI'ROUS [*desireux*, F.] greatly or passionately desiring or wishing for.

DESIROUSLY, wishingly.

To DESIST' [*se desister*, F. of *desistere*, L.] to cease, give over, leave off.

DESITIVE [*desitus*, L.] ending, concluded.

DESLAVY, lecherous, beastly. Chauc.

DESOLATE [*desolatus*, L.] left alone, forlorn; uninhabited, laid waste, ruined.

DESOLA'TION, a laying waste, a making desolate. F. of L.

DE son tort de mesne [Law Phrase] are

Words

D E

Words of Form in an Action of Trespafs, used by Way of Reply to the Plea of the Defendant, as when the Defendant pleads he did what he is charged with by his Master's Order, and the Plaintiff replies he did it of his own proper Motion.

DESPAIR [*desespoir*, F. of *desperare*, L.] a Passion of Soul, which makes it cast off all Hopes; a timorous Consternation of an abject Mind.

To DESPAIR' [*desesperer*, F. of *desperare*, L.] to be out of all Hopes of obtaining our Ends, Wishes, Desires, &c.

DESPAIR'INGLY, in a despairing Manner.

To DESPECT' [*despicere*, L.] to look down.

DESPEC'TION, a looking downwards. L.

DESPERA'DO, a desperate, mad, hair-brained Fellow. *Ital.*

DESPERATE [*desperatus*, L.] who is in Despair, or despair'd of; also dangerous, violent.

The DESPERATE, Despair, or Desperation. *Shakesp.*

DESPERATELY, dangerously.

DESPERATION, a despairing, or falling into Despair.

DES'PICABLE [*despicabilis*, L.] liable to be despised or contemned, base, mean.

DES'PICABLY, in a despicable Manner.

DES'PICABLENESS, being despicable, or worthy of Contempt.

DESPITE [*despit*, F.] Envy, Malice, Spite.

To DESPISE [*despicere*, L.] to look upon with Contempt or Disdain, to slight.

DESPISINGLY, contemptuously.

To DESPOIL' [*despoüiller*, F. of *despoliare*, L.] to rob or strip one of his Goods, Estate, &c.

DESPOLIATION, a robbing or spoiling. L.

To DESPOND'D [*despondere*, L.] to lose Courage, to despair, or be quite disheartened or dejected.

DESPOND'ENCE } a failing of Courage,

DESPOND'ENCY } a being quite disheartened, a giving over all Hopes.

DESPOND'ENT [*despondens*, L.] despairing, giving up Hope.

DESPONSA'TION, a betrothing or giving in Marriage. L.

DE'SPOTE [*Δεσπότης*, Gr.] a Lord or Ruler of a Country; a Governor of a Province among the *Greeks*.

DESPOT'ICAL } [*despotique*, F. of Δρ-

DESPOT'ICK } *σποτικός*, Gr.] arbitrary, absolute, supreme.

DE'SPOTISM, absolute Power.

DESPUMA'TION [of *de* privative, and *spuma*, L. Froth] a foaming or frothing.

DESPUMATION [in *Pharmacy*] is the clearing and cleansing any Liquor, by letting it boil to take off the Scum.

D E

DESQUAMA'TION [in *Surgery*] is a scaling of foul Bones. L.

To DESQUA'ME [of *desquamare*, of *de* privative, and *squama*, L. the Scale of a Fish] to take off Scales.

DESS, a Seat. *Spenc.*

DESSABLY, constantly. *Gbauc.*

To DESSE, to lay close together. *Ch.*

To DESTIN' } [*destiner*, F. of *dessti-*

To DESTINATE } *nare*, L.] to appoint, design, or order.

DESTINA'TION, an ordering, purposing, or designing. F. of L.

DESTINY [*destin*, F.] Fate; the Disposal or Enchainment of second Causes, ordained by Providence, which carries with it the Necessity of the Event; also Death.

The DESTINIES, three Poetical Deities; *Clotho*, who holds the Distaff; *Lachesis*, which draws out; and *Atropos*, that cuts the Thread of Man's Life.

DESTINY Readers, Gypsies or Fortune-Tellers.

DESTITUTE [*destitué*, F. *destitutus*, L.] left, forsaken.

DESTITUTION, a leaving or forsaking. F. of L.

To DESTROY' [*détruire*, F. of *destruere*, L.] to throw down, to ruin or lay waste, to deface, to kill.

DESTRUC'TION, a destroying, Ruin, Overthrow. F. of L.

DESTRUC'TIVE, apt to destroy or ruin, pernicious. L.

DESTRUCTIVELY, perniciously.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, the being destructive or pernicious.

DESTRIER, a War-horse. O.

DESUDA'TION, a profuse or inordinate Sweating. L.

DESUETUDE [*desuetudo*, L.] a leaving or forsaking any Custom or Habit; Disuse.

DESULTORY [*desultorius*, L.] skipping from one thing to another, inconstant, fickle, mutable, wavering.

DESUMP'TION } a choosing, or taking

DESUM'TION } from, or out of. L.

DET [or *Debt*] a Writ which lies for an Action of Debt.

To DETACH [*detacher*, F.] to send away a Party of Soldiers upon a particular Expedition; also to separate, to disengage.

DETACHIA'RE, to seize or take into Custody a Man's Goods or Person. L. T.

DETACH'MENT [*detachement*, F.] a Party of Soldiers drawn out of a great Body to strengthen a lesser, or go on some Expedition.

DETAIL' [*détail*, F. the Particulars, or particular Circumstances of an Affair.

To DETAIN' [*detenir*, F. of *detinere*, L.] to keep or with-hold; to hinder, let, or stop.

To DETECT' [*detegere*, L.] to disclose, discover, or lay open.

DETEC-

DETECTION, a discovering or laying open. *L.*

To **DETENEBRATE**, to dispel or drive away Darkness. *L.*

DETENTION, a detaining or keeping; Confinement, Imprisonment. *F. of L.*

DETENT'S [in a Clock] are those Stops, which, being lifted up, or let fall down, do lock or unlock the Clock in striking.

DETENT' Wheel, is also called the *Hoop Wheel*, and has a Hoop almost round it, wherein is a Vacancy, at which the Clock locks.

To **DETER** [*deterere, L.*] to frighten or discourage one from doing a Thing.

To **DETERGE** [*detergere, L.*] to wipe or rub off.

DETERIORATION, a making worse, or spoiling. *F. of L.*

DETERMINABLE, which may be determined or decided. *L.*

DETERM'INATELY, in a decisive manner.

DETERM'INATE [*determinativus, L.*] which is determined or designed; positive.

DETERMINATION, a final Resolution upon doing or not doing any Action; an Appointment, a Decision. *F. of L.*

To **DETER'MINE** [*determiner, F. of determinare, L.*] to decide or give a final Judgment, to design or purpose.

DETERMINED Problem [in Geometry] a Problem which has either one, or but a certain Number of Solutions.

DETERMINATELY, finally, unchangeably, resolutely.

DETERRA'TION [of *de* and *Terra, L.*] the Removal of Sand, Earth, &c. from higher Grounds to lower by Rains.

DETERS'ION, a cleansing, wiping, or rubbing off. *L.*

DETERS'IVE [*deterfif, F.*] of a cleansing Nature. *L.*

DETERS'IVE Medicines, are such as cleanse the Body from sluggish and viscid Humours.

DETERS'IVELY, cleansingly.

To **DETEST'** [*detester, F. detestare, L.*] to abhor or loath.

DETESTABLE [*detestabilis, L.*] to be abhorred; vile, wretched. *F.*

DETEST'ABLY, in a detestable Manner.

DETEST'ABLENESS, the being detestable, or worthy Abhorrence.

DETESTA'TION, an abhorring or loathing. *F. of L.*

To **DETHRONE** [of the Preposition *de, L.* from, and *Throne, détroner, F.*] to depose, or drive a Sovereign Prince from his Throne.

DE'TINET [*i. e.* he detains, *L.*] a Writ which lies where a Man owes an Annuity to another, and refuses to pay it.

DETIN'UE, is a Writ which lies against him who refuses to deliver back Goods or Chattels which were delivered him to keep.

DETONA'TION, a thundering. *L.*

DETONA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the thundering Noise that is often made by a Mixture being enkindled in the containing Vessel; for the volatile Parts fly out with great Vehemence and Impetuosity.

DETORS'ION, a turning or bending away or aside. *L.*

To **DETRACT'** [*detraher, F. of detractare, L.*] to take from, to abate or lessen, to speak ill of, or slander.

DETRACT'INGLY, by way of Detraction.

DETRAC'TION, a drawing from; also back-biting, slandering. *F. of L.*

DETRACT'IVE, apt to detract. *L.*

DETRACTA'TION, a Drawing back, a Denial or Refusal. *L.*

DE'TRIMENT [*detrimenium, L.*] Damage, Hurt, Loss. *F.*

DETRIMENT [in *Astrology*] is the greatest of the essential Debilities of a Planet, viz. the Sign directly opposite that which is its House; as the Detriment of the Sun in *Aquarius*, because it is opposite to *Leo*.

DETRIMENT [at *Lincoln's-Inn*] is a Duty of 1 s. 6 d. paid by each Member of the Society, to the House, every Term, for defraying its Charge, and repairing its Losses.

DETRIMENTAL, hurtful; which brings Hurt, or Damage. *L.*

DETRIMENTALLY, hurtfully.

DETRITE [*detritus, L.*] worn out.

DETRITION, a wearing or rubbing off Particles from any thing. *L.*

To **DETRU'NCATE** [*detrunco, L.*] to lop, to cut, to shorten.

DETRUNCA'TION, a cutting off a Branch or Limb of a Tree, &c. *L.*

To **DETRU'DE** [*detrudere, L.*] to thrust down or from.

DETRU'SION, a thrusting down.

DETRU'SOR Urine [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle whose carneous Fibres embrace the whole Bladder like a Hand, and compress it in the Evacuation of the Urine. *L.*

DETURBA'TION [*deturbo, L.*] the Act of throwing down, Degradation.

DEVADIA'TUS [in *Doomsday-Book*] is one who has no Sureties or Pledges.

DEVARICATION, two things crossing one another.

DEVASTA'TION, a laying waste. *L.*

DEVASTAVE'RUNT *bona Testatoris*, is a Writ lying against Executors for paying Legacies and Debts, without Speciality, before the Debt upon the said Specialities be due, to the Prejudice of the Creditors. *L.*

DEUCALEDON'NIANS, a People who in ancient Times inhabited the Western Parts of *Scotland*.

DEVECTION, a carrying away, or down. *L.*

DEVEL'OPED [*developé, F.*] unwrapped, unfolded, opened, undone.

DEVENE'RUNT, a Writ to the King's Escheator, when any one of the King's Tenants

D E

hants holding in *Capite dies*, commanding him to inquire what Lands or Tenements came to him.

DEVE'REUX [*q. d. of Evreux, a Town in France*] a Surname.

DEVER-RILL [perhaps of *Duph, Sax.* through] a little Rivulet in *Wiltshire*, which, like the Mole in *Surrey*, runs under ground, and about a Mile further breaketh out again, and then runneth above-ground.

To DEVEST' [*devestir, F. of devestire, L.*] to strip or uncloath; to deprive of.

To DEVEST [in *Law*] to turn out of Possession.

DEVEX'ITY [*devexitas, L.*] Bendingness, the Hollowness of a Valley.

To DE'VIATE [*deviare, L. q. d. de via ire*] to go from, to swerve.

DEVIATION, a going out of the way, a swerving. *L.*

DEVISE [*Devise, F.*] a Contrivance, Invention, or feigned Story; also a Motto or Conceit in a Coat of Arms, &c.

DEVIL [Deopl, *Sax.* Diabwl, *C. Br.* Diable, *F.* Diablo, *Span.* Diavolo, *Ital.* Dujbel, *Belg.* Teufel, *Teut.*] a fallen Angel.

DEVIL on the Neck, a sort of Rack or torturing Machine, anciently used by the Papists to wrest a Confession from the Protestants.

DEVIL's Arse a Peak, a great unfathomable Hole in *Derbyshire*, having a great many Corners like so many Apartments, of which there are several strange Accounts given.

DEVIL's-BIT, an Herb. *Succisa, L.*

SEA-DEVIL, a strange Monster on the Coasts of *America*.

DEVIL's-DROP, the Remains of an old Beacon on a high Hill at *Dover*.

DEVILISH [*Teufelisch, Teut.*] of or belonging to, like, or of the Nature of the Devil, wicked.

DEVILISHLY, very wickedly.

DEVILISHNESS, very great Wickedness.

DEVIL's Milk, a sort of Spurge, a Herb. *Esula minor, L.*

DEVIOUS [*Devius, of de from, and via way, L.*] going out of the Way, swerving from.

To DEVIR'GINATE [*devirginare, L.*] to deflower a Virgin.

DEVISE [*Law Term*] whatever is devised or bequeathed by Will; also the Act of Bequeathing.

To DEVISE [probably of *deviser, F.*] to imagine, invent, fancy, or feign; also to contrive or forge.

To DEVISE [in *Law*] is to bequeath, give, or make over Lands, &c. by a last Will and Testament in Writing.

DEVISEE, the Person to whom any thing is bequeathed or devised.

DEVISOR, he who has bequeathed his Goods or Lands to another.

DEVITATION, an Escape, shunning, eschewing, or avoiding.

D E

DEVOCATIONE *Parliamenti*, a Writ for recalling a Parliament.

DEVOID [*vide, F.*] empty, vacant, void.

DEVOIR, Duty, that which every one ought to do, according to the Laws and Rules of Civility and Reason. *F.*

DEVOIRS [of *Calais*] the Customs due to the King for Merchandize brought to, or carried out from *Calais*, when our Staple was there.

To DEVOR'E [*devotare, L.*] to call down.

To DEVOL'VE [*devolvere, L.*] to roll or tumble down; or come from one to another, as an Estate does.

DEVOLUTARY [*Devolutoire, F.*] one who claims a Benefice becoming void.

DEVOLUTION, a rolling or tumbling down; also a passing from one to another. *F. of L.*

DEVONSHIRING of Land, is improving it by spreading on it the Ashes of burnt Turfs.

DEVOTEE' } [*Devot, F.*] a Bigot, a
DEVOTO' } superstitious Hypocrite.

To DEVOTE [*devouer, F. devovere, L.*] to vow or consecrate to God, to set apart for holy Use.

DEVOTION, Piety, religious Zeal; also vowed Service, at the Command, Disposal of, &c. *F. of L.*

DEVOTIONIST, one much given to Piety and Devotion.

To DEVOUR [*devourer, F. devorare, L.*] to eat up, or swallow down greedily; to consume, to waste.

DEVOUR'ING [in *Heraldry*] when Fishes are borne in an Escutcheon in a feeding Posture.

DEVOUR'INGLY, very greedily.

DEVOUT [*Devot, F.*] full of Devotion, pious.

DEUSEAVILLE, the Country. *Cant.*

DEUSWIN, two Pence. *Cant.*

DEUTEROG'AMY [*Deuterogamia, L. of Δευτερογαμία, of δευτερος the second, and γαμήν Marriage, Gr.*] second Marriage.

DEUTERONOMY [*Deuteronomium, L. of Δευτερονόμιον, of δευτερος and νόμος, Law, Gr. i. e. the second Law*] so is the Fifth Book of *Moses* called by the *Greeks*, because the Law is therein repeated.

DEUTEROPATHY [*Δευτεροπάθεια, Gr.*] is a Disease which proceeds from another Disease.

DEUTEROSCOPY [*δευτερος and σκοπία*] the second Intention.

DEUX Ans, a John Apple.

DEW [Deape, *Sax.* Dautu, *Belg.*] a Meteor bred of a thin cold Vapour; or Dew composed of the Steams and Vapours of the Earth, which being exhaled by the Heat of the Sun, and kept suspended during his Presence, do, upon his Absence, convene into Drops, and fall down to the Earth again.

To

To DEW } [*deapian*, *Sax.* *Dau-*
To BEDEW' } *wen*, *Belg.* *Betawen*,
Teut.] to sprinkle, moisten, or wet with Dew.
DEW of *Vitriol* [among *Chymists*] is a
Phlegm or Water drawn from that Mineral
Salt.

DEW-BERRY, a sort of Fruit, in *Latin*,
Rubus minor fructu caruleo.

DEW-BORN, a Distemper in Cattle.

DEW-CLAWS [among *Hunters*] the
Bones or little Nails behind a Deer's Foot.

DEW-GRASS, an Herb.

DEW-LAP [*ðop læppe*, *Sax.*] of a Cow,
is that Part which hangs down under her
Neck.

DEWS *Borough* [of *Wilm.* *C. Br.* *God*,
and *Borough*] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

DEWX [*deux*, *F.* of *Δύας*, *Gr.* two] the
Number Two at Cards or Dice.

DEXTER *Aspect* [in *Astrology*] is an *As-*
pect which is contrary to the natural Order
and Succession of the Signs.

DEXTER *Epiploick Vein* [in *Anatomy*] the
second Branch of the Spleen-Vein that passes
to the Caul or Epiploon.

DEXTER *Point* [in *Heraldry*] is the right
Side or Point in an Escutcheon.

DEXTERITY [*dexterité*, *F.* of *dexteri-*
tas, *L. i. e.* Right-handedness] Aptness, Cle-
verness, Nimbleness, Readiness, Skill.

DEX'TEROUS } [*dexter*, *L.*] handy,

DEX'TROUS } cunning, skilful.

DEX'TEROUSLY, cleverly, skilfully.

DEX'TEROUSNESS, Cleverness, Skil-
fulness.

DEXTRA'RIOUS, a light Horse, or Horse
for the Great Saddle. *Q. R.*

DEY, the Title of the Supreme Governor
of *Tunis* in *Barbary*.

DIA [*Διά*, *Gr.*] a *Greek* Preposition, sig-
nifying *through*, *in*, or *between*, and is often
joined to the Names of Physical Composi-
tions, with that of the Principal Ingredient;
as *Diafscordium*, &c.

DIABETES [*Διαβήτης* of *διαβαίνω*, to
run through, *Gr.*] a Disease when one cannot
hold his Water.

DIABET'ICAL, troubled with, or belong-
ing to a *Diabetes*.

DIABOL'ICAL [*diabolique*, *F.* *diabolicus*,
L.] devilish, very wicked.

DIABOLICALLY, devilishly.

DIA'BOLUS [*διαβολος*, of *διαβάλλω*, to
destroy, *Gr.*] the Devil. *L.*

DIABRO'SIS [*διαβρωσις*, *Gr.*] a Solution
of the Continuum by Corrosion of the Parts.

DIACATHOL'ICON, an universal Medi-
cine. *L.*

DIACEN'TROS, the shortest Diameter of
the Elliptical Orbit of any Planet.

DIACHO'RESIS [*διαχωρησις*, *Gr.*] the
Act or Faculty of voiding Excrements.

DIACLY'SMA [*διακλυσμα*, *Gr.*] a garg-
ling or washing the Mouth.

DIACODIUM [of *δία* with, and *κωδία*

the Top of a Plant, *Gr.*] a Syrup made of
the Tops of Poppies.

DIAC'ONAL, of or belonging to a Dea-
con.

DIACOUS'TICKS [of *δία* and *ἀκούειν*,
Gr.] a Science which explains the Properties
of refracted Sounds.

DIA'CRISIS [*διακρισις*, *Gr.*] a judging
of, and distinguishing Diseases, with their re-
spective Symptoms.

DI'ADEM [*Diadème*, *F.* *Diadema*, *L.* of
διάδημα, *Gr.*] an Imperial or Royal Crown,
properly a Linen Wreath, which Kings an-
ciently wore instead of a Crown.

DIADO'CHE [*διαδοχος*, *Gr.*] Succes-
sion.

DIADO'CHE [in *Physick*] the Progress of
a Disease.

DIADO'SIS [*διαδοσις*, *Gr.*] a Tradition.

DIADO'SIS [in *Physick*] a Distribution of
Nourishment thro' all the Parts of the Body.

DI'ADROM [*διαδρομή*, *Gr.*] the Vibra-
tion or Swing of a Pendulum; also the time
in which a Motion is performed.

DIÆ'RESIS [*διαίρεσις*, *Gr.*] a dividing.

DIÆ'RESIS [in *Grammar*] a Poetical
Figure, where one Syllable is divided into
two, as *evoluisse* for *evoluisse*.

DIÆ'RESIS [in *Surgery*] is a Method of
Separation of those Parts, which by their
Union, hinder the Cure of Diseases.

DIÆRET'ICKS, Medicines which cor-
rode and eat. *Gr.*

DIÆ'TA [*διαίτα*, *Gr.*] Diet, Food. *L.*

DIÆTE'TICK [*διατητική*, *Gr.*] is a Part
of *Physick*, which prescribes the Use and
Knowledge of the Rules of Diet, or of the
six Non-naturals.

DIAGLYPHICE [*διαγλυφική*, *Gr.*] the
Art of cutting or making hollow or concave
Figures in Metals.

DIAGNOST'ICK [of *διαγινώσκειν*, *Gr.* to
know] that knows or discerns thoroughly.

DIAGNOST'ICK Signs [in *Physick*] those
Signs of a Disease which are apparent, and
distinguish it from others.

DIAGNOSTICK Signs [among *Botanists*]
are particular Signs, by which one Plant may
be known from another.

DIAG'ONAL [*diagonale*, *F.* *diagonalis*,
L. of *διαγώνιος*, *Gr.*] is a Line drawn from
Angle to Angle in any Figure. *Geom.*

DI'AGRAM [*diagramma*, *L.* of *διά-*
γραμμα, *Gr.*] in *Geometry*, is a Scheme
drawn for the demonstrating or proving of
any thing.

DI'AGRAM [in *Musick*] it a Propor-
tion of Measures, distinguished by certain
Notes.

DIAGRAPHICAL, belonging to the Art
of Painting or Graving.

DIAGRAPHI'CK Art [*διαγραφική*, *Gr.*]
the Art of Painting or Graving.

DIAGRYD'IUM, a preparation of Scam-
mony,

mony, by baking or roasting it inclosed in the Fruit of Quince.

DIAHEXAP'LA } [among *Farrriers*] a
DIAHEXAP'LE } Drink for Horses; so
called from its six Ingredients.

DIAL [*dialis*, L. of or belonging to a Day] any Plane upon which are drawn several Lines and Figures, and a Gnomon or Style fixed, to shew the Hours of the Day, as a Sun-Dial.

DIALS *Parallel*, are such as lie parallel with the Horizon, called Horizontal Dials.

DIALS *Perpendicular*, are such as stand perpendicular or erect to the Horizon.

DIALS *Erect, Direct, East, West, North, or South*, are Places or Walls which face any one of the four Cardinal Points.

DIALS *inclining*, are such whose Points incline, or bow forward toward the Horizon.

DIALS *reclining*, are such as bend backward toward the Horizon.

DIALECT [*dialektike*, F. *dialektica*, L. of *διαλεκτική*, Gr.] is a Manner of Speech, peculiar to some Part of a Country, and differing from the Manner used in other Parts, yet all using the same Radical Language as to the Substance of it.

DIALECTICA } [*Dialektique*, F. *δια-*
DIALECTICE } *λεκτική*, Gr.] Dialekticks, or the Art of Logick, which teaches to discourse and reason in Mood and Figure.

DIALECTICAL } [*dialektus*, L. of
DIALECTICK } *διαλεκτικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to Logick.

DIALECTICAL *Arguments*, Arguments which are barely probable, but do not convince, or determine the Mind to either side of the Question.

DIALEP'SIS [*διάλεψις*, Gr.] a Space between, a Prevention. L.

DIALEPSIS [in *Surgery*] is the Middle Space in Wounds and Ulcers, which is left open for their Cure.

DIAL/LAGE [*διαλλαγή*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when many Arguments are brought to no Effect. L.

DIAL/LEL *Lines* [in *Geometry*] are such as run a-cross or cut one another.

DIAL/LING, the Art of making Dials.

DIAL/LING *Globe*, an Instrument contrived for drawing all sorts of Dials, and to give a clear Demonstration of the Art.

DIAL/LING *Sphere*, an Instrument contrived to demonstrate the Doctrine of spherical Triangles, and to give a true Idea of the drawing of Dials on all manner of Planes.

DIALOGIS'MUS [*διαλογισμός*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when a Man reasons and discourses with himself, as though it were with another. L.

DIALO'GO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Piece of Musick for two or more Voices or Instruments, which answer one to another.

DIALOGUE [*dialogus*, L. of *διαλογος*, Gr.] a Conference or Discourse between two

or more Parties; or a written Discourse, where two or more Parties are talking together. F.

DIA'LYSIS [*διαλυσις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick by which Words or Syllables are divided.

DIA'LYTON [*διάλυτον*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when several Words are put together without a Conjunction Copulative. L.

DIAMARGARI'TON [of *δια* and *μαργαρίτης*, Gr.] a Restorative Powder, whose main Ingredient is Pearl.

DIAMER'DIS [of *δια* and *merda*, L. Ordure] a Confession of Pilgrims Salve; also a Shitten Fellow.

DIAMETER [*diametre*, F. *diameter*, L. of *διαμέτρος*, Gr.] (in *Geometry*) is a Line which passes through the Middle of any Figure from one Angle to another.

DIAMETER [of a *Circle*] is a Line which passes through the Centre of a Circle, and is bounded by the Circumference on each Side, dividing the Circle into two equal Parts.

DIAMETER [of a *Conick Section*] is a Right Line drawn through the Middle of the Figure, and dissecting all the *Ordinates* into two equal Parts.

DIAMETER [of *Gravity*] is that Right Line in which the Centre of Gravity is placed.

DIAMETER [of an *Hyperbola*] is any Right Line, which passes through the Middle of the *Traverse Axis*, which is the Centre of the Figure.

DIAMETER [of the *Parabola*] is a Line drawn parallel to the *Axis*, and which may be supposed to meet at any infinite Distance, or in the Centre of the Figure.

DIAMET'RAL } belonging to, or that
DIAMETRICAL } is in the Form of a Diameter. F.

DIAMET'RICALLY *opposite* [*diametrallement*, F.] i. e. directly over-against; as when two Things are opposed to one another right a-cross, or directly contrary.

DI'AMOND [*diamant*, F. *adamas*, L. of *ἄδαμας*, Gr. *Demant*, Teut.] the most valuable and hardest of all the precious Stones.

DIAMOND [in *Heraldry*] is the black Colour in the Arms of Noblemen.

DIAMOND [among *Printers*] a sort of small Printing Letter.

DIA'NA, the Poetical Goddess of Hunting. L.

DIANA's *Tree*, a Chymical Operation, by which a Composition of Silver, Mercury, and Spirit of Nitre, may be crystallized in Form of a Tree, called the Philosophical Tree.

DIANOEA [*διάνοια*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, importing a serious Consideration of the Matter in Hand.

DIAPASM' [*διάπασμα*, Gr.] a Perfumé or Pomander; also a Medicine made up of dry Powders to be sprinkled upon something.

DIAPA'SON [*διαπασών*, Gr.] a Term in Musick, signifying an Octave.

DIA.

D I

DIAPHEDESIS [διαπήδησις, Gr.] is a Second of the Concord in Musick, called a *Perfect Fifth*.

DIAPEN'TE [among Physicians] is a Composition made of five Ingredients; also a Name given to Punch, because made of five Ingredients.

DIAPER [of Diaper, F. to interweave with Flowers] Linen-Cloth wrought with Flowers and Figures.

DIAPER'D [in Heraldry] signifies a Bordure fretted all over with such Things as Bordures used to be charged, appearing between the Frets.

DIAPERING [in a Picture], is when a Piece, after it is quite finished, is over-run with Branches or other Works.

DIAPHANEITY [diaphaneté, F. of διαφάνεια, Gr. Transparency] the Property of a diaphanous Body.

DIAPH'ANOUS [diaphane, F. of διαφανής, Gr.] transparent like Glass, or which may be seen through.

DIAPH'ANOUSLY, transparently.

DIAPH'ORA [διαφορά, Gr.] Difference, Diversity; also a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Word repeated is taken in a Signification different from what it was at first. *L.*

DIAPHO'RESIS [διαφώρησις, Gr.] a sending forth ill Humours by the Pores of the Body.

DIAPHORETICKS [diaphoretique, F. diaphoretica, L. of διαφορητικά, Gr.] Medicines which cause Sweat.

DI'APHRAGM [Diaphragme, F. Diaphragma, L. of διάφραγμα, Gr.] the Midriff, or a Muscle composed of two others, which separate the middle from the lower Cavity of the Body.

DIAPHRAT'TONTES [among Anatomists] are the Membranes, commonly called the *Pleura*, which cover the Inside of the *Thorax*.

DIAPLA'SIS [διάπλασις, Gr.] the setting of a Bone that is out of Joint. *L.*

DIAPLAS'MA [διάπλασμα, Gr.] an Ointment or Fomentation. *L.*

DIAPLASTICKS [in Pharmacy] Medicines which are good for a Limb out of Joint.

DIAP'NOE [διαπνοή, Gr.] the same as Diaphoresis. *L.*

DIAPORESIS [διαπόρησις, Gr.] a doubting; a Figure in Rhetorick, when the Subjects to be handled being of equal Worth the Orator seems to be in Doubt which he shall begin with.

DIAP'SALMA [διαψαλμα, Gr.] a Pause or Change of Note in Singing. *L.*

DIAPTH'ORA [διάθωρα, Gr.] is a Corruption made of any Part of the Body. *L.*

DIARRHOE'A [diarrhée, F. of διάρροια, Gr.] a gentle Lask or Looseness in the Belly. *L.*

DIARKHOETICK, that has a Lask or Looseness in the Belly without an Inflammation.

D I

DIARTHROSIS [διαρθρώσις, Gr.] a kind of loose jointing of Bones, which serve for sensible Motions. *L.*

A DI'ARY [Diarium, L.] an Account of what passes every Day; a Journal or Day-Book.

DI'ARY, of or belonging to a Day, a Journal.

DIASCOR'DIUM, an Electuary, of which the chief Ingredient is the Herb *Scordium*.

DIAS'TOLE [διαστολή, Gr.] a Distinction, dividing, or separating.

DIAS'TOLE [with Anatomists] the Motion of the Pulses, which dilate the Heart and Arteries, when the Blood flows into it from the Lungs.

DIAS'TOLE [in Grammar] a Figure whereby a Syllable short by Nature becomes long.

DIAS'TYLE [in Architecture] a sort of Edifice, where the Pillars stand at the Distance of three of their Diameters from one another.

DIAS'YRMUS [διασυρμός, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, by which a Person or Thing is commended by way of Derision. *L.*

DIATE'RETICKS [of διατήρησις, Gr.] the Art of preserving Health.

DIATES'SARON [of δια, by, and τίσσαρα four, Gr.] any Composition consisting of four Ingredients.

DIATES'SARON [διατισσαρών, Gr.] a Word used in Musick to denote an Interval composed of a greater and lesser Tone, the Ratio whereof is that of Four to Three.

DIATE'TICK, that Part of Physick which considers the Way of Living, as to Food or Diet, suitable to particular Cases.

DIAT'HESES [διάθεσις, Gr.] the natural or preternatural Disposition of the Body.

DIATHY'RUM [διαθύρον, Gr.] (in Architecture) signifies a Screen or Fence of Boards, &c. a Pale or Rail before a Door. *L.*

DIAT'ONI [διατόνοι, Gr.] Corner-stones, Band-stones, or Perpend-stones.

DIATO'NICK [diatonique, F. of διατόνος, Gr.] a Term signifying the ordinary Sort of Musick, proceeding by different Tones either in ascending or descending.

DIATO'NICK Musick, one of the three ancient Methods of Singing.

DIA'TONUS Hypaton, the musical Note called D-sol-re.

DIA'TONUS Meson, the Note called G-sol-re-ut.

DIATO'NUM } a sort of Song proceeding by different
DIATO'NICUM } Tones and Semi-tones; a plain Song.

DIATRA'GACANTH, a Compound made of Gum Tragacanth.

DIA'TRIBA

D I

DIA'TRIBA [*διατριβή*, Gr.] a Disputation, or continual Discourse; also a Place where Orations or Disputations are held.

DIATRI'BUS [of *δία* with, and *tribus*, of *tres*, L. three] a Composition consisting of three Ingredients.

DIATRI'ON *Santon*, a Medicinal Composition of three Sorts of *Saunders*.

DIATRIPI'ERON, a Medicine of three sorts of Pepper.

DIATUK'BITH, an Electuary of *Turbith*.

DIATY'POSIS [*διατυπωσις*, Gr.] a Description; a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby Things are so lively represented, that they seem as it were before our Eyes.

DIAZEU'TICK *Tone*, in the ancient Greek Musick, was that which disjoined two Fourths, each on one Side of it, and which, being joined to either, made a Fifth.

DIA'ZOMA [*διάζωμα*, Gr.] a Girdle.

DIAZOMA [in *Anatomy*] the *Diaphragm*.

DIB'BLÉ, a Tool wherewith Herbs are set in a Garden; also a Hat-brush. *Chauc.*

DIBSTONE, a little Stone which Children throw at another Stone.

DICA, a Process or Action at Law. *L.*

DICA [in *Old Records*] a Tally for Accounts.

DICA'CITY [*dicacitas*, L.] Talkativeness, Drollery, Buffoonery.

DICÆOLOGY [*δικαιολογία*, Gr.] a pleading of one's Cause; an advocating for; also an Accusation.

DICA'TION, a Dedication. *L.*

DICE, plural of *die*, a small Cube with which Gamesters play, marked from 1 to 6.

To **DICHOT'OMIZE** [*διχοτομῆν*, Gr.] to cut or divide into two Parts.

DICK'ENS [*q. d.* Devilkins, i. e. little Devils] a sort of Oath, as *Old Dickens*.

DICKER of *Leather*, is a Quantity consisting of ten Hides.

DICRA-Ferri [in *Doom/day Book*] a Quantity of Iron consisting of ten Bars.

DICROTUS [*διξροτος*, Gr.] is a Pulse that beats twice.

DICT'AMEN, a Thing written by another's Instruction.

To **DICTATE** [*dictare*, F. of *diffare*, L.] to tell another what to write, &c.

DICTA'TOR [among the *Romans*] was a Ruler from whom no Appeal was granted; who was never chosen, but when the Commonwealth was in some imminent Danger or Trouble; he had the Power of a King for half a Year, but at the End of it was obliged to yield up his Office under Pain of Treason.

DICTA'TURE [*dictatura*, L.] a Dictatorship; the Office and Dignity of a Dictator. *F.*

DICTION, Style, Language, Expression. *F.*

DICTIONARY [*dictionnaire*, F. of *dictionarium*, L.] a Collection of all the Words of a Language, explained in alphabetical Order.

D I

To **DIC'TITATE** [*dictitare*, L.] to speak often. *L.*

DIDAC'TICAL [*didactique*, F. of *διδασκαλικός*, Gr.] instructive, serving to teach or explain the Nature of Things.

DIDASCAL'ICK [*διδασκαλικός*, Gr.] pertaining to a Master or Teacher.

DIDAP'PER [*duyck-dapper*, Belg. *q. d.* Dive-dapper] the Name of a Bird.

To **DIDDER** [perhaps of *zitteren*, Teut.] to shiver or shake with Cold. *Chauc.*

DIDYMOI [*διδυμοι*, Gr.] Twins, or any Thing double.

DIDYMOI [among *Anatomists*] the Testicles.

DIE [in *Architecture*] the Middle of a Pedestal, viz. the Part lying between the Basis and the Cornice.

DIE, the Stamp used in Coinage.

To **DIE**. See *To Dye*.

DE die in diem from Day to Day, in a continued Succession. *L.*

DIEM clausit extremum, a Writ which lies when the Heir of one who holds Land of the King dies, for the Escheator to inquire of what Estate he was possessed.

DIEN'NIAL [*diennis*, L.] of or belonging to two Years. *L.*

DIER's Weed, an Herb. *Luteola*, L. and another called *Genistella Tinfloria*, L.

DIES [in *Doomsday Book*] is used to signify the Charge of one Day's Entertainment for the King.

DIES datus [*Law Term*] a Respite given by the Court to the Defendant.

DIES Juridici [*Legal Days*] are Days given to the Parties in Court during the Term. *L.*

DIES non Juridici, Days on which no Pleas are held in any Court of Justice. *L.*

DIES Marchiæ, the Day of Meeting, formerly held every Year, on the Marches or Borders, between the *English* and *Scotch*.

DIESIS [*διεσις*, Gr.] a Term in Musick, denoting a Tone below a Semitone or a Sharp.

DIESIS [among *Printers*] the Mark † called also a double Dagger.

DIESIS Enbarmonical [in *Musick*] is the Difference between the greater and lesser Semitone.

DI'ET [*diète*, F. of *diæta*, L. of *διαίτα*, Gr.] Food, Nourishment, limited Food.

DIET, a Convention of the States or Princes of a Kingdom or Empire; the same thing in *Germany* and *Poland* as a Parliament in *England*.

To **DIET** one, to provide one with Diet or Food.

To **DIET** [in a *Medicinal Sense*] is to keep a Person to a peculiar, regular, or strict Diet.

DIE'TA, a Day's Work or Journey. *O.*

DIE'TARY, treating of, or belonging to a prescribed or limited Diet.

DIETE-

DIETETICAL, belonging to a moderate and limited Diet.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, the Motto of the Arms of England, and signifies, *God and my Right*. F.

DIEU ET SON ACT, a Maxim in our Common Law, *That the Act of God shall hurt no Man*; so that if a House be beat down by a Tempest, the Lessee shall not only be free from an Action of Waste, but also has a Right to take Timber to rebuild the House.

DIEZEUG'MENON [Διζεγγυμένον, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which several Clauses of a Sentence have Relation to one Verb.

DIEZEUGMENON *Paranete* [in Musick] is the Note D-la-sol-re.

DIFFAMATION, a taking away one's good Name. L.

DIFFAMATORY [diffamatoire, F.] slanderous.

To **DIFFAME** [diffamer, F. of diffamare, L.] to traduce or slander.

DIFFARREATION, the parting of a Cake; a Solemnity used among the Romans, in the Divorcement of Man and Wife.

To **DIFFER** [differer, F. of differre, L.] to disagree, to be unlike, to vary.

DIFFERENCE [differentia, L.] a Diversity; also a Controversy, Dispute, or Quarrel. F.

DIFFERENCE [in Logick] is the Attribute or Property which essentially distinguishes one Species from another.

DIFFERENCE [in Mathematicks] is the Excess of one Quantity above another; or the Remainder, when one Quantity is taken out of another.

DIFFERENCE of Longitude [of two Places on the Earth] is an Arch of the Equator, comprehended between the Meridians of those two Places.

DIFFERENCE Ascensional [of the Sun or Planet] is the Difference between the Right and Oblique Ascension of the Sun or Planet.

DIFFERENCES in a Coat of Arms, are such Things as distinguish one Family from another; or Persons of the same Family from each other.

To **DIFFERENCE** [differentier, F.] to distinguish.

DIFFERENT [different, L.] which differs, unlike, various. F.

DIFFERENTLY, in a different Manner.

DIFFICILE [difficilis, L.] hard, difficult. F.

DIF'FICULT [difficile, F. of difficilis, L.] hard, troublesome to perform or understand, crabbed.

DIF'FICULTLY, hardly.

DIF'FICULTNESS, Troublesomeness, Hardness.

DIF'FICULTY [difficulté, F. difficultas, L.] Troublesomeness in performing or understanding any Thing; Hardness, Obscurity in the Writing of an Author.

DIF'FIDENCE [diffidentia, L.] Doubtfulness, Mistrust, Suspicion.

DIF'FIDENT [diffidens, L.] doubtful, mistrustful, suspicious.

DIF'FIDENTLY, mistrustfully.

To **DIF'FIND** [diffindo, L.] to cleave in two.

DIF'FISION, the Act of cleaving.

DIFFLATION, a blowing or puffing away. F.

DIFFLATION [in Chymistry] is when Spirits, which are raised by Heat, are blown into the opposite Arch of the Furnace with a Sort of Bellows.

DIF'FLUENCE [diffluentia, L.] a flowing forth, abroad, or several Ways.

DIFFLU'VIUM, a falling off, a flowing down. L.

DIFFLUVIUM [among Botanists] a Distemper in Trees, whereby they lose their Bark.

DIF'FORM, is a Word used in Opposition to *Uniform*, and signifies, there is no manner of Regularity in the Form or Appearance of a Thing.

DIFFORM [with Botanists] a Word used to distinguish the Flowers of some Plants.

DIFFRANCHISEMENT [franchise, F.] the taking away the Privileges of a City.

To **DIFFUZE** [diffundere, L.] to spread here and there.

DIFFUZE, adj. [diffusus, L.] ample, large, extended. F.

DIFFUSSION, a scattering abroad, extending, &c. F. of L.

DIFFUSION [in Philosophy] signifies the dispersing the subtle Effluvia of Bodies into a kind of Atmosphere all round them.

DIFFU'SIVE [diffusivus, L.] which spreads itself far, or is of a great Extent.

DIFFUSIVELY [diffusivum, F.] largely, extendedly. L.

DIFFUSIVENESS, Vastness of Reach, Extensiveness.

To **DIG** [perhaps of dictan, Sax. or digger, Dan. to make a Trench about] to break or open Ground with a Spade, &c.

A **DIG**, a Mattock. Chauc.

To **DIG a Badger** [Hunting Term] to raise or dislodge him.

DIGAMMA [Διγαμμα, Gr.] the Letter F, so called by Grammarians, because it seems to represent a double Γ.

DIGAMY [διγαμία, Gr.] a being married to two Wives at the same Time.

DIGAS'TRICK [διγαστρικός, of δις twice, and γαστήρ the Belly, Gr.] that has a double Belly. L.

DIGAS'TRICUS [διγαστρικός, Gr.] a Muscle of the lower Jaw, so called from its double Belly. L.

DIGERENTS [with Physicians] Medicines which digest or ripen. L.

To **DIGEST** [digerere, F. of digerere, L.] to dissolve in the Stomach; also to dispose or put in order.

D I

To **DIGEST** [in *Chymistry*] is to set a soaking over a gentle Fire.

To **DIGEST** [in *Surgery*] is to ripen, to cleanse a Sore.

A **DIGESTER**, a Vessel for dissolving Bones into a Jelly, &c.

DIGESTIBLE [*digestibilis*, L.] that may be digested.

DIGESTION *Animal*, is the Decoction of the Aliment in the Stomach, or the Dissolution of it, by which it is turned into Chyle.

DIGESTION [in *Chymistry*] is a Dissolution of Things by an artificial Heat, or by Fire. F. of L.

DIGESTIVE [*digestivus*, L.] helping to ripen, digest, or concoct.

DIGESTIVES, are Medicines which cause Digestion.

External DIGESTIVES, are such as dissolve a Swelling, or breed Good Matter in a Wound.

DIGESTIVELY, by way of Digestion.

DIGESTS [*digesta*, L.] the first Volume or Tome of the Civil Law is called *Digests*, because the Author hath digested all Things, every Book and Title, in its proper and natural Place and Order.

DIGGER, one that opens the Ground with a Spade.

DIGHT, dressed. O.

To **DIGHT** [*bihtan*, Sax.] to deck, set off, or adorn. Spenc.

To **DIGHT**, to foul or dirty. Chesb.

DIGIT [*digitus*, L.] the Quantity of three Quarters of an Inch in Measure.

DIGIT [in *Arithmetick*] is a Character which denotes a Figure, as I. for One, V for Five, X for Ten.

DIGIT [in *Astronomy*] is the twelfth Part of the Diameter of the Sun or Moon, and is used to denote the Quantity of an Eclipse.

DIGITAL [*digitalis*, L.] pertaining to a Finger.

DIGITATION, a pointing with the Finger; also the Form of the Finger of both Hands joined together, or the Manner of their so joining.

DIGITATUM Folium [among *Botanists*] is a Term for the Leaf of a Plant, which either is composed of many single Leaves set together upon one Foot Stalk, as in Cinquefoil, &c. or else, where there are many deep Gashes or Cuts in the Leaf, as in those of Strawberries, &c.

DIGITS, signify any Integer or whole Number under Ten.

DIGLADIATION, a fighting with Swords, a Sword-playing. L.

DIGNATION, a vouchsafing. L.

DIGNE [*dignus*, L.] worthy, neat, genteel. Chauc.

To **DIGNIFY** [of *dignus*, L. and *fo* or *facio*, L.] to advance to a Dignity, especially to an ecclesiastical one.

D I

DIGNITARY [*dignitarius*, L. Barb.] an ecclesiastical Minister, who has not the Cure of Souls; as a Dean, Prebend, &c.

DIGNITY [*dignité*, F. of *dignitas*, L.] Honour, Reputation, Advancement, some considerable Preferment or Employment.

DIGNITY *Ecclesiastical*, is defined by *Canonists*, to be an Administration joined with some Power and Jurisdiction.

DIGNITIES [among *Astrologers*] are the Advantages which a Planet has upon account of its being in a particular Place of the Zodiac, or in such a Station with other Planets, &c.

DIGNOTION [*agnosco*, L.] Distinction.

DYGRAVE } [q. d. *Dike* or *Ditch*]

DIKE GRAVE } an Officer who takes Care of Banks and Ditches.

To **DIGRESS** [*digredi*, L.] to go from the Subject in hand.

DIGRESSION, a wandering out of the way, a going from the Matter in hand; that Part of a Discourse or Treatise which does not relate to its main Design. F. of L.

DIGRESSIVELY, by way of Digression.

DIHELIOUS [in *Astronomy*] is that Ordinate in the *Ellipsis*, which passes thro' that *Focus* in which the Sun is supposed to be placed. Gr.

DIJAMBUS [of *δίε* and *ἴαμπος*, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, consisting of four Syllables, the first and third short, the second and last long.

To **DIJU'DICATE** [*dijudicare*, L.] to judge between two Parties; to discern or distinguish.

DIJU'DICATION, a deciding a Difference between two. L.

DIKE [*dice*, Sax. *dige*, Da. *Ditck*, L. S.] a Ditch or Furrow.

DIKE REEVE, an Officer who takes Care of the Dikes and Drains in *Lincolnshire*.

To **DILA'CERATE** [*dilacerare*, L.] to tear asunder.

DILACERATION, a tearing or rending asunder.

To **DILA'NIATE** [*dilaniare*, L.] to tear or rend in Pieces.

DILANIATION, a tearing or rending in Pieces. L.

To **DILAPIDATE** [*dilapidare*, L.] to rid a Place of Stones; to lavish or spend wastefully.

DILAPIDATION, a decaying or wasteful spending. L.

DILAPIDATION [in *Law*] is a letting a Building run to Ruin for Want of Repairs.

DILA'TABLE, that may be widened. L.

DILATA'TION, a making wide or enlarging. F. of L.

DILATATION [among *Anatomists*] is when any Passages or Vessels in the Body are stretched too much.

DILA-

DILATATION [in *Philosophy*] is when a Thing takes up more Space than it did before.

DILATOR'S *Alarum Nasi* [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles of the Nose, which pull up the *Ale*, and dilate the Nostrils. *L.*

To **DILATE** [*dilater*, *F. dilatare*, *L.*] to make or grow wide; to rarify or grow thin as the Air does; also to enlarge upon a Subject.

DILA'TER } [*Dilator*, *L.*] a Surgeon's
DILA'TORY } Instrument to dilate or open the Mouth; also to pull barbed Irons out of a Wound

DIL'ATORILY, by way of Delay.

DIL'ATORINESS, a Faculty of delaying, or being used to Delay.

DIL'ATORY [*dilatoire*, *F. dilatorius*, *L.*] accustomed to make Delays.

DIL'DO [contracted from the *Italian Diletto*, *q. d.* a Woman's Delight; or of our Word *Dally*, *q. d.* a Thing to play withal] *Penis Succedaneus*, called in *Lombardy*, *Passatempo*.

DILEC'TION, Affection, Love. *L.*

DILEM'MA [*δῖλεμμα*, *Gr.*] an Argument consisting of two or more Propositions, so disposed that neither of them can be well denied; grant which you will of them, the Argument shall involve you into Difficulties not easily surmounted.

DIL'IGENCE [*Diligentia*, *L.*] great Care, Carefulness.

DIL'IGENT [*diligens*, *L.*] careful, laborious, watchful. *F.*

DIL'IGENTLY, industriously, carefully.

DILL [*Dille*, *Teut.*] an Herb like Fennel. *Anethum*, *L.*

DILLIGROUT, a sort of Pottage served on the King's Table on the Coronation Day.

DIL'LING [*q. d. Dallying*] a Child born when the Parents are old.

DIL'OGY [*δῖλογια*, *Gr.*] a Rhetorical Figure, when a doubtful Word signifies two Things.

DIL'STONE } a Town in *Northumberland*, called by
DEVILSTONE } *Bede*, *Devil's-Burn*, memorable for the Overthrow of *Cedwalla*, a famous *Briton*; perhaps *q. d. Devil's-Burn*, because *Cedwalla*, for his barbarous Cruelty, was called a Devil.

DILU'CID [*dilucidus*, *L.*] clear, light, manifest, evident.

To **DILU'CIDATE** [*dilucidare*, *L.*] to make clear or plain.

DILUCIDATION, a making clear or plain. *L.*

DILU'CIDLY, clearly, evidently.

DIL'VING [in *dressing Tin Ore*] shaking it in a Canvass Sieve in a Tub of Water, so that the Filth goes over the Rim of the Sieve, leaving the Tin behind.

DILU'ENTS [*diluents*, *L.*] Medicines serving to thin the Blood. *P. T.*

To **DILU'TE** [*diluere*, *L.*] to thin a Fluid by the Addition of a thinner thereunto; to

allay, temper, or mingle with Water; as to dilute Wine, is to mingle it with Water.

To **DILUTE** [in *Chymistry*] is to dissolve the Parts of a dry Body in a moist or liquid one.

DILU'TION, tempering, solving, &c.

DILU'VIAN, belonging to a Flood. *L.*

DIM [*dim*, *Sax.*] obscure, dark.

To make **DIM** [*dimin*, *Sax.*] to render obscure or dark.

DIM'LY, darkly, obscurely.

DIM'NESS, Imperfection, or Weakness of Sight, Obscurity; Want of Apprehension; Stupidity.

DIMEN'SION, the just Measure or Compass of any Thing. *L.*

DIMENSION [in *Algebra*] is applied to the Powers of any Root in the Equation, which are called the Dimensions of that Root.

DIMENSION [in *Geometry*] signifies either Length and Breadth; or Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

DIMETÆ, the ancient *Latin* Name of the People who inhabited the Counties now called *Caermarthenshire*, *Pembrokeshire*, and *Cardiganshire*.

DIME'TIENT [*dimetiens*, *L.*] the same with Diameter.

DIMICA'TION, a Fighting or Skirmishing. *L.*

DIMIDIA'TION, a halving, or dividing into two Halves. *L.*

DIMIDI'ETAS, the Moiety, or one half of a Thing. *O. L.*

To **DIMIN'ISH** [*diminuer*, *F. diminuer*, *L.*] to make or grow less, to abate, to decay or decrease.

DIMINU'TION [in *Architecture*] is the lessening of a Pillar by little and little.

DIMINU'TION [in *Heraldry*] is a defacing of some particular Point in the Escutcheon.

DIMINUTION [in *Musick*] is the abating somewhat of the full Quantity of a Note.

DIMINU'TIVE [*diminutivus*, *L.*] little, small; which diminishes or makes less. *F.*

A **DIMINU'TIVE** [in *Grammar*] a Word which lessens the Original Word from whence it is derived; as of *Culter* a Knife, *Cultellus* a little Knife.

DIMINU'TIVELY, by way of Diminution.

DIMINU'TIVENESS, Smallness.

DYMISH [from *Dim*] somewhat dim.

DIMISSORY [*Dimissioire*, *F. Dimissorius*, *L.*] sent *Dimissory Letters*, i. e. Letters sent from one Bishop to another, in favour of one who stands Candidate for Holy Orders in another Diocese.

DIM'ITY, a fine sort of Fusian.

DIM'PLE [*q. d. Dintle* or *Dentle*, from *Dint* or *Dent*] a little Dent in the Bottom of the Chin or Cheeks.

DIM'PLED, which has a Dimple.

D I

To DIGEST [in *Chymistry*] is to set a soaking over a gentle Fire.

To DIGEST [in *Surgery*] is to ripen, to cleanse a Sore.

A DIGESTER, a Vessel for dissolving Bones into a Jelly, &c.

DIGESTIBLE [*digestibilis*, L.] that may be digested.

DIGESTION *Animal*, is the Decoction of the Aliment in the Stomach, or the Dissolution of it, by which it is turned into Chyle.

DIGESTION [in *Chymistry*] is a Dissolution of Things by an artificial Heat, or by Fire. F. of L.

DIGESTIVE [*digestivus*, L.] helping to ripen, digest, or concoct.

DIGESTIVES, are Medicines which cause Digestion.

External DIGESTIVES, are such as dissolve a Swelling, or breed Good Matter in a Wound.

DIGESTIVELY, by way of Digestion.

DIGESTS [*digesta*, L.] the first Volume or Tome of the Civil Law is called *Digests*, because the Author hath digested all Things, every Book and Title, in its proper and natural Place and Order.

DIGGER, one that opens the Ground with a Spade.

DIGHT, dressed. O.

To DIGHT [*dihtan*, Sax.] to deck, set off, or adorn. Spenc.

To DIGHT, to foul or dirty. Chesh.

DIGIT [*digitus*, L.] the Quantity of three Quarters of an Inch in Measure.

DIGIT [in *Arithmetick*] is a Character which denotes a Figure, as I. for One, V for Five, X for Ten.

DIGIT [in *Astronomy*] is the twelfth Part of the Diameter of the Sun or Moon, and is used to denote the Quantity of an Eclipse.

DIGITAL [*digitalis*, L.] pertaining to a Finger.

DIGITATION, a pointing with the Finger; also the Form of the Finger of both Hands joined together, or the Manner of their so joining.

DIGITATUM Folium [among *Botanists*] is a Term for the Leaf of a Plant, which either is composed of many single Leaves set together upon one Foot Stalk, as in Cinquefoil, &c. or else, where there are many deep Gashes or Cuts in the Leaf, as in those of Strawberries, &c.

DIGITS, signify any Integer or whole Number under Ten.

DIGLADIATION, a fighting with Swords, a Sword-playing. L.

DIGNATION, a vouchsafing. L.

DIGNE [*dignus*, L.] worthy, neat, genteel. Chauc.

To DIGNIFY [of *dignus*, L. and *facio*, L.] to advance to a Dignity, especially to an ecclesiastical one.

D I

DIGNITARY [*dignitarius*, L. Barb.] an ecclesiastical Minister, who has not the Cure of Souls; as a Dean, Prebend, &c.

DIGNITY [*dignité*, F. of *dignitas*, L.] Honour, Reputation, Advancement, some considerable Preferment or Employment.

DIGNITY Ecclesiastical, is defined by *Canonists*, to be an Administration joined with some Power and Jurisdiction.

DIGNITIES [among *Astrologers*] are the Advantages which a Planet has upon account of its being in a particular Place of the Zodiac, or in such a Station with other Planets, &c.

DIGNOTION [*agnosco*, L.] Distinction.

DIGRAVE } [q. d. *Dike* or *Ditch*]

DIKE GRAVE } Grave an Officer who takes Care of Banks and Ditches.

To DIGRESS [*digredi*, L.] to go from the Subject in hand.

DIGRESSION, a wandering out of the way, a going from the Matter in hand; that Part of a Discourse or Treatise which does not relate to its main Design. F. of L.

DIGRESSIVELY, by way of Digression.

DIHELIOUS [in *Astronomy*] is that Ordinate in the *Ellipsis*, which passes thro' that *Focus* in which the Sun is supposed to be placed. Gr.

DIJAMBUS [of *δίε* and *ἴαμβος*, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, consisting of four Syllables, the first and third short, the second and last long.

To DIJUDICATE [*dijudicare*, L.] to judge between two Parties; to discern or distinguish.

DIJUDICATION, a deciding a Difference between two. L.

DIKE [*diç*, Sax. *dige*, Da. *Diick*, L. S.] a Ditch or Furrow.

DIKE REEVE, an Officer who takes Care of the Dikes and Drains in *Lincolnshire*.

To DILACERATE [*dilacerare*, L.] to tear asunder.

DILACERATION, a tearing or rending asunder.

To DILANIATE [*dilaniare*, L.] to tear or rend in Pieces.

DILANINATION, a tearing or rending in Pieces. L.

To DILAPIDATE [*dilapidare*, L.] to rid a Place of Stones; to lavish or spend wastefully.

DILAPIDATION, a decaying or wasteful spending. L.

DILAPIDATION [in *Law*] is a letting a Building run to Ruin for Want of Repairs.

DILATABLE, that may be widened. L.

DILATATION, a making wide or enlarging. F. of L.

DILATATION [among *Anatomists*] is when any Passages or Vessels in the Body are stretched too much.

DILA-

DILATATION [in *Philosophy*] is when a Thing takes up more Space than it did before.

DILATORES *Alarum Nasi* [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles of the Nose, which pull up the *Ale*, and dilate the Nostrils. *L.*

To **DILATE** [*dilater*, *F. dilatare*, *L.*] to make or grow wide; to rarify or grow thin as the Air does; also to enlarge upon a Subject.

DILA'TER } [*Dilator*, *L.*] a Surgeon's
DILA'TORY } Instrument to dilate or open the Mouth; also to pull barbed Irons out of a Wound

DIL'ATORILY, by way of Delay.

DIL'ATORINESS, a Faculty of delaying, or being used to Delay.

DIL'ATORY [*dilatoire*, *F. dilatorius*, *L.*] accustomed to make Delays.

DIL'DO [contracted from the *Italian Diletto*, *q. d.* a Woman's Delight; or of our Word *Dally*, *q. d.* a Thing to play withal] *Penis Succedaneus*, called in *Lombardy*, *Passa-tempo*.

DILEC'TION, Affection, Love. *L.*

DILEM'MA [*δῖλεμμα*, *Gr.*] an Argument consisting of two or more Propositions, so disposed that neither of them can be well denied; grant which you will of them, the Argument shall involve you into Difficulties not easily surmounted.

DIL'IGENCE [*Diligentia*, *L.*] great Care, Carefulness.

DIL'IGENT [*diligens*, *L.*] careful, laborious, watchful. *F.*

DIL'IGENTLY, industriously, carefully.

DILL [*Dillē*, *Teut.*] an Herb like Fennel. *Anethum*, *L.*

DILLIGROUT, a sort of Pottage served on the King's Table on the Coronation Day.

DIL'LING [*q. d. Dallying*] a Child born when the Parents are old.

DIL'OGY [*δῖλογια*, *Gr.*] a Rhetorical Figure, when a doubtful Word signifies two Things.

DIL'STONE } a Town in Northum-
DEVILSTONE } berland, called by *Bede*, *Devil's-Burn*, memorable for the Overthrow of *Cedwalla*, a famous Briton; perhaps *q. d. Devil's-Burn*, because *Cedwalla*, for his barbarous Cruelty, was called a Devil.

DILU'CID [*dilucidus*, *L.*] clear, light, manifest, evident.

To **DILU'CIDATE** [*dilucidare*, *L.*] to make clear or plain.

DILUCIDATION, a making clear or plain. *L.*

DILU'CIDLY, clearly, evidently.

DIL'VING [in *dressing Tin Ore*] shaking it in a Canvass Sieve in a Tub of Water, so that the Filth goes over the Rim of the Sieve, leaving the Tin behind.

DILU'ENTS [*diluents*, *L.*] Medicines serving to thin the Blood. *P. T.*

To **DILU'TE** [*diluere*, *L.*] to thin a Fluid by the Addition of a thinner thereunto; to

allay, temper, or mingle with Water; as to dilute Wine, is to mingle it with Water.

To **DILUTE** [in *Chymistry*] is to dissolve the Parts of a dry Body in a moist or liquid one.

DILU'TION, tempering, solving, &c.

DILU'VIAN, belonging to a Flood. *L.*

DIM [*dim*, *Sax.*] obscure, dark.

To make **DIM** [*dimin*, *Sax.*] to render obscure or dark.

DIM'LY, darkly, obscurely.

DIM'NESS, Imperfection, or Weakness of Sight, Obscurity; Want of Apprehension; Stupidity.

DIMEN'SION, the just Measure or Compass of any Thing. *L.*

DIMENSION [in *Algebra*] is applied to the Powers of any Root in the Equation, which are called the Dimensions of that Root.

DIMENSION [in *Geometry*] signifies either Length and Breadth; or Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

DIMETÆ, the ancient Latin Name of the People who inhabited the Counties now called *Caermarthenshire*, *Pembrokeshire*, and *Cardiganshire*.

DIME'TIENT [*dimetiens*, *L.*] the same with Diameter.

DIMICA'TION, a Fighting or Skirmishing. *L.*

DIMIDIA'TION, a halving, or dividing into two Halves. *L.*

DIMIDI'ETAS, the Moiety, or one half of a Thing. *O. L.*

To **DIMIN'ISH** [*diminuer*, *F. diminuer*, *L.*] to make or grow less, to abate, to decay or decrease.

DIMINU'TION [in *Architecture*] is the lessening of a Pillar by little and little.

DIMINU'TION [in *Heraldry*] is a defacing of some particular Point in the Escutcheon.

DIMINUTION [in *Musick*] is the abating somewhat of the full Quantity of a Note.

DIMINU'TIVE [*diminutivus*, *L.*] little, small; which diminishes or makes less. *F.*

A **DIMINU'TIVE** [in *Grammar*] a Word which lessens the Original Word from whence it is derived; as of *Culter* a Knife, *Cultellus* a little Knife.

DIMIN'UTIVELY, by way of Diminution.

DIMIN'UTIVENESS, Smallness.

DYMISH [from *Dim*] somewhat dim.

DIMISSORY [*Dimissoire*, *F. Dimissorius*, *L.*] sent *Dimissory Letters*, i. e. Letters sent from one Bishop to another, in favour of one who stands Candidate for Holy Orders in another Diocese.

DIM'ITY, a fine sort of Fustian.

DIM'PLE [*q. d. Dintle* or *Dentle*, from *Dint* or *Dent*] a little Dent in the Bottom of the Chin or Cheeks.

DIM'PLED, which has a Dimple.

A DIN [byn, Sax. Noise, probably of tinnire, L. to tinkle] a Noise.

To make a DIN [dynan, Sax. to sound] to make a great Noise or Bustle.

D'NAH [דָּנָה, H. i. e. Judgment] a Daughter of Jacob.

D'NARCHY [Δυναρχία, Gr.] a Government by two.

To DINE [diner, F.] to eat at Noon.

DINETICAL [Δινητικός, Gr.] whirling round; vertiginous.

To DING, to throw or dash against, to sling. *Chauc.*

DIN'GLE, a narrow Valley between two steep Hills.

DIN'NICKS [in Pharmacy] Medicines against the Vertigo, or Dizziness in the Head.

DIN'NER [diner, F.] a Meal at Noon.

DINT [dint, Sax. a Blow] an Impression or Mark; the Force or Bent of a Discourse.

To DINUMERATE [dinumerare, L.] to account or number.

DINUMERATION, an accounting or numbering. L.

DIOCE'SAN [Diocesain, F.] a Bishop who has the Care of a Diocese committed unto him; also an Inhabitant within the Bounds of a Diocese.

DIOCE'SAN Synod, an Assembly of the Clergy of the Diocese meeting together.

DIOCESE [Diocese, F.] the Circuit or Bounds of a Bishop's Jurisdiction.

DIONYSTUS [Διονύσιος, Gr. Bacchus, the fabulous God of Wine] a Name of Men.

DIOP'TRA [of Διοπτρα, Gr.] the Index or Ruler of an Astrolabe, or such like Instrument.

DIOPTRA [of Διόπτρα, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument to enlarge or open the Womb for the Extraction of the Fetus.

DIOPTRICAL [Dioptricus, L. of Διόπτριχος, Gr.] belonging to Dioptricks.

DIOP'TRICKS } [Dioptrique, F. of Διόπτρικοι, Gr.] is a Part of Opticks which treats of refracted Rays, and their Union with one another, according as they are received by Glasses of this or that Figure.

DIOR'THOSIS [διορθωσις, Gr.] an Operation where crooked and distorted Members are made straight, and restored to their due Shape.

DIO'TA [among Chymists] a circulating or double Vessel.

To DIP [dippan, Sax. Doope, Belg. Dwyper, Dan.] to put into Water; also to look casually and at adventure into a Book.

DIPE'TALOUS [dis and πτερόν, Gr.] having two Flower-leaves.

DIPHTHONG [Diphthongue, F. Diphthongus, L. of διφθογγός, Gr.] two Vowels sounded together in one Syllable.

DIPLASIASMUS [διπλασιασμός, Gr.]

is a Reduplication of Diseases; also two Muscles of the Arm which serve to turn it about.

D'P'LE, a Mark in the Margin of a Book, to shew where the Fault is to be corrected.

DIPLOE' [διπλόν, Gr.] is the lower thin Plate or Shell of the Skull; also a double Vessel used by Chymists.

DIPLOMA [διπλωμα, Gr.] a Royal Charter, or a Prince's Letters Patent; also the Licence of a Clergyman to exercise the Ministerial Function; or of a Physician or Surgeon to practise their Art; also the same as Diploe.

DIPPER, one that dips in the Water.

DIP'PING Needle, a Device shewing a particular Property of the Magnetick Needle.

DIPSAS [διψάς, Gr.] a Letter or Writing conferring some Privilege.

DIP'TERON [διπτερον, Gr.] a Building which has a double Wing or Isle.

DIPTOTES [in Grammar] are such Words as have but two Cases.

DIP'TYCHS [διπτυχα, Gr.] Tables in which the Greek Church inrolled the Names of Persons baptized; and also of such eminent Persons both dead and alive, who had the Honour to be recited by the Deacons during the Time of the Liturgy.

To DIRA'DIATE [diradiare, L.] to spread forth Beams of Light

DIRADIA'TION, a spreading forth Beams of Light.

DIRADIATION [among Physicians] an Invigoration of the Muscles by the animal Spirits.

DIRÆ [q. d. Deorum Iræ] the Furies of Hell; the Tormentors of guilty Consciences. L.

DI'RE [dirus, L.] cruel, unmerciful, terrible.

DIRE'FUL [of dire and full] cursed, damnable.

DIRE'FULLY, cursedly, dreadfully.

DIREFULNESS, Cursedness, Dreadfulness.

DIREC'T [directus, L.] straight, right, plain. F.

DIRECT [in Astronomy] is when a Planet, by its proper Motion, goes forward in the Zodiac according to the natural Order and Succession of the Signs.

DIRECT Ray [in Opticks] a Ray which is carried from a Point of the visible Object, directly to the Eye thro' one and the same Medium.

- DIRECT Sphere, is the same as a Right Sphere.

To DIRECT' [diriger, F. dirigere, L.] to guide, govern, manage, or rule; also to level or aim at.

DIREC-

DIRECTION, Directing, Instruction, Management; Aim or Mark. *F. of L.*

DIRECTION [with *Astrologers*] is a Motion by which any Star, or part of Heaven, which is supposed to effect any thing concerning a Person, is carried to another Star or Part of the Heaven; which also signifies something referring thereto.

Line of DIRECTION [in *Mechanicks*] is the Line of Motion, which any natural Body observes, according to the Force impressed upon it.

Number of DIRECTION [in *Chronology*] is the Number 35, which contains the Term of Years between the highest and lowest falling of any of the Mov-able Feasts.

DIRECTION WORD [in *Printing*] is the Word which begins the next Page, set at the Bottom of every Page preceding.

DIRECT'LY, in a straight Line; also immediately, presently, without Delay; also to the Purpose or Matter in Hand.

DIRECTOR [*Directeur*, *F.*] a Guider, Manager, an Overseer. *L.*

DIRECTORY, which serves to direct, &c. *The DIRECTORY*, a Form of publick Prayer, &c. set forth by the Assembly of Divines, and used in the Times of Anarchy instead of the Book of *Common Prayer*.

DIREFUL, dire, dreadful. *Pope.*

DIREMPTION, a separating. *L.*

DIREPTION, a robbing, spoiling, or ransacking of Places and Persons for Riches; a snatching or taking away by Force. *F.*

DIRGE } [*Dr Tho. Henshaw* derives
DIRIGE } it of the Psalm that begins
Dirige nos Domine; but *Casaubon* takes it from the Greek *Ὀδύρμα*, a Lamentation] a Service for the Dead, beginning with *Dirige*, used by the *Roman* Catholicks; also a mournful Ditty, Song, or Lamentation at a Funeral.

DIRIBITORY [*diribitorium*, *L.*] the Place of mustering and paying Soldiers.

DIR'IGENT [in *Geometry*] is the Line of Motion, along which the descript Line or Surface is carried in the Genesis of any Plane or Solid Figure.

DIRITY [*Diritas*, *L.*] Terribleness.

DIRK, dark, or to darken. *Spenc.*

To DIRKE, to spoil, to ruin. *Spenc.*

DIRT [*dyrt*, *Dut.*] Mud, Filth, Mire; Meanness, Sordidness.

DIRUPTION, a bursting asunder. *L.*

DIS [of *dis*, *Gr.*] is a Preposition inseparable in Composition with *English* Words; it generally denotes a Negation or Privation of the Noun or Verb, simply taken, as *disjoin*.

DISABIL'ITY [of *dis* and *Habilitas*] is when a Man is so disabled, as to be rendered incapable to inherit or to enjoy a Benefice, which otherwise he might have done; which may happen four ways, viz. by the Act of the Party, or his Ancestors; by the Act of Law, or of God.

DISABILITY by the Person's own Act, is, if a Man binds himself, that upon Surren-

der of a Lease, he will grant a new Estate to the Lessee, and afterward grants over his Reversion to another, though afterwards he purchases the Reversion, yet has he forfeited his Obligation, because he was once disabled to perform it.

DISABIL'ITY by Act of the Ancestor, is if a Man be attainted of Treason or Felony; by this Attainder his Blood is corrupt, and both himself and Children disabled to inherit.

DISABILITY by the Act of the Law, is, most properly when a Man by the sole Act of the Law is disabled, as an *Alien* born is, who is disabled to take any Benefit thereby.

DISABILITY by the Act of God, is when a Man is not of whole Memory, which disables him so, that in all Cases, when he passes an Estate from him, it may after his Death be annulled.

To DIS'ABLE [of *dis* and *able*] to make unable or incapable of.

To DISABU'SE [*desabuser*, *F.* of *dis* and *abusum*, *L.*] to undeceive.

To DISACCORD [*disacorder*, *F.*] to disagree.

DISADVANTAGE [of *des* and *Avantage*, *F.*] Damage, Loss, Prejudice.

DISADVANTA'GEOUS [*des-avantageux*, *F.*] which turns to disadvantage, hurtful, prejudicial.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, hurtfully, prejudicially.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, Hurtfulness.

DISAFFEC'TED [of *dis* and *affectus*, *L.*] bearing no good Will to, dissatisfied with, discontented.

DISAFFEC'TEDLY, discontentedly.

DISAFFEC'TEDNESS, Ill-will, Discontentedness.

To DISAGREE' [*desagreer*, *F.*] not to agree, fall out, to be at Variance or Strife.

DISAGREE'ABLE [*desagréable*, *F.*] that which does not please; offensive, unpleasant, unsuitable.

DISAGREE'ABLY, unpleasantly.

DISAGREE'ABLENESS, Unpleasantness.

DISAGREE'MENT [*desagrément*, *F.*] a Difference, a not agreeing with.

To DISALLOW', not to allow of, to discountenance, or dislike.

To DISAL'T, to disable. *O. L. T.*

To DISAN'CHOR [of *dis* and *anchor*] to weigh Anchor, and put to Sea.

To DISA'NIMATE, to deprive of Life, to discourage.

To DISANNUL [*dis* and *annuller*, *F.*] to repeal, abolish, or make void.

To DISAPPEAR' [of *dis* and *apparere*, *L.*] to go out of Sight, to vanish.

To DISAPPOINT' [of *dis* and *appointer*, *F.*] to deceive, to fail, to break one's Word.

DISAPPOINTMENT, a disappointing, a being disappointed, a cross Accident.

To **DISAPPROVE** [*desapprover*, F.] to disallow of, not to approve, to dislike, to blame, condemn, or find Fault with.

DISARD [*elike of dist, Sax. vertiginous, amazed; or Disard, F. a Pratler; or Divaes aeru, Belg. an Idiot*] an Idiot or silly Fellow.

To **DISARM** [*desarmer*, F.] to take away one's Arms.

DISARMED [*of a Deet*] said when the Horns are fallen.

DISARRAYED [*of des and arrayer, F.*] put into Confusion or Disorder.

DISASTER [*Defastre, F. q. d. a malignant Star*] ill Luck, great Misfortune.

DISASTROUSLY, unfortunately.

DISASTROUS, unfortunate, unlucky, prejudicial.

DISA'VAUNCE, to withdraw. *Spon.*

To **DISAVOW** [*desavouer, F.*] to disown, to deny.

To **DISAU'THORISE**, to deprive of Credit or Authority.

To **DISBAND** [*desbander, F.*] to put out of the Company, to turn out of the Service.

To **DISBELIEVE** [*of dis Negative, and Celeop, Sax.*] not to believe, to mistrust or doubt of.

DISBOSCA'TIO, a turning woody Ground to Pasture or ploughed Land. *O. L.*

To **DISBRANCH** [*of des and brantber, F.*] to cut off the Branches.

To **DISBU'D** [*in Gardening*] to take off the Sprigs newly put forth.

To **DISBURSE** [*desbourser, F. q. d. to unguise*] to expend or lay out Money.

DISBURSEMENT, a disbursing or laying out.

To **DISBUR'THEN** [*of dis and Byrthen, Sax.*] to take off a Burthen, to ease or unload.

DISCAL'CEATED [*discalceatus, L.*] unshod, bare-footed.

DISCAL'ENDRED [*of dis and Calendarium, L.*] to put out of the Calendar.

DISCARCA'TIO, the unloading of a Ship. *O. L.*

To **DISCARD** [*descarter, F.*] to lay out at Cards; to turn away or discharge from Service.

To **DISCASE**, to strip, to undress. *Shak.*

DISCENT [*q. d. Descend*] Order or Means whereby Lands, &c. are derived to any Person from his Ancestors. *L. T.*

Lineal DISCENT, is a Descend conveyed downward in a right Line from the Grandfather, and from the Father to the Son, &c. *L. T.*

Collateral DISCENT, is that Descend which springs out of the Side of the whole Blood; as Grandfather's Brother, Father's Brother, &c. *L. T.*

DISCEPTATION, a Disputation, Debating, or Arguing. *L.*

To **DISCERN** [*discerner, F. of discernere, L.*] to perceive or know one Thing from nother.

DISCERN'IBLE, that may be discerned or perceived. *L.*

DISCERN'IBLENESS, Visibleness.

DISCERN'MENT [*Discernment, F.*] the Faculty of Discerning, Discretion, Judgment.

DISCERN'IBLE [*of discernere, L.*] that may be pulled in Pieces.

DISCERN'TION, a rending or tearing in Pieces. *L.*

DISCES'SION, a departing or going away. *L.*

To **DISCEV'ER**, to spend, to consume. *O.*

A DISCHARGE [*decharge, F.*] an Acquittance for Money paid, a Release; a dismissing or sending away; a purging or driving out of Humours.

To **DISCHARGE** [*of des and charger, or decharger, F.*] to ease, free, or release; to dismiss from Office or Service; also to shoot off a Gun, &c.

DISINCT [*discinctus*] ungirded, loosely dressed.

To **DISCIND** [*discindere, L.*] to cut off or in Pieces.

DISCIPLE [*Discipulus, L.*] a Learner or Scholar.

DISCIPLINABLE [*disciplinabilis, L.*] capable of Discipline, teachable.

DISCIPLYNANTS, a religious Order of Men who scourge themselves.

DISCIPLINARIANS, Sectaries who pretend to a stricter Discipline than the Established Church.

DISCIPLINE [*disciplina, L.*] Education, Instruction, Management, strict Order; also Correction or Seourging, such as is used by Way of Penance. *F.*

To **DISCIPLINE** [*discipliner, F. disciplinari, L.*] to teach or instruct, to order or rule; to correct, scourge, or whip.

To **DISCLAIM** [*of dis and clamer, F.*] to quit Claim to, utterly to refuse, renounce or disown having a Concern or Interest in a thing.

DISCLAIMER, a Plea containing an express Denial or Refusal. *L. T.*

To **DISCLOSE** [*of dis and clorre, F. or discludere, L.*] to discover or reveal.

To **DISCLOSE** [*with Florists*] to blow bud, or put forth Leaves.

DISCLOSED [*in Falconry*] a Term apply'd to young Hawks newly hatched, and as it were put forth from the Shells.

To **DISCOL'OUR** [*discolorare, L.*] to alter or spoil the Colour of a Thing.

To **DISCOM'EIT** [*disconfit, F.*] to defeat or overthrow in Battle.

DISCOM'ETURE [*Disconfiture, F.*] Defeat, Overthrow, Rout, Slaughter.

To **DISCOM'FORT** [*of dis and conforter, F.*] to afford no Comfort, to afflict, or cast down.

To **DISCOMMEND** [*of dis and commendare, L.*] to dispraise or blame.

DISCOMMENDATION [*of dis and commendatio, L.*] Blame, Dispraise, Disgrace, Shame.

To

To DISCOMMODE [of *dis* and *commodare*, L.] to incommode.

DISCOMMODITY [of *dis* and *commoditas*, L.] Inconveniency.

To DISCOMPOSE [of *dis* and *composere*, F. of *componere*, L.] to disorder, disquiet, trouble, put out of humour, or ruffle.

DISCOMPOSURE [of *dis* and *compositura*, L.] Confusion, Disorder, &c.

To DISCONCERN, to unsettle the Mind, to discompose.

DISCONFORMITY, Want of Agreement.

DISCONGRUITY, Disagreement, Inconsistency.

DISCONSOLATE [of *dis* and *consolatus*, L.] deprived of Consolation, Comfortless, Melancholy.

DISCONTENT } [of *dis* and
DISCONTENTMENT } Contentment,
F.] a not being contented; Sorrow, Trouble.

DISCONTENTED [of *dis* and *contentus*, L.] displeased, troubled.

DISCONTENTEDLY, uneasily.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, Uneasiness.

DISCONTINUANCE } [of *dis* and
DISCONTINUITY } Continuance, F.
of *Continuatio*, L.] an Interruption or breaking off.

DISCONTINUANCE of a Plea or Process [in Law] is when the Opportunity of Prosecution is lost, and not recoverable but by beginning the Suit afresh.

DISCONTINUATION [of *Possession*] is when a Man may not enter upon his own Land and Tenement, alienated, whatever his Right be, but must bring his Writ, and seek to recover Possession by Law.

To DISCONTINUE [discontinuer, F.] to leave or break off for a Time.

To be DISCONTINUED [in Law] is to be finally dismissed the Court.

DISCORD [Discorde, F. of *Discordia*, L.] Disagreement, Strife, Variance.

To DISCORD [discordare, L.] to disagree.

DISCORDS [in Musick] are certain Intervals of Sounds, which being heard at the same Time, do offend the Ear; yet when orderly intermixed with Concords, make the best of Musick.

DISCORDANT [discordans, L.] disagreeing, jarring, untuneable. F.

DISCORDANTLY, jarringly.

To DISCOVER [decouvrir, F. of *dis* and *operire*, L.] to reveal, to make manifest, to find out, to spy.

DISCOVERY [of *Decouverte*, F.] a discovering, finding out, &c.

DISCOUNT [of *dis* and *Conte*, F.] Abatement in a Sum or Account.

To DISCOUNT [either of *dis* and *conter*, F. or *computare*, L.] to abate from an Account or Reckoning.

To DISCOURTENANCE [decontenancer, F.] to put out of Countenance, to give a Check to.

To DISCOURAGE [discourager, F.] to dishearten, or put out of Heart.

DISCOURAGEMENT [decouragement, F.] a discouraging, disheartening, &c.

To DISCOURSE [discourir, F.] to talk, to reason, to argue.

DISCOURSE [Discours, F. *Discursus*, L.] Reasoning, Speech, Talk.

DISCOURSE [in Logick] is that rational Act of the Mind, by which we deduce or infer one Thing from another.

DISCOURTEOUS [discourtois, F.] uncourteous, unkind, univil.

DISCOURTESY [of *dis* and *Courtoisie*, F.] Displeasure, an ill Turn.

DISCORDAL Flowers } [among Bota-
DISCOUS } nists] are such
whose little Leaves are set together so close and even, that they make the Surface of the Flower plain and flat like a Dish

DISCREDIT [of *dis* and *credit*, F.] Disgrace, Reproach, Disrepute.

To DISCREDIT, to make one lose his Credit, to disagree.

DISCREET [discreto, Ital.] wise, considerate, sober. F.

DISCREPANCE [Discrepantia, L.] Disagreement.

DISCREPANT [discrepans, L.] differing from, disagreeing.

DISCRETE [discretus, L.] severed, separated, or distinguished one from another.

DISCRETE Proportion [in Arithmetick] is when the Proportion disjoins in the Middle, or when the Ratio of the first Term to the Second, or of the Third to the Fourth, is not the same with that of the Second Term to the Third.

DISCRETE Quantity, is such a one as is continued and joined together.

DISCRETION, a discreet Management, Prudence, Wisdom; also Will or Pleasure, F. of L.

To live at DISCRETION [Military Term] to have free Quarters.

To surrender at DISCRETION, to yield without Articles or Terms.

DISCRETEIVE, that serves to separate. L.

DISCRETIVE Propositions [in Logick] are such where various Judgments are made and denoted by the Particle *But*, *Notwithstanding*, &c.

DISCRETO [in Musick Books] signifies to play or sing with Care, Moderation, Judgment, and Discretion. Ital.

DISCRETORIUM [with *Anatomical Writers*] the Diaphragm, or Midriff.

DISCRIMEN, Difference. L. Also a sort or Bandage used in bleeding in the Forehead and Temples.

To DISCRIMINATE [discriminare, L.] to put a Difference between, to distinguish as to Preference or Favour.

DISCRIMINATION, a distinguishing one Thing from another.

DIS-

D I

DISCU'MBENCY [*discumbens*, L.] leaning at Meat.

To **DISCU'MBER**, to disengage from any troublesome Weight. *Pope.*

To **DIS'CURSE**, to discover. *Spenc.*

DISCUR'SION, a running to and fro. *L.*

DISCUR'SIVE, running to and fro. *L.*

DISCUS [a Platter, L.] among the Romans, was a round Quoit, used in their Exercises.

DISCUS [among Botanists] is the middle, plain and flat Part of some Flowers, such as the Marigold, &c.

DISCUS } [in Astronomy] the round Pha-
DISK } ses in the Sun or Moon, which at a great Distance appear plain or flat.

DISCUS } a Desk or Reading Shelf in a
DESCUS } Church. *O. L.*

To **DISCUS'S** [*discutere*, L.] to examine, to scan, to sift; to strike off those Difficulties wherewith a Matter is perplexed.

DISCUSSED, shaken off. *Spenc.*

DISCUS'SION, an Examination of a Question, Affair, or any difficult Matter, to discover the truth; the clear treating or handling of any particular Problem or Point. *L.*

DISCUSSION [in Surgery] a dispersing of the Matter of any Swelling, i. e. a Discharge of some thin Matter, gathered together in any Part, by insensible Evaporation.

DISCUS'SIVE, that can dissolve or disperse Humours.

DISCU'TIENT Medicines, such as dissolve impacted Humours.

DISDAIN, Scorn proceeding from Aversion or Pride. *F.*

To **DISDAIN'** [of *des* and *daigner*, F. or *dedignare*, L.] to despise or scorn.

DISDAIN'FULLY, scornfully.

DISDAIN'FULNESS, Scornfulness.

DISDIAP'A'SON [in Musick] a double Eighth or Fifteenth.

DISEA'SE [of *des aisé*, F.] a Distemper or Sickness; also Uneasiness. *Spenc.*

DISEASED, troubled with a Disease.

DISE'DGED, blunted. *Shakesp.*

To **DISEMBARK'** [*desembarker*, F.] to go off from on board a Ship, to land Goods out of a Ship.

DISEMBO'DIED, divested of the Body.

To **DISEMBO'GUE** [*desemboucher*, Obsol. F. of *des* and *bouche*, a Mouth] to roll or discharge itself into the Sea, as a great River does; also a Ship is said to *disembogue*, when it passeth out of some Streight's Mouth, or Gulf, into the Sea.

DISEMBRO'IL [*debrouiller*, F.] to disentangle, to free from Perplexity. *Dryden.*

To **DISENGA'GE** [of *disengager*, F.] to free from an Engagement; to fetch, to get, or take off.

To **DIESTEEM'** [of *des* and *estimer*, F. of *estimare*, L.] to have no Esteem for.

DISFA'VOUR [of *dis* and *favor*, L.] a being out of Favour, a Disfigurement, an ill Turn.

D I

To **DISFIG'URE** [*desfigurer*, F.] to spoil the Figure or Shape of, to make ugly.

DISFIGURE that Peacock [a Term in Carving] i. e. cut it up.

DISFIG'UREMENT, a Blemish.

To **DISFOR'EST** [of *dis* and *Forest*] to displant or cut down the Trees of a Forest.

To **DISENFRAN'CHISE** [*desfranchir*, F.] to exclude out of the Number of free Denizens or Citizens.

DISENFRANCH'ISEMENT, a being disfranchised.

To **DISGARN'ISH** [of *dis* and *garnir*, F.] to take away the Garnish.

To **DISGARNISH** a Place [Military Term] to take away a great Part of its Garrison and Ammunition.

To **DISGLORIFY**, to deprive of Glory. *Milt.*

To **DISGORGE'** [*digorger*, F.] to throw up by Vomiting; to empty itself into the Sea as a River does.

DISGRA'CE [*disgrace*, F.] Disfavour, Dishonour.

To **DISGRA'CE** [*disgracier*, F.] to put to Shame, to turn out of Favour.

DISGRACE'FULLY, shamefully.

DISGRACEFULNESS, Shamefulness.

DISGRA'DING } [Law Term] the depo-
DEGRA'DING } sing a Clergyman from Holy Orders; or a Lord, Knight, &c. from his Titles of Honour.

To **DISGRE'GATE**, to scatter, separate, or disperse. *L.*

DISGUI'SE [of *dis* and *guise*, *deguisement*, F.] a counterfeit Habit, a Pretence, Colour, or Cloak.

To **DISGUISE** [*deguiser*, F.] to put into another Guise or Fashion; to dissemble or cloak.

DISGUI'SEDLY, by way of Disguise.

To **DISGUST'** [*desgouter*, F. *disgustare*, Ital.] to distaste or dislike, to displease, or be averse to.

DISGUST [of *dis* and *gustus*, L.] a Distaste or Dislike.

DISGUST'FUL, distasteful, unpleasant.

DISGUST'FULLY, distastefully, unpleasantly.

DISHABIL'LE } [*disbabilie*, F.] an Un-
DISHABIL'LY } dress or Home-dress.

A **DISH** [disc or dyxar, Sax. *discus*, L.] a Platter, &c.

DISHAR'MONY [of *dis* and *Harmonia*, L.] Discord, jarring.

To **DISHEARTEN** [of *dis* and *bearten*, Eng.] to put out of Heart, to discourage.

DISHEART'ENINGLY, by way of Discouragement.

DISHER'ISON, disinheriting. *O. L. To*

DISHER'ITOR, one who puts another out of his Inheritance.

DISHEVELLED [*dechavelle*, F.] with dishevelled Hair, i. e. having the Hair hanging loose, or dangling down to the Shoulders.

DISHON-

DISHON'EST [*desbonnête*, O. F. or of *dis* and *honestas*, L.] void of Honesty, 'knavish; also unchaste, lewd.

DISHON'ESTLY, knavishly.

DISHON'ESTY [*desbonnête*, O. F. or of *dis* and *honestas*, L.] Knavery, unfair Dealing; also Debauchery, Lewdness.

DISHON'OURABLE, disgraceful.

DISHON'OUR [*deshonneur*, F.] Infamy, Disgrace.

DISHON'OURABLY, disgracefully.

To **DISHON'OUR** [*deshonorer*, F.] to render infamous, to disparage or disgrace.

To **DISHORN**, to strip of Horns. *Sb.*

DISHU'MOUR, Peevishness, Ill-humour. *Spelt.*

To **DISINCARCERATE**, to set at Liberty.

To **DISINCHANT** [of *dis* and *enchanter*, F. of *incantare*, L.] to set free from an Enchantment.

DISINCLINA'TION, Want of Affection, a slight Dislike.

DISINGENU'ITY [*des* and *ingenuité*, F. or *dis* and *ingenuus*, L.] want of Ingenuoufness; Insincerity, Dissimulation.

DISINGENU'OUS [*dis* and *ingenuus*, L.] unsincere, false-hearted, unfair.

DISINHABITED [of *dis* and *inhabitus*, L.] void of Inhabitants, desolate.

To **DISINHER'IT** [*desheriter*, F.] to deprive one of his inheritance.

To **DISINTAN'GLE**, to unravel, to disengage or rid out of.

DISIN'TERESTED } [*desintereffe*, F.]
DISINTERESSED } void of Self-interest, impartial, unbiassed.

DISINTERESTEDLY, impartially.

To **DISINTER'R** [of *des* and *enterrer*, F.] to dig or take up a dead Body out of the Grave.

To **DISINVITE** [of *des* and *inviter*, F. of *invitare*, L.] to recal an Invitation, to forbid a Person to come who was before invited.

To **DISJOIN** [*desjoindre*, F. of *disjungere*, L.] to separate, part, or loosen.

To **DISJOINT** [of *des* and *joint*, F.] to put out of Joint.

DISJUNCTION, a disjoining, Separation, Division. *L.*

DISJUNCTIVE Propositions [in *Logick*] are such in which the disjunctive Particle or is found.

DISK. See *Discus*.

DISKENNYING, concealing or hiding. *Chauc.*

DISKEVER, to discover. *Chauc.*

DISLIKE, Want of Affection.

To **DISLIMB**, to dilaniate, to tear Limb from Limb.

To **DISLOCATE** [*disloquer*, F. of *dislocare*, L.] to put out of Joint.

DISLOCATED [of *dis* and *locatus*, L.] put out of its Joint or Place.

DISLOCA'TION, the putting out of Joint or Place.

To **DISLOD'GE** [*desloger*, F.] to put or turn out of House, Lodging, or Post, &c.

To **DISLODGE** [in *Hunting*] is to raise Beasts from their Lodging or Harbour.

DISLOIN'D, remote. *Spenc.*

DISLOY'AL [*deloyal*, F.] unfaithful to a Sovereign Prince or Husband; traiterous, treacherous.

DISLOYALLY, perfidiously.

DISLOY'ALTY [*deloyauté*, F.] Unfaithfulness, Perfidiousness; commonly used with regard to one's Prince.

DIS'MAL [q. d. *Dies Malus*, L. an unlucky Day; or *Days-meal*, Belg. q. d. *Dimmel*, of dim, Sax. dark; spoken in Comparison with Hell; which is called *Utter Darkness*] dreadful, hideous, terrible.

DISMALLY, Dreadfully.

DISMA'LNES, Dreadfulness.

To **DISMAN'TLE** [*demanteler*, F. to take off a Mantle or Cloak] to beat or pull down the Walls or Fortifications of a City, &c.

To **DISMAY** [*desmayer*, Sp. or, *se esmayer*, F.] to astonish, terrify, &c.

DISMAY'INGLY, dishearteningly.

To **DISMEMBER** [of *dis* and *membrum*, L.] to cut off Members or Limbs; to disjoin, divide, or cante out.

DIS'MES [*decima*, L.] Tithes or Tenths, of all Fruits due to God, and paid to Persons in Holy Orders. *F. L. T.*

To **DISMIS'S** [*dimissum*, L.] to discharge, send or put away.

DISMIS'SION [*dimissio*, L.] a sending away.

To **DISMOUNT** [*desmonter*, F.] to take away or remove; to unhorse, to alight from Horse-back.

To **DISMOUNT** a Piece of Ordnance, is to throw or take it down from the Carriage; to break or render it unfit for Service.

To **DISNA'TURALISE**, to alienate, or make alien.

DIS'NATURED, ill-natured, ill-conditioned. *Shakesp.*

DISOBE'DIENCE [*disobeissance*, F. of *dis* and *obedientia*, L.] Undutifulness, Frowardness.

DISOBE'DIENT [*diobeissant*, F. of *dis* and *obediens*, L.] undutiful, stubborn, froward.

DISOBE'DIENTLY, undutifully.

To **DISOBEY** [*disobeir*, F. of *dis* and *obedire*, L.] to withdraw one's Obedience, to act contrary to Order.

DISOBLIGA'TION [of *dis* and *obligatio*, L.] a disobliging, displeasing; Displeasure, Offence.

To **DISOBLIG'E** [*desobliger*, F. or of *dis* and *obligare*, L.] to displease, to do an ill Office to.

DISOBLI'GINGLY, displeasingly, offensively.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS, Offensiveness.

DISOCCIDEN'TATED, swerved or declined from the West, spoken of a Sun Dial.

DISO'RBED, thrown out of the Orbit. *Shakesp.*

DISOR'DER [*desordre*, F.] Confusion, Riot, Discomposure of Mind, Trouble.

To

To DISOR'DER, to put out of Order, to confound, to discompose, &c.

DISOR'DERLINESS, Un-*uliness*.

DISORDERLY, unrulily.

DISORDINAUNCE, Disorder. *Chauc.*

To DISOWN [of *dis* and *eignen*, to own, *Teut.*] not to acknowledge for one's own, to deny.

To DISPAND' [*dispandere*, L.] to stretch out, to spread abroad.

DISPAN'SION, a spreading abroad. L.

To DISPARAGE [*disparager*, F.] to decry or speak ill of.

DISPARAG'INGLY, by way of Disparagement.

DISPAR'AGEMENT, a disparaging, or undervaluing, a lessening in Esteem. F.

DISPARAGEMENT [in Law] is the disposing of an Heir or Heiress in Marriage, under his or her Degree, or against Decency.

DISPARATES [*disparata*, L.] Opposites in Logick, which are altogether unlike one another.

DISPARIL'ITY } [*disparité*, F. of *dispa-*
DISPAR'ITY } *ritas*, L.] Difference, Inequality. Unlikeness.

To DISPARK' [of *dis* and *Park*] to take away the Pales or Inclosures of a Park.

DISPAR'PLED } [in Heraldry] scattered

DISPER'PLED } loosely, or shooting it-
self into several Parts.

To DISPART', to put asunder.

DISPART [in Gunnery] is the Thickness of the Metal on the Mouth and Breech of the Piece.

To DISPART a Cannon, is to set a Mark at or near the Muzzle Ring of a Piece, that a Sight Line taken upon the Top of the Bate Ring, against the Touch-hole, may thereby be parallel to the Axis of the Concave Cylinder of the Piece, for the Gunner to take aim by at the Mark he is to shoot.

To DISPAR'TION, to divide, distribute. *Chauc.*

DISPASSION, Freedom from mental Perturbation.

DISPATCH [*depeche*, F.] the quick doing of a Thing, Riddance.

To DISPATCH [*depecher*, F.] to hasten, to speed, or rid off, to send away in haste; also to kill with speed, or quickly.

DISPATCHES, Letters sent abroad about public Affairs.

DISPAUPERED [of *dis* and *pauperatus*, L.] put out of Capacity of suing in *Forma Pauperis*, i. e. without paying Fees.

To DISPEL' [*dispellere*, L.] to drive away, to dissipate.

To DISPEND [*dispendere*, L.] to spend, or to lay out Money.

DISPENS'ABLE, that may be dispensed with. L.

DISPENS'ARY [*dispensaire*, F.] a Treatise of Medicines; also a Place where they are made or kept.

DISPENSATION, a distributing or dealing; also a suffering or permitting a Man to

do a Thing contrary to Law, an Indulgence from the Pope. F. of L.

A DISPENSATION [in Pharmacy] is when the Simples of a Composition are set in order, lest any of the Ingredients should be forgotten.

DISPENSATION [in Divinity] is the giving the Levitical Law to the Jews, and the Gospel to the Gentiles.

DISPENSATORY [*dispensaire*, F.] a Book which directs the Apothecaries in the ordering every Ingredient, as to the Quantity and Manner of making up every Physical Composition.

To DISPEN'SE [*dispenser*, F. *dispensare*, L.] to distribute or dispose of, to administer, bestow, or manage.

To DISPENSE with, to exempt, or excuse, to free from the Obligation of a Law.

DISPENSES, Expences or Charges. O.

To DISPEO'PLE [*depeupler*, F.] to un-people, or destroy the People of a Country.

To DISPE'RGE [*dispergo*, L.] to sprinkle.

To DISPER'SE [*disperfer*, F. *dispersum*, L.] to spread abroad, to scatter.

DISPERSEDLY, here and there.

DISPERSION, a scattering or spreading abroad. F. of L.

To DISPIR'IT [of *dis* and *Spirit*] to pull down one's Spirit, to deject, to depress.

DISPIT'OUS [of *dis* and *spite*] full of Spite, angry.

To DISPLACE [*desplacer*, F.] to put out of Place, to remove.

DISPLA'CENCY [*displacencia*, L.] Incivility, Disgust.

To DISPLANT [*deplanter*, F. *deplantare*, L.] to pluck up that which is planted.

A DISPLAY, a particular Explication, an unfolding, an opening wide.

To DISPLAY' [*deployer*, F.] to spread wide, unfold, declare, or explain at large.

DISPLAYED [in Heraldry] a Term applied to an Eagle, when represented in an Escutcheon with the Wings spread abroad.

To DISPLE, to discipline. *Spenc.*

To DISPLEA'SE [*deplaire*, F.] not to please, to offend, to be disagreeable or unacceptable to.

DISPLEAS'INGLY, offensively.

DISPLEA'SURE [*deplaisir*, F.] Affront, shrewd Turn, Discontent, Anger.

DISPLEASAUNCE, Displeasure. *Chauc.*

DISPLO'SION, a breaking or bursting asunder with great Noise or Sound; also the letting off a Gun.

DISPOLIA'TION, a robbing, rising, or spoiling. L.

To DISPO'NE [*disponere*, L.] to dispose, to put in Order. O. Also (in Scots Law) to convey a Right to another.

DISPORT [*disporto*, Ital.] Divertisement, Pastime.

To DISPORT one's self, to divert one's self, to take his Pleasure.

DISPO'SAL } the Power of disposing;

DISPO'SE } Command, Management.

To

To **DISPOSE** [*disponere*, F. *disposer*, L.] to set in order, to fit, to make ready.

To **DISPOSE** of, to do what one pleases with a Thing.

DISPOSITION, a disposing or placing of things; Situation, State; Inclination or Aptness; also the natural Inclination of the Mind, or Constitution of the Body.

DISPOSITION [in *Ethicks*] is an imperfect Habit, where the Person operates but with some Difficulty, as in Learners.

DISPOSITION [in *Architect.*] is the just placing all the several Parts of a Building, according to their proper Order.

DISPOSITOR, a Disposer or Setter in Order. L.

DISPOSITOR [in *Astrology*] the Planet who is Lord of the Sign where another Planet chances to be.

To **DISPOSSESS** [of *dis* and *possidere*, L. *deposseder*, F.] to deprive, put or turn out of Possession.

DISPOSURE, Disposing, Disposal.

DISPRAISE [of *dis* and *Praise*] Blame, Censure, Reproach.

To **DISPREAD** [*ausbreiten*, Teut.] to spread different Ways. Spent. Pope.

DISPROFIT [of *dis* and *Profit*] Damage, Loss, Prejudice.

DISPROOF, a disproving.

To **DISPROPRIETY**, to deprive of, or take away the Property from a Person, &c.

DISPROPORTION [of *dis* and *proportio*, L.] not bearing Proportion, an Inequality. F.

DISPROPORTIONABLE } [of *dis* and
DISPROPORTIONATE } *proportionatus*, L.] which bears no Proportion to, unequal.

To **DISPROPORTION** [*disproportioner*, F.] to make unequal.

To **DISPROVE** [of *dis* and *prouver*, F.] to prove the contrary.

DISPURVEY'ANCE, want of Provision. Spent.

DISPU'TABLE [*disputabilis*, L.] which may be disputed. F.

DISPUTANT [*Disputeur*, F. *Disputans*, L.] a Disputer, one who holds a Dispute or Disputation.

DISPUTATION, a debating, disputing or reasoning. L.

DISPUTATIVE, apt to dispute, contentious, quarrellsome. L.

DISPUTE [*dispute*, F.] Debate, Contest, Quarrel.

To **DISPUTE** [*disputer*, F. of *disputare*, L.] to debate, discourse, or treat of; to quarrel or wrangle.

To **DISPUTE** a Thing, to strive or contend for it, to quarrel about it.

To **DISQUALIFY**, to make unfit; to deprive of a Right or Claim.

To **DISQUANTITY**, to lessen.

DISQUAMATION, a taking off the Scales of a Fish. L.

DISQUIET [of *dis* and *quiet*, F. of *Quies*, L.] Unquietness, Trouble.

To **DISQUET** [of *dis* and *quiescere*, L.] to disturb one's Quiet or Rest, to make uneasy, to trouble.

DISQUIETLY, uneasily.

DISQUISITION, a diligent Search or Enquiry into; or Examination of a Thing. L.

DISRATIONARE } to justify or stand
DIRATIONARE } by the Denial of a Fact; to clear one's self of a Crime. Q. L.

To **DISR'ANK**, to degrade from a Rank.

To **DISREGA'RD** [of *des* and *regarder*, F.] to have no regard to, not to mind, to slight.

DISREGARDFUL, negligent.

DISREGARDFULLY, negligently, slightly.

DISREGARDFULNESS, Neglectfulness.

To **DISREL'ISH** [of *dis* and *relecher*, F. to lick again] not to relish well, to dislike.

DISREPUTATION } [of *dis* and *repu-*
DISREPUTE } *tatio*, L.] ill Name or Fame, Discredit.

DISRESPECT [of *dis* and *respect*, F.] Incivility, Slight.

DISRESPECT'FUL, not shewing Respect.

DISRESPECT'FULLY, slightly, uncivilly.

DISRESPECT'FULNESS, Incivility.

To **DISRESPECT** [of *dis* and *respecter*, F. *respectare*, L.] to shew no Respect, to be uncivil to.

To **DISRO'BE** [of *dis* and *Robe*, or *derober*, F.] to pull off one's Robe, to strip one of his Cloaths.

DISRU'LY, disorderly. Chauc.

DISRUPTION [*disruptio*, L.] a Breach, a Rent.

DISSATISFACTION [of *dis* and *satisfactio*, L. *dissatisfaction*, F.] Discontent, Disgust, Displeasure.

DISSATISFAC'TORILY, by Way of Dissatisfaction.

DISSATISFAC'TORY [*dissatisfactoire*, F.] which gives no Satisfaction, displeasing, offensive.

To **DISSAT'ISFY** [of *dis* and *satisfaire*, F. of *satisfacere*, L.] to disgust, displease, offend.

To **DISSECT** [*dissequer*, F. *dissicium*, L.] to cut open a dead Body, to anatomize.

DISSECTION, a cutting asunder or in Pieces; it most commonly signifies the cutting up or anatomizing the Bodies of Animals. F. of L.

To **DISSEI'SE**, to dispossess, to turn out of Possession. F. L. T.

DISSEISEE, a Person who is put out of his Lands, &c.

DISSEI'SIN, an unlawful dispossessing a Man of his Land, Tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal Right.

DISSEISIN, upon *Disseisin*, is where the Disseisor is put out of his Possession by another.

DISSEISOR, he who puts another out of his Possession.

DISSEI-

DISSEISORES'S, a Woman who puts another Person out of Possession.

DISSEMBLABLE, unlike, having no Resemblance. *F.*

To **DISSEM'BLE** [*diffimuler*, *F.* of *diffimulare*, *L.*] to pretend or feign, to conceal or cloak.

DISSEM'BLINGLY, by way of Diffimulation.

To **DISSEM'INATE** [*diffeminare*, *L.*] to sow, scatter, or spread abroad.

DISSEMINATION, a sowing or scattering here and there; a spreading all about. *L.*

DISSEN'SION, Disagreement, Strife, Quarrelling. *L.*

DISSENT', Contrariety of Opinion.

DISSENTA'NEOUS [*diffentaneus*, *L.*] Disagreeing, Contrariety.

DISSENTA'NEOUS Things [in *Logick*] are such Things which are equally manifest among themselves, yet appear more clearly, when taken separately.

DISSENT'ER [of *diffentire*, *L.*] one of a different or contrary Opinion; it is chiefly used to signify a Non-conformist, who complies not with the Discipline of the Church of England, or of any Established Church.

DISSENT'ORY, a kind of Still. *O.*

DISSERTA'TION, a Debate, Reasoning, or Discourse upon any Point or Subject. *L.*

To **DISSER'VE** one [*differvir*, *F.* of *de* and *servire*, *L.*] to do one a Prejudice.

To **DISSET'TLE**, to unsettle.

DISSER'VICE [of *dis* negative, and *Ser-vice*, *F.* of *servire*, *L.*] an ill Office or Turn, an Injury or Prejudice.

DISSEVERED [of *dis* and *separatus*, *L.*] separated, divided, parted in twain.

To **DISSEVIN**, to deceive. *Chauc.*

DISSEYVABILL, deceitful. *Chauc.*

DIS'SIDENCE [*Diffidentia*, *L.*] a disagreeing or falling out; Disagreement, Discord.

DISSIGNIFICATIVE [of *dis* and *significativus*, *L.*] that serveth to signify something different from.

DISSILENCE [*diffilire*, *L.*] a leaping down from off a Place, or from one Place to another; a leaping asunder.

DISSIM'ILAR [*diffimilaire*, *F.*] unlike, that is of a different Kind or Nature.

DISSIMILAR Parts [in *Anatomy*] are those Parts which consist of other Parts differing from one another as to their Nature, as the Hand consists of *Arteries*, *Veins*, *Muscles*, &c. all which differ from one another.

DISSIMILAR Leaves [with *Botanists*] are the two first Leaves of a Plant, when it first shooteth out of the Ground, so called because they are usually of a different Form from the common Leaves of the grown Plant.

DISSIMIL'ITUDE [*Diffimilitudo*, *L.*] Unlikeness.

DISSIMULA'TION, Counterfeiting, disguising, dissembling, a pretending to one Thing, and designing quite the contrary; Hypocrisy. *L.*

DIS'SIPABLE [*diffipabilis*, *L.*] that may be scattered or dispersed.

To **DIS'SIPATE** [*diffiper*, *F.* *diffipare*, *L.*] to disperse or scatter; to dissolve; to consume, spend, or waste.

DISSIPA'TION, a dispersing, consuming, wasting, scattering. *F.* of *L.*

DISSOCIA'TION, a Separation of Company. *L.*

DISSOL'UBLE [*diffolubilis*, *L.*] that may be dissolved.

To **DISSOL'VE** [*diffolvire*, *L.*] to loosen, to unbind; to melt.

To **DISSOLVE** [in *Chymistry*] to reduce some hard Substance into a liquid Form.

A **DISSOL'VENT** [*Un Diffolvant*, *F.* *Diffolvens*, *L.*] a Medicine fitted to disperse collected Humours.

A **DISSOLVENT** [in *Chymistry*] is a Liquor proper for dissolving a mixt Body, commonly called a *Menstruum*.

DIS'SOLUTE [*diffolu*, *F.* *diffolutus*, *L.*] loose, wanton, given to Pleasure.

DISSOLUTELY, wantonly, voluptuously,

DIS'SOLUTENESS, Looseness of Manners, Debauchery, Lewdness, &c.

DISSOLU'TION, a Separation of Parts, a dissolving; also Death. *F.* of *L.*

DISSOLUTION [in *Chymistry*] is that Action by which Fluids loosen the Textures of immersed Bodies, and reduce them into very small Particles; as *Water* dissolves *Salt*, *Sugar*, &c. *Aqua Fortis* dissolves *Brass*, *Silver*, &c.

DISSOLUTION [in *Pharmacy*] the mingling of mixt Electuaries, or Powders in Waters.

DIS'SONANCE [*Diffonance*, *F.* of *Diffonantia*, *L.*] a disagreeable Interval between two Sounds, which being continued together, offend the Ear; also a Contrariety or Difference in Opinion.

DIS'SONANT [*diffonant*, *F.* *diffonans*, *L.*] untunable, jarring, disagreeing.

DISSONANTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies all disagreeing Intervals.

DISSONID, dissonant, disagreeing. *Ch.*

To **DISSPRED**, to spread. *Spenc.*

To **DISSUA'DE** } [*diffuader*, *F.* of *diffua-*

To **DISSWA'DE** } *dere*, *L.*] to divert, to put off from a Design, to advise to the contrary.

DISSUA'SION, a persuading one contrary to a Resolution taken. *L.*

DISSUA'SIVE [*disuasif*, *F.*] apt or proper to dissuading.

A **DISSUASIVE**, an Argument or Discourse dissuading.

DISSYLLABLE [*dis* and *συλλαβή*, *Gr.*] a Word of two Syllables.

DISTAFF [*Distaf*, *Sax.*] an Instrument used in Spinning.

To **DISTAIN'** [*deftaindre*, *F.*] to stain, defile, to pollute.

DISTANCE [*Distantia*, *L.* of *dis* and *stare*] is the Remoteness of one Thing from another

another, either in Point of Time, Place, or Quantity. *F.*

DISTANCE [in *Navigation*] is the Number of Degrees or Leagues that a Ship has sailed from any given Point.

DISTANCE of *Bastions* [in *Fortification*] is the Side of the exterior or outward Polygon.

DISTANCE of *Polygons* [in *Fortification*] is a Line made from a Flank, and the Prolongation of it to the exterior Polygon.

DISTANCED, set at a convenient Distance, &c. outstripped.

DISTANT [*distans*, *L.*] being far asunder, differing. *F.*

DISTASTE [of *dis* and *Taste*] Dislike. See *To Taste*.

To **DISTASTE**, to give Distaste, to cause Offence, to displease, or dislike.

DISTASTE'FUL, displeasing, disagreeable.

DISTASTE'FULLY, displeasingly.

DISTASTE'FULNESS, Disagreeableness.

DISTEM'PER [of *dis* and *temperies*, *L.*] Sickness, Disease, Indisposition of Body; also Disorder in a Kingdom or State.

DISTEMPER [in *Painting*] a Piece is said to be done in Distemper, when the Colours are not mixed with Oil or Water, but with Size, Whites of Eggs, or such like gluey Substance.

DISTEM'PERATURE, a being out of Order or Temper.

DISTEMPERAU'NCE, *F.* Intemperance. *Cbauc.*

To be **DISTEM'PERED**, to be diseased; to be put out of Temper.

To **DISTEND'** [*distendere*, *L.*] to stretch, to stuff out.

DISTENSION, a stretching, a stuffing out or enlarging. *F.* of *L.*

DISTENSION [in a *Medicinal Sense*] is when any Parts of the Body are puffed up, loosened or widened.

To **DISTER'MINATE** [*determinare*, *L.*] to bound Place from Place, or to separate one Place from another.

To **DISTHRONE**, to dethrone.

DISTICH [*distique*, *F.* *distichon*, *L.* of *Διστιχον*, of *dis* twice, and *stichos* a Verse, *Gr.*] a couple of Verses in a Poem, making a complete Sense.

DISTICH'IA [*Διστιχία*, *Gr.*] a double Row of Hairs upon the Eye lids.

To **DISTILL'** [*distiller*, *F.* *distillare*, *L.*] to drop, or run down Drop by Drop.

To **DISTILL** [among *Chymists*] is to draw off some of the Principles of a mixed Body by means of Fire.

To **DISTILL** *per ascensum*, is when the Matter to be distilled is over the Fire, the Fire being under the Vessel containing the Matter.

To **DISTILL** *per deensum*, is when the

Matter to be distilled is below the Fire, the Fire being above the containing Vessel.

DISTIL/LABLE, that which may be distilled.

DISTILLA'TION, a distilling or dropping down; also a falling down or flowing of Humours from the Brain. *L.*

DISTILLATION [among *Chymists*] is an Extraction of the humid Part of Things by virtue of Heat, which humid Part is first resolved in a Vapour, and then condensed again by Cold.

DISTILLATIONS [in *Natural Philosophy*] are waterish Vapours drawn by the Sun into the Air, which fall down to the Earth again when the Sun is set.

DISTINCT [*distinctus*, *L.*] different, separate one from another; also clear, plain. *F.*

DISTINCT *Base* [in *Opticks*] is that precise Distance from the Pole of a convex Glass, in which Objects beheld thro' it appear distinct, and well defined, and is the same as *Focus*.

DISTINC'TION, is an assigning or putting a Difference between one Thing and another; also the Difference itself. *F.* of *L.*

DISTINCT'IVE, making a Distinction. *L.*

DISTINCT'LY, separately, clearly.

DISTINCT'NESS, the being distinct, or clear.

DISTIN'GUED, distinguished. *Cbauc.*

To **DISTIN'GUISH** [*distinguer*, *F.* of *distinguer*, *L.*] to discern between; to put a Difference between.

To **DISTINGUISH** *himself*, to raise himself above the common Level, by Prudence, Valour, Wit, &c.

DISTIN'GUISHABLE, which may be distinguished.

DISTIN'GUISHABLENESS, Distinction, Difference.

DISTINGUISHABLY, in such a manner as to be distinguished from others.

To **DISTORT'** [*détorquer*, *F.* *distorquere*, *L.*] to wrest aside, to pull awry, to make crooked; to writhe, to twist.

DISTORT'EDLY, crookedly.

DISTORT'EDNESS, Crookedness.

DISTORTION } a wresting or wringing

DISTOR'SION } awry. *L.*

DISTORTION [in *Surgery*] is when the Parts of an animal Body are ill placed, or ill figured.

To **DISTOUBIN**, to disturb. *Cbauc.*

To **DISTRAC'T** [*distrarre*, *F.* *distrabere*, *L.*] properly to draw or pull asunder; to perplex, interrupt, or trouble; also to make one distracted or mad.

DISTRAC'TEDLY, madly.

DISTRAC'T'EDNESS, Madness.

DISTRAC'TION, Distractedness, Frenzy, Madness, Perplexity. *F.* of *L.*

TO DISTRAIN' [*distraindre*, F. of *distingere*, L.] to seize upon a Person's Goods for Rent, Parish dues, &c. &c.

DISTRAUGHT', strained, distorted, distracted or confused. *Spenc.*

TO DISTREIN, to constrain. *O.*

DISTRESS' [*distrezza*, Ital. of *dis*, twice, and *stringere*, L. to bind, *q. d.* a being doubly bound; the Act of Distraining; also a great Strait, Adversity, or pressing Calamity.

DISTRESS [in Law] is a Compulsion to appear in Court, or to pay a Debt or Duty denied.

DISTRESSED, brought into Distress, reduced to Extremity or Misery.

DISTRESSEDLY, miserably.

DISTRESSEDNESS, Miserableness.

DISTREYTE, Distress. *Chauc.*

TO DISTRIBUTE [*distribuer*, F. *distribuer*, L.] to divide or share, to dispose or set in order.

DISTRIBU'TION, a dividing or sharing amongst many. *F. of L.*

DISTRIBUTION [in Logic] is a resolving the Whole into Parts.

DISTRIBUTION [in Rhetorick] is an applying to every thing its peculiar Property.

DISTRIBUTION [of the Chyle] is when after a due Fermentation in the Ventricle and the Guts, it soaks into the little Toats in the Intestines, and passing through the *Lacteal* Veins, and its proper Channel along the Side of the *Thorax*, at last it falls into the *Subclavian* Vein, that it may circulate with the Blood, and receive its Colour.

DISTRIBUTIVE, which serves to distribute. *F.*

DISTRIBUTIVE Justice, that Justice which is administered by a Judge, Arbitrator, or Umpire, who, in executing his Office, may be said to give every Man his own.

DISTRIBUTIVE Noun [in Grammar] is a Noun which betokens reducing into several Orders or Distinctions.

DISTRICT [in Law] the Circuit within which a Man may be forced to make his Appearance.

DISTRICT [*distriktus*, L.] a particular Territory, the Bounds or Extent of a Jurisdiction; a Province.

DISTRICTION'ES, Distresses or Goods seized and kept till Payment and full Satisfaction be made. *O. L.*

DISTRINGAS, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, or any other Officer, commanding him to distrain one for a Debt to the King, or for his Appearance at a Day.

DISTROUBLETH, disturbeth. *Chauc.*

DISTRUST' [of *dis* Negative, and *Trust*] Jealousy, Suspicion.

TO DISTRUST' [*mistrauen*, Teut.] to suspect, to be jealous of.

DISTRUST'FUL, suspicious.

DISTRUST'FULLY, suspiciously.

DISTRUST'FULNESS, Suspiciousness.

TO DISTURB' [*disturbare*, L.] to interrupt, to hinder or let; to cross, trouble or vex.

DISTURB'ANCE, Disorder, Trouble.

DISTURB'EDLY, interruptedly.

DISTURB'EDNESS, Disorderliness, Interruption.

TO DISTURNE', to turn away. *O.*

DISUNION [of *dis* Negative, and *Unio* L.] Division, Disagreement.

TO DISUNITE [of *dis* Negative, and *uni* re, L.] to divide or set at Variance; to disjoin or separate.

DISU'SAGE } [of *dis* and *Usage*, F. and
DISUSE' } *Ufus*, L.] a being out of Use.

TO DISU'SE, to forbear the Use of; to break one's self of a Use or Custom.

TO DISVA'UE, to undervalue, to disgrace.

TO DISVOUCH, to discredit, to contradict.

DISWARE, not aware. *Chauc.*

DISSYL'LABLE [*diffyllabus*, L.] a Word consisting of two Syllables.

A DITCH [*Dice*, Sax. *Dtice*, Dan. *Dik*; L. S.] a Trench about a Field, &c.

TO DITCH [*dician*, Sax. *diger*, Dan.] to dig a Trench about a Field, &c. also to cleanse a Ditch, &c.

DITHYRAM'BICK, belonging to a *Dithyrambus*.

DITHYRAM'BUS [*Διθύραμος*, Gr.] an Hymn antiently sung in Honour of *Bacchus*.

DI'TION [*ditio*, L.] Dominion.

DIT'ONE [*Διτόνος*, Gr.] a double Tone in Musick, or the greater Third.

DIT'TANDER, an Herb otherwise called Pepper-wort. *Lepidium*. L.

DIT'TO, the aforesaid, or the same. *Ital.*

DITTOL'OGY [*Διττολογία*, Gr.] a double Reading, as in several Scriptural Texts.

DIT'TY [of *ditum*, L. a Saying] a Song that has the Words set to Musick.

DIVAGA'TION, a going astray. *L.*

DIVAN', a great Council or Court of Justice among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

DIVA'ORA'TION [in Chymistry] the driving out of Vapours by Fire.

DIVAR'ICATED [*divaricatus*, L.] spread wide from another, straddling, divided into two.

DIVARICA'TION, a striding wide, a setting asunder; winding and turning. *L.*

TO DIVE [*diupan*, Sax. *dauchen*, Teut.] to duck or go under Water; also to enquire narrowly into a Matter.

DIVER, one who dives; also a Bird called a *Didapper*.

TO DIVER'BERATE [*diverberare*, L.] to strike or beat through.

DIVERBERA'TION, a striking or beating through.

DIVER'GENT [*divergens*, L.] going farther and farther asunder; thus, any two Lines forming an Angle, if they be continued, will

will be *divergent*, i. e. will go farther and farther asunder.

DIVERGENT Rays [Opticks] are such arising from a Point of a visible Object as are dispersed, and continually depart one from another.

DIVERS [*diversus*, L.] sundry, several, many. F.

DIVERSE [*diversus*, L.] various, different contrary, unlike in Circumstances.

To **DIVERSIFY** [*diversifier*, F. of *diversus*, and *facio*, L.] to make divers, or different, to vary.

DIVERSILOQUENT [*diversiloquus*, L.] speaking diversely or differently.

DIVERSION, a Recreation, a Pastime; a turning aside from an Affair. F.

DIVERSITH, diversifieth. Chauc.

DIVERSITY [*diversité*, F. *diversitas*, L.] Variety, being different, Unlikeness.

DIVERSELY, variously.

To **DIVERT** [*divertir*, F. of *divertere*, L.] to lead or turn aside, to take off; to misapply or imbezzle; also to delight or make cheerful.

DIVERTING, pleasant, agreeable.

DIVERTINGLY, pleasantly.

DIVERTINGNESS, Pleasantness.

To **DIVERTISE**, to afford Divertisement, to recreate.

DIVERTISEMENT [*divertissement*, F.] Diversion, Recreation, Sport, Pastime.

DIVES [i. e. Rich] a Title usually applied to the rich Man in the Gospel.

To **DIVEST** [of *di* and *vestire*, L.] to strip or deprive of, to make naked.

To **DIVIDE** [*diviser*, F. *dividere*, L.] to part or put asunder, to set at Variance, to distribute.

DIVIDEND [*dividende*, F. *dividendum*, L.] in *Arithmetick*, a Number given to be divided.

DIVIDEND [in *Trade*] is an equal Share of the Profits of a Joint-Stock.

DIVIDEND [in an *University*] is a Share of the annual Salary, equally divided among the Fellows of a College.

DIVIDENDS [in the *Exchequer*] seem to be one Part of an Indenture.

DIVIDERS, a Pair of Mathematical Compasses.

DIVIDUALS [in *Arithmetick*] Numbers in the Rule of *Division*, being Parts of the *Dividend*, distinguished by Points, &c.

DIVINATION, divining, presaging, or foretelling Things to come. F. of L.

DIVINE [*divinus*, L.] belonging to God, heavenly. F.

A **DIVINE**, a Clergyman.

To **DIVINE** [*divinare*, L.] to foretell, to guess, to soothsay.

DIVINELY, in a heavenly Manner.

A **DIVINER** [*divinator*, L.] a Conjuror, a Soothsayer.

DIVINISTRE, a Divine or Doctor of Divinity. Chauc.

DIVINITY [*divinité*, F. of *divinitas*, L.] the Divine Nature, the Godhead; also that Science which has for its Object God and his Revelation.

DIVISA, a Devise of Goods by one's last Will; also the Will itself. O. L.

DIVISI [in *Musick Books*] signifies divided into two Parts. Ital.

DIVISIBILITY [*divisibilité*, F.] a being divisible, or capable of being divided into several Parts.

DIVISIBLE [*divisibilis*, L.] that may be divided. F.

DIVISIBILITY } the being capable of
DIVISIBleness } being divided.

A **DIVISION**, a severing of any Thing into its Parts; also Variance, Discord, L.

DIVISION [in *Arithmetick*] is a Rule to know how often one Number is contained in another, or to divide a Number into what Parts you please.

DIVISION [in *Algebra*] is the reducing the Dividend or Divisor to the Form of a Fraction, which Fraction is the Quotient.

DIVISION [in *Geometry*] is the changing the Species of a Quantity; as a Surface divided by a Line gives a Line, &c.

DIVISION [in *Musick*] is the dividing a Tone into many small Notes; as *Quavers*, *Semi-quavers*, &c.

DIVISION [Logical] is an Oration explaining a Thing Part by Part.

DIVISION [Physical] is a Separation of the Parts of Quantity, when one continued Body is separated into many Parts.

DIVISION [in *Military Discipline*] is a Body of Men, led up by a particular Officer.

DIVISION [in *Printing*] is a small Line used either when Part of a Word is put at the End, and the other Part at the Beginning of the following Line, or, when joining two Words, as Man-hood.

DIVISOR [in *Arithmetick*] the Number by which the Dividend is to be divided. L.

DIVORCE [*divortium*, of *diverto*, L.] a Dissolution of Marriage, or a Separation of a Man and Wife. L.

A *Bill of DIVORCE*, a Writing which a Woman, divorced under the Levitical Law, was to receive of her Husband.

DIVORCEMENT, the Act of Divorcing or State of a Person divorced.

DIVOTTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a grave, serious Manner or Way of Playing or Singing, proper to inspire Devotion. Ital.

DIURESIS [of *Aia* and *Oupntis*, of *úpor* Gr. Urine] a Separation of the Urine by the Reins, or avoiding it through the Bladder, &c.

DIURETICAL } [*diureticus*, L. *διουρητικός*, Gr.] which pro-
DIURETICK } vokes Urine.

DIURETICKS [*diuretiques*, F. *diuretica*, L. *διουρητικά*, Gr.] Medicines which by parting, dissolving, and fusing the Blood, do precipitate the Serum by the Reins into the Bladder.

DIURNAL

DIURNAL [*diurne*, F. *diurnus*, L.] belonging to the Day, daily.

DIURNAL [in *Astrology*] those Planets are so called, which contain more active than passive Qualities.

DIURNAL Arch, is the Arch or Number of Degrees described by the Sun, Moon, or Stars, between Rising and Setting.

DIURNAL Motion of a Planet, is so many Degrees, Minutes, &c. as any Planet moves in the Space of 24 Hours.

DIURNAL Motion of the Earth, is the Motion whereby it turns about its own Axis, which causes the interchangeable Succession of Day and Night.

A **DIURNAL** [*Diurnum*, L.] a Book for writing down Things done every Day; a Journal, a Day book. F.

DIUTURNITY [*Diuturnitas*, L.] Lastingness, or long Continuance.

To **DIVULGE** [*divulguer*, F. *divulgare*, L.] to publish or spread abroad, to proclaim.

DIVULSION, a pulling away or asunder. L.

To **DIZE**, to put Tow on a Distaff. C.

To **DIZEN**, to dress, to deck. Swift.

DIZ'END, dressed. C.

A **DIZZARD** [of *dziz*, Sax. a Fool] a silly or sottish Fellow.

DIZZINESS, Giddiness, or Swimming of the Head.

DIZZY, giddy, vertiginous.

D-LA SOL-RE, the fifth Note in each of the three Septenaries of the Gamut.

D L S [among Confectioners] signifies Double refined Loaf-Sugar.

To **DO**, to act, to perform, to execute, to cause, to transact, &c.

DOBU'NI, the Name of an ancient People of England, who inhabited the Counties now called Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire.

DO'CIBLE } [*docile*, F. *docibilis* and *docilis*, L.] teachable, apt to learn.

DO'CIBLENESS, the being apt to learn.

DOCILITY [*Docilité*, F. of *Docilitas*, L.] Teachableness, Tractableness.

To **DOCILIZE**, to make tractable.

DOCK [*docca*, Sax.] a Plant. *Lapathum*, L. Also the Tail of an Horse.

DOCK [among Hunters] the fleshy Part of a Boar's Chine, between the Middle and the Buttock.

DOCK [some derive it from *δοκεῖν* from *δοκεῖν*, Gr. to receive, q. d. a Reception for Ships, others of *Dupken*, Belg. to lie hid] a Place for shipping, either dry or wet.

A **Dry DOCK**, is a Pit, great Pond, or Creek, by the Side of an Harbour, where the Water is kept out by great Flood-Gates, till the Ship is built or repaired; but are opened to let in Water to float or launch her.

A **Wet DOCK**, is a Place in the Owze, out of the Way of the Tide, where a Ship may be hauled in, and so dock herself, or sink herself a Place to lie in.

To **DOCK a Horse**, to cut off his Tail.

To **DOCK herself** a Ship is said to do so, when being brought on owzy Ground, she makes a Place to lie in.

DOCK-Cresses, an Herb. *Lampfana*, L.

DOCK'ED, as *strong docked*, i. e. which has strong Reins and Sinews.

DOCK'ET, a Bill with Direction tied to Goods, and directed to the Person and Place they are to be sent to.

DOCKET [*Law Term*] a small Piece of Paper or Parchment, containing the Heads of a large Writing; also a Subscription at the Foot of Letters Patent, by the Clerk of the Dockets.

DOCTOR [*Docteur*, F.] a Teacher; one who has taken the highest Degree in any Art or Science at an University; a Physician. L.

DOCTORAL, of or belonging to a Doctor. L.

A **DOCTORATE** [*Docturat*, F.] a Doctorship.

DOCTORS [among Gamesters] false or loaded Dice.

DOCTORS Commons, a College in London, for the Professors of the Civil Law, first founded by Dr Harvey, Dean of the Arches.

DOCTRESS, a She Doctor.

DOCTRINAL [*doctrinalis*, L.] relating to a Point of Doctrine, instructive.

DOCTRINE [*Doctrina*, L.] Learning, Knowledge, Maxims, Tenets. F.

DOCUMENT [*Documentum*, L.] a Lesson, an Instruction, Admonition, Warning. F.

To **DOCUMENTIZE**, to instruct or teach; also to admonish.

DOD'DED, unhorned; also lepped as a Tree. O.

DOD'DER, a Weed which winds itself about other Herbs. *Cuscuta*, L.

DODECADACTYLUM [among Anatomists] the first of the small Guts.

DODECÆDRON [*Δωδεκαῖδρον*, Gr.] a Geometrical Solid, bounded by 12 Equal and Equilateral Pentagons. It is one of the Platonic or regular Bodies.

DODECAGON [of *δωδεκα* and *γωνία*, Gr.] a Regular Polygon, consisting of twelve equal Sides, and twelve Angles.

DODECAGON [in Fortification] a Place with twelve Bastions.

DODECAPHAR'MACUM [of *δωδεκα* twelve, and *φαρμακον* an Ingredient, Gr.] a Composition consisting of twelve Ingredients.

DODECATEMORY [of *δωδεκα* and *μοῖρα*, Gr. a Division] the twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

To **DODGE** [perhaps of a Dog, because he runs this Way and that in Hunting; or of

of *Wappyeke*, Belg. wavering] to run from one Place to another, to prevaricate, to play shifting Tricks.

DODKIN [*Duptkin*, Belg. of kin diminutive, and *dupt*, a small Coin] a small Piece of Coin about the Value of a Farthing.

DOD'MAN, a Shell Snail; also a Fish. *C.*

DODO, the Monk Swan of *St Maurice's* Island; a Bird having a great Head, covered with a Skin resembling a Monk's Cowl.

DOD'RED Wheat, Red Wheat without Beards. *Chaut.*

DOE [*da*, Sax.] a Female Deer, Rabbit, &c.

DO'EG [*117*, *H. i. e.* Careful] the chief Herdsman to King *Saul*.

DOEN, done, made, or to make. *Sp.*

To **DOFF** and *Don one's Cloaths*, contracted of *do off* and *do on*; to put off and on. *West Country.*

A **DOG** [*doc*, Sax. *dogge*, Belg. *doek*, Teut.] a Quadrupede well known; also an Andiron.

DOG DAYS, certain Days in *July* and *August*, commonly from the 24th of the first to the 28th of the latter, so called from the *Star Canis* or Dog-Star, which then rises and sets with the Sun, and greatly increases the Heat.

He who has a mind to beat a Dog, will easily find a Stick.

This Proverb is generally applied to such Persons, who, out of Prejudice or ill Design, seek Occasion of Blame and Scandal against other Persons, and aggrandize the most pardonable Infirmities into flagrant Crimes: It seems to be borrowed of the Latin, *Qui vult cadere canem, facile invenit fustem.*

To **DOG one**, *i. e.* to follow one close at the Heels, in order to know where he is going.

DOGE, the Chief Magistrate of either *Venice* or *Genoa*.

DOG-Draw [*Law Term*] is when a Man is found drawing after a Deer by the Scent of a Hound which he leads in his Hand.

DOG'GED, sullen, surly, crabbed.

DOG'GEDLY, sullenly.

DOG'GEDNESS, Sullenness.

DOG'GISH, snarling, crabbed.

DOG'GISHNESS, Crabbedness.

DOG'GER, a Ship of about eighty Tons Burden, with a Well in the Middle to bring Fish alive to shore.

DOG'GER Fish, Fish brought in such Vessels.

DOG'GREL Rhyme, pitiful Poetry, paltry Verses, a kind of Metre fittest for Burlesque Poetry.

DOG'MA [*Dogme*, *F.* of *δῶμα*, *Gr.*] a Decree, Maxim, Tenet, a received Opinion. *L.*

DOGMATICAL } [*Dogmatique*, *F.*
DOGMAT'ICK } *Dogmaticus*, *L.* of *δογματικός*, *Gr.*] positive, wedded to, or imposing his own Opinion; also prudent.

DOGMAT'ICK Philosophy, is a Philosophy, which being grounded upon sound Principles, asserts a Thing positively, and is opposed to *Sceptick*.

DOGMAT'ICALLY, positively.

DOGMAT'ICALNESS, Positiveness.

DOGMATIST [*δογματιστής*, *Gr.*] one who is opinionative, or bigotted to his own Opinions; also one who is the Author of any new Sect or Opinion.

To **DOG'MATIZE** [*dogmatizer*, *F.* of *δογματίζειν*, *Gr.*] to speak peremptorily or positively; to give Instructions or Precepts; to teach new Opinions.

DOG'S Bane-Grass, -Tooth, -Mercury, several sorts of Herbs.

DOG'S Stone, a Plant, a kind of *Satyrion*. *Cynosorchis*, *L.*

DOI [*in Musick Books*] signifies Two, as *Doi Canti*, two Songs. *Ital.*

DOIT' } [*duyt*, and *kin*, *Du.*] a
DOIT'KIN } small Coin in Holland, in Value less than one Farthing.

DOKE, a deep Ditch or Furrow. *C.*

DOL'CE [*in Musick Books*] signifies soft and sweet. *Ital.*

Con DOLCE Maniera, signifies to play or sing in a soft, sweet, pleasant, and agreeable Manner. *Ital.*

DOLCEMEN'TE, the same as *Dolce*. *It.*

DOLE [*of dolere*, *L.*] Sorrow, Mean. *Sp.*

DOLE [*dal*, Sax.] a Part or Pittance, a Distribution, a Gift of a Nobleman to the People.

To **DOLE** or **DEAL** [*dælan*, Sax. *deelen*, *L. S.*] to distribute.

DOLES } Slips of Pasture left between

DOOLS } Furrows of plowed Lands.

DOLE Fish, Fish which the Fishermen in the North Seas usually receive for their Allowance.

DOLE-Meadow, one wherein divers Persons have a Share.

DOLE'FUL [*dolorosus*, *L.*] sad, mournful, woeful, dismal.

DOLE'FULLY, mournfully.

DOLE'FULNESS, Mournfulness, Sorrow.

DOLG'BOTE [*dalgbot*, Sax.] a Recompence for a Wound or Scar.

DOLL, a Puppet or Baby.

DOL'LAR [*Chaler*, Teut.] a Dutch Coin, worth about 4 s. 6 d. the *Zeland Dollar* 3 s. the *Specie Dollar* 5 s. the *Riga Dollar* 4 s. 8 d.

DOL'LING, Warning. *O.*

DOL'OROUS [*of dolorosus*, *L.*] grievous, painful, sad, dismal.

DOL'OUR [*Dolor*, *L.*] Pain, Grief, Sorrow, Anguish.

DOL'PHIN [*Dauphin*, *F.* *Delphinus*, *L.* *Δελφίνος*, *Gr.*] a Sea Fish; also a Northern Constellation.

DOL-

DOLPHIN } a Title of the French
DAUPHIN } King's eldest Son, whose
 Coat of Arms is set out with Dolphins and
Flower de-Lis's.

DOLPHINS [in *Gunnery*] Handles made
 in that Form to Pieces of Ordnance.

DOLPHINS [with *Gardeners*] small black
 Insects that infest Beans, &c.

A DOLT [Doll, Belg. stupid] a meer silly
 Sot or Block head.

DOLT'ISHLY, stupidly.

DOLT'ISHNESS, Stupidity.

DOLT'ISH, dull, sottish, stupid.

DOLVIN, dug, buried. O.

DOLY or **DOOLY**, mourning, sad. O.

DOMABLE [domabilis, L.] tameable,
 that may be tamed.

DOMA'IN [domaine, F.] Dominion, Pos-
 session.

DOMA'TION } a Taming. L.

DOMA'TURE }

DOM'BOC [domboc, Sax.] a Statute-Book
 belonging to the *Englisch Saxons*, in which the
 Laws of their preceeding Kings were contain'd.

DOME [Domus, L.] a Vaulted Roof, a
 Tower of a Church, a Cupola. F.

DOME, Judgment. Chauc.

DOME [among *Chymists*] an arched Co-
 ver for a Reverberatory Furnace.

DOMES-MAN } a Judge appointed to

DOOMS-MAN } hear and determine
 Law-Suits; also a Priest or Confessor who
 hears Confessions.

DOMESTICITY [Domesticité, F.] the
 being a Servant.

DOMES'TICK [Domestique, F. of Do-
 mesticus, L.] belonging to a Household, or one's
 own Country in opposition to *Foreign*.

DOMICIL [Domicile, F. Domicilium, L.]
 a Dwelling-house, Habitation, or Abode.

DOMIGE'RIUM [Old Law] Damage,
 Danger.

DOMINA'TION, Dominion, Empire, So-
 vereignty. F. of L.

DOMINATIONS, one of the nine Orders
 of Angels. L.

DOM'INATIVE, belonging to Rule or
 Government; also imperious, insolent.

To **DOMINEE'R** [dominer, F. of domi-
 nari, L.] to bear Rule or Authority; also to
 vapour over others.

DOM'INI [i. e. of the Lord] as *Anno*
Domini, in the Year of our Lord.

DOMIN'ICA [i. e. Dies] the Lord's Day
 or Sunday.

DOMINICAL Letter, one of the first
 seven Letters of the Alphabet, wherewith the
Sundays are marked throughout the Year in
 the Almanack: It changes every Year; and
 after the Term of 28 Years, the same Let-
 ters are used again.

DOMIN'ICANS, an Order of Friars,
 founded 1206, by *Dominick* a Spaniard.

DOMIN'ICUM, the Sacrament of the
 Lord's Supper. O. R.

DOMINICUM Demain or Demesne, are

Lands not rented to Tenants, but held in
 Demesne, or in the Lord's own Use and Oc-
 cupation. L. T.

DOMINICUM *Antiquum Regis*, the King's
 ancient Demesne, or Royal Manours, was
 disposed of to Barons or Knights, to be held
 by any Feudatory or Military Service, but
 reserved to the Crown. L.

DOMIN'ION [dominium, L.] Government,
 Authority, Rule, Jurisdiction, the Extent of
 a Kingdom or State.

DOM'INO, a sort of Hood worn by the
 Canons of a Cathedral Church; also a Mourn-
 ing Veil for Women.

DOMITEL'US, a Title anciently given
 to the French Kings natural Sons.

DOM'MEROR, a Madman. Cant.

DOMO reparando, a Writ lying against
 one whose House going to decay, may en-
 danger his Neighbour's by falling. F.

DOMUS Conservorum, the ancient Name
 of the House, where the Rolls are kept in
Chancery-Lane. L.

DON, Lord or Master. Span.

DON'NARY [donarium, L.] a Thing which
 is given to a sacred or holy Use.

DONA'TION, a Grant, a Deed of Gift,
 F. of L.

DON'NATIST, a Sect of Hereticks, so cal-
 led from *Donatus* Bishop of Carthage, A. C.
 258: they were of two sorts; the more ri-
 gid called *Circumcellians*, and the more mo-
 derate, *Rogatists*; they all held, that the true
 Church was in *Africa* only; that the Son
 in the Trinity was less than the Father, and
 the Holy Ghost less than the Son.

A DONATIVE [donativum, L.] a Lar-
 gess or Benevolence bestowed upon the Sol-
 diers by the Roman Emperors: It is now
 used for a Dole, Gift or Present, made by a
 Prince or Nobleman.

A DONATIVE [in Law] is a Benefice
 given to a Clerk, by the Patron, without
 Presentation to the Bishop, or Institution, or
 Induction by his Order.

DONATIVE [donativus, L.] which is a-
 ble or apt to give.

DON'CASTER [Donceaster, of the Ri-
 ver Don and Cearzen, Sax. a Town] a Town
 in *Yorkshire* 123 Miles N. W. from London.

DONDONNER, the Afternooning. *Yorksh.*

DON'DON, a fat old Woman. *Dondane, F.*

DONE, Part. Præter. of to do.

DONEE' [Law Term] is he to whom
 Lands and Tenements are given.

DON'ET [donos, C. Br. of *Ælius Dona-*
tus, a Grammarian] a Grammar.

DONE-Hours, Canonical Hours. O.

DON'GEON } [in Fortification] is general-
DON'JON } ly taken for a large Tower
 or Redoubt of a Fortress, where the Garrison
 may retreat in Case of Necessity, and capit-
 late with greater Advantage. F.

DONIFEROUS [of donum and ferre, L.]
 bringing Gifts.

DON-

DON'MOW } a Priory in *Essex*, where
DUN'MOW } there was a Custom, that
 any Person who had been married a Year
 and a Day, upon taking Oath before the
 Prior and Convent, that he had not repen-
 ted of it in that Time, was intitled to a Gam-
 mon and Flitch of Bacon; which being de-
 livered unto him, he was conducted out of
 Town with great Solemnity.

A **DON'NAT** [i. e. a Do-nought] a good
 for nothing, or idle Person. *Yorksb.*

DONOR [donateur, F. of donator, L.] a
 Giver, a Benefactor.

DONOR [in *Lago*] one who gives Lands,
 &c. to another.

DOODLE, a Trifler, an Idler.

DOOL [of Dolor, L.] Dolour, Pain,
 Grief. *Spenc.*

DOOM } [dome, Sax. *don*, Dan.] Judg-

DOME } ment, Sentence.

DOOMS-Day [dommeda, Dan.] the Day
 of general Judgment in a future State.

DOOMS-Day-Book } [dom boc, Sax. a

DOMES Day Book } Tax-Book.] When

King *Alfred* divided his Kingdom into Coun-
 ties, Hundreds, and Tythings, he had an In-
 quisition taken of the several Districts, and
 digested into a Register, called dom-boc, i. e.
 the Judicial or Judgment-Book. *William*
the Conqueror, in the Year 1085, and 20th
 of his Reign, following the Precedent of
 King *Alfred*, had also a general Survey,
 which was called by the Name of *Dooms-*
Day-Book, which is the same with Dom-boc,
 or *Doom-Book*, i. e. a Register from which
 Sentence and Judgment might be given in
 the Tenure of Estates. It is now preserved in
 the Exchequer, in two Volumes, fair and legible.

DOOMS-Man, an Arbitrator, a Judge.

A **DOOR** [dora, Sax. *dure*, Goth. *doze*,
 Dan. *doze*, L. S.] the Entrance into a House.

DOQUET. See *Docket*.

DOR, the Drone Bee; also a Term used
 in *Westminster School* for Leave to sleep a
 while.

DOR'CAS [Ἀρχάς, Gr. a Roebuck] a
 proper Name of Women.

DORCHESTER [of *duz*, C. Br. Water,
 and *Cearzen*, Sax. i. e. a Town where is
 much Water, which *Leland* calls *Ἰδρωδης*,
 Gr.] the County Town of *Dorsetshire*, 100
 Miles S. W. from London; also another in
Oxfordshire.

DOREE, a Sea-Fish, called also *St Peter's*
Fish. F.

DO'RES, Insects called Black-clocks.

DORI'AS's Wound Wort, an Herb so na-
 med from one Captain *Dorias*.

DORICK Dialect, one of the five Dialects
 of the Greek Tongue, used by the *Dorians*.

DOR'ICK Mood [in *Musick*] a kind of
 grave and solid Musick, consisting of slow
 Spondaick Time.

DORICK Order [in *Architecture*] one of
 the five Orders, which took its Name from

the *Dorian*; its Columns are simple without
 Pillasters.

DOR'ING or **DA'RING**. See *Clap-Net*
 and *Looking-glass*.

DOR MANT [dormant, F. of dormiens,
 L.] a sleeping; also private.

DORMANT [in *Heraldry*] signifies a Beast
 in an Escutcheon, lying in a sleeping Posture.

DORMANT Tree, a great Beam which
 lies across an House; a Summer.

DORMANT Writing, a Deed which has
 a Blank to put in the Name of a Person.

To lie **DORMANT**, not to be used.

DOR'MAUNT, standing or lying, always
 ready, never removed. *Chauc.*

DOR'MER Window, a Window made in
 the Roof of a House.

DOR'MITORY [dormitorium, L.] a Sleep-
 ing place or Bed-chamber, especially in a
 Monastery, &c.

DOR'MOUSE [q. d. *Mus dormiens*, L.] a
 sleeping Mouse, a Field-Mouse that sleeps all
 the Winter.

DOR'NICK, a sort of Linen-cloth used
 for the Table.

DOR'OTHY [Δωρὸθεα, Gr. i. e. the Gift
 of God] a proper Name of Women.

DORP [Dorpff, L. S.] a Country Town
 or Village.

DORR, a Door. *Chauc.*

DORR, a kind of Beetle living on Trees.

DOR'SER } [dossier, F. of dorsum, L.]

DOS'SER } the Back] a Pannier or great
 Basket, to carry Things on Horseback.

DOR'SAL [among Physicians] is applied
 to those Distempers, whose Seat is supposed
 to be in the Back.

DOR'SETSHIRE [from the C. Br. *du-*
rottriges, and this from *duz*, Water, and
Dzig, an Inhabitant, q. d. a People on the
 Sea-Coast] a County in England.

DOR'SI Longissimus [in *Anatomy*] a great
 Muscle inserted into the Transverse Processes
 of the Vertebrae of the Loins. L.

DORSIFEROUS Plants } [of *Dorsum*

DORSIPAROUS } and *fero*, to

bear on the Back, and *Dorsiparus*, of *dorsum*
 and *parere* to bring forth on the Back] are
 such Plants as are of a Capillary kind, with-
 out Stalk, and do bear their Seeds on the
 Backside of their Leaves.

DOR'TER } [Dormitorium, L.] the

DOR'TOIR } common Room where

DOR'TURE } all the Friars of one
 Convent sleep at Night.

DOSE [Δόσις, Gr.] is the Quantity of
 Physick which a Physician appoints his Pa-
 tient to take at once. F.

DO'SEL } a rich Canopy under which

DO'RSEL } Princes sit, also a Curtain
 of a Chair of State.

DO'SENS } a sort of Cloths made in

DO'ZENS } *Devonshire*.

DOSE-

DOSEPE'RIS [*Les Douze Pairs, F.*] the twelve Peers of France. *Chauc.*

DOSILO'GY [of *Δόσις* and *Λογία, Gr.*] a Discourse concerning the Quantity or Dose of Herbs or Drugs which ought to be taken at a Time.

DOS'IL, a sort of Tent for Wounds; a Pledget of Lint.

A DOSOM *Beast*, content with nothing; also thriving. *Chesh.*

DOS'SALE } [*dorsuale, L.*] Hangings of
DOR'SALE } Tapestry, or Curtains of a Choir.

DOS'SER [*dorsarius, L.*] a Dorser, a Crate or Basket carried on the Back.

A DOT [from *jot*] a small Point.

DO'TAGE [of *dote* and *Age*] Doting, Dulness, Stupidness.

DO'TAL [*dotalis, L.*] belonging to a Dowry or Portion.

DO'TANCE, Fear, Reverence, Respect. *C.*

A DO'TARD, a doting Fellow.

To DOTE [*doten, Du.*] to grow dull, senseless, or stupid.

A DOTE, a Drone. *O.*

To DOTE upon, to be very fond of.

NOTE assignando [in Law] is a Writ for the Escheator to assign a Dowry to the Widow of the King's Tenant, swearing in Chancery not to marry without the King's Leave; these are the King's Widows. *L.*

NOTE unde nihil habet [in Law] is a Writ of Dower for a Widow of the Land sold by her Husband, whereof he was so seized, as that the Issue of them both might have inherited. *L.*

DOTHIE'N' [*Δοθιν, Gr.*] an hard Swelling or Boil as big as a Pease's Egg, accompanied with a grievous Pain, and proceeding from thick Blood.

DO'TINGLY, sillily, fondly, childishly.

DO'TINGNESS, Fondness, Childishness.

DO'TING Tree, a Tree almost worn out with Age.

DOTKIN } a small Dutch Coin, the

DODKIN } eighth Part of a Stiver.

DOTTEREL, a silly Bird in Lincolnshire, imitating the Fowler till he be caught.

DOUBELER } a great Dish or Platter.

DOUBLER } *Chauc.*

DOUBLE [*duplex, L.*] two-fold, twice as much, or twice the Value; also deceitful, dissembling. *F.*

DOUBLE Flower, a beautiful, large, flat Pear.

DOUBLE Plea [in Law] is that wherein the Defendant alleges two several Matters in Bar of the Action, either whereof is sufficient to effect his Desire in debarring the Plaintiff.

DOUBLE Quarrel, a Complaint made to the Archbishop of the Province against an inferior Ordinary, for delaying Justice in some Court Ecclesiastical.

DOUBLE Vessel [in Chymistry] is when the Neck of one Matraass is put and well luted into the Neck of another.

To DOUBLE [*Doubler, F. of duplicare, L.*] to make double, or fold up.

To DOUBLE [among Hunters] a Hare is said to double, when she winds about to deceive the Hunters.

DOUBLE Horizontal Dial, a Dial with a double Style, one to shew the Hour on the outward Circle, and the other to shew the same in the Stereographick Projection, drawn on the same Plate.

DOUBLER. See *Doubler*.

DOUBLES, Folds.

DOUBLES [in Law] the Duplicates of Letters Patent.

DOUB'LET [*doubles, F. doubletto, Ital.*] an old fashioned Garment for Men, much the same as a Waistcoat.

A DOUBLET [with *Lapidaries*] is a false Jewel or Stone, being two Pieces join'd together.

DOUBLET'S [at Dice] are Throws of the same sort; as two Fours, two Fives, &c.

DOUBLET'S [among *Antiquaries*] two Medals of the same sort; also two Books, &c. of the same sort.

DOUB'LING the Cape [*Sea Phrase*] is to come up with it, pass by it, and so to leave it behind the Ship.

DOUBLINGS [*Military Term*] is putting two Files of Soldiers into one.

DOUBLINGS [in *Heraldry*] are the Linings of Robes; Mantles of State, or other Garments.

DOUBLINGS [*Hunting Term*] are the Turnings of a Hare to avoid the Dogs.

To DOUBT [*doubter, F. of dubitare, L.*] to be uncertain, not to know on which Side to determine in any Matter.

DOUBT'FUL, uncertain.

DOUBTFULLY, uncertainly.

DOUBTFULNESS, Uncertainty.

DOUBTINGLY, Dubiously.

DOUCET [probably of *Doucet*, sweetish, *F.*] a kind of Custard.

DOUCETS } [*Hunting Term*] the
DOUL'ETS } Stones of a Deer or Stag.

DOUCHTRIN [*Dochter, L. S. Daughter.*] *Chauc.*

A DOVE [*dopa, Sax. duppe, Belg. taube, Teut.*] a Female Pigeon.

DOVECOT, a Place for keeping and breeding Pigeons.

DOVE-LIKE, harmless, innocent.

DOVER [*Deopra Sax. Dufptrah, C. Br.* a steep Place, from the steep Rocks not far from thence] a very famous Port in Kent 67 Miles S. E. from London.

DOVE-TAIL Joint, a Joint so called by Carpenters and Joiners.

DOVETAILING [in *Architecture*] is the Way of fastening Boards or Timber together, by letting one Piece into another indentedly, with a Joint in the Form of a Dove tail.

DOUGH [*dah, Sax. of deagan, to knead or mix with Water, Belg. Teut. degg, Dan.*] Flour tempered with Water, Salt, Yest, and kneaded fit for baking.

DOUGHTY

DOUG'HTY [dohzrg, Sax. Valiant, or
buhgũ, Valour] stout, undaunted.

DOUIL'LET [in Cookery] a particular man-
ner of dressing a Pig, call'd *au Peredouillet*.

To DOUSE, to put over Head, or to fall
suddenly into Water.

DOUN'DRINS, Afternoon Drinkings.
Derbyshire.

DOUS'ABEL [Douce-et-belle, F. i. e.
sweet and fair] a proper Name of Women.

DOUSET, a sort of Apple.

DOU'TANCE, Doubt. *Chauc.*

DOUTOUS, doubtful. *Chauc.*

A DOUTER, an Extinguisher for a Can-
dle. *C.*

DOUTREMERE [a'outre mer, F.] Sea-
faring, travelling beyond Sea. *O.*

DOUX [in Musick Books] soft and sweet,
much the same as *Piana. Ital.*

To DOW, to give. *O.*

DOW'AGER [Dowairiere, of Douaire, F.
a Dowry] a Widow who enjoys her Dower.
This Title is most commonly given to the
Widows of Princes, Dukes, and other Per-
sons of Honour.

A DOW'DY, a swarthy gross Woman.

DOWER } [Douaire, F.] the Marriage-

DOW'RY } Portion brought by a Wife
to her Husband.

DOWER [in Common Law] that which
a Wife hath with her Husband after Mar-
riage, or after her Husband's Decease.

DOW'GATE [q. d. Dourgate, i. e. the
Water-Gate, from Dour, C. Br. Water, and
Gate] a Port of the Thames, near the Bridge,
London.

DOW'LAS, a Sort of Linen Cloth.

DOWLE, a Feather, or rather the single
Particles of the Down. *Shakesp.*

DOWLY, melancholy, lonely. *C.*

DOWN [dune, Sax.] downwards.

DOWN [dun, Dan. doun, L. S. a
Feather] the finest Feathers of Geese, &c.

DOW'NCAST, bent down, directed to the
Ground.

DOW'NFAL, Ruin, Fall from State or
Dignity.

DOW'GYVD, turn'd or ty'd down.
Shakesp.

DOW'INESS, the being downy.

DOWNS [of dun, Sax. an Hill; but
probably from Δυνος for Bynos, Gr. an Hill.
Dunes, F.] hilly Plains, or Hills consisting
of Sands, &c. Also the Sea lying near the
Sands upon the Coast of Kent, where the
British Navy rides.

DOWNY, full of, or of the Nature of
Down.

DOW'RY [Casanbon derives it from Δω-
ρον, Gr. a Gift] See Dower.

To DOWSE [dousen, L. S.] to give one
a Slap of the Chaps.

DOWEREMERE, fair Weather. *Chauc.*

DOXOLOGY [Δοξολογία, of δόξα, Glory,
and λόγος a Word, Gr.] a Song or short
Hymn of Praise said in Divine Service; as

the *Gloria Patri*, i. e. Glory be to the Fa-
ther, &c.

DOX'Y [perhaps of Docken, Du. to yield
willingly] a She Beggar, a Trull.

To DOZE [probably of dupselen, Belg.
to be vertiginous, or of dper, Sax. a Block-
head, or of Dote, Engl.] to make or to
grow dull, heavy, or sleepy.

DO'ZEL } a Tent for a Wound, with-
DOS'SEL } out a Head.

A DOZEN [Douzaine, F.] Twelve.

DRAB [drabbe, Sax. coarse, common, or
the Refuse of any Thing] a common Whore,
a dirty Slut.

DRAB, a Cloth. See *Drop*.

DRAB [in a Ship] a small Topfail.

DRACHM [with Physicians] is the eighth
Part of an Ounce, and contains three Scru-
ples, or sixty Grains.

DRACHMA [δραχμή, Gr.] a Coin a-
mong the Grecians, in Value 7 d. 3 grs. of
our Money; also a Weight containing 2
Penny-Weights 69-24th Grains Troy.

DRACMON } [דרהמן H.] an He-
DRA'CON } brew Gold Coin, in Va-
lue 15 s.

DRA'CO Regius, a Standard borne by one
of our ancient Kings, having the Picture of
a Dragon upon it. *L.*

DRACO's Laws, certain severe Laws
made at Athens by Draco, from whence a
severe Punishment for a slight Offence is
termed *Draco's Laws*.

DRA'CO Volans [according to Meteorolo-
gists] is a Meteor appearing in the Form of
a flying Dragon. *L.*

DRACUNCULUS, a kind of Ulcer that
eats even through a Nerve itself. *L.*

DRAD, to be feared. *Spenc.*

DRAFF [drabbe, Sax. or draf, Belg.
Lees] Wash for Hogs.

DRAFTY, irksome, troublesome. *O.*

DRAG, a Hook; also a Net.

A DRAG [with Hunters] a Fox's Tail.

A DRAG-NET, a Draw or Sweep-net.

Gum DRA'GANT [corrupted of Traga-
cantba, L.] a sort of Gum.

DRAGS, Wood or Timber, so joined to-
gether, as swimming upon the Water, they
may bear a Burden or Load of Wares down
the River; also whatsoever hangs over a
Ship and hinders her sailing.

To DRAG'GLE, to drag, draw, or trail
in the Dirt.

DRA'GIUM, Drag, a coarser sort of
Bread-Corn. *O. L.*

DRAG'MA [δράγμα, Gr.] a Handful, a
Gripe.

DRAGMA [with Apothecaries, &c.] a
Handful of Herbs.

DRAG'MIS [in Pharmacy] as much as
may be taken up with three Fingers.

DRAG'ON [Dragon, F. of Draco, L.
Drache, Teut.] a sort of Serpent; also a
Constellation.

M m & N n

Flying

D R

Flying DRAGON [with *Meteorologists*] is a fat, heterogeneous, earthy Meteor, in the Shape of a Flying Dragon.

DRAGON Beams [in *Architecture*] are two strong Braces which stand under a Breast-Summer, and meet in an Angle on the Shoulder of the King-piece.

DRAGON's Blood [*Drachen Blut, Teut.*] the Gum or Resin of a Tree called *Arbor Draco*.

DRAGON's Head [in *Astronomy*] is a Node or Point in which the Orbit of the Moon intersects the Orbit of the Sun and the Ecliptick, as she ascends from the South to the North.

DRAGON's Tail, is a Point of the Ecliptick, opposite to the Dragon's Head, which the Moon cuts in descending from the North to the South.

DRAGON's Head [in *Heraldry*] is the tawny Colour in the Escutcheon of Sovereign Princes.

DRAGON's Tail [in *Heraldry*] is the murrey Colour of the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

DRAGOON } [of *Dragon*, so called,
DRAGOO'NER } because at first they were as destructive to the Enemy as Dragons] a Soldier who fights sometimes on Horseback, and sometimes on Foot. *F.*

DRAIN, a Water-course or Sink.

DRAIN [in *Fortification*] is a Trench cut to clear a Moat or Ditch of Water.

To **DRAIN** [*trainer, F. of trabère, L.*] to draw off Water by Furrows, Ditches, &c.

DRAINABLE, which may be drained.

DRAKE [of *Draco, L.*] a Male Duck; also a sort of Gun.

To **DRAM**, to drink distilled Spirits.

DRAM } [*δραχμή Gr.*] the Weight
DRACHM } of 60 Grains; among *Apothecaries*, 1-8th of an Ounce; in *Averdupois* Weight 1-16th.

DRAMA [*δράμα, Gr.*] a Play, either Comedy or Tragedy.

DRAMAT'ICK [*Dramatique, F. δραματικὸς, Gr.*] relating to Acts; especially those of a Stage-play.

DRAMATICK Poem, a Composure intended to be acted on the Stage.

Active DRAMA'TICK Poetry, is when the Persons are every where adorned and brought upon the Theatre to speak and act their own Part.

DRAMAT'ICALLY, like Stage Plays.

DRAME, [*Drom, L. S. Traum, Teut.*] a Dream. *Cbauc.*

DRA'NA, a Drain or Water-course. *O. L.*

DRAP } [*Drap, F.*] Cloth, Woolen

DRAB } Cloth.

DRAP-DE-BERRY, a kind of Frieze or thick Cloth, first made in the Country of *Berry* in *France, F.*

DRAPE, a Farrow Cow whose Milk is dried up. *N. C.*

DRAPE Sheep, bad or culled Sheep. *C.*

DRA'PER [*Drapier, F.*] a Seller of Cloth, Linen, or Woolen.

D R

DRA'PERY [*Draperie, F.*] the Cloth Trade.

DRAPERY [in *Painting or Sculpture*] is the cloathing of human Figures.

DRAPETS, Linen Cloths. *Spenc.*

DRAS'TICK Remedies [of *δραστικός, Gr.* brisk] are such Remedies as work speedily and smartly.

DRAUGHT [*δραχτ, Sax. Draht, Belg.*] the Resemblance of a Thing drawn; the Copy of a Writing.

The **DRAUGHT** [*draoge, Sax.* the Excrements] a House-of-Office, Necessary, or Bog-house.

DRAUGHT [in *Military Affairs*] is a Detachment of Soldiers.

DRAUGHT [in *Navigation*] is the Quantity of Water a Ship draws when afloat; or the Number of Feet under Water when laden.

DRAUGHT [in *Trade*] is an Allowance in weighing Commodities.

DRAUGHT, [*Drunch, L. S. and Teut.*] a Potion, or what a Person, &c. drinks at once.

DRAUGHTS, a Game; also Harness for Drawing Horses.

DRAUGHT Hooks, large Iron Hooks, fixed on the Checks of a Cannon Carriage, two on each Side.

To **DRAUL**, to speak very slowly.

DRAUL'INGLY, speaking very slowly.

DRAUL'INGNESS, Slowness in Speech.

To **DRAW** [*δράζαν, Sax. of trabere, L. trecken, L. S.*] to pull, to pull out or along; to trace with a Pencil, &c.

DRAW [in *Navigation*] a Ship is said to draw so much Water, according to the Number of Feet she sinks into it.

DRAW BACK [in *Commerce*] a Return of some Part of the Duties paid for Goods on Importation, or on Exportation.

DRAW-Bridge, is a Bridge made after the manner of a Floor, to be drawn up or let down as Occasion serves, before the Gate of a Town or Castle.

DRAWER, one employed in procuring Water from a Well, or Liquor from a Cask; a Shuttle in a large Chest.

DRAW Gear, any Furniture or Harness of Cart-Horses.

DRAW Latches, Night Thieves, called *Robert's Men, S.*

DRAW Net, for catching the larger sort of Fowl.

DRAW'ING [among *Painters*] is the Representation of the Form or Shape of Things with Pen or Pencil.

DRAWING [among *Hunters*] is beating the Bushes, &c. after a Fox.

DRAWING Amifs [*Hunting Term*] is when the Hounds hit the Scent of their Chase contrary, i. e. up the Wind instead of down.

DRAWING in the Slot, is when the Hounds having touched the Scent, draw on till they hit on the same again.

DRAWING

D R

DRAWING Table, a Table framed to hold Paper for Draughts in Fortification, &c.

To **DRAWL** out one's Words, to speak leisurely and lazily.

DRAY [*Traba, L.*] a sort of Cart used by Brewers; also a Squirrel's Nest.

A **DRAZEL**, a dirty Slut. *C.*

DREAD [*dnad, Sax.*] great Fear.

DREADFUL, causing great Fear, terrible.

DREADFULLY, in a dreadful Manner.

DREADFULNESS, Terribleness.

DREAM [*Droom, L. S. Traum, Teut.*] an acting of the Imagination in Sleep.

To **DREAM** [*dromen, L. S. drommer, Dan.*] an Action well known.

DREAMER [*Dromer, L. S.*] one who dreams; a sluggish Person.

DREAMINGLY, sluggishly.

DREAMINGNESS, Sluggishness.

DREAR, Sorrow *Spenc.*

DREARY [*dreofug, Sax.*] sorrowful, gloomy, dismal.

DREDES, Dread. *O.*

DREDG } Oats and Barley mingled to-
DREG } gether. *C.*

To **DREDGE** Meat, to scatter Flour on it while roasting.

A **DREDG'ER**, a Flour-Box.

DREDGE, a kind of Net.

DREDGERS, Fishers for Oysters.

DREE [*spoken of a Way*] long, tedious beyond Expectation. *N. C.*

DREER'IMENT, Sorrow, Heaviness. *O.*

DREERY [*of dnynman, Sax.* to make sorrowful] lamentable, sorrowful, dismal. *O.*

DREGS [*breck, L. S. and Teut. dnepren, Sax.*] Filth, Drofs.

DREINT, drenched, drowned. *O.*

DREIT-DROIT, a double Right, i. e. of Possession and Dominion. *F. L. T.*

DREN'AGE, the Tenure by which the Drenches held their Lands.

A **DRENCH** [*Cranch, Teut.*] a Physical Potion for a Horse.

To **DRENCH** [*dnencan, Sax. trentken, Teut.*] to drink to water, to give a Drench; also to bathe or soak.

DRENCH'ES } such Tenants as being

DREN'GES } at the Conquest put out of their Estates, were afterwards restored by King William, because they were not against him either in Person or by Counsels.

DRENE, drowned. *Spenc.*

DRENIE, sorrowful. *O.*

DREMENT, Sadness. *Spenc.*

DRENTNESS [*of dnynman, Sax.*] Sorrow. *Chauc.*

DRESHFOLD, a Threshold. *Chauc.*

DRESLIE, sorrowful. *O.*

To **DRESS** [*betrefcher, F.* to adorn; or *dresser, F.* to direct or to shape; *trivsto, C. Br.* to adorn or deck] to clothe; also to cook Meat.

To **DRESSIN**, [*dresser, F.*] to prepare. *Chauc.*

To **DRETCH**, to dream, to tarry. *O.*

D R

To **DRETCH** [*of dnecan, Sax.*] to vex, or trouble. *Chauc.*

To **DRIB'BLE**, [probably of *trieffen*, to fall by little Drops, *Teut.*] to slubber, or let one's Spittle fall out of the Mouth.

A **True DRIBBLE**, a Servant that is truly laborious and diligent. *C.*

DRIB'BLET, a small Portion. *O.* Still used for a small Sum of Money, of a larger Debt, paid at a Time.

DRIEN [*of Adneogan, Sax.*] to endure; to suffer. *Chauc.*

DRI'ER, that which absorbs Moisture.

DRIFT [*Trich, Teut.*] the Impulse of the Mind, Aim, Purpose, Scope.

DRIFT [*Sea Term*] signifies any Thing that floats upon the Water; a Boat is said to go a-drift, when it hath no Body in it to row or steer it.

DRIFT-Sail, is a Sail only used under Water; it is veered out right a Head upon the Sea in a Storm, to keep the Head of the Ship right upon the Sea, &c.

DRIFT-Way [*of a Ship*] is the same as *Lee-Way*.

DRIFT [*of the Forest*] is an exact Examination what Cattle are upon the Forest.

DRILL, a Tool for boring; also an overgrown Ape or Baboon.

To **DRILL** [*dnilian, Sax.*] to bore Holes with a Drill.

To **DRILL one on**, to draw on or entice, to protract Time.

DRILY, in a dry Manner, sily.

DRINESS, Drouthiness, Slinefs.

DRINK [*dnunk, Sax.*] any Liquor to be drank.

To **DRINK** [*dnincan, Sax. drincken, L. S. and Teut.*] to sup up Liquor.

DRINKLESS, without Drink. *Chauc.*

DRINK'HAM } a certain Quantity of
DRINKLEAN } Drink provided by Tenants for the Lord and his Steward: *Scott. Ale.*

DRIP [*in Architecture*] the most advanced Part of the Cornice; the Eaves.

To **DRIP** [*dripper, Dan.*] to drop slowly.

DRIPPING, the Fat which drops from Meat while it is roasting.

DRIPPING } [*in Falconry*] is when a
DROPPING } Hawk mutes directly downwards in several Drops.

To **DRIVE** [*dnupan, Sax. driben, L. S. triben, Teut.*] to put on, impel, or force; a Ship is said to *drive*, when an Anchor let fall will not hold her fast.

To **DRIV'EL** [*trieffen, Teut.*] to let the Spittle fall on one's Chin.

A **DRIV'ELER**, a silly Fellow.

DRIVELINGLY, silyly.

A **DRIVER**, one who drives or eggs on.

To **DRIZZLE** [*trifelen, Teut.*] to fall in small Drops like the Rain.

DRIZZLY

D R

DRIZZLY, full of small Drops.

DROFFEN [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Thicket of Wood in a Valley.

DROFLAND } was antiently a Quit-
DRYLAND } Rent, or yearly Payment, made by some Tenants to the King or their Landlords, for driving their Cattle thro' the Manour to Fairs and Markets.

A DROIL [of *Drevel, Belg.*] a Drudge or Slave; also a Drone, a Sluggard.

DROIT Right, Justice, Equity. *F.*

A DROLL [*Drole, F.*] a merry Fellow, a boon Companion, a Buffoon; also a sort of Farce or mock Play.

To **DROLL**, to play the Droll, to be waggish, to joke or jest.

DROLL'ERY [*Drolerie, F.*] a merry and facetious way of speaking or writing, full of merry and waggish Wit.

DROME'DARY [*Dròmedaire, F. of Dròmedarius, L.*] a sort of Camel, having two Bunches on the Back.

DROMO [*Δρόμων, Gr.*] a Caravel or Swift Bark, that scours the Seas; also a kind of Fish of great Swiftness.

DROMONES } at first signified high
DROMOS } Ships; but afterwards, those we now call Men of War. *O. L.*

A DRONE [*Dræn, Sax. Minshew* derives it of *Dròomigh, Belg.* sleepy] a sort of Bee or Wasp without a Sting; also a slothful Fellow or Wench.

DRONISH, slothful.

DRONISHLY, slothfully.

DRONISHNESS, slothfulness.

To **DROOP** [of *Dròevigh, Belg.* sorrowful] to hang down the Head, to languish.

DROOP'INGLY, faintly, languishingly.

A DROP [*Drop, Sax. Drop, L. S. Tropffe, Teut.*] the smallest Quantity of any Liquor.

A DROP [in *Architecture*] is an Ornament of Pillars of the *Dorick* Order, representing Drops or little Bells underneath the Trilglyphs.

To **DROP** [*Dròppan, Sax. tropffen, Teut.*] to fall by Drops.

DROP'ACISM [*Dropacismus, L. of Δρω-αξ, Gr.*] an Ointment for anointing the Members of the Body.

DROP'SICAL [*Hydropique, F. Hydropicus, L. of ὑδρόπιος, Gr.*] subject to, or troubled with, the Dropsy.

DROP'SIED, dropsical, afflicted with a Dropsy. *Shakspeare.*

A DROP'SY [*Hydropsie, F. of Hydrops, L. of ὑδρόπσις, Gr.*] the Settlement of a watery Humour, either thro' the whole Body, or some Part of it.

DROSO'MELI [*δρυσόμελι, of δρῦς, Dew, and μέλι Honey, Gr.*] Honey-Dew, or Manna.

DROSS [*Dròr, Sax. dròes, Belg.*] the Scum of Metals.

DROSS'INESS, the being drossy.

DROSSY, full of, or belonging to Dross.

D R

DRO'TCHEL, an idle Wench, a Sluggard.

DRO'VA, a common Way or Road for driving Cattle. *O.* Also a Crowd.

A DROVE [*Dròp, Sax.*] a Herd of Cattle.

DROVERS [*Dròber, Teut.*] Men who drive Cattle for Hire or for Sale.

DROUGHT [*Drògost, Sax. Dròochte, Belg.*] excessive Thirst or Dryness of the Earth, Air, or Thinness of Animal Bodies.

DROU'SY } [*Dròosen, Belg.* always to
DROW'SY } slumber] sleepy, sluggish.

DROU'SILY, sluggishly.

DROU'SINESS, sluggishness.

DRO'VY, troubled, muddy. *O.*

To **DROWN** [*Skinner* derives it of *Drunden, Teut.* below or under] to plunge or over-whelm.

DROW'SY Head, Drowsiness. *Spence.*

DROZEN, fond. *Chaucer.*

DRU [in *Doomsday Book*] a Thicket of Wood.

To **DRUB** [*q. d. to dub, i. e. to beat upon a Drum; or from Druben, Teut.* signifying over-against, or on the other Side, or *δρῦπτω, Gr.* to bruise] to cudgel or bang soundly.

DRUB'BING [in *Barbary, &c.*] is a beating upon the Bum or Belly.

A DRUDGE, one who does all mean Services.

To **DRUDGE** [probably of *Drèccan, Sax.* to vex or oppress, or of *Dràghen, L. S. tragen, Teut.* to bear Burthens] to toil and moil; also to fish for Oysters.

A DRUD'GER, an Oyster-Fisher.

DRUDG'ERY, dirty, laborious Work, Slavery.

DRUDG'INGLY, laboriously.

DRUG'GERMAN } [*Drogueman, F.*
DRA'GOMAN } [*Δάργωμανος, Gr.* probably of *דרגמן, Chald.*] an Interpreter made Use of in the Eastern Countries.

DRUG'GET, a sort of Woolen Stuff.

DRUG'GIST } [*Dròoghst, Belg.*] a
DRUGS'TER } Dealer in Drugs.

DRUGS [*Droques, F.*] all kinds of Simples, for the most Part dry, for the Use of Physick, Painting, &c. also sorry Commodities, which stick on Hand.

DRUIDS [either of *Dyn, Sax.* a wise Man, or *δρῦς, Gr.* an Oak, under which they celebrated their superstitious Rites and Ceremonies] certain learned Pagan Priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls, who lived naked in the Woods, giving themselves to the Study of Philosophy, and avoiding Company as much as possible.

DRUM [*Tromme, Dan. Trommel, L. S.*] a Musical Warlike Instrument; also a fine Sieve; also a Membrane of the Cavity of the Ear.

To **DRUM** [*Trummelen, L. S.*] to beat upon a Drum.

RUM.

DRUM-Major, the Chief Drummer.
To DRUMBLE, to drone, to be sluggish.
DRUMMER, he who beats a Drum.
DRUNK, fuddled, intoxicated with Liquor.

A DRUNK'ARD, a hard Drinker.
DRUNK'ENNESS, excessive drinking.
DRURY, Sobriety, Modesty. *O.*
DRUSIL'LA [*δρυσίλλα*, *Gr.* i. e. dewy Eyes] a proper Name of Women.
D. R. W. [with *Perfumers, &c.*] Damask Rose-Water.

DRY [*drigge*, *Sax.* *droogh*, *Belg.*] which has no Juice or Moisture; empty, flat; also reserved, dry, stingy.

DRY [spoken of *Wine*] a Wine that by reason of Age, is pretty well dephlegmated, or has lost much of its waterish Quality.

DRY Exchange [in *Usury*] is when something is pretended to be exchanged on both Sides, but nothing really passed but on one Side.

To DRY [*Abrijan*, *Sax.* *drooghen*, *Belg.*] to make dry.

To DRY Shave, to cheat, gull, or chowse notoriously.

DRY Stitch [in *Surgery*] is when by means of a Piece of Linen Cloth with strong Glue, stuck on each Side a Wound, its Lips are drawn together.

DRY'ADES [*Δρυάδες*, *Gr.*] certain Wood, Nymphs, or Fairies, so called from *δρῦς*, an Oak, because their Lives were feigned to be included in a Tree.

DUVILL'ET [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing of Pigs, Pigeons, &c. *F.*

DUAL [*dualis*, *L.*] belonging to two, as the Dual Number [in *Grammar*] is when the Number signifies two Persons or Things, and no more.

DUA'R'IUM, a Wife's Jointure, settled on her at Marriage, to be enjoyed after her Husband's Decease.

DUAR'CHY [of *δύο* two, and *ἀρχή*, *Gr.* Principality] a Form of Government, where two govern conjointly.

DUB, a Pool of Water. *N. G.*

To DUB a Knight [probably of *douber*, *F.* of *dubban*, *Sax.* to gird] to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon one.

DUB'BING [of a *Cock*] is a cutting off the Cock's Comb and Wattles.

DU'BIOUS [*dubius*, *L.*] doubtful, uncertain.

DU'BIOUSLY, doubtfully.

DUBIOUSNESS, Doubtfulness.

DU'CAL [*ducalis*, *L.*] belonging to a Duke.

DU'CAPE, a sort of Silk used for Womens Garments.

DUC'AT } [so called probably, be-
DUCK'ET } cause coined in the Terri-
 tories of a Duke] a foreign Coin of Gold or Silver, of different Values, according to the Places where current.

DUCATOON } a foreign Coin, much
DUCKATOON } the same with Ducat,

that of *Holland and Flanders*, in Value about 6s 3d. 3-5ths.

A DUCE [*un Deux*, *F.* of *Duo*, *L.*] the Two of Cards or Dice.

DUCE take you [probably from *duer*, *Sax.* a Spectre] i. e. the Devil, or an evil Spirit, take you.

DU'CES tecum, a Writ, commanding one to appear in Chancery, and to bring with him some evidence, or other Things which that Court would view. *L.*

A DUCK [of *ducken*, *Belg.* to dive] a Water Fowl.

To DUCK [of *ducken*, *L. S.* *bauchen*, *Teut.* or *geduckian*, *Sax.*] to dive under Water, to stoop, to bow.

DUCK'ER } a Cock who in fighting runs
DOUK'ER } about the Pit, almost at every stroke he strikes.

DU'CKSFOOT, black Snake-root.

DUCKING at the Main Yard, is when a Malefactor at Sea, having a Rope fastened under his Arms, about the Waist, and under his Breech, is hoisted up to the end of the Yard, and then violently let fall two or three times into the Sea.

DUCKS-MEAT, an Herb growing on Ponds. *Lens Palustris. L.*

DUCK'UP [*Sea Term*] a Word used by the Steersman, or him who is at the Helm, when either Main-sail, Fore-sail, or Sprit-sail hinder his Sight, so that he cannot see to sail by a Land-mark, &c. for then he cries, *Duckup the Clew-Lines of those Sails.*

DUCTILE [*ductilis*, *L.*] that may easily be drawn out into Wires, or hammered out into thin Plates.

DUCTILITY, is an easily yielding and spreading the Parts of any Metal under a Hammer.

DUCTION, a leading. *L.*

DUCTORIOUS, drawing or leading.

DUCT or **DUCTUS**, guiding, leading, or drawing; also a Conduit Pipe for conveying Water. *L.*

DUCTUS adiposi [in *Anatomy*] are certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin. *L.*

DUCTUS alimentalis, the Gullet, Stomach, and Bowels, which make up but one continued Canal or Duct. *L.*

DUCTUS biliaris, a Channel passing to the lower End of the Gut *Duodenum. L.*

DUCTUS chyloferus, a Vessel conveying the Chyle and Lympha from the lower Parts to the Heart. *L.*

DUCTUS cysticus, a Pipe going from the Neck of the Gall-Bladder to that Part where the *Porus biliaris* joins it. *L.*

DUCTUS lachrymalis, a Passage, whereby the Water which moistens the Eyes is conveyed into the Nose.

DUCTUS pancreaticus, is a little Channel arising from the *Pancreas*, and running along the middle of it, and is inserted into the *Duodenum.*

DUCTUS

DUCTUS *roriferus*, is the same with *Ductus chyliiferus*. L.

DUCTUS *salivares*, are little Canals, which proceeding from the *Maxillary Glands*, go as far as the Jaws and Sides of the Tongue, where they remit the Juice called Spittle. L.

DUCTUS *thoracicus*, the same as *Ductus chyliiferus*. L.

DUCTUS *Wirsungianus*, so called from *Wirsungus*, the Inventor, and is the same with *Ductus pancreaticus*.

DUCTUS *umbilicalis*, the Navel-Passage of a Child in the Womb. L.

DUCTUS *urinarius*, the urinary Passage; the same with *Ureter* and *Urethra*. L.

DUDGE'ON, Stomachfulness, Grudge, Disdain. O.

To take in DUDGE'ON [some derive it from Dudgeon, a Dagger, *q. d.* to resent a Thing so ill as to draw his Sword to be revenged; others from *dolg*, *Sax.* a Wound; and that from *dolendo*, L. grieving, *q. d.* to bear an Injury impatiently] to take in bad Part, to be displeased at.

DUDGEON *Dagger*, a small Dagger.

DUD'MAN, a Malkin, or Scare-crow; a Hobgoblin, a Spright.

DUE [*deu* of *devoir*, F.] to be owing or unpaid; also proper, fit, exact.

DUE, two. *Ital.*

DU'EL [*Duellum*, L.] a Fight between two Persons, usually upon a Challenge. F.

DU'EL [*in Law*] a Combat between two Persons for the Trial of the Truth.

DUEL'LER } [*Duelliste*, F.] a Person

DUEL'LIST } who fights a Duel.

DUE'NNA [*Spanish*] an old Woman kept to guard a young one.

DUE'NESS, a being due.

DUET'TI } [*in Musick Books*] signifies

DUET'TO } little Songs, or Airs in two Parts. *Ital.*

A DUG [some derive it from *Dughe*, *Belg.* a Faucet, because the Milk is sucked out of it as Liquor out of a Faucet; others from *ךך*, H. a Pap or Teat] the Teat of a Cow, or other Beast.

DUG Tree, a sort of Shrub.

DUI, two. *Ital.*

DUKE [*Duc*, F. from *Dux*, L.] the highest Title of Honour in *England*, next to the Prince of *Wales*: He is created by Patent, girded with a Sword, a Mantle of State, a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Rod of Gold in his Hand.

DUKE'DOM [*Duche*, F. *Ducatus*, L.] the Dominion and Territories of a Duke.

DULCAR'NON [*Arab.*] a certain Proposition, found out by *Pythagoras*, upon the Account of which he sacrificed an Ox to the Gods, in token of Thankfulness. Whence *Chaucer*, &c. uses it to signify any knotty Point or Question.

To be at DULCAR'NON, to be nonplussed, to be at one's Wit's-end.

DUL'CET, Sweet. *Shakesp.*

DULCIFICATION, a making sweet. L.

To DUL'CIFY [*dulcifier*, F.] to make sweet, or sweeten.

To DULCIFY [*in Chymistry*] is to wash the Salt off from any mixed Body, which was calcined with it.

DULCIL'OQUY [*of dulcis* sweet, and *loquium*, L. Speech] sweet-speaking

DUL'CIMER [*Dolcemelle*, *Ital.*] a musical Instrument.

DUL'CINISTS, a sort of Hereticks, so called from one *Dulcin*, their Ring-leader, who asserted, that the Father having reigned from the Beginning of the World till the Coming of Christ, then the Son's Reign began, and lasted till the Year 1300, when the Reign of the Holy Ghost began.

DULCINO, a small Bassoon. *Ital.*

DULCISONANT [*dulcisonans*, L.] sounding sweetly.

DULCITUDE [*Dulcitus*, L.] Sweetness.

DULCORA'TION, a making sweet. L.

DU'LEDGE, a Peg of Wood, which joins the Ends of six Felloes, which form the Round of a Wheel of a Gun-Carriage.

DULOCRACY [*Δουλοκρατία*, of *δούλος* a Servant, and *κράτος* Power, Gr.] a Government where Servants and Slaves have so much Licence and Privilege, that they domineer.

DULL [*dole*, *Sax.* dull, *Belg.* doll, *Teut.* dül, G. Br. a Blockhead] heavy, sluggish, stupid; blunt, obtuse, awkward, melancholy.

DUL'LY, heavily, stupidly.

DUL'NESS, Heaviness, Stupidity.

DUL'WICH College, an Hospital in *Surry*.

DU'MAL, pertaining to Briars and Brambles.

DUM *fuit infra etatem*, is a Writ to recover Lands sold at Under-Age.

DUM *non fuit Compos Mentis*, is a Writ to recover Lands made over by one not of sound Mind.

DUMB [*dumbe*, *Sax.* dum, *Dan.* frum, *Teut.* stupid, all from *𐀓𐀚*, H. silent] no having the Use of Speech; also silent.

DUMB'LY, silently.

DUMB'NESS, the being dumb.

DUMOSE [*dumosus*, L.] mossy; also full of Brambles and Briars.

DUMP [*of Dumb*] a sudden Astonishment, a melancholy Fit.

DUMPISH, somewhat melancholy.

DUMP'ISHLY, in a melancholy Manner.

DUMP'LING [*from Dump*, heavy] a sort of Pudding.

DUMPS, Melancholy, fixed Sadness.

DUN [*dun*, *Sax.*] a Colour something like brown.

A DUN [*dun*, *Sax.* a great Noise] a clamorous or pressing Demand of a Debt.

To DUN [*dynan*, *Sax.* to make a great Noise] to demand a Debt clamorously, pressing, and frequently.

A DUNCE

D U

A DUNCE [some derive it from *attonitus*, L. others from *Dumb*, Eng. *q. d.* Dumps, i. e. dumpish] a blockish stupid Person.

DUN NECK, a Bird.

DUNA, a Bank of Earth cast upon the Side of a Ditch. O. L.

DUNCH, deaf. O.

DUNG [ding, Sax. dung, Teut.] Ordure, Soil, Filth.

To DUNG [dingan, Sax. dungen, Teut.] to manure Land with Dung.

DUNG-MEERS, Pits, where Dung, Weeds, &c. are mixed to lie and rot together some time, for the Improvement of Husbandry.

DUNG'EON [Dungeon, F. a dark strong fenced Place; or probably from *Dung*, Eng. because of its Nastiness] the darkest, closest, and most loathsome Part of a Prison.

DUNG'ONABLE Body, a shrewd Person; also a devilish Fellow. N. C.

DUNGHILL, an accumulated Heap of Dung; a vile Abode; a mean Pedigree.

DUNIO, a sort of Coin less than a Farthing. O. L.

DUN'MOW [of dunan Hill, and mapan to mow, Sax. it being a fruitful Hill that yields a great Crop to the Mowers] a Town in Essex.

DUNNY, deafish, somewhat deaf.

DUN'NILEY, deafishly.

DUN'NINESS, Deafishness.

DUN'STABLE [of *dunus*, a Robber in the Time of King Henry I. who made it dangerous for Travellers, by his continual Robberies] a Town in Bedfordshire, 30 Miles N. W. from London.

DUNSTAN [of dun a Hill, and stan a Stone, Sax.] a proper Name of an Archbishop of Canterbury.

DUN'NUM } [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Down
DU'NA } or hilly Place.

DUN'WICH [of dun a Hill, and Mic a Fort, Sax. *q. d.* a Fort upon a Hill] a Town in Suffolk 82 Miles N. E. from London.

DUODECEN'NIAL, of twelve Years. L.

DUODE'CIMO [i. e. the Twelfth] as a Book in *Duodecimo*, or Twelves, is one that has twelve Leaves in a Sheet. L.

DUODE'NA, a Jury of twelve Men. O. L.

DUODE'NUM [in *Anatomy*] is the first of the Intestines or Guts, in Length about twelve Fingers Breadth.

A DUPE, a Cully, a Fool, or Ninny. F.

To DUPE, to trick, to cheat.

DUPLICATE [duplicatum, L.] any Manuscript or Copy of Writing.

DUPLICATE Proportion } [in *Arithme-*
DUPLICATE Ratio } tick] is a Rank

of Geometrical Proportions; the first Term to the third, is said to be in Duplicate Ratio of the first to the second.

DUPLICATE Ratio [in *Geometry*] is the Product of the Ratio multiplied by itself, or the Square of the Ratio.

D U

DUPLICA'TIO [in the *Civil Law*] is the same with *Rejoinder* in the *Common Law*.

DUPLICATION [in *Rhetorick*] is the same as *Anadiplosis*.

DUPLICATION [in *Law*] is an Allegation brought in to weaken the Pleader's Reply.

DUPLICATION [in *Arithmetick*] is the multiplying any Number by Two.

DUPLICATION [of the Cube] is when the Side of the Cube is found, which shall be the Double of the Cube given.

DUPLICATURE [in *Anatomy*] is the Doubling of any Membranes, when they go off to some Distance, and return again. L.

DUPLICITY [duplicité, F.] a being double.

DURABLE [durabilis, L.] which is of long Continuance, lasting.

DURABLY, lastingly.

DURABLENESS, Lastingness.

DUR'A Mater [among *Anatomists*] the outward Skin, which encompasses or enwraps the Brain. L.

DURANCE [of *durance*, F.] Confinement, Imprisonment.

DURA'TION, Continuance. L.

DURATION [in *Metaphysics*] is the Continuance of the Existence of any Thing, and is the same with absolute Time. L.

DURATION of an Eclipse [in *Astronomy*] is the Time the Sun or Moon remains eclipsed, or darkened in any Part of them.

DURDEN, a Coppice or Thicket of Wood in a Valley. O. R.

To DURE [duro, L.] to last, to continue. Raleigh.

DURES'S [durities, L.] Hardness, or Hardship, Severity, Confinement, Imprisonment.

DURESS [in *Law*] is where one is imprisoned, or restrained of his Liberty contrary to Law.

DUR'GEN [dpeong, Sax.] a Dwarf, a little, thick, and short Person.

DUR'HAM [dun Holm, Sax. i. e. a Town in a Wood] a Bishop's See, 212 Miles N. from London.

DUROTRI'GES, an ancient People of England, who inhabited the County now called Dorsetshire.

DURZ'D Corn, Corn beaten out of the Straw by the Wind turning it. N. C.

DUSK'ISH } [dyrtne, Sax.] somewhat
DUSK'Y } dark, obscure.

DUSK'ISHLY, darkly.

DUSK'ISHNESS, Darkness, Obscurity.

DUST [durz, Sax.] Earth dry'd to a Powder.

DUST'INESS, the being full of Dust.

DUS'TY, full of Dust.

DUSTY Foot, a Foreign Trader, or Pedlar, one who has no settled Habitation. O. L. T.

DUTCHESS [Duchesse, F.] a Duke's Wife.

DUTC'HY

DUTCHY [*dutē*, F. *duché*, L.] the Territory of a Duke; in Great Britain, a Seigniorship or Lordship established by the King under that Title, with several Privileges, Honours, &c.

DUTCHY Court, a Court wherein all Matters belonging to the Dutchy of Lancaster are decided, by the Decree of the Chancellor of that Court.

DUTIFUL, obedient, respectful.

DUTIFULLY, obediently.

DUTIFULNESS, Obedience.

DUTY [of *deu*, of *devoir*, F. or *debitum*, L.] any Thing that one is obliged to do; a publick Tax.

DUTY [in *Military Affairs*] is the doing what pertains to the Function of a Soldier.

DUTY [in *Merchandize*] Money paid for Custom of Goods.

DUUMVIRATE [*duumviratus*, L.] the Office of the *Duumviri*, a Roman Magistracy of two Persons in equal Authority.

DWALE, deadly Night-shade. *Bella Donna*, Ital.

DWARF [*dweoph*, Sax. *Dwargh*, L. S. *Dwarg*, Teut.] a Person of a very low Stature.

DWARFISH, like a Dwarf.

DWARF-TREES, low stunted Trees.

TO DWELL [*dwelger*, Dan. to abide, *dwehan*, Sax. *dwale*, Belg. to wander, because our Ancestors once lodged in Tents, which they removed from Place to Place] to abide in, to inhabit.

DWELLING-HOUSE, the House at which one lives.

TO DWINDLE [*dwinan*, Sax. *schwinden*, Teut.] to decrease, decay, to waste.

DWINDLINGLY, decreasingly.

DWIND [of *dwinan*, Sax.] consumed, pined away. O.

TO DYE [*deagan*, to tinge, Sax.] to dye Colours.

TO DYE [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *dyo* or *dyo*, Gr. to interr. Dr T. H. from *Dyier*, F. and that from *de Vie*, F. *q. d.* (to depart) from Life; *Minshew* from *dydo*, Gr. to affright, whence Death is called the King of Terrors] to give up the Ghost.

DYERS-WEED, an Herb with long narrow Leaves of a dark bluish green Colour, used in dying Yellow, &c. *Genistella tinctoria*, L.

DYING [of *To die*] expiring; also tinging with Colours.

DYNASTY [*dynastia*, Gr.] supreme Government and Authority; also a List of the Names of several Kings, who have reigned in a particular Kingdom successively.

DYRKID, darkened. *Chauc.*

DYÆSTHESIA [*dyæsthesia*, of *dyo* and *æsthesis* Sense, Gr.] a Difficulty or Fault in Sensation.

DYSCINESY [*dyscinesia*, of *dyo* bad, and *κίνησις*, Motion, Gr.] an Inability to move.

DYSCRACY [*dyscracia*, of *dyo* bad, and *κρασις* Constitution, Gr.] an unequal Mix-

ture of Elements in the Blood, or nervous Juice.

DYSECOIA [*dysecoia*, of *dyo* and *αἰσθησις* Hearing, Gr.] Dulness of Hearing.

DYS'ENTERY [*dyseuteria*, of *dyo* and *εἰσέρω* a Bowel, and *ῥέω* to flow, Gr.] Looseness, accompanied with Gripings in the Belly.

DYSEPULOTICA [*dysepulotika*, of *dyo* and *ἐπὶ πληγῶν* scitratizing, Gr.] great Ulcers beyond Cure.

DYS'NOMY [*dysonomia*, of *dyo* and *νόμος* a Law, Gr.] an ill ordering of Laws.

DYSODES [*dysochia*, Gr.] that sends forth an ill Smell, stinking.

DYSOREXIA [*dysoresia*, of *dyo* and *ῥέξις*, Gr.] a Decay or Want of Appetite.

DYSPATHY [*dysochia*, of *dyo* and *πάθος*, Gr.] an Impatience in Temper.

DYSPEPSY [*dysoresia*, of *dyo* bad, and *πέψω* to concoct, Gr.] a Difficulty of Digestion or Fermentation in the Stomach or Guts.

DYSPHONY [*dysochia*, of *dyo* and *φωνή* a Voice, Gr.] a Difficulty in Speaking.

DYSPHORY [*dysoresia*, of *dyo* and *φέρειν* to bear, Gr.] an Impatience in Suffering.

DYSPNOEA [*dysochia*, of *dyo* and *πνέω* to breathe, Gr.] a Difficulty in Breathing.

DYSTHERAPEUTA [*dysotherapeuta*, of *dyo* and *θεραπεύω* to heal, Gr.] Diseases of difficult Cure.

DYSTHYMA [*dysochia*, of *dyo* and *θύμος* the Mind, Gr.] a Sickness in the Mind.

DYS'TOCHY [*dysochia*, Gr.] a Difficulty in bringing forth.

DYS'URY [*dysochia*, of *dyo* and *ὑρῶν* Urine, and *ῥέω* to flow, Gr.] a Difficulty of making Urine.

E A

E Often stands for *est*, L. is; as *i. e.* for *id est*, that is.

EACH [*elc*, Sax. *elkeen*, L. S.] every one.

EADBERT [of Ead Happiness, and Beorn illustrious, Sax.] a King of Northumberland.

EADITH [Eadig happy, Sax.] a proper Name of Women.

EADEL'MAN } [*Adelman*, Sax. *Adel-*
ADEL'MAN } *man*, Teut.] a Nobleman.

EAD'GAR [of Eadig happy, and An Honour, Sax. But *Verfegan* derives it from Ead an Oath, and *Eand* to keep, *q. d.* one who keepeth his Oath, and supposes it is the same with *Edward*] the Name of a most puissant and peaceable King of the English Saxons.

EADWIN [of Ead Happiness, and Win an Obtainer, Sax. *i. e.* one who attaineth Happiness] a Christian Name of Men.

EA'GER [*eagor*, Sax. *aigre*, F. *raz*, C. Br.

C. Br. *Acer*, L.] sharp, sour, tart; also earnest, sharp-set, vehement.

The EA'GER, the Current, the Tide, or swift Course of a River.

EA'GERLY, sharply, earnestly.

EA'GERNESS, Sharpness, Earnestness.

EA'GLE [*Aigle*, F. of *Aquila*, L.] the biggest and strongest of all Birds of Prey.

EAGLE-Stone, a Stone said to be found in an Eagle's Nest.

EAGLET [*Aiglette*, F.] a young Eagle.

EAK or EKE [*Eak*, Sax.] Eternity.

EALD, Age. O.

EALDERMAN [*Ealdorman*, Sax. *Altermann*, Teut.] the same with the Saxons as Earl was with the Danes.

EARLDRED [*i. e.* all Counsel] a proper Name of Men. Sax.

EAM [*Eame*, Sax. *Dom*, L. S. *Oheim*, Teut.] an Uncle, a Compeer, a Friend: C.

To EAN, to bring forth Young as a Female Sheep does. See *To Yean*.

EAR-Hard, spoken of a Horse.

EAR Brisk, when he carries his Ears pointing forward.

EAR [*Eape*, Sax. *Ore*, Dan. *Oor*, L. S. *Ohr*, Teut.] of an Animal Body.

EAR [*Eape*, Sax. *Ohre*, Teut. *Are*, L. S.] an Ear of Corn.

To EAR, to shoot out Ears as Corn.

To EAR, or ARE [*of eapian*, Sax. *of arare*, L.] to till, to plow, or fallow the Ground.

EAR'ABLE } [*arabilis*, L.] fit to be
AR'ABLE } plowed.

EAR'ING [*in a Ship*] is that Part of the Bolt-Rope, which, at the four Corners of the Sail, is left open in Form of a Ring.

EAR'ING-Time, Harvest.

EARL [*Eopl*, Sax. *Eorla*, Dan.] a Title of Nobility between a Marquis and a Viscount.

EARL-Marshall, he that has the chief care of Military Solemnities.

EARL'DOM [*Eapldom*, Sax.] the Dignity and Jurisdiction of an Earl.

EARL'INESS, the being early.

EAR'LY [*of Aen*, Sax. before, probably *Ertlich*, Teut.] betimes.

To EARN [*Eapnan*, Sax. of *Erenten*, to reap, Teut.] to get or obtain by Labour, &c.

To EARN, to glean; also to run as new Cheese does. C.

EARNED, longed earnestly. Spenc.

EARN'EST [*Eernt*, Teut.] industrious, diligent, eager, vehement, important, weighty.

EARN'EST [*Eopnerz*, Sax.] Money given in Hand to bind a Bargain.

EAR'NESTLY, industriously, eagerly.

EARN'ESTNESS [*Eerntlick*, Teut.] Eagerness.

EARN'ING, Rennet to turn Milk into Cheese-Curds. C.

EARST, before, formerly. Milton.

EARTH [*Eopd*, Sax. *Erd*, L. S. *Erde*, Teut. probably of *Epa*, Gr. the Ground, or *ἔρῆ*, H. Earth] one of the four Elements.

EARTH [among Chymists] the last of the five Chymical Principles; that Part of Bodies that most answers to what they call *Caput Mortuum*, that is at last left in the Furnace, and neither capable of being raised by Distillation, nor dissolved by Solution.

New EARTH, that which never served to the Nourishment of any Plant, lying three Foot deep, or as far as you can go, if it be really Earth; or else Earth that has been a long Time built upon, though it had formerly bore; or Earth of a sandy, loamy Nature, where Cattle have been a long Time fed.

Fallow EARTH, Earth left unemployed to recover and re-establish.

To EARTH [*Eapdrgan*, Sax.] to go into a Hole under Ground, as a Badger or Fox.

EARTH-Nut, a Root in Shape and Taste like a Nut. *Bulbocastanum*. L.

EARTHING [among Gardeners] is the covering of Trees, Plants, and Herbs, with Earth.

EARTHING [among Hunters] is the Lodging of a Badger, &c.

EARTHLINESS, the being earthly.

EARTH'LY, belonging to the Earth.

EARTH'QUAKE [*of Eopd* and *Cpacian*, Sax. to tremble] is a violent Shock or Shaking of the Earth, sometimes particular, and felt only by one Country or Nation; and sometimes general, and felt by several Nations at the same Time.

EARTH Worm, a Worm bred under Ground; a mean fordid Wretch.

EARTHY, of the Nature or Quality of Earth.

EARTHY Triplicity [*in Astrology*] the Signs *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricorn*.

EAR'WIG [*Eapugga*, Sax. *Ohrwurm*, Teut.] an Insect; a Whisperer.

EASE [*Aise*, F. *Menage* derives it from *Orium*, L. but more probably of *Eaδ*, Sax. easy] Rest, Comfort, Pleasure.

To EASE, to give Ease or Rest; also to slacken or let loose.

To EASE the Helm, is to bear or let the Ship fall to the Leeward.

To EASE [*in a Ship*] is to slacken the Shrouds when they are too stiff.

EA'SEL [*of Etsel*, ab *Ase*, Teut.] a wooden Frame, on which a Painter sets the Cloth, &c. to be painted.

EA'SEL Pieces, are such small Pieces as are painted on the Easel.

EASEMENT, Eating, Refreshment.

EASEMENT [*in Law*] a Service which one Neighbour has of another: as a Way through his Ground, a Sink, &c.

An EASEMENT [*Aisements*, F.] a Privy or House of Office.

EA'SILY, gently.

EASINESS, Gentleness, Contentedness.

EAST [*Eapz*, Sax. *Osten*, Teut.] the Quarter of the Earth where the Sun rises.

EASTER [*Eapzen* of *Eapene*, Sax. a Goddess,

E B

Goddeſs of the Saxons, in Honour of which, Sacrifices were offered about that Time of the Year, *Wſtern, Teut.*] a ſolemn Feſtival appointed in Commemoration of Chriſt's Death and Reſurrection.

EASTER Offerings, Money paid to the Pariſh-Prieſt at *Eaſter*.

EASTERLINGS, People living in the Eaſt of England; eſpecially Merchants of the *Hans Towns* in Germany. Our Current Money was called *Sterling*, from a Coin there ſtamped by King Richard I.

EASTERN Mile, a Scripture Measure of Length, containing one *Engliſh* Mile, 403 Paces, and one Foot.

EASY [*Aiſe*, F.] at eaſe, free, contented; ready, mild.

To **EAT** [*Azan*, Sax. *Ederē*, L. *Effen*, *Teut.* *Eeten*, L. S.] to feed; to devour.

An **EAT Bee**, a ſmall Bird feeding on Bees.

EAT'ABLE, which may be eaten.

EATH, eaſy; it is eath to do, i. e. eaſy to do.

EATON [of *Ea*, Water, and *ton*, a Town, Sax.] a Town ſeated on the Shore of the River *Thames*.

EAVES [*Eaux*, F. of *Ea*, Sax. Water] the Edges of the Tiling of a Houſe.

EAVES [in *Architecture*] is a flat ſquare Member of the Cornice.

EAVES-Dropper, a lurking Liſtner under the Eaves, or at the Window of a Houſe, to hear what People ſay.

EAVES Catch [in *Architecture*] is a thick feather'd-edged Board, nailed round the Eaves of a Houſe.

EBB [*Ebba*, Sax. *Ebbe*, Dan. and L. S.] the going out of the Tide.

To **EBB** [*Ebben*, L. S.] to flow back as the Tide does.

EBDOMADARIUS [of *'Eβδομάς*, Gr.] a Weeks-man, an Officer in Cathedral Churches, appointed weekly to overſee the Performance of Divine Service. O. L.

EB'EN Tree, a Tree in *India*, &c. without either Leaves or Fruit.

EBEREMORTH } [*Ebepe-moriz*,
EBEREMURDER } Sax.] down right Murder, in Diſtinction from Man-Slaughter and Chance-Medley.

EB'IONITES, Hereticks, A. C. 71. who deny'd the Divinity of our Saviour, and reſected all the Gospels but St *Matthew's*; ſo called from *Ebion* their Ring-leader.

EBON, made of Ebony. *Spenc.*

EBONIST [*Ebeniſte*, F.] one who works or deals in Ebony.

EBONY [*Ebēne*, F. *Hebenum*, L. of *הבני* H.] a ſort of black Wood of the Ebony tree.

EBRA'ICK [*Hebraique*, F. *Hebraicus*, L.] belonging to the *Hebrew* Tongue.

EBRAICK, the *Hebrew* Tongue. *Chauc.*

EBRIETY [*Yvrefſe*, F. *Ebrietas*, L.] Drunkenneſs.

E C

EBRIOSITY [*Ebrietas*, L.] Drunkenneſs.

EBULLIENCY, Ebullition.

EBULLITION, boiling or bubbling L.

EBULLITION [among *Chymiſts*] the great Struggling or Effervescence which ariſes from the Mixture of an acid and alkalizate Liquor.

EBUR'NEAN [*Eburneus*, L.] belonging to Ivory.

ECBASIS [*Εκβασις*, Gr.] a going out, an Event.

ECBASIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure called *Digression*.

ECBOL'ICA [of *Εκβολια*, Gr.] Medicines which help Delivery in hard Labour; alſo ſuch as cauſe Abortions.

ECCENTRICITY [of *εξ* and *κέντρος*, Gr.] the Diſtance of the Centres of the Eccentric Circles from one another.

ECCENTRI'CITY [in the *Ptolemaick Astronomy*] is that Part of the *Linea Abſidum*, lying between the Centre of the Earth and of the Eccentric.

ECCENTRICITY Simple or Single [in the *New Elliptical Astronomy*] is the Diſtance between the Centre of the *Ellipse* and the *Focus*, or between the Sun and the Centre of the Eccentric.

ECCENTRICITY Double, is the Diſtance between the *Foci* in the *Ellipse*, and is equal to twice the Eccentricity.

ECCEN'TRICK [*Εκκεντρικός*, Gr.] that hath not the ſame Centre.

ECCENTRICK Circles, are Circles which have not the ſame Centre.

ECCENTRICK Equation [in *Old Astronomy*] an Angle made by a Line drawn from the Centre of the Eccentric, to the Body or Place of any Planet.

ECCENTRICK Place of a Planet, is that very Point of the Orbit, where the Circle of Inclination, coming from the Place of a Planet in his Orbit, falls there with right Angles.

ECCHO [*Εχος*, *sonus*, Gr.] the Reflection of a Sound or Voice from Woods, Rocks, and hollow Places, but rather *Echo*.

ECCHYMO'MA } [*Εχυμοσις*, Gr.]

ECCHYMO'SIS } Marks and Spots in the Skin, from the Extravaſation of the Blood.

To **ECCLE**, to aim or intend. N. C.

ECCLE'SIA [*Εκκλησια*, Gr.] the Church or the Congregation of People met together to worſhip God; alſo the Place ſet apart for that Uſe.

ECCLESIAS'TES [*Εκκλησιαστής*, Gr. i. e. the Preacher] the Title of a Book in the Scripture written by King *Solomon*.

ECCLESIASTICAL [*Εκκλησιαστικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Church.

An **ECCLESIASTICK**, a Churchman, or Clergyman.

ECCLESIASTICUS, a Book of Apocryphal Scripture, written by *Jesus* the Son of *Sirach*.

ECCO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the Repetition

petition of some Part of a Song or Tune in a very low or soft Manner, in Imitation of a real or natural Echo. *Ital.*

ECCOPE [*ἔκκοπή*, Gr.] a cutting off.

ECCOPE' [in *Surgery*] a cutting off any Member, or Part of the Body.

EC'CRISIS [*ἔκκρισις*, Gr.] a Secreſion of Excrements out of a natural Body.

EC'DICUS [*ἑκδικός*, Gr.] an Attorney or Procurator of a Corporation, a Recorder. *O. L.*

To E'CHE, to increaſe, add, or help out.

ECHINATE Seeds [of *Plants*] are ſuch as are prickly and rough.

ECH'INUS, a Hedge-hog; a Shell-fiſh ſet with Prickles. *L.*

ECHINUS [in *Botany*] the prickly Head or Cover of the Seed on the Top of any Plant ſo called from its Likeneſs to a Hedge-hog.

ECHINUS [in *Architecture*] is a Member or Ornament placed on the Top of the *Ionick* Capital.

ECHO [*ἠχώ*, Gr.] an airy Nymph, feigned by the Poets to be transformed into that Voice or Sound that is reflected back from Caves or hollow Places, and commonly called an *Echo*. *Gr.*

ECHO'ICUS *Versus*, a Verſe which returns the laſt Syllable like an *Echo*; as *grata malis lis*. *L.*

ECHUS [in *Muſick Books*] the ſame as *Ecco*, which ſee.

To ECKLE, to aim at, to intend. *N. C.*

ECCLAIRCISSEMENT, a making clear, an Explication or unfolding. *F.*

ECLAIT, Splendor, Show, Luſtre. *F.*

ECLEG'MA [*ἑκλεγμα* of *ἐκλέγω*, to lick, Gr.] a Medicine to be licked or ſucked, to eaſe the Lungs in Coughs, Peripneumonies, &c.

ECLIPSE [*Eclipsis*, *L.* *ἑκλῆψις*, Gr.] a Deſect or Failing of Light in the Sun or Moon, &c. *F.*

ECLIPSE [of the *Sun*] is when the Moon interpoſes between us, or the Earth, and the Sun.

ECLIPSE [of the *Moon*] is when the Earth comes between the Sun and it, ſo as to deprive it of the Light of the Sun.

Partial ECLIPSE, is when either the *Sun* or *Moon* are darkened but in Part.

Total ECLIPSE, is when they are wholly eclipsed or darkened, although, properly ſpeaking, the Sun is not univerſally eclipsed.

To ECLIPSE [*Faire eclipser*, *F.*] to darken, or obſcure.

ECLIPSIS [in *Grammar*] is when a Word is wanting in a Sentence.

ECLIP'TICK [*Ecliptique*, *F.* *Eclipticus*, *L.* *ἑκλῆπτικόν*, Gr.] is a great Circle of the Heavens, in which the *Sun* moves in its annual Motions. It is ſuppoſed to be drawn through the Middle of the *Zodiack*, and makes an Angle with the *Equinoſtial* of 23 D. 30 M. It is called the *Ecliptick Line*, becauſe the Eclipses of the Sun or Moon always happen under it.

The ECLIPTIC [in the *New Astronomy*] is that Way or Path amidſt the fixed Stars,

which the Earth appears to deſcribe to an Eye ſuppoſed to be placed in the Sun, as in its annual Motion it runs round the Sun from Weſt to Eaſt.

EC'LOGUE [*Ecloga*, *L.* *ἑκλογή*, Gr. *i. e.* a choice Piece] the Title of *Virgil's* Paſtoral Poems.

ECLYMPASTEYRE, a fictitious name for the Succeſſor of Sleep. *Chauc.*

E'CLYSIS [*ἑκλυσις*, Gr.] is when the Strength of the Patient is a little decayed proceeding from a Want of ſufficient Warmth and Spirits in the Body.

ECPHONEMA [*ἑκφωνημα*, Gr.] a breaking out of the Voice with ſome interjectional Particle.

ECPHONESIS [*ἑκφωνησις*, Gr.] an Exclamation; a Rhetorical Figure, whereby the Orator expreſſes his own Paſſion and Affection, and ſtirs up that of his Auditors. *L.*

ECPHARCTICKS [*ἑκφρακτικά*, of *ἑκφράσσω*, to open, Gr.] Medicines good againſt Obſtructions.

ECPHRAX'IS [*ἑκφραξις*, Gr.] a taking away of Obſtructions.

ECPHY'SESIS [*ἑκφυσις*, Gr.] a breathing thick.

ECPHY'SIS [*ἑκφυσις*, Gr.] a riſing or ſpringing up. *L.*

ECPHY'SIS [in *Anatomy*] the Part where the Guts take riſe from the lower Orifice of the *Stomach*, called *Pylorus*.

ECPHY'SIS [among *Surgeons*] a Proceſs that coheres with the Bone.

ECPI'ESMA [*ἑκπίεσμα*, Gr.] a Juice ſqueezed out; alſo a Fracture of the Skull, wherein the broken Parts preſs upon the *Meninges*, or Skins of the Brain. *L.*

ECPI'ESMUS [*ἑκπίεσμος*, Gr.] a very great Protuberance of the Eyes. *L.*

EC'PLEXIS [*ἑκπληξις*, Gr.] a Fright or Conſternation. *L.*

ECPNEUMA'TOSIS [*ἑκπνευμάτωσις*, Gr.] the Faculty of breathing out.

ECPTOMA [*ἑκπτομα*, Gr.] a being out of Joint, as the Bones.

EC'PTOSIS [*ἑκπτωσις*, Gr.] a falling or ſlipping down, the ſame with *Ecpoma*.

ECPY'ESMA [*ἑκπυεσμα*, Gr.] the ſame with *Empyema*.

ECRITH'MUS [of *ἑξ* and *ῥιθμος*, Gr. Number] a Poſſe which obſerves no Method or Order. *L.*

ECSAR'COMA [*ἑκσαρχομα*, Gr.] the growing of Fleſh in any Part.

ECSTACY [*ἑκστασις*, Gr.] a Trance or Swooning; alſo a Transport of the Spirits by Paſſion.

ECSTATICAL } [*ἑκστατικός*, Gr.] be-
ECSTATICK } longing to an Ecſtaſy.

EC'STASIS [*ἑκτασις*, Gr.] Extension or ſtretching out, alſo a Figure in Grammar, whereby a ſhort Syllable is made long. *L.*

ECTHLIM'MA [*ἑκθλίμμα*, Gr.] an Ulceration ariſing from a violent Compreſſion in the Surface of the Skin. *O. L.*

ECTH-

E D

ECTHLIPSIS [ἐκθλίψις, Gr.] a pressing, squeezing, or dashing out.

ECTHY'MATA [ἑκθυμάτα, Gr.] are Pimples, or certain Breakings out in the Skin, as Small-Pox, &c.

ECTHY'MOSIS [ἑκθυμωσις, Gr.] is a Commotion and Intumescence of the Blood; also a Chearfulness of Mind.

ECTILLOTICA [ἐκτιλλοτικά, Gr.] Medicines which consume callous Parts, and pull out Hairs.

ECTOME' [ἐκτομή, Gr.] the cutting off of any Thing.

ECTRO'PIUM [ἐκτρόπιον, Gr.] a Fault in the Eye-lids, when they are turned downwards, or when the lower is shorter than the upper.

EC'TYPE [ἐκτύπον, Gr.] a thing drawn after a Copy; also the Counterfeit.

EDA'CITY [Edacitas, L.] greedy eating or devouring.

EDDER, a Kind of Fish.

ED'DISH } [of Eorich, Sax.] the lat-

EDISH } ter Pasture, or Grass which comes after mowing, or after reaping.

ED'DY [of Ed again, and Ea Water, Sax.] is the running back of the Water at any Place contrary to the Tide or Stream, and so falling back into the Tide or Current again; occasioned by some Head land or Point jutting out suddenly.

ED'DY Water, is that which falls back, as it were on a Rudder of a Ship under Sail.

EDDY Wind, is that Wind which is reflected from a Sail, or any other Thing, and so goes contrary to its Course before it struck the Sail, &c.

E'DEN [עֵדֶן, H. i. e. Pleasure] Paradise.

To **EDEN'TATE**, to make toothless.

E'DER Breche, Hedge-breaking.

ED'GAR [of eadig happy, and Ape Honour, Sax.] the Name of a King of England. See *Eadgar*.

EDGE [of Ege, Sax. *Acies*, L. *Ax*, Gr.] the sharp Part of a Weapon.

To **EDGE**, to make a Border or Edge.

To **EDGE**, to borrow.

EDGECOMBE [of Edge and Gomb, Sax. a Valley invironed with Hills] a Sirname.

EDGING, a narrow Lace.

EDGEREW, Grass left growing after Mowing. Some call it the *latter Grass*, or *latter Math*.

E'DIBLE [Edibilis, L.] eatable, or that may be eaten.

EDICT [Edit, F. *Edictum*, L.] a Commandment, Publick Ordinance or Decree.

EDIFICA'TION, a building up, an Improving, also Instruction. L.

EDIFICE [Aedificium, L.] a Building. F.

To **EDIFY** [edifier, F. of *aedificare*, L.] to profit by Instruction.

ED'INBURGH [of the Hill Eden, and Bury, Sax.] the Metropolis of the Kingdom of Scotland, 328 Miles N. from London.

EDINTON } [of eath easy, and Dun a

EDINDON } Hill, Sax.] a Town in

E F

Wales, memorable for King *Alfred's* signal Victory over the *Danes*.

EDITH [of ead prosperous, and yðian to redound, Sax. *q. d.* one who overflowed with Prosperity] the Wife of *Edward the Confessor*.

EDITION, a setting forth or publishing, the Publication or putting out of a Book. F. of L.

EDITOR, a Publisher, or he that revises a Work.

ED'MONTON [*q. d.* *Edmund's Town*, probably of King *Edmund*] a Village seven Miles N. from London.

ED'MUND [Ead Blessedness, and Mund Peace, *q. d.* Blessed Peace] a King of the *East English*, martyred by the *Danes*.

ED'MUNSBURY [of St *Edmund*, and Bury, Sax.] a pleasant Town in *Suffolk*, 60 Miles N. N. E. from London, so called from St *Edmund*, that there suffered Martyrdom under the *Danes*.

E'DOM [עֲדוֹם, H. i. e. red or earthy] the Sirname of *Esau*, from whence the *Edomites* descended.

To **ED'UCATE** [educare, L.] to bring or train up, to nurture, to nourish; to instruct.

EDUCA'TION, the bringing up of Children and Youth; Instruction. F. of L.

To **EDUCE** [educare, L.] to bring out, to extract.

To **EDUL'CORATE** [of *e* and *dulcorare*, L.] to sweeten, to make sweet.

EDULCORA'TION [in *Chymistry*] signifies the clearing any Matter from the Salts it may be impregnated with, by washing it in Water.

EDWARD [of Ead Blessedness, and Aerd, Teut. Nature] a Name of a Man.

ED'WIN [of Ead and win, Sax. *q. d.* a happy Conqueror] the Name of two Kings of England.

To **EEK** or **EIK**. See To *Eke*.

EEL [El, Sax. *Äal*, Teut. and L. S.] a long and roundish sort of Fish.

EEL Backt [*Horses*] such as have black Lists along their Backs.

EEL-FARES } a Fry or Brood of

EEL-VARES } Eels.

EEL-POUT, a kind of young Eel.

To **EEIN**, to be at Leisure. *Chesh.*

EEVER, Corner or Quarter. *Chesh.*

EFFABLE [effabilis, L.] that may be spoken, uttered, expressed.

To **EFFA'CE** [effacer, F.] to deface, rase out, to destroy.

EFFECT' [Effet, F. of *Effectum*, L.] any Thing done, finished, or brought to pass; also Consequence, End, Issue.

EFFECTS, the Goods of a Merchant, Tradesmen, &c.

To **EFFECT** [effector, F. *effectare*, L.] to perform or bring to pass; to put in execution.

EFFECTIONS [in *Geometry*] sometimes signify Geometrical Constructions; sometimes Problems, so far as they are deducible from some general Propositions.

EFFEC-

E F

EFFECTIVE [*effectivus*, L.] which brings to Effect, real. F.

EFFECT'IVELY, so as to produce the Effect desired.

EFFECTOR, the Author or Performer of a Thing.

EFFECT'LESS, of no Effect.

EFFECTUAL, which necessarily produces its effect; forcible, powerful. L.

EFFECTUALLY, thoroughly, completely, efficaciously.

To **EFFECTUATE**, to accomplish, to do a Thing thoroughly.

EFFEMINACY } a Womanish
EFFEMINATENESS } Softness. L.

EFFEM'INATE [*effeminé*, F. *effeminatus*, L.] Woman-like, tender, delicate, nice.

To **EFFEMINATE** [*effeminare*, F. *effeminare*, L.] to make womanish, or lascivious, to soften by Voluptuousness.

EFFERVES'CENCE } [*effervescentia*, L.]

EFFERVES'GENCY } a boiling over, a growing very hot, a greater Degree of Motion or Struggling of the small Parts of a Liquor, than is commonly understood by Fermentation and Ebullition, and such as occasions great Heats.

EFFERVES'CENCE [in *Philosophy* and *Chymistry*] signifies a greater Degree of Motion and Struggling of the small Particles of any Liquor, than is usually understood by Fermentation, and denotes a great Ebullition or boiling up, with some Degree of Heat.

EFFE'TE [*effetus*, L.] worn out, or past bearing.

EFFICATIOUS [*efficacé*, F. *efficax*, L.] full of Efficacy, effectual, powerful.

EFFICA'CIOSLY, effectually.

EFFICA'CITY [*efficacitè*, F. of *efficacitas*, L.] the same as Efficacy.

EFFICACY } [*efficace*, F.
EFFICACIOUSNESS } *efficacia*, L.]

Ability, Operation, Virtue, Force, Strength.

EFFI'CIENCE } [*efficientia*, L.] the Faculty

EFFICIENCY } or Power to do a Thing.

EFFICIENT [*efficiens*, L.] producing its Effect, accomplishing, causing. F.

EFFICIENT Cause, is the Cause which immediately produces the Effect.

To **EFFI'GIATE** [*effigio*, L.] to image, to form in likeness.

EFFI'GIES [*effigie*, F.] Image, Likeness, Shape, the Picture or Portraiture of a Person, &c. L.

To **EFFLA'GITATE** [*efflagitare*, L.] to desire a Thing earnestly.

EFFLAGITATION, earnest Desiring.

EFFLORES'CENCE } [*efflorescere*, L.]

EFFLORES'CENCY } a blowing out as a Flower; a Flourish of Rhetorick: [in *Physick*] it is the Appearance of Spots in a Disease.

EFFLUENCE [*effluentia*, L.] a flowing or running out.

EFFLU'VIUMS [of *effluvium*, L.] are such small Particles as are continually flowing out of almost all mixed Bodies, and are therefore called *Corpuscular Effluvia*.

E G

EFFLU'VIUMS [*Physically*] are Vapours which pass through the Pores of the Skin.

EFFLUX [*effluxus*, L.] a running or flowing out.

EFFLUXION, the same as *Effluxus*, but is more especially applied to Women when they bring forth an imperfect Birth. L.

To **EFFO'RM** [*efformo*, L.] to shape, to fashion.

EFFORT [*effort*, F.] strong Endeavour, a forcible Attempt.

EFFOS'ION [*effossum*, L.] digging up from the Earth; Deterration.

EFFRAI'ABLE [*effroyable*, F.] dreadful, frightful.

EFFRAC'TOR, a House-breaker. L. T.

EFFRONTERY [*effronterie*, F. of *effrons*, L.] Boldness, Impudence, Malapertness, Sauciness.

EFFUL'GENCE, a shining forth. L.

EFFU'SIO Sanguinis, the Fine or Penalty imposed by the old *English* Laws for Bloodshed. L.

EFFU'SION [in *Chymistry*] is a pouring out the Liquor by Inclination, when the Matter, by its Weight, is sunk to the Bottom of the Vessel.

EFT [Evez, Sax.] a venomous Creature in the Shape of a Lizard.

EFT, against. O. also soon, speedily.

EFTERS, Walks, Entries, Galleries, Hedges. O.

EFTSOO'NS [*effrona*, Sax. *jetzund*, Teut.] immediately; often, ever and anon, afterwards. O.

E. G. an Abbreviation of the *Latin* Words *exempli gratia*, i. e. for Example.

EGALL, equal. Chauc.

EG'BERT [*Ebert*, or *Ece*, eternal, and *Beophz*, Sax. flourishing, *q. d.* always flourishing; but *Verflegan* derives it from *Eghz*, Equity, and *berphz*, propense, *q. d.* greatly inclined to Equity] the Name of the first Monarch of England.

To **EGEL'IDATE** [*egelidare*, L.] to thaw, also to make cold, or congeal.

To **EGERMINATE** [*egerminare*, L.] to bud or spring out.

EGERS, the Spring Tulips, or first blown Tulips. Chauc.

EGES'TION, an Evacuation of the Excrements, or going to Stool; also the discharging of Meat digested thro' the *Pylorus*, into the rest of the Entrails. L.

EGESTUOS'ITY [*egestuositas*, L.] extreme Poverty.

EGESTUOUS [*egestuosus*, L.] very poor.

An **EGG** [*Æg*, Sax. *Æg*, Dan. *Æy*, Teut.] the Production or Semen of Fowls, Insects, &c.

To **EGG on** [*egger*, Dan.] to provoke, stir up, or set on.

EGGIMENT, egging, promoting, Procurement. O.

EGIST'MENTS [in *Law*] Cattle taken in to graze, or to be fed by the Week, &c.

EG'LANTINE [*Aiglantier*, F. a wild Rose] Sweet-brier.

EGOTISM [from *Ego*, L.] a Fault committed by a Writer, in making too much use of the Word *Ego* or *I*; or the too frequent Mention of a Man's Self.

EGO'ITY [of *Ego*, L. I.] the Being or Essence of *I*, or Myself.

EGRE, Sore. *Chauc.*

EGRE'GIOUS [*egregius*, L.] choice, excellent, singular, rare, remarkable.

EGRE'GIOUSLY, remarkably.

EGRESS [*egressus*, L.] a going forth.

EGRES'SION, the same. L.

EGRET, a Fowl of the Heron Kind.

E'GRITUDE [*egritudo*, L. Sickneſs, Grief.

To **EGROTE** [*agrotare*, L.] to be sick, or to feign himſelf ſick.

E'GULA, a ſort of Sulphur uſed in working woollen Cloth, which makes it ſoft and white.

To **EGUR'GITATE** [*egurgitare*, L.] to empty or diſgorge.

EGYPTIANS, Natives of *Egypt*; alſo Gypſies.

EGYPTIAN *Thorn*, a Shrub.

E'HUD [יְהוּדָה, H. i. e. a praſing] a Judge of *Iſrael*.

EIA, an Iſland, an Eit, or Ait. *Sax.*

EJACULA'TION, a ſhooting forth, a ſhort Prayer poured out with Fervency.

EJACULA'TORY [*ejaculatorius*, L.] ſhooting forth, ejaculative.

EJACULATORY *Veſſels* [among *Anatomists*] Veſſels ſerving to diſcharge the Semen in the Act of Copulation.

To **EJECT** [*ejectare*, L.] to caſt or throw out.

EJEC'TION, a caſting out.

EJECTION [in *Phyſick*] is the diſcharging digeſted Meat into the Entrails.

EJECTIONE *Cuſtodie*, is a Writ lying a gainſt one who caſts out a Guardian from any Lands during the Minority of the Heir. L.

EJECTIONE *Firme*, is a Writ lying for the Leſſee for a Term of Years, who is ejected before the Term is expired. L.

EJECTUM, a Jetſon, or Wreck of Goods thrown out of a Ship. O. L.

EIGH, an Expreſſion of ſudden Joy.

EIGHN, Eyes. O.

EIGHT [*Gahza*, *Sax.* Acht, *Teut.* Huit, *F.* Octo, L. *Oxro*, Gr.] VIII. 8. in Number.

EIGHT, an Iſland in a River.

EIGHT *Alney*, a little Iſle in *Glouceſterſhire*, where *Edmund* King of *England*, and *Canutus* King of the *Danes*, in a ſingle Combat try'd their Right to the Kingdom.

EIGHTETH *Mow*, might grant. O.

EIGHTEEN [*Gahzatyne*, *Sax.* Achtien, L. S.] XVIII. 18. in Number.

EIGHTH [*Gahzoð*, *Sax.*] VIIIth, or 8th, an Adjective Numeral.

EIGHTY [*Gahtezg*, *Sax.* Achtzig, *Teut.*] LXXX. or 80 in Number.

EI'GNE, the Eldeſt or Firſt-born. F. L.

EINECIA, Eldership. F. L. T.

EI'RENARCHY [*eipnarchia*, of *Eipyn* Peace, and *Arch* Dominion, Gr.] a peaceable Government.

EISEL [*Eſſig*, *Teut.*] Vinegar, Verjuice. O.

EI'THER [*Egðer*, *Sax.*] or.

EJULA'TION, a yelling, howling, wailing. L.

EJULA'TOR, a wild Beaſt called *A Crier*, which makes a Noiſe like the crying of a young Child. L.

EJURA'TION, a renouncing or reſigning one's Place. L.

EKE [*eac*, *Sax.* ook, L. S. or, *Dan.* anch, *Teut.*] alſo, likewise.

To **EKE** out [*eacan*, *Sax.* which *Junius* derives of *εκεῖν*, Gr.] to add, to make larger, by adding another Piece.

ELA' [perhaps of *Eleva*, L. lift up] the higheſt Note in the Scale of Muſick.

ELABORATE [*elaboratus*, L.] done with Exactneſs and Pains.

ELABORA'TION, the working any thing with the Hands. L.

ELABORATION [among *Phyſicians*] Di- geſtion or Concoction of the animal Fluids.

An **ELABORATORY**, a Place to work in; more properly of a *Chymiſt*.

To **ELA'CERATE** [*elacerare*, L.] to tear in Pieces.

E'LAM [עֵלָם, H. i. e. a young Man] the Father of the *Elamites*.

E-LAM, the ſixth aſcending Note of each Septenary in the Scale of Muſick.

To **ELANCE** [*elancer*, F.] to throw out, to dart.

To **ELAP'IDATE** [*elapidare*, L.] to clear a Place of Stones.

ELAPIDATION, a clearing of Stones. L.

ELAPSED [*elapſus*, L.] paſt or ſlid away.

ELAP'SION, a paſſing or ſliding away.

To **ELA'QUEATE** [*elaquare*, L.] to diſintangle, to ſet free from a Snare.

ELASTICITY [of *Elaſticus*, Gr.] is a Springineſs which moſt Bodies have, more or leſs, a Power to return to its firſt Place and Condition; as a Stick which is forcibly bent; the Air has it in a very remarkable Manner, and being compreſſed, it endeavours with a very great Force to reſtore itſelf to its former State.

ELAS'TICAL } [*elaſtique*, F. *elasticus*,
ELAS'TICK } L. of *Ελαſτικος*, Gr.]

ſpringy, or endued with Elasticity.

ELASTICK *Body*, is that which being preſſed for a while yields to the Stroke, but afterwards can recover its former Figure by its own natural Power.

ELASTICK *Force*, the Force of a Spring when bent, and endeavouring to unbend itſelf again.

ELASTICK *Force* [in a Medicinal Senſe] is ſuch an Exploſion of animal Spirits, as is frequent in Cramps and Convulſions.

ELAT'ED } [*elatus*, L.] puffed up, loſty.

ELA'TE } proud, haughty.

To

EL

To ELATE, to lift up or exalt.
ELATEDNESS, Lottiness, Pride.
ELATERISTS, a Name given by Mr Boyle to those Persons who held the Doctrine of *Elaterium*.

ELATERIUM [*ελατηριον*, Gr.] the Elasticity or springy Faculty of the Air.

ELATERIUM [in *Physick*] the Juice of wild Cucumbers, made up in a thick and hard Consistence; also any Medicine which purges or loosens the Belly.

ELATION, a lifting up, Haughtiness, Pride. L.

To ELA'TRATE [*elatrare*, L.] to bark out, or speak aloud.

To ELAX'ATE [*elaxare*, L.] to unloose or make wider.

EL'BOW [Elboga, Sax. Ellenbogen, Teut. Albu, Dan.] Part of the Arm.

ELCESA'CITÆ, a Sect of Hereticks in the third Century, who rejected all St Paul's Epistles, and taught that there were two Christs, one in Heaven, and the other on Earth, and that the Holy Ghost was Christ's Sister.

ELD [Ælb, old, Sax. Alt, Teut.] old Age, Antiquity, Forefathers, old Times, &c. Sb.

ELDAR } a Tree. *Sambucus*. L.

ELDER } a Tree. *Sambucus*. L.

EL'DEN [Æld, Sax.] Fuel for Fire. N. C.

ELDEN-Hole, a Hole in *Derbyshire*, remarkable for its Deepness.

ELDER [ældon, Sax. ælter, Teut.] more aged, or farther advanced in Years.

ELDER Battalion [Military Term] that Battalion which was first raised, and has the Post of Honour according to its Standing.

ELDER Officers, such Officers whose Commissions bear the eldest Date.

ELDER [Epyter, Teut.] an Udder of a Beast. Chauc.

EL/DEST, oldest.

ELDIN [æltēn, Teut.] to grow old. C.

ELE, Assistance, Help. O.

ELEANOR [Camden supposes it to be a Corruption of *Helena*; others derive it from Æl, Eamen, Sax. all fruitful, q. d. a Teaming Woman] a Name of Women.

ELEAZAR [עֲלֵאָזָר, H. of אל God, and עז, Help, i. e. the Help of God] the Son and Successor of *Aaron*.

ELECAMPA'NE, an Herb. *Enula campana*. L.

ELECT [*electus*, L.] chosen, appointed.

The ELECT [among Divines] the Faithful, the elected Saints.

To ELECT [*elire*, F. *electum*, sup. of *eligere*, L.] to chuse, or make choice of.

ELECTION, Chusing or Choice. F. of L.

ELECTION [in Numbers] the several Ways of taking any Number of Quantities given, without having respect to their Places.

ELECTIONS [among Astrologers] are certain Times pitched upon as fittest for the undertaking a particular Business.

ELECTION de Clerk, a Writ for the Choice of a Clerk, assigned to take and make Bonds, called Statute Merchant. F.

EL

ELECTIVE [*electif*, F. *electivus*, L.] pertaining to Election or Choice.

ELECTOR [*electeur*, F.] a Chuser. L.

ELECTORS, certain Princes of the Empire of *Germany*, who, according to the Institution of *Charles the Vth*, have a Right to chuse the Emperors. There are nine in Number: Three Spiritual and six Temporal, in Rank as follows: *Mentz, Treves, Cologne, Bohemia, Bavaria, Saxony, Brandenburg, Palatine, Brunswick*.

ELECTORAL of, &c. the Electors. F.

ELECTORATE [*electorat*, F. *electoratus*, L.] the Dignity or Territory of an Elector of the Empire.

ELECTORESS [*electrice*, F.] the Wife of an Elector.

ELECTRICAL [of *ηλεκτρον*, Gr. Amber] that attracts like Amber.

ELECTRICITY, is the Quality that Amber, Jet, Sealing-wax, &c. have of attracting and repelling very light Bodies, when the attracting Body is rubbed or chafed. See *Globe*.

ELECTRIFEROUS [*electrifer*, L.] bearing Amber.

ELECTUA'RIUM *Theriacum*, a Sort of Cordial for weak and consumptive Horfes.

ELECTU'ARY [*electuaire*, F. of *electuarium*, L.] a Medicinal Composition made to the Consistence of a Conserve.

ELECTUARY of *Kermes*, a Composition made of the Grain of *Kermes*, Juniper Berries, &c.

ELEEMOSYNARY, a Place in a Monastery, where the common Alms were laid up; also the Almoner's Office, to which peculiar Rents were allowed. L.

ELEEMOSYNA'RIOUS, the Almoner or Officer who received the Eleemosynary Gifts and Rents, and disposed of them to charitable and pious Uses.

ELEEMO'SYNARY [*eleemosynarius*, L. of *ελεημοσυνη*, Gr.] belonging to Alms, freely given by Way of Alms; also an Almoner.

EL'EGANCE } [*elegantia*, L.] Fineness

EL'EGANCY } of Speech, Politeness of Language, Neatness in Apparel. F.

EL'EGANT [*elegans*, L.] eloquent, handsome, fine, neat. F.

EL'EGANTLY, eloquently, handsomely.

ELE'GIACK [*elegiaque*, F. *elegiacus*, L. *ελεγιακος*, Gr.] belonging to an Elegy.

ELEGIACK Verse, a sort of Verse in Latin and Greek, called *Pentameter*.

ELEGIAMBICK Verse, a sort of Verse used in *Horace's* Poems, called *Epodes*.

ELIGIOGRAPHER [*elegiographus*, L. *ελεγιογραφος*, of *ελεγια* and *γραφω*, to write, Gr.] a Writer of Elegies.

EL'GIT, a Writ that lieth for him who has recovered Debt or Damage in the King's Court against one not able in his Goods to satisfy.

EL'EGY [*elegie*, F. *elegia*, L. of *ελεγια*, Gr.] a mournful Poem, a Funeral Song.

ELE-

ELEMENTARY [*elementaire*, F. *elementarius*, L.] belonging to Elements.

ELEMENTS [*Elementa*, L.] among *Natural Philosophers* and *Chymists*, are the simplest Bodies that can be, neither made of one another, nor of any thing else, but of which all Things are made, being four in Number, viz. *Fire, Air, Earth, Water*. F.

ELEMENTS [among *Artists*] signify the Principles of any Art or Science, or those *Definitions, Axioms, and Postulates*, upon which any Art or Science is founded.

First **ELEMENTS** of *Magnitude* [in *Geometry*] are a Point, a Line, and a Surface.

E'LEMI, a sort of Gum, or Drug.

ELENC'HICAL } [*elencticus*, L. of *ἐλεγκτικός*, Gr.] be-
ELENC'TICAL } long to an *Elenchus*.

EL'ENCHUS [*ἐλεγχος*, Gr.] a Sophistical Argument, a Confutation; also an Index to a Book.

ELENGE, strange, foreign. O.

ELENGELICK, strangely, or miserably.

E'LEOT [in *Cyde Countries*] an Apple much esteemed for its excellent Juice.

ELEOSAC'CHARUM [of *ἐλαίον*, Gr. Oil, and *Saccharum*, L. Sugar] a Mixture of Oil and Sugar together, which is used with the distilled Oils, to make them mix with aqueous Fluids for present Use.

EL'EPHANT [*Elephas*, L. of *ἐλεφαντος*, Gr.] the biggest, strongest, and most intelligent of all four-footed Beasts. F.

ELEPHANT'IA, the Leprosy, which makes the Skin rough, like that of the Elephant. L.

ELEPHANTIASIS [*ἐλεφαντίασις*, Gr.] the same with *Elephantia*.

ELEPHANT'INE [*elephantinus*, L.] belonging to an Elephant.

To **ELEVATE** [*elever*, F. *elevare*, L.] to lift up, to raise, to make cheerful or merry.

ELEVATED [*elevé*, F. *elevatus*, L.] raised, lifted up, made cheerful.

ELEVATED [in *Astrology*] a Planet is said to be elevated above another, when being stronger, it weakens the Influence of the other.

ELEVATION, a lifting up, an exalting. of L.

ELEVATION [in *Chymistry*] is the rising up of any Matter in the Manner of Fume and Vapour.

ELEVATION [in *Gunnery*] is the Angle which the Chace of a Cannon or Mortar, or the Axis of the hollow Cylinder, makes with the Plane of the Horizon.

ELEVATION of the Pole [in *Astronomy*] is the Height of the Pole above the Horizon, or the Number of Degrees the Pole is raised above the Horizon.

ELEVATION of the Pole [in *Dialling*] is the Angle which the Style makes with the Substylar Line.

ELEVATOR, a Person who helps or lifts up. L.

ELEVATORS [among *Anatomists*] are

those Muscles which serve to draw the Parts of the Body upwards.

ELEVATOR *Labiorum*, a Muscle lying between the *Zygomaticus* and the *Elevator Labii superioris proprius*. L.

ELEVATOR *Labii inferioris*, a Muscle that with its Partner lies within the lower Lip, and draws it upwards. L.

ELEVATOR *Labii superioris*, a Muscle springing from the fourth Bone of the upper Jaw, serving to draw up the upper Lip. L.

ELEVATOR *Oculi*, the Muscle of the Eye, rising near the Place where the Optick Nerves enter the Orbit. L.

ELEVATOR'RIUM [*Elevatoire*, F.] a Surgeon's Instrument, wherewith Skulls that are depressed, are raised up again. L.

ELEVEN [*Endlypan*, Sax. of *ene*, one, and *lypan*, to leave, i. e. one remaining after the Computation of Ten] XI, 11.

ELF [*Alf*, or *Elfenne*, Sax. *Elfe*, Teut.] a Fairy, an Hobgoblin, a Dwarf.

To **ELFE** the Hair, to tie it up in Knots and Ringlets.

ELF-Arrows, Flint-stones sharpened and jagged like Arrow-heads, used in War by the ancient Britons.

ELFIN, belonging to Fairies. *Spenc.*

ELI [עלי, H. i. e. offering or lifting up] a Priest of Israel.

ELIAKIM [אליקים, H. of אל God, and קום he arose, i. e. God arises] a proper Name of a Man in Scripture.

ELIBATION, a tasting or offering of Sacrifices. L.

To **ELICITE** [*elicio*, L.] to strike out, to fetch out by Labour.

ELICITATION, a drawing out or alluring. L.

To **ELIDE** [*elidere*, L.] to strike, dash, or knock out.

ELIGIBLE [*eligibilis*, L.] fit or deserving to be chosen.

EL'PHU [אליהוא, H. of אלי my God, and הוא He, i. e. He is my God] one of Job's Friends.

ELI'JAH } [אליה, H. of אל God, and
ELI'AS } יה the Lord, i. e. God the Lord] a certain great Prophet.

ELIMA'TION, a filing off, or polishing. L.

ELIMINATION, a throwing over the Threshold, a turning out of Doors. L.

ELI'PHAZ [אליפז, of אל God, and פז he strengthened, H. the Strength of God] one of Job's Friends.

ELI'QUAMENT [*Eliquamen*, L.] a fat Juice squeezed out of Flesh or Fish.

ELI'SHA [אלישוע, H. of אל and ישוע Salvation, &c. i. e. the Salvation of God] a Prophet.

ELISION, a striking or dashing out. L.

ELISION [in *Grammar*] a cutting off a Vowel at the End of a Word in Verse, as *th'*.

ELIXA'

EL

ELIXATION, a seething or boiling; also the drawing the Virtues out of Ingredients by seewing.

ELIXIR [*Arabick, i. e. Strength*] in Chymistry, is a very fine and useful Tincture; as *Elixir Proprietary, &c.* or a Medicine made by strong Infusion, where the Ingredients are almost dissolved in the *Mensstruum*, and give it a thicker Consistence than a Tincture.

ELIZABETH [*Ἐλισάβετ, Gr. of אֵלִישֶׁבֶת H. q. d. God hath sworn*] the Mother of *John the Baptist*.

ELK [*Elch, Sax. Elend, Teut.*] a strong, swift Beast, in Shape like a Hart, and as tall as a Horse.

ELKE, a Kind of Yew for making of Bows. *O. S.*

ELL [*Elm, Sax. Elle, L. S. and Teut. Aulne, F. Ulna, L.*] a Measure containing three Feet and nine Inches.

EL/LA [*Ellen, Sax. Valour*] the first King of the South Saxons.

ELLINGE [*alleine, alone, Teut.*] solitary lonely, melancholy, far from Neighbours.

ELLIP/SIS [*ἐλλειψις, Gr.*] an Omission, *L.*

ELLIPSIS [*in Rhetorick*] is a Figure whereby some Part of a Discourse is left out or retrenched.

ELLIPSIS [*in Geometry*] is an Oval Figure, produced from the Section of a Cone, by a Plane cutting both Sides of a Cone, (but not parallel to the Base) and which may be described upon a Plane, by a Line made by a loose Cord carried round upon two Centers or Pins.

ELLIPSIS [*in Grammar*] is when some Word is wanting to make up the Sense.

ELLIP/TICAL [*ellipticus, L.*] of or belonging to an Ellipsis.

ELLIPTICAL Compasses, Compasses to draw an Oval.

ELLIP/TICAL Dial, a sort of Pocket Dial.

EL/LIS [*according to Camden, from Ellas*] formerly a Christian, now a Surname.

ELM [*Elm, Sax. Elme, Dan. Elm, Belg. Elm, Teut.*] a Tree or Wood of it.

ELMIN'THES [*Ἐλμίνθος, Gr.*] Worms breeding in the Bowels, especially in the Gut called *Rectum*, or the lowermost, straight, or great Gut.

An **ELL-MOTHER**, a Step-Mother. *Cumberl.*

ELOCUTION, Utterance, Delivery, Elocution. *F. of L.*

ELO/DES [*ἐλῳδες, Gr.*] a continual Fever; wherein the Patients are almost melted through Moisture.

E/LOGY [*Eloge, F. Elogium, L. of ἐλογιον, Gr.*] a Testimonial to one's Commendation, or Praise.

E/LOHIM [*אֱלֹהִים H.*] one of the Names of God.

E/LOI [*אֱלֹהֵי Syr.*] my God.

To **E/LOIN** [*eloigner, F.*] to remove, or send away to a great Distance.

EL

To **E/LONGATE** [*elongare, L.*] to remove afar off; also to draw out or lengthen.

ELONGATION, a lengthening or prolonging *L.*

ELONGATION [*in Astronomy*] is the Removal of a Planet to the farthest Distance it can be from the Sun, as it appears to an Eye on the Earth.

ELONGA/TION [*in Surgery*] is when the Ligament of a Joint is stretched and extended, but not so that the Bone goes quite out of its Place.

To **E/LOPE** [*of elabi, L.*] to leave her Husband, and dwell with an Adulterer; also to go away by Stealth.

An **E/LOPEMENT**, a going away from a Husband, &c. for which, without voluntary Reconciliation to her Husband, a Wife shall lose her Dower; nor is he obliged to allow her any Maintenance.

E/LOQUENCE [*Eloquentia, L.*] that has the Gift of speaking well, or with a good Grace. *F.*

ELSE [*Eller, Sax. prob. of Alius, L. Minshew derives it of ἄλλως, Gr.*] otherwise, besides, except.

ELSE [*Eller, Sax.*] before, already. *C.*

To **ELT**, to knead. *C.*

To **E/LU/CIDATE** [*elucidare, L.*] to make clear or plain.

ELUCIDATION, a making clear; an explaining or clearing the Difficulties of any crabbed Author. *L.*

ELUCUBRATION, a Writing or Studying by Candle-light. *L.*

To **E/LU/DE** [*eluder, F. of eludere, L.*] to escape any impending Trouble or Danger, to shift off, to waive.

E/VERS, a sort of Greys or small Eels, which at a certain Time of the Year swim on the Top of the Water about *Bristol*.

E/VES [*Elpenne, Sax.*] Scare-crows to frighten Children.

E/VI/SH, froward, morose, wicked, helish. *O.*

E/LUL [*אֵילּוּל H.*] a Jewish Month, answering to part of *August*.

E/LUM/BATED, lamed about the Loins. *L.*

E/LU/SIVE, evasive. *L.*

E/LU/SIVELY, evasively.

E/LU/SORY [*eluforius, L.*] serving to elude or shift off.

To **E/LU/TE** [*elua, L.*] to wash off.

To **E/LUTRIATE** [*elutrio, L.*] to decant or strain out.

E/LUX/ATED, wrenched, strained. *L.*

E/LY [probably of ἕλος, *Gr.* a Marsh, or Dellig, *C. Br.* a Willow, because it, as other Fenny Places do, aboundeth with Willows] a Place in *Cambridgeshire*, fifty-four Miles N. E. by E. from *London*.

E/LY'SIAN Fields, a certain Paradise of delightful Groves and Meadows, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of good Men passed after Death.

E M

ELY'SIUM [*ἑλύσιον*, Gr.] the Paradise last mentioned.

EMACERATION, a making lean or wasting; also a soaking or fowling. L.

To EMACIATE [*emaciare*, L.] to make lean.

EMACIATION, a making lean. L.

EMACITY [*emacitas*, L.] a Desire to be always buying.

To EMACULATE [*emaculare*, L.] to take out Spots.

EMANATION, that which flows from another. L.

EMANATION [with Divines] is used to express the Proceeding of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son.

EMANA'TIVE, that floweth from.

To EMANCIPATE [*emanciper*, F. *emancipare*, L.] to set at Liberty.

EMANCIPATION [among Surgeons] is the taking away the Scurf from the Brims of Wounds or Sores. L.

To EMARGINATE [*margo*, L.] to take away the Margin or Edge of any thing.

To EMASCULATE [*emasculare*, L.] to geld, to enfeeble, or weaken.

EMASCULATION, a Gelding; Unmaning, or making effeminate. L.

To EMSALE, to make up into Bales or Packs.

EMBALING, making up into Bales or Packs. *Shakesp.*

To EMBALM [*embaumer*, F.] to dress a dead Body with Balm, Spices, &c. to preserve it some Time from Putrefaction.

An EMBALMING, such a dressing or seasoning of a dead Body.

To EMBAR, to shut, to inclose, to stop, to block up.

To EMBARK [*embarquer*, F. *imbarcare*, Ital.] to go on Ship-board; also to enter upon a Design.

An EMBARKATION, a going or putting on Ship-board.

EMBARCO, a Stop or Arrest of Ships. *Span.*

To EMBARRASS [*embarresser*, F.] to pester, to clog, to encumber.

EMBAR'ASS } [*embarras*, F.]

EMBAR'RASSMENT } perplexing, intangling, or hindering.

EMBAS'SADOR [*Ambassadeur*, F.] one appointed to act for, and represent the Person of a Prince or State in a Foreign Country.

EMBAS'SADRESS [*Ambassadrice*, F.] an Ambassador's Wife.

EMBAS'SAGE } [*Ambassade*, F.] the

EMBASSY } Commission given by a Prince or State; the Errand an Ambassador is sent upon.

EMBA'TER, the Hole or Look-through to take Aim by in a Cross-Bow.

EMBATEU'TICON *Jus*, a Law by which People might keep Things pawned to them, in their own Possessions. C. L.

EMBATT'LEED [of *en* and *Bataille*, F.] put in Array.

E M

EMBATT'LEED [in Heraldry] is when the Out-line of any Ordinary resembles the Battlement of a Wall, &c.

To EMBAY', [*Baigner*, F.] to cherish, foment, or bathe. *Spenc.*

To EMBEL'LISH [*embellir*, F.] to adorn, beautify, or set out to the Eye.

EMBEL'LISHMENT [*Embellissement*, F.] an Ornament or setting off.

EMBER [of *Emmer*, Dan. a Spark] a Coal of Fire or Cinder.

EMBER Days [so called from a Custom anciently of putting Ashes on their Heads on those Days, in token of Humiliation] are the *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*, in the Ember Weeks.

EMBER Weeks, four Seasons in the Year, set apart more particularly for Prayer and Fasting, viz. the first Week in *Lent*, the next after *Whitsunday*, the 14th of *September*, and the 13th of *December*.

To EMBE'ZEL } to spoil or waste, to

To EMBEZZLE } pilfer or purloin.

To EMBLAZE } to adorn with F.

To EMBLA'ZON } gures armorial; to blason; to paint in Heraldry.

An EMBLEM [*Embleme*, F. *Emblema*, L. of *ἔμβλημα*, Gr.] a Representation of some moral Notion by way of Device or Picture, as a Lion is a Device of Generosity.

EMBLEMAT'ICAL } [*Emblematique*, F.]

EMBLEMAT'ICK } of or belonging to an Emblem.

EMBLEMAT'ICALLY, by way of Emblem.

EMBLEMATIST, a Contriver or Maker of Emblems.

EMBLEMENTS [in Law] are the Profits of Lands which have been sowed.

EMBOLDED, swelled. O.

EMBOLISM [*ἔμβολισμος*, Gr.] an adding a Day to a Year, which makes Leap-Year.

EMBOLISMICAL [Lunation or Month,] in Astronomy] is when the Lunations, which happen every successive Year 11 Days sooner than in the foregoing, and amount to 30 Days, and make a new additional Month, to render the common Lunar Year equal to the Solar.

To EMBOSS' a Deer [*embosquer*, F. *imboscare*, Ital. of *Bosco* a Wood] to chase her into a Thicket.

To EMBOSS [*imbossare*, Ital.] to adorn with embossed Work.

EMBOSSED [in Architecture] raised with Bunches or Knobs.

EMBOSSED, covered, overlaid. *Spenc.*

EMBOS'SING, a sort of Sculpture or Carving, where the Figure is prominent, or sticks out from the Plane on which it is cut.

EMBOST' [Hunting Term] is a foaming at the Mouth, or a Deer so hard chased that he foams at the Mouth.

EMBOUNDED, limited, kept or restrained, within Bounds. *Shakesp.*

To EMBOW'EL, to take out the Bowels.

To

E M

TO EMBRA'CE [*embrasser*, F. *imbracciare*, Ital.] to encompass in one's Arms, to comprehend; to take in; to admit; to receive.

EMBRACEOU'R } [in Law] is he who,
EMBRASOU'R } when a Matter is in Trial between Party and Party, comes to the Bar with one of the Parties, being bribed thereto, and either speaks in the Case, being no Lawyer, or endeavours to corrupt the Judge.

EMBRA'CERY, is the Offence of an Embraceur.

EMBRA'SURE [in Architecture] is an Enlargement made in the Wall to give more Light or Convenience to the Windows, Doors, &c.

EMBRASURES [in Fortification] are the Holes in a Parapet, through which the Cannons are laid to fire into the Moat or Field. *Fr.*

TO EMBRAVE, to adorn, to make brave. *Spenc.*

EMBROCA'TION [of *ἐμβροχή* of *ἐμβρῆχω*, to soak in, Gr.] is a kind of Fomentation, wherein the fomenting Liquor is let distil from aloft Drop by Drop, very slowly, upon the Part or Body to be fomented.

TO EMBROIDER, to work Figures on Silk or Cloth with gold or silver Thread, &c.

EMBROID'ERER, one who works such Figures.

EMBROID'ERY, Works wrought by an Embroiderer.

TO EMBROIL' [*embrouiller*, F.] to disturb confound, or set together by the Ears.

EMBROUDID, embroidered. *Chauc.*

EM'BRYO [*Embryon*, F. *ἔμβρυον*, of *ἐμβρύω* to sprout out, Gr.] the Fœtus or Child in the Womb, as soon as its Members come to be distinctly formed.

EMBRYOTHLAS'TES [*ἐμβρυοθλάστης* of *ἔμβρυον* an Embryo, and *θλάω* to break, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument, wherewith they break the Bones of a dead Child, that it may be more conveniently taken out of the Womb.

EMBRYOT'OMY [of *ἔμβρυον*, and *τομή* cutting, Gr.] an Anatomical Dissection of a Fœtus or new formed Child.

EMBRYUL'CUS [of *ἔμβρυον* and *ἔλχω* to draw] an Instrument to crush the Bones of an Embryo, or a dead Child, so as to be more easily extracted, and to lay hold of, and draw it out of the Womb.

TO EMBURSE [*embourser*, F.] to restore or refund Money owing.

EME, the Emmet or Ant. *O.* An Uncle by the Mother's Side. *Spenc.*

EMENDALS, Remainder; an old Word used still in the Inner Temple, where so much in *Emendals*, is so much in Bank, in the Stock of the House.

EMENDA'TION, a Correcting or Amendment. *L.*

EMENDA'TIO Panni [Law Term] the Power of looking to the Affize of Cloth. *L.*

E M

EMENDA'TIO Panis & Cervisie, [Law Term] the Power of supervising the Weight and Measures of Bread and Beer. *L.*

EMERALD [*Esmeraude*, F. *Esmeralda*, Span. *Smaragdas*, L. of *σμάραγδος*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a green Colour.

EMERALD [in Heraldry] the green Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

TO EMERGE [*emergere*, L.] to arise with Difficulty or Surprize.

TO EMERGE [among Naturalists] when a Natural Body in Specie lighter than Water, being thrust down forcibly into it, rises again, then it is said to emerge out of the Water.

EMER'GENCY [of *emergere*, L.] a Thing which happens suddenly, an unexpected Circumstance of Affairs; as an emergent Occasion, i. e. Business of Consequence happening on a sudden.

EMER'GENT [*emergens*, L.] rising up above Water; also accidental, appearing on a sudden, momentous.

EMERGENT [in Astronomy] when a Star is getting out of the Sun's Beams, and is ready to become visible, it is said to be emergent.

EMERIL } a sort of Stone used in bur-
EMERY } nishing Metals, &c. also a Glassier's Diamond to cut Glass.

EMEROIDS. See Hemorrhoids.

EMER'SION [in Astronomy] is when a Star that is so nigh the Sun that it cannot be seen, being to appear again; also the coming of the Sun or Moon out of an Eclipse.

EMETICAL } [*emetique*, F. *emeticus*,
EMETICK } L. *ἰμετικός*, Gr.] that provokes Vomiting.

EMETICKS [of *ἰμῖω*, Gr. to vomit] Medicines which cause Vomiting.

EME'TICK Tartar, Cream of Tartar powdered and mingled with Crocus Metallosum, prepared according to Art.

EMFORTH, according to. *Chauc.*

EMICA'TION, a shining forth. *L.*

EMIGRA'TION, a departing or going from one Place to another to live. *L.*

EM'INENCE } [*Eminentia*, L.] Excel-
EMINENCY } lency, high Degree of Quality; a Title given to Cardinals, accounted to be above Excellent.

An **EMINENCE**, is a little Hill or rising Ground.

An **EMINENCE** [in Fortification] is a Height which overlooks and commands the Place under it.

EM'INENT [*Eminens*, L.] excellent, high, great, renowned. *F.*

EMINENTLY, excellently.

EMINENTNESS, Excellency.

EMIR, a Turkish Lord, especially one descended from the Prophet Mahomet.

EMIS'SARY [*Emissarius*, F. *Emissarius*, L.] a Person sent out to observe the Motions of an Enemy; or to sound the Thoughts of another; a Spy, a Scout.

✠ **EMIS**,

EMIS'SION, a sending forth, a casting out, a hurling or shooting forth. *F. of L.*

To EMIT' [*emittere, L.*] to send forth or cast out.

EMMENAGO'GICKS } [*ἡμινανόγικα, Gr.*]
EMMENAGO'GUES } of *iv in, μὴν* a Month, and *ἀγῶ* to lead, *Gr.* Medicines which excite the Courses in Women.

EMMET [*Ämetz, Sax. Ämeitz, Teut.*] an Ant or Pismire.

To EMME'W, to mew or coop up. *Sb.*

EMMOI'SED, comforted. *O.*

To EMMOVE [*emmouvoir, F.*] to excite, to rouse. *Spenc.*

EMOL'LIENT [*emolliens, L.*] making soft, pliant, loose.

EMOL'LIENTS [*emollientia, L.*] softening Medicines, such as sheathe and soften the Asperities of the Humours, and relax and supple the Solids at the same Time.

EMOL'UMENT [*Emolumentum, L.*] Advantage, Profit. *F.*

EMOLUMEN'TAL, profitable. *L.*

EMO'TION, a stirring or moving forth; a violent Motion of the Mind. *F. of L.*

To EMPAIR' [*empirer, F.*] to injure, to weaken, to make less. *Spenc.*

EMPAIRIN, to impair. *Chauc.*

To EMPA'LE, See *To Impale.*

EMPALEMENT, the outward Part of the Flower of a Plant encompassing the Foliation or Attire.

To EMPAN'NEL, to set down the Name of a Jury in a Roll called the *Pannel*. *L. T.*

EMPAR LANCE [*of parler, F. to speak*] a Motion or Petition made in Court, for a Day of Respite. *F. L. T.*

EMPASM'S [*ἑμπασμα, Gr.*] Medicines composed of sweet Powders, to take away Sweat and allay Inflammation.

To EMPA'SSION, to move with Passion.

To EMPE'OPLE, to form into a Community.

EMPAT'TEMENT [*in Fortification*] the same as *Talus*.

To EMPEACH' [*empeschet, F.*] to hinder.

EMPEROR [*Empereur, F. Imperator, L.*] a Sovereign Prince who bears Rule over several large Countries.

EMPHASIS [*Emphase, F. ἑμφασις, Gr.*] a strong or vigorous Pronunciation of a Word; Earnestness, or an express Signification of one's Intention. *L.*

EMPHAT'ICAL } [*emphatique, F. em-*
EMPHAT'ICK } phaticus, *L. of ἑμ-*
φάτικος, *Gr.*] spoken with Earnestness, significant, forcible.

EMPHATICAL Colours [*in Philosophy*] are such as are often seen in Clouds, before the Rising, or after the Setting of the Sun; or in the Rainbow.

EMPHAT'ICALLY, significantly.

EMPHAT'ICALNESS, Significantness.

EMPHRAX'IS [*ἑμφραξις, Gr.*] an Obstruction in any Part. *L.*

EMPHY'SEMA [*ἑμφύσημα, Gr.*] an In-

flammation proceeding from an Effervescence, or otherwise.

EMPHYTON *Thermon* [*ἑμφυτον θερμόν, Gr.*] the innate Heat, or Heat first supposed to be produced in a Fetus or Child in the Womb.

EMPIGHT, fixed, placed. *Spenc.*

EMPIRE [*Imperium, L.*] the Dominions of an Emperor; Authority, Power. *F.*

EMPIRICAL [*Empirique, F.*] belonging to a Quack.

EMPIR'ICE [*ἑμπιρικῆ, Gr.*] Skill in Physick gotten by meer Practice.

EMPIRICK [*ἑμπιρικός, of ἑμπιραῶ to try, Gr.*] a Physician by bare Practice, a Mountebank or Quack.

To EMPLAISTER, to paint, to set forth with Advantage. *Chauc.*

EMPLAS'TRUM [*ἑμπλαστρον, Gr.*] a Plaster or Salve.

EMPLAS'TICKS [*ἑμπλαστικός, Gr.*] Medicines which constipate and shut up the Pores of the Body, so that sulphureous Vapours cannot pass.

EMPLEACHED, bound together, interwoven, &c. *Shakespeare.*

To EMPLEAD [*implaider, F.*] to plead at the Bar.

To EMPLOY' [*employer, F.*] to set one at work, or about some Business; to make use of.

EMPNEUMATO'SIS [*ἑμπνευματώσις, Gr.*] an alternate Dilatation of the Chest, by which the external Air is continually breathed in, and communicated to the Blood.

To EMPOI'SON [*empoisonner, F.*] to poison, or taint with Poison.

EMPORET'ICAL } [*emporeticus, L.*
EMPORET'ICK } ἑμπορετικός, *Gr.*]

belonging to Markets, Fairs, or Merchandize.

EMPORIUM [*in Anatomy*] the common Sensory of the Brain.

EMPORY [*ἑμπορίον, Gr.*] a Market-Town, a Place where a general Market or Fair is kept. *L.*

EM'PRESS, the Wife of an Emperor.

To EMPRESS', to imprint. *Chauc.*

EMPRIMED [*Hunting Term*] when a Deer has left the Herd.

To EMPRISON [*emprisonner, F.*] to cast into Prison.

EMPRIZE, Enterprize. *Spenc.*

EMPROSTHO'TONOS [*ἑμπροσθότονος, Gr.*] a kind of Cramp, or drawing together the Muscles of the Neck towards the Fore-parts.

EMPTION, a buying. *L.*

EMPTIONAL, to be bought. *L.*

EMPTUR'ITION, a longing or earnest Desire to buy.

EMPT'ILY, without Solidity, weakly.

EMPT'INESS, the being empty or weak.

To EMPURPLE, to make of a Purple Colour.

To EMPUZZLE, to perplex.

EMPTY [*æmpti, Sax.*] void, &c.

To EMPT'Y [*æmptian, Sax.*] to make void, &c.

EMPYEMA [*ἑμπύημα, of ἑν within, and πύον, Matter, Gr.*] a Collection of purulent Matter.

Matter in the Cavity of the *Thorax*; but largely taken, signifies the same in the *Abdomen*; also an Operation to discharge all sorts of Matter with which the Midriff is loaded, by making a Perforation in the Breast. *L.*

EMPYREUM *Cælum*, the Highest Heaven, in which is the Throne of God, Residence of Angels and glorified Spirits. *L.*

EMPYREAL } [*Empyrée*, *F.* *Ἐμυρηάου*,
EMPYREAN } *Gr.*] of or belonging to the highest Heaven.

EMPYREAL Substance [with *Philosophers*] the fiery Element above the Ethereal.

EMPYREUMA [*Ἐμυρηύμα*, of *ἔμυρη* to burn, *Gr.*] that Taste and Smell of the Fire, which in Distillations happens to some Oils, Spirits, &c. *L.*

EMPYREUMATA [*Ἐμυρηύματα*, *Gr.*] Relicts of a Fever after the critical Time of the Disease; also a Settlement in Distillations.

EMPYREUMATICK, belonging to, or of an *Empyreuma*.

EMPYROSIS [*ἔμυρησις*, *Gr.*] Conflagration, general Fire.

EM'ROD, or *Emry*, a Glasier's Diamond.

EM'ROSE, a sort of Flower.

EMU'CID [*emucidus*, *L.*] mouldy.

To EMULATE [*emulari*, *L.*] to vie with one; to strive, to envy or go beyond another in any thing; to envy or disdain.

EMULATION, a striving to excel or go beyond another in any thing; also envying or disdain. *F.* of *L.*

To EMULGE [*emulgere*, *L.*] to milk out or stroak.

EMUL'GENT [*emulgent*, *L.*] stroaking or milking out.

EMULGENT Vessels [in *Anatomy*] the two large Arteries and Veins, the former from the descending Trunk of the *Aorta*, the latter from the *Vena Cava*.

EMUL'SION, a Physical Drink made of the Kernels of some Seeds infused in a convenient Liquor. *L.*

EMUNCTORIES [*Emunctoria*, *L.*] are the Cavities into which something is emptied, as the pituitous Humour of the Brain into the Nostrils; the yellow thickish Humour which we call Ear-Wax in the Ears; the Excrements into the Bowels; the Urine into the Bladder.

EMUNDA'TION, a Cleansing. *L.*

EMUSCA'TION, a clearing a Tree from Moss. *L.*

To ENA'BLE [of *en* and *able*] to make able or capable.

To ENACT [of *en* and *actum*, of *agere*, *L.*] to establish an Act or Law, to ordain or decree.

ENÆ'MON [*ἐναίμων*, *Gr.*] a Medicine for stopping Blood.

ENÆO'REMA [*ἐναϊώρημα*, *Gr.*] a Gathering in the Middle of an Urinal, or in distilled Water.

ENAL'LAGE [*ἐναλλαγή*, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Grammar*, where there is a Change of one Mood or Case for another.

ENALURON [in *Heraldry*] a Border charged with Martlets, or any other kind of Birds.

To ENAMEL [*emailler*, *F.*] to vary with little Spots, to paint with Mineral Colours.

ENAM'oured [*enamoure*, *F.*] in love with.

ENANTIOSIS [*ἐναντιώσις*, *Gr.*] Contrariety; a Rhetorical Figure, when that is spoken by a Contrary, which is intended should be understood, as it were, by Affirmation; as, *There was Rage against Resolution*, *Pride against Nobility*.

ENAR'GIA [*ἐνάργεια*, *Gr.*] Evidence, or Clearness of Expression.

ENARRA'TION, a plain Declaration, a Recital or Rehearsal. *L.*

ENAR'THROSIS [*ἐνάρθρωσις*, *Gr.*] a sort of Jointing (in *Anatomy*) when the Cavity that receives it is deep, and the Bone that is inserted is long.

ENATA'TION [*enata*, *L.*] a swimming out.

ENAUNTER, lest that. *Spenc.*

ENBLAUNCHED, whited, adorned. *O.*

ENBOLNED, swelled. *O.*

ENBRASE, to embrace. *Chauc.*

ENBRAUDIN, to embroider. *Chauc.*

ENBUSHMENT, Ambush. *Chauc.*

ENCÆ'NIA [*ἐγκαίνια*, *Gr.*] yearly Festivals anciently kept on the Days which Cities were built. Among the *Jews*, *The Feast of the Dedication of the Temple*. Among Christians, it signifies the Consecration or Wake-Day of Churches.

To ENCA'GE, to coop up, to confine.

ENCANTHIS [*ἐγκανθις*, *Gr.*] an Excrescence and Swelling of the inner Angles of the Eye.

ENCAR'DIA [*ἐνκαρδία*, *Gr.*] a precious Stone, bearing the Figure of an Heart. *L.*

ENCAR'PIA [*ἐνκαρπία*, *Gr.* in *Architecture*] Flower-Work or Fruit-Work on the Corners of Pillars. *L.*

ENCA'THISMA [*ἐνκαθισμα*, *Gr.*] a Bath for the Belly. *L.*

ENCAU'MA [*ἐνκαυμα*, *Gr.*] a Burning in any Part of the Body; also an Ulcer in the Eye with a filthy Scab.

ENCAUSTICE [*ἐνκαυστική*, *Gr.*] the Art of Enamelling or Painting with Fire. *L.*

ENCEINTE, a Compass, or Enclosure. *F.*

ENCEINTE [in *Fortification*] the whole Compass of Ground fortified.

ENCEPH'ALOS [*ἐγκέφαλος*, *Gr.*] is all that Substance which is contained within the Skull. *L.*

ENCHAFED [of *echauffé*, heated, *F.*]

To ENCHANT [*enchanter*, *F.* of *incantare*, *L.*] to conjure or bewitch.

ENCHANT'MENT [*Enchantement*, *F.* *Incantatio*, *L.*] Witchcraft, Conjurat.

ENCHAR'AXIS [*ἐγχάραξις*, *Gr.*] an Engraving; also scarifying or lancing the Flesh.

To ENCHA'SE [*enchasser*, *F.*] to set any thing in Gold, Silver, or any other Metals.

EN-

ENCHAINED, engraven. *Spent.*
 ENCHAUFEN, to wait, to chase, to heat. *Chauc.*
 ENCHEINEN [*encheinē*, F.] to be chained together. *Chauc.*
 ENCHESON, Occasion, Cause or Reason why any thing is done. F. L. T.
 ENCHESON, Accident. *Spent.*
 ENCHIRESIS [*Ἐνχειρίσις*, Gr.] a Readiness or Dexterity at Dissections.
 ENCHIRIDION } [*Ἐνχειρίδιον* of *in* and
 ENCHIRIDIUM } *χρῆς* the Hand, Gr.] a small portable Pocket-Book.
 ENCHRISTA [*Ἐνχρίστα*, Gr.] thin Ointment.
 ENCHYMOMA [*ἐνχύμαμα*, Gr.] an Efflux of the Blood, whereby the external Parts become black and blue, as in the Scurvy.
 ENCHYTA [*ἐνχυται*, Gr.] an Instrument for Infusion of Liquor into the Eyes, Ears, or Nostrils.
 To ENCIRCLE [of *in* and *circular*, F. *circulare*, L.] to encompass about.
 ENCLITICKS [in *Grammar*] certain Particles joined to the End of a Word; as, *que, ne, ve.*
 To ENCLOSE [*enclore*, F.] to include.
 ENCOLAPTICE [*Ἐνκολαπτική*, Gr.] the Art of making Brass Plates, and cutting in the Figures and Letters for Inscriptions and Laws.
 To ENCOMBER } [*encombrer*, F. *ingom-*
 To ENCUMBER } *brare*, Ital.] to trouble or vex.
 ENCOMBERMENT, Encumbrance, Trouble, Distress. *Chauc.*
 An ENCOMIAST [*Ἐνκομιστής*, Gr.] a Maker of Encomiums.
 ENCOMIAS'TICAL } [*encomiasticus*, L.
 ENCOMIAS'TICK } [*Ἐνκομιστικός*, Gr.] belonging to an Encomium.
 An ENCOMIAS'TICK, a Copy of Verses in the Praise of a Person.
 ENCOMIUM [*Ἐνκομιον*, Gr.] a Speech, Copy of Verses, &c. in Praise and Commendation of a Person. L.
 To ENCOMPASS [of *en* and *compasser*, F.] to surround, or stand about.
 To ENCONTREWEIL, to prevent. O.
 ENCORE' [*Ἐνκορῆ*, Gr.] is an Incision of any Part of the Body.
 An ENCOUNTER [of *encontrer*, F.] a Meeting, a Fight.
 To ENCOUNTER [of *encontrer*, F.] to meet, to engage with in Fighting.
 To ENCOURAGE [*encourager*, F.] to animate, incite, or stir up.
 ENCOURAGEMENT, an Excitement, a Reward or Recompence.
 ENCRA'NIUM [with *Anatomists*] the Hinder-part of the Brain. C.
 ENCRA'TITÆ, Hereticks who condemned Marriage, and forbid their Disciples the Use of Wine and Flesh.
 To ENCREASE [*increſcere*, L.] to grow and wax more and more.

To ENCROACH [*encrocher*, F.] to trench upon.
 ENCROACHINGLY, by Way of Encroachment.
 ENCROACHMENT, Usurpation.
 ENCROACHMENT [in *Law*] is an unlawful gaining upon the Rights and Possessions of another.
 ENCUMBERANCE, a Hinderance, a being involved.
 ENCYCLICAL [*Ἐγκύκλιος*, Gr.] circular, to his whole Jurisdiction.
 ENCYCLOPEDIA [*Encyclopædia*, L. of *Ἐγκυκλοπαίδεια*, of *ἐν* in, *κύκλος* a Circle, and *παίδεια* Learning, Gr.] the whole Circle or Compass of Learning, which comprehends all Liberal Arts and Sciences.
 ENCYSTED [*ἐνκύστος*, Gr.] inclosed in a Bag or Vessel.
 END [Goth. *Sax.* *Ende*, L. S. and *Dan.* the last Part of a Thing, a Conclusion.
 To END [*endian*, *Sax.* *endem*, L. S. *endigen*, *Teut.*] to conclude, to desist, or finish.
 END for End [*Sea Term*] when a Rope runs all out of the Pulley, or off the Block, or what it is wound upon.
 To ENDAMAGE [*endammager*, F.] to do Damage, to hurt.
 To ENDANGER, to put in hazard or peril.
 To ENDEAR' [of *en* and *dear*, probably of *byran*, *Sax.* to count dear to himself] to make dear and beloved.
 An ENDEARMENT, an endearing, a Cause of Affection.
 To ENDEAVOUR [of *en* and *devoir*, F.] to perform a Thing according to Ability.
 ENDECAGON [*ἑνδεκάγωνος*, Gr.] a plain Figure of eleven Sides and Angles.
 ENDEIXIS [*Ἐνδείξις*, Gr.] a shewing or declaring.
 ENDEIXIS [in *Physick*] an Indication of Diseases, shewing what is to be done.
 ENDEMICAL } [of *ἐν* and *δημος*, Gr.]
 ENDEMIAL } *Disempers*, are such as infect a great many in the same Country, proceeding from some Cause peculiar to the Country where it reigns, as the Flux to Ireland, &c.
 ENDEN'IZED, naturalized.
 To ENDEW' [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk digests her Meat so, that she does not only discharge her Gorge of it, but also cleanses her Pappel.
 ENDEINOS, disdainful. O.
 To ENDITE [*enditer*, F.] to compose or write the Matter of a Letter. &c.
 EN'DIVE [*endivia*, L.] a Sallad Herb.
 To ENDOC'TRINATE [*endoctriner*, F.] to teach or instruct.
 ENDOMAGEN, to endamage, to do Damage, to hurt. Cb.
 To ENDORSE [*endorſer*, F. of *en* and *dorsum*, L. the Back] to write on the Back-side of a Bill, &c. See *Indorse*.
 EN-

ENDORSE [in *Heraldry*] is an eighth Part of a Pale.

ENDORSED [in *Heraldry*] is where two Lines or other Animals are borne Rampant, with their Backs to each other.

ENDORSEMENT [endorsement, F.] a Writing on the Backside of a Bill, &c.

To ENDROSS, to endorse. *Spenc.*

ENDOUTED, tested, doubted. *O.*

To ENDOW [endow, F.] to give one a Dowry, to invest in a Right to an Estate, Goods, &c.

ENDOWMENT, a natural Gift or Quality.

ENDOWMENT [in *Law*] the giving or taking of a Dowry to Women.

ENDOWMENT *de la plus belle part*, is when a Man dying possessed of Lands held in Knights Service, and other in Socage, the Widow has her Dower out of the Socage Lands, as being the fairer Part.

ENDOWMENT [of a *Vicarage*] a setting out sufficient Maintenance for a Vicar, when a Benefice is appropriated.

ENDREYTE [of *endrait*, F.] a Place, a Bit or Cut off a Joint of Meat. *Ch.*

To ENDRY, to endure. *O.*

To ENDUE [corrupt of *Endow*] to furnish with, to qualify, to supply.

To ENDURE [endurer, F. *durare*, L.] to suffer or undergo.

ENDURED, hardened. *Spenc.*

ENDYED in *Untime*, yeaned before the Time. *O.*

ENECATED [enecatus, L.] killed.

ENE'MA [of *Evipen* Gr. to send in] a Clyster.

ENEMY [ennemi, F. *inimicus*, L.] an Adversary, or one who is against one.

ENOREMA [of *Evorema*, Gr. to lift up] are those Contents of the Urine which float about in the middle, resembling a Cloud.

ENERGETICAL [energetic, F. *energeticus*, L.] forcible, efficacious, emphatical.

ENERGETICAL Bodies, are Bodies which are eminently active, and very efficacious in producing their Operations of different Natures.

ENERGY [energie, F. *energia*, L. of *evpyia*, Gr.] Force, Efficacy.

ENERGY [in *Rhetoric*] is a Figure where-in great Force of Expression is used.

ENERGY [in *Physick*] is an Operation of the Animal Spirits and Body.

To ENERVATE [enerv, F. *enervare*, L.] to weaken or deprive of Strength.

ENERVATION, a weakening or enfeebling; a Listlessness to Action.

ENERVATION [in *Surgery*] a Weakness about the Nerves and Tendons.

ENEWED, made new. *O.*

ENERVITY [enervitas, L.] Weakness.

To ENFAMISH, to starve, to famish.

ENFAMINED, famished or starved. *O.*

ENFANS Perdues [Military Term] the forlorn Hope of an Army.

ENFAUNCE [enfance, F.] Infancy. *Ch.*
To ENFEEBLE [of *en* and *feble*] to make weak.

ENFEOFFED himself, took Possession of the Inheritance, &c. *Shaks[p.]*

ENFILADE, a Ribble-row of Rooms, &c. a long Train of Discourse. *F.*

ENFILADE [in *Military Affairs*] is the Situation of a Post, so as to discover and scout all the Length of a straight Line. *F.*

To ENFILADE the *Curtain*, &c. is to scour or sweep the whole Length of such a Work with Shot, &c.

To ENFIRE, to set on Fire. *Ch.*

To ENFORCE [enforcer, F.] to constrain or force to do a Thing.

ENFOULDRED, mixt with Flame or Lightning. *Sp.*

To ENFRANCHISE [of *affranchir*, of *Frant*, free] to make free, to incorporate a Man into a Body Politick.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, the Act of Enfranchising, making free, &c.

To ENFREE'DOM, to set a Person free.

ENFROZEN, congealed with Cold. *Sp.*

To ENGAGE [engager, F.] to draw in or persuade; to pass one's Word to, to take upon one's self; to encounter or fight.

ENGAGEMENT, a Tie or Obligation; also a Fight. *F.*

ENGASTRIMYTHOS [of *ev* in, *gastro* the Belly, and *mythos* a Word, Gr.] one who emits Sounds, like the Voice of one speaking out of the Stomach or Belly, without using the Organs of Speech; such as is reported of the *Pythian* Prophets, &c.

To ENGENDER [engender, F.] to beget, to breed; most commonly applied to Animals, not human, which yet are produced by the ordinary Methods of Generation.

ENGENDRIN, to engender, to beget. *Chauc.*

ENGENDURE, Generation, Procreation. *Chauc.*

An ENGINE [engin, F.] is any mechanical Instrument composed of Wheels, Screws, &c. in order to raise, cast, or sustain any Weight, &c.

ENGINED, racked. *O.*

ENGINEER } a Person skilled in Fortifi-
ENGINEER } cation, Building, Attack-
ing, defending Castles, Forts, &c. also in making Fire-works. *F.*

ENGINERY, Arms, Instruments. *Sp.*

ENGISOMA [Egyisoma, Gr.] a Fracture in the Skull, which links the Bone to the inner Skin of the Brain; also an Instrument used about such a Wound.

ENGLE, a Gull, a Put, a Bubble.

ENGLAND [Anglia, L. from the *Angles*, a People in *Denmark*, who, with the *Jutes* and *Saxons*, subdued and settled themselves in this Island] since the Union with *Scotland*, called *Great Britain*.

ENGLE-

ENGLECE'RY } an old Law Term.
 ENGLECHERY } the being an Eng-
 ENGLECHIRE' } lishman.
 ENGLEMED, nauseated. *O.*
 ENGLISH, belonging to *England*.
 To ENGLUT, to surfeit one's self with
 any Thing.
 To ENGLUTE [of *Gluten* Glue, *L.*] to
 glue or fasten together. *Ch.*
 ENGO'NASI [*Εγγονας*, *Gr.*] a Northern
 Constellation containing 48 Stars.
 To ENGO'RE, to pierce, to prick. *Sp.*
 ENGORG'ED, sticking in the Throat.
 ENGOUT'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when a
 Hawk's Feathers have black Spots in them.
 To ENGRAFF [of *en* and *grasser*, *F.*] to
 inoculate Trees, &c.
 ENGRAILED [in *Heraldry*] is when a
 Border is formed by an arched Line, the lit-
 tle Arches of which turning outward from the
 Center of the Escutcheon.
 ENGRAINED, dyed in Grain. *Sp.*
 To ENGRAPPLE, to contend holding
 each other.
 To ENGRAVE [*engraver*, *F.* *eingrahen*,
Teut.] to cut any Figure in Wood or Metal;
 to impress, to imprint.
 To ENGREVIN, to grieve. *Ch.*
 To ENGROSS' [of *en* and *grossier*, *F.*]
 (in *Law*) is to write fair over the rude
 Draught of a Thing.
 To ENGROSS [in *Trade*] is to buy up all
 of a Commodity, in order to enhance the
 Price.
 To ENHAN'CE } [of *enhausser*, *F.*] to
 To ENHAUN'CE } advance or raise the
 Price of Things.
 ENHANCEMENT, an enhancing.
 ENHARMONICAL } a musical Term
 ENHARMONICK } usually applied to
 the last of the three Sorts of *Musick*, and a-
 bounds in *Diesis* or *Sharps*.
 ENIG'MA [*enigme*, *F.* *Αινγμα*, *Gr.*] a
 Riddle, a dark or intricate Speech, a difficult
 Question or Proposition.
 ENIGMATICAL } [*enigmatique*, *F.* *anig-*
 ENIGMAT'ICK } maticus, *L.* *αινγμα-*
τικος, *Gr.*] belonging to, or full of Riddles
 or dark Sentences.
 ENIGMATICALLY, by way of Riddle.
 ENIGMATISTS [*Enigmatistes*, *L.* *Αινι-*
ματισται, *Gr.*] a Maker or Proposer of Rid-
 dles, &c.
 To ENJOIN [*enjoindre*, *F.*] to bid, charge,
 or order.
 To ENJOY [of *en* and *jouir*, *F.*] to have
 the Use or Profit of.
 ENJOYMENT, Enjoying, Joy, Pleasure,
 Possession.
 To ENKINDLE, to set on Fire, to in-
 flame.
 ENIXUM *Sal* [in *Chymistry*] a neutral Salt,
 partaking both of the nature of an *Acid* and
 an *Alkali*.
 ENLACED, intangled. *Q.*
 ENLANGOURED, languid, faint. *Chesb.*

To ENLARGE [*enlargir*, *F.*] to amplify,
 or make larger.
 ENLARGEMENT, a making large; also
 a Discharge from Prison.
 To ENLASE, to intrap. *Ch.*
 To ENLIGHTEN [of *en* and *lihzen*, *Sax.*
erleuchten, *Teut.*] to put light into, to make
 clear.
 To ENLIVEN [of *en* and *libban*, *Sax.*] to
 put Life into, to make brisk or lively.
 ENMITY [*inimicitie*, *F.* *inimicitia*, *L.*] Ha-
 tred, Grudge, Variance.
 ENMOISED [of *animosus*, *L.*] comforted,
 encouraged. *Ch.*
 ENNEAD [*Εννεάς*, *Gr.*] the Number nine.
 ENNEADECATERIDES [of *Εννία* and
δκατημερίς, *Gr.*] in *Astronomy*, a Revolution
 of 19 Years, called the Lunar Cycle, or
 Golden Number.
 ENNEAGON [of *εννία* 9, and *γωνία*, *Gr.*
 a Corner] in *Geometry*, a regular Figure of e-
 qual Sides and nine Angles.
 ENNEATICAL [*Εννεατικός*, *Gr.*] belong-
 ing to the Number 9, as *enneatical* Days, eve-
 ry ninth Day of a Sickness; *enneatical* Year,
 every ninth Year of a Man's Life.
 ENNEEMERIS [*Εννεμερίς*, *Gr.*] the
 Figure *Cajura*, in a *Greek* or *Latin* Verse.
 To ENNOBLE [*enoblir*, *F.*] to make no-
 ble, to render more renowned.
 E'NOCH [עֲנוֹךְ, *H. i. e.* dedicated] the
 Son of *Seth*.
 ENOCH's Pillars, two Pillars upon which
 the whole Art of *Astronomy* is said to have
 been engraven by *Enoch*.
 ENODATION, an untying, a making any
 Difficulty plain. *L.*
 ENODATION [in *Husbandry*] an unknot-
 ting or cutting away the Knots of Trees.
 ENORMITY [*enormité*, *F.* of *enormitas*,
L.] Heinousness, high Misdemeanor.
 ENORMOUS [*enormis*, *L.*] out of Rule
 or Square, exceeding great, heinous.
 ENORMOUSLY, heinously.
 ENOS [עֲנוֹשׁ, *H. i. e.* mortal, sickly,
 miserable] a Son of *Seth*.
 ENOUGH [*genoh*, *Sax.* *genug*, *Teut.*]
 sufficient.
 ENPATRONED, had gotten a Patron.
Shakesp.
 EN PASSANT, by the Bye. *F.*
 ENPITED, pitied. *O.*
 To ENPLEET, to implead. *O. L. T.*
 ENPRICE, the Fashion. *O.*
 ENQUIRAUNCE, Enquiry. *Q.*
 To ENQUIRE [*enquirir*, *F.* of *inquirere*,
L.] to ask, to search narrowly.
 To ENRAGE [*enrager*, *F.*] to put into a
 Rage, to make mad.
 ENRAGEDLY, furiously.
 ENRAGEDNES, Furioussness.
 ENRICHI' [*enrichir*, *F.*] to make rich.
 To ENRIN'G, to put on or adorn with
 a Ring.
 To ENROL [*s'enroller*, *F.*] to enter in a
 Roll. See *To Inrol*.

ENS [in *Physick*] is used to express some Things that are pretended to contain all the Qualities or Virtues of the Ingredients they are drawn from in a little Room.

ENS positivum } a real or positive Being or
ENS reale } Existence. *L.*

ENS Rationis, an imaginary Being. *L.*

ENS primum, the most efficacious Part of any mixed Body. *L.*

ENS Veneris [among *Chymists*] the Sublimation of equal Parts of calcined Powder of *Cyprus Vitriol*, and of *Sal Armoniac*.

ENSA'MPLE, Example or Pattern. *O.*

To **ENSA'NGUINE**, to smear or effuse with Blood.

ENSCHED'ULED, set down in a Writing called a Schedule. *Shakspeare.*

To **ESCON'SE** [*einschantzen*, or *beschantzen*, *Teut.*] to intrench. *O.*

To **ENSEAM'** [in *Falconry*] to bring down the Fat of a Hawk by purging.

To **ENSEAR**, to cauterise.

ENSEEL'ED [in *Falconry*] said of a Hawk, is when a Thread is drawn through the upper Eye-lids, and made fast under the Beak, to take away the Sight.

To **ENSEEM**, to breed. *Spenc.*

To **ENSHRINE**, to inclose in a Chest or Cabinet.

ENSIFEROUS [*ensifer*, *L.*] Sword bearing.

ENSIFORM [*ensiformis*, *L.*] in the Form of a Sword, like a Sword.

ENSIFOR'MIS [in *Anatomy*] the lowest Part of the Breast-bone, so called from its sharp-pointed triangular Shape.

EN'SIGN [*enseigne*, *F.*] an Officer in a Company of Foot Soldiers, who carries the Colours.

ENSIGN [in *Heraldry*] an Escutcheon in which the Trophies of Honour of a particular Family are painted.

ENSIG'NE, Bleeding, or Blood-letting; also blooded or let Blood. *F. L. T.*

ENSISE, Quality, Stem. *O.*

To **ENSLA'VE**, to reduce to a State of Servitude.

To **ENSTAL'** [of *en* and *ryllan*, *Sax.*] to admit into the Number, and create a Knight of the Garter, &c.

ENSTAL'MENT, a Creation of Knights, &c.

To **ENSU'E** [*ensuyvre*, *F.* of *insequi*, *L.*] to follow.

To **ENSURE**, to ascertain, to secure.

ENTABLATURE } [of *en* and *Tablature*,
ENTABLEMENT } *F.*] is properly a Flooring with Boards.

ENTABLATURE [in *Architecture*] the Architrave, Frize, and Cornice of a Pillar.

ENTACHED, defiled. *O.*

ENTAIL' [*entaille*, *F.*] a Fee-tail, or Fee entailed or abridged, by which means the Heir is limited and tied up to certain Conditions.

To **ENTAIL'** [*un Estate entaillir*, *F.*] is to make it over by Entail.

ENTAIL, Engraving. *Spenc.*

ENTAIL'ED, engraven. *O.*

To **ENTAIL'ENTEN**, to create a Desire, to move, to affect. *Chauc.*

To **ENTANGLE** [probably either of *en* and *Tendicula*, a Snare, *L.* or *en* and *zangla*, a Twig, *Sax.* because being daubed with Bird-lime, it intangles Birds] to involve in Difficulties, to perplex.

ENTELECHIA [*ἔντελεχια*, *Gr.*] a Word used by *Aristotle* to express the human Mind: The *Modern Philosophers* take it for a kind of Motion and happy Modification of Matter, qualifying the whole to be able to perform Acts proper to it.

ENTENDAUNCE, Attendance. *O.*

ENTEND'MENT [*entendement*, *F.*] the true Meaning of a Word or Sentence. *L. T.*

To **ENTER** [*entrer*, *F.* of *intrare*, *L.*] to go into, to set down in Writing.

To **ENTER** [in *Architecture*] is to let the Tenon of one Piece of Timber into the Mortise of another.

To **ENTER a Hawk** [in *Falconry*] is a Term used when she first begins to kill.

To **ENTERCHANG'E** [*enterchanger*, *F.*] to change mutually.

ENTER'COURSE [*entrecours*, *F.*] Commerce or Freedom of Discourse one to or with another.

ENTERDEAL, Mediation. *Spenc.*

ENTERFE'RING, a Distemper in Horses, causing them to hit or fret one Foot against another.

To **ENTERLA'CE** [*entrelasser*, *F.*] to lace between.

ENTERLA'CING [of *entrelasser*, *F.*] intricate, full of Windings and Turnings.

To **ENTERL'INE** [*entreligner*, *F.*] to write between the Lines.

ENTERMED'DLED, intermeddled or intermingled. *O.*

ENTERMINED, robbed, emptied. *O.*

ENTERMEW'ER [in *Falconry*] is an Hawk which changes the Colour of her Wings by Degrees.

ENTEROCE'LE [*ἑντεροκήλη*, of *ἔντερον* a Gut, and *κλήη* a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Bursting or Falling of the Entrails into the Groin or Skin which covers the *Scrotum*.

ENTEROLOGY [*ἑντερολογία*, of *ἔντερον* and *λόγος*, a Word, *Gr.*] a Discourse or Treatise of the Entrails.

ENTEROM'PHALUS [*ἑντερομφαλος*, of *ἔντερον* and *ὄμφαλος*, the Navel, *Gr.*] a Rupture, when the Entrails burst out at the Navel.

ENTEROPIPOCE'LE [*ἑντεροπιπλοκήλη*, of *ἔντερον*, and *ἐπιπλοή* the Caul, and *κλήη* a Swelling, *Gr.*] a sort of Rupture, when the Caul and Intestines fall both together into the Cods.

ENTERPARTIN, to divide, to share, to bear a Part with one. *Chauc.*

To **ENTERPEN'** [in *Falconry*] as *The Hawk enterpeneth*, i. e. has his Feathers snarled or entangled.

To **ENTERPLEA'D** [*enterplaid*, *F.*] in Common Law, is to discuss a Point, incidentally.

tally falling out before the principal Cause can have an End.

To ENTERPRISE, to give Reception to one. *Spenc.*

ENTERPRISE [*enterprise*, F.] an Attempt Undertaking, or Design.

To ENTERPRISE [*entreprendre*, F.] to take in hand, to undertake.

To ENTERR [*enterrer*, F.] to bury.

To ENTERTAIN [*entretenir*, F.] to receive or accept; to treat; to keep, lodge, or maintain.

ENTERTAIN'ING, diverting.

ENTERTAIN'INGLY, divertingly, pleasantly.

ENTERTAIN'MENT [*entretènement*, F.] entertaining; receiving Treatment; good Welcome.

To ENTERTAKE, to entertain. *Spenc.*

ENTERTIS'UED [*entre and tissuy*] interwoven with various Colours.

INTERVIEW [in *Falconry*] is the second Year of a Hawk's Age.

ENTERYNGE [*enterrément*, F.] Interment, Burial. *Chauc.*

ENTHE/MATA [in *Husbandry*] Grafts stuck into the Clefts of Trees. *Gr.*

ENTHEMATA [in *Surgery*] Medicines applied to green Wounds, to stop the Blood and Course of Humours. *Gr.*

To ENTHRAL [*essen and Dræl*, Sax: a Vassal or Slave] to bring into Slavery.

To ENTHRONE [*enthroner*, F. *'Evðpo-viça*, Gr.] to place upon the Throne.

ENTHUSIASM [*enthusiasme*, F. *enthusiasmus*, L. of *'Evðeíavmós*, Gr.] an Inspiration; whether real or imaginary, Fanaticism; a Ravishment of the Spirit; a Poetical Fury.

ENTHUSIAST [*enthusiaste*, F. *enthusiasta*, L. of *'Evðeíavns*, Gr.] one who fancies himself inspired with the Divine Spirit, and so to have a true Sight and Knowledge of Things.

ENTHUSIAS'TICAL } [*enthusiasticus*, L.

ENTHUSIAS'TICK } [*'Evðeíavrixós*, Gr.]

belonging to Enthusiasm.

ENTHYMEM [*enthymème*, F. *enthymema*, L. of *'Evðeíavmós*, Gr.] an imperfect Syllogism, where either the Major or Minor Proposition is wanting, as being easily to be supplied by the Understanding.

To ENTICE [*attiser*, F. or probably of *en* and *thiran*, Sax: to over-persuade] to draw enticingly, to tempt.

ENTICE/MENT, an Enticing, Allurement, &c.

ENTICINGLY, alluringly.

ENTIRETY [*entiereté*, F.] Entireness, or the Whole.

ENTIRE' [*entier*, F.] compleat, perfect, whole.

ENTIRE *Pertingents* [in *Heraldry*] Lines which run the longest Way of the Shield's Position without touching the Centre.

ENTIRE *Pertransient* [in *Heraldry*] a Line crossing the Middle of the Escutcheon, and running diametrically the longest Way of its Position.

ENTIRE Tenancy [*Law Term*] is contrary to several Tenancies, signifying the sole Possession in one Man.

ENTIRELY [*entièrement*, F.] completely, wholly.

ENTITATIVELY, according to the Entity or Being.

ENTIFY [*entitas*, L.] a Being.

To ENTOIL, to enthare, to entangle in Toils or Nets.

To ENTOMB' [*entomber*, F.] to bury in a Tomb.

ENTOYRE (of *entourer*, F. to surround) [in *Heraldry*] is when a Border is charged with any sort of Things which have not Life, except Leaves, Flowers and Fruits. *F.*

ENTRAILS [*entrailles*, F.] the Inward, Guts, or Bowels generally understood to include the Contents of the three Cavities, the Head, Breast, and Belly.

To ENTRAP' [*entraper*, F.] to catch in a Trap, to ensnare.

ENTRANCE [of *intrare*, L.] Entry, or going in, Admittance.

ENRAY'DED, wrought between. *Spenc.*

ENTRE *ad communem Legem*, is a Writ for a Tenant in Reversion, against him who comes into a Tenement after the Death of the former Tenant.

ENTRE' } [in *Musick Books*] signifies a

ENTRE'E } particular Sort of Air. *Fr.*

To ENTREAT' [of *en* and *traiter*, F. of *tractare*, L.] to beg earnestly, or beseech, to court with fair Words; also to treat of or handle. *O.*

ENTREAT'INGLY, by way of Supplication.

ENTREATY, Request, Supplication, a Courting with fair Words.

To ENTRECOMMUNIN, to converse or correspond with one. *Chauc.*

ENTREMEES, intermesses. *Chauc.*

ENTREMEES, intermingled. *O.*

ENTREME'TS, small Plates set between the main Dishes. *F.*

ENTRIKED, deceived. *O.*

ENTRING a Ship [in a Fight] is boarding of her.

ENTRING Ladder, a Ladder to go in and out of a Ship.

ENTRING-Rope a Rope fastened to the Sides of a Ship, to hold by, in going up and down the Side.

ENTRUSION [*intrusio*, L.] is a violent Entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of Possession, by him that hath no right to them.

ENTRUSION *de Gard*, is a Writ for a Lord where an Infant within Age, entered into the Lands, and held his Lord out.

ENTRY [*entrée*, F.] entering or coming in, a Passage, a formal Procession made by Princes, &c.

ENTRY [in *Law*] is the taking Possession of Lands.

To make an ENTRY of Goods, is the passing the Bills through the Hands of the proper Officers; also the setting down the Particulars of Trade in the Account Books.

ENTRY

ENTRY *ad commodum Legem*, is a Writ lying where a Tenant for Life aliens Lands, and dies, then the Party in Reversion shall have this Writ against the Person who is in Possession. *L.*

ENTRY *ad Terminum qui praeteriit*, is a Writ which lies where a Man leases Land to another for a Term of Years, and the Tenant holds over his Term. *L.*

ENTRY *causa Matrimonii praelocuti*, is a Writ which lies where Lands or Tenements are given to a Man, on Condition that he shall take the Donor to his Wife within a certain Time, and he espouses another, or otherwise disables himself that he cannot take her according to the Condition.

ENTRY *in casu confimili*, is a Writ which lies where a Tenant for Life, or Tenant by Courtesy, aliens in Fee. *L.*

ENTRY *in casu proviso*, a Writ which lies if a Tenant in Dower aliens in Fee, or for Term of Life, or for another's Life, the Tenant in Dower living, he in the Reversion shall have this Writ.

ENTRY *sine Assensu capitali*, when an Abbot, Prior, or such as has Convent or Common Seal, alienates Lands or Tenements of the Right of the Church, without the Assent of the Convent or Chapter, and dies, the Successor shall have this Writ. *L.*

ENTRY *per se cui et post*, a Writ lying for a Man disseized or turned out of his Freehold when the Disseizor aliens, and dies in Possession, and his Heirs enter. *L.*

ENTRIES [*Hunting Term*] Places or Thickets through which Deer are found lately to have passed.

ENTUNE, to tune, to sing. *Chauc.*

To **ENTWINE** [of *En* and *twinan*, *Sax.*] to twist or wind about.

To **ENTWIST**, to twist together.

ENTYPOSIS [*Εντυπωσις*, *Gr.*] the joining of the Shoulder with the Arm.

ENUBILATE [*e* and *nubilo*, *L.*] to clear from Clouds.

ENUCLEATED [*enucleatus*, *L.*] having the Kernels taken out, thoroughly sifted and scanned.

ENUCLEATION, a taking out the Kernel; opening or explaining a difficult Matter. *L.*

To **ENVELOP** [*enveloper*, *F.*] to cover, to fold or wrap up, to hem in, to surround, to beset.

ENVELOPE [in *Fortification*] a Work of Earth, raised either in the Ditch of a Place, or beyond it, sometimes of the Form of a plain Parapet or Breast-work, and sometimes like a little Rampart with a Breast work to work it.

To **ENVENOM** [*envinomer*, *F.*] to infect with Poison.

ENVIOUS, full of Envy.

ENVIOUSLY, invidiously.

ENVIOUSNESS, being full of Envy.

ENVIRMAILED, painted with Vermilion. *Chauc.*

To **ENVIRON** [*environner*, *F.*] to enclose encompass, or beset.

To **ENUMERATE** [*enumerare*, *L.*] to number or reckon up.

ENUMERATION, a numbering, a summing up. *L.*

ENUNCIATION, Utterance or Pronunciation. *L.*

ENUNCIATION [in *Logic*] is a Proposition which simply affirms or denies.

ENVYTE, Enmity. *Chauc.*

ENVOY [*envoyé*, *F.*] a Person of a lower Degree than an Ambassador, sent by one Prince to another for the Transaction of an Affair; a Resident.

To **ENURE**, to take Place, or Effect, to be of Force, available. *L. T.*

To **ENURE** [of *en* and *Ure*, for *Uti*, *L.*] to accustom to.

ENURNY [in *Heraldry*] is a Border of a Coat of Arms, being charged with any kind of Beasts.

To **ENVY**, [*envie*, *F.* of *invidia*, *L.*] an uneasy Passion of the Mind, on beholding the Prosperity of others.

To **ENVY**, to be uneasy at the Success of others.

To **ENWHEEL**, to encircle. *Shakesp.*

ENWOMBED, inclosed in the Womb. *Shakesp.*

EOLIAN, appertaining to *Aeolus*, the God of Winds.

EOLIPYLE [*Aelipyle*, *F.* of *Aeolus*, and *πυλαι*, *Gr.* Gates] an Instrument in *Hydraulicks*, being a round Ball of Iron or Copper, with a Tail to it, and Hole to fill it. *F.*

EPACMAS'FICA [*Επακμασιχος*, *Gr.*] a Fever which continually grows stronger.

EPACT [*epacte*, *F.* *epacta*, *L.* of *Επακτα*, *Gr.*] is a Number whereby is noted the Excess of the common Solar Year above the Lunar, and thereby may be found out the Age of the Moon every Year; for the Solar Year consisting of 365 Days; and the Lunar but of 354, the Lunations every Year get 11 Days before the Solar Year; but thereby in 19 Years the Moon completing 20 times 12 Lunations, gets up one whole Solar Year; and having finished that Circuit, begins again with the Sun and so from 19 Years to 19 Years; for the first Year afterwards the Moon will go before the Sun but 11 Days; the second Year 22 Days; which is called the Epact of that Year; the third Year 33 Days, but 30 being an entire Lunation, cast that away, and 3 shall be that Year's Epact; the next Year 14; and so adding yearly 11 Days, and casting away 30, when the Number amounts to more.

EPACT [of the Year] is the Moon's Age at the Beginning of every Year, i. e. the Time between the first Minute of the first Day of January, and the last New Moon of the foregoing Year.

EPAGO'GE [*επαγογη*, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which Things are compared.

EPAGO'GIUM, the Fore-skin of the Penis. *L.*

EPANA-

EPANADIPLOSIS [*Ἐπαναδίπλωσις*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, wherein a Sentence begins, and ends with the same Words.

EPANALEP'SIS [*Ἐπανάληψις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which the same Word is, for Entorcement sake, repeated.

EPANAPH'ORA [*Ἐπαναφορά*, Gr.] a Figure in which the same Word begins several Sentences; as *Ver adeo frondi, Ver utile Sylvis.*

EPAN'ODOS [*Ἐπανόδος*, Gr.] a Figure wherein the same Sound or Word is twice repeated in the same Sentence, in an inverted Order; *Nec sine sole suo lux, nec sine luce sua Sol.*

EPANOR'THOSIS [*Ἐπανόρθωσις*, Gr.] is a pathetic Form of Speech, in which the first Expression, appearing too weak, the Speaker still endeavours to correct and mend it by using a stronger Expression; as *O clementia, seu potius patientia mira!*

EPARCH [*Ἐπαρχος*, Gr.] the President of a Province.

EPAR'MATA [*Ἐπαρμματα*, Gr.] Tumours of the Glandules, called *Parotides*, behind the Ears.

EPAULE, the Shoulder. *F.*

EPAULE [in *Fortification*] is the Shoulder of a Bastion, or Angle of a Face and Flank, which is often called the Angle of the *Epaule*.

EPAU'LEMENT, a Shoultring-Piece. *F.*

EPAULEMENT [in *Fortification*] is a Side-Work, made either of Earth thrown up, or Bags of Earth, Gabions, or Fascines, and Earth: It sometimes signifies a *Demi-Bastion*, and sometimes a square *Orillon*.

EPAUX'ESIS [*Ἐπαύξησης*, Gr.] an Increase, a Figure in Rhetorick.

EPENTHESIS [*Ἐπένθεσις*, Gr.] is the Interposition of a Vowel or Consonant in the Middle of a Word. *Gram.*

E'PHA [*הפא*] an Hebrew Measure, containing, dry, 3 Pecks, 3 Pints, 12 solid Inches, and 4 decimal Parts; and in liquid Things, 4 Gallons, 4 Pints, and 15 solid Inches, Wine Measure.

EPHE'BEUM } [in *Anatomy*] the Space
EPHE'BIUM } from the Hypogastrium
or lower Part of the Belly, to the Privy Parts.

EPHE'BIA [*Ἐφηβία*, Gr.] a Strippling's Age, at the Entry of 15 Years.

EPHEL'CIS [*Ἐφελκίς*, Gr.] the bloody Substauce which is brought up in spitting of Blood; also a Shell or Crust that is brought over Ulcers.

EPHE'LIS [*Ἐφελίς*, Gr.] a Spot or Freckle which proceeds from Sun-burn.

EPHE'MERA [of *ἐπὶ* upon, and *ἡμέρα*, a Day, Gr.] a continual Fever which lasts but one Day. *L.*

EPHEMERIDES [*Ἐφημερίδες*, Gr.] Registers of *Astronomical* Tables, calculated to shew the diurnal Motions of the Planets,

with their Places and Aspects, &c. throughout the Year; which Tables are used by *Astrologers* to draw Horoscopes and Schemes of the Heavens. *F. of L.*

EPHEMERID'IAN, of an Ephemeris.

EPHE'MERIS [*Ἐφημερίς*, Gr.] is a Diary or Daily Register of the Motion of the Planets, and other Circumstances relating thereto, and is commonly called an Alphabet. *L.*

EPHE'MERIST [*Ἐφημερίστας*, Gr.] a Marker of *Ephemeris*'s, or Almanacks, &c.

EPHESUS, a City of *Asia*, now called *Efese*, once famous for the stately Temple of *Diana*, counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World: It was 200 Years in building; all *Asia* contributed to its Expence; the Pillars were 70 Feet high, and all of Marble: This prodigious Fabrick was set on Fire by *Herostatus*, the same Night that *Alexander the Great* was born.

EPHIAL'TES [*Ἐφιάλτης*, Gr.] a Disease called the Night-Mare or Hag, is a depraved Imagination, whereby Persons asleep fancy that their Windpipe is oppressed by some superincumbent Body, and that their Breath is stopped.

EPHIDROSIS [*Ἐφιδρωσις*, Gr.] a Discharge of Humours through the Skin by Sweat.

EPHIP'PIUM [in *Anatomy*] Part of the Bone *Sphenoides*, wherein the pituitary Glandule is placed.

EPHOD [*עפוד*, H.] a Linen Garment worn by the High Priest, and other inferior Priests among the *Jews*.

EPHRAIM [*עפרים*, H. fruitful] Joseph's second Son.

EP'IALA } [*Ἐπιάλας*, Gr.] a continual
EPIA'LOS } Fever, wherein the Patient feels both Heat and Cold at once.

EPICARPIUM [*Ἐπικάρπιον*, of *ἐπὶ* upon, and *καρπός* the Wrist, Gr.] a Medicine applied to the Wrist to drive away intermitting Fevers.

EPICAUMA [*Ἐπίκαυμα*, Gr.] a crusty Ulcer that sometimes happens to the Black of the Eye.

EPICE'DIUM [*Ἐπικηδίων*, Gr.] a Funeral Song, or Copy of Verses in Praise of the Dead; an Elegy.

EPICENE [*Ἐπικοῖνος*, Gr.] common to both Sexes.

EPICERAS'TICKS [*Ἐπικεράστικα*, of *ἐπὶ* upon, and *κεράννυμι* to correct, Gr.] Medicines which moderate sharp Humours.

EPICHARIKAKY [of *ἐπὶ* upon, *χαρά* Joy, and *κακόν* Evil] a Joy at the Misfortunes of others.

EPICHI'REMA [*Ἐπιχείρημα*, Gr.] a complex Argumentation, consisting of four or five Propositions, proving one another, or some Point to be made out.

EPICHI'RESIS [*Ἐπιχείρησις*, Gr.] the same with *Enchiresis*.

EPICK

EPICK [*Ἑπικός*, Gr.] consisting of Heroick, or Hexameter Verse.

EPICK Poem, a Poem written in Heroick Verse, whose Subject is always a Hero, or some Great Person.

EPICK Poet, a Writer of such Poems.

EPICKS, Epick Poetry.

EPICOL'ICK Regions [in *Anatomy*] that Space on both Sides where the Gut Colon runs under.

EPICO'PHOSIS [of *ἐπὶ* and *χάφωσις*, Gr.] Deafness.

EPICRASIS [*Ἐπικράσις*, Gr.] a gradual Evacuation of ill Humours in the Blood by Degrees.

EPICRISIS [*Ἐπικρίσις*, Gr.] a judging of a Disease.

EPIC'TETUS [*Ἐπικτετος*, Gr.] a famous Stoick Philosopher, born at *Hierapolis*, who was in such high Esteem for Studiousness, that his Lamp, which was made of Earth, was sold for 4000 Attick Groats, in Value about 92 Pounds Sterling. He comprised all Philosophy in these two Words, to *bear* and *forbear*; he wrote a Book now extant, called *Epictetus's Enchiridion*.

An **EPICURE**, one given to excess of Gluttony and Voluptuousness.

EPICURE'AN [*Epicureus*, L. of *Ἐπικυριῶς*, Gr.] a Follower of the Sect of *Epicurus*.

EPICURE'AN Philosophy, the Natural Philosophy, taught by *Epicurus* and *Democritus*, and afterwards delivered in Verse by *Lucretius*. It is much the same with the Mechanical Philosophy in our Days.

EPICURISM, the Doctrine of *Epicurus*; also the Practice of an Epicure, Gluttony, Excess.

To **EPICURIZE**, to live voluptuously.

EPICUR'US [*Ἐπικυρος*, Gr. i. e. an Helper] a famous Philosopher at *Athens*, who held, that Pleasure, or rather, an Indolency, i. e. a being free from Pain, was the *Summum Bonum*, or chiefest Good; whence all voluptuous Persons are called *Epicures*; tho' some affirm that *Epicurus* himself lived not a voluptuous Life.

EPICYCLE [*Ἐπικύκλος*, Gr.] a little Circle, whose Centre or small Orb being fixed in the Deferent of a Planet, is carried along with its Motion, and yet with its own peculiar Motion carries the Body of the Planet fixed to it, round about its proper Centre, which the *Ptolemaick* Astronomers attribute to all the Planets, except the Sun, for solving their Appearances.

EPICYCLOID [in *Geometry*] is a Curve generated by the Revolution of the Periphery of a Circle along the Convex or Concave Part of another Circle.

EPICY'EMA [*Ἐπικύημα*, Gr.] a Superfetation, or conceiving again before the first Young is brought forth.

EPIDEMICAL } [*Epidemique*, F. *Epide-*
EPIDEM'ICK } *micus*, L. *Ἐπιδημικός*, Gr.] common among all the People, universal.

EPIDEMICAL Disease, a Disease proceeding from a Common Cause, and spreading itself over a large Space, or several Countries; as the Plague, malignant Fever, Small-Pox, &c.

EPIDE'MIUM [of *ἐπὶ* upon, and *δῆμος* the People, Gr.] the same as *Endemius*, but is often used in a more extensive Signification to express an Infection, as that of the Plague, which reaches several Countries at the same Time.

EPIDER'MIS [*Ἐπιδερμὶς*, Gr.] the outward Skin, which covers the main Skin of a Man's Body.

EPIDESIS [*Ἐπίδσις*, Gr.] the binding up a Wound to stop the Blood.

EPIDIDYMI'DÆ [*Ἐπιδιδυμίδες*, Gr.] in *Anatomy*, Vessels-making with their various Windings, that Body which is fixed on the Back of the Testicles.

EPIGÆ'UM [*Ἐπίγειον*, Gr.] the Part of a Circle in which a Planet moves, which is nearest to the Earth.

EPIGAS'TRICK Artery [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Iliack Artery*, distributing itself among the Muscles of the *Epigastrium*.

EPIGAS'TRIUM [*Epigastre*, F. of *Ἐπίγαστρον*, of *ἐπὶ* upon, and *γαστήρ* the Belly, Gr.] is the Fore and upper Part of the Abdomen, or lower Belly. L.

EPIGLOT'TIS [*Ἐπιγλωττίς*, of *ἐπὶ* above, and *γλωσσα* the Tongue, Gr.] is the fifth Cartilage of the *Larynx*, the Cover of the Opening of the Windpipe.

EPIGO'NATIS [*Ἐπιγονάτις*, Gr.] the Pan of the Knee.

EPIGRAM [*Epigramme*, F. *Epigramma*, L. of *Ἐπίγραμμα*, Gr.] it is usually taken for a short witty Poem, playing upon the Fancies and Conceits which arise from any kind of Subject; also an Inscription upon a Statue, &c.

EPIGRAM'MATIST [*Epigrammatiste*, F. *Epigrammatarius*, L. *Ἐπιγραμματιστής*, Gr.] a Maker of Epigrams.

EPIGRAM'ME [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Meat. F.

EPIGRAPHE [*Ἐπιγραφή*, Gr.] an Inscription or Title on a Statue, &c.

EP'ILEPSY [*Ἐπιληψία*, of *Ἐπιλαμβάνω*, to seize, Gr.] a Falling Sickness, so called, because the Persons afflicted with it fall down on a sudden.

EPILEP'TICAL } [*Ἐpileptikòs*, Gr.]
EPILEP'TICK } troubled with an Epilepsy.

EPILEP'TICKS [*Ἐpileπτικά*, Gr.] Medicines good against an Epilepsy.

EP'IOLOGUE [*Epilogus*, L. of *Ἐπίλογος*, Gr.] a Conclusion of a Speech; also a Speech made at the End of a Play. F.

EP
To **EPHLOGIZE** [*ἐπιλογίζομαι*, Gr.] to make a Conclusion or End; to recite an Epilogue.

EPIMONE [*ἐπιμονή*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when, to move Affection, the same Word is repeated.

EPIMYTHIUM [*ἐπιμύθιον*, Gr.] the Moral of a Fable.

EPINICION [*ἐπινίκιον*, Gr.] a triumphal Song after Victory.

EPYNYCTYDES [*ἐπυνύκτιδες*, Gr.] Pimples painful in the Night; Sores which make the Corners of the Eyes water.

EPINYCTIS, an angry Tumour affecting the Skin in the Arms, Hands, and Thighs.

EPIPAROXISMS [of *ἐπι* and *παροξυσμός*, Gr.] a double Fit in a Fever.

EPIPODOMETRY [among *Mathematicians*] signifies the measuring of Figures standing on their Bases.

EPIPHANOMENON [of *ἐπι* and *φαίνωμενα*, Gr.] Signs in Diseases which appear afterwards.

EPIPHANY [*ἐπιφάνεια*, Gr.] an Appearing of Light, a Manifestation; also the Feast celebrated the twelfth Day after Christmas, or our Saviour's Nativity, wherein he was manifested to the Gentiles, by the Appearance of a miraculous Blazing Star, conducting the *Magi* to the Place of his Abode.

EPIPHONEMA [*ἐπιφώνημα*, Gr.] an Exclamation, a Figure in Rhetorick, a smart Close at the End of a Narration, or a lively Reflection on the Subject treated of, as, *So inconstant is the Favour of Princes.*

EPIPHORA [*ἐπιφωρά*, Gr.] an Attack, &c. a Figure in Rhetorick, in which one Word is repeated at the End of several Sentences.

EPIPHORA [in *Logick*] is a Conclusion or Consequence drawn from the Assumption in a Syllogism.

EPIPHORA [in *Physick*] is a Defluxion of Humours into any Part; but more especially a Defluxion of thin Rheum from the Eyes; also an Inflammation of the whole Body.

EPIPHYLOSPERMIOUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are the same with *Capillaries*, which bear their Seed on the Back-part of their Leaves.

EPIPHYYSIS [*ἐπιφύσις*, of *ἐπιφύω* to grow to, Gr.] one Bone which grows to another by simple and immediate Contiguity.

EPIPLEXIS [*ἐπιπλέξις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, which, by an elegant kind of Upbraiding, endeavours to convince.

EPIPLOCE [*ἐπιπλόη*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure; a gradual Rising of one Clause of a Sentence out of another.

EPIPLOIS *dextra* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, which runs through the Right-side of the hinder Leaf of the Caul, and the *Côlon* that is next to it. Gr. and L.

EP
EPIPLOIS *Postica*, a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, springing out of the lower End of the *Splenica*, and running to the hinder Leaf of the *Omentum*. Gr.

EPIPLOIS *sinistra*, a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, bestowed on the Lower and Left-side of the *Omentum*.

EPIPLOOCELE [*ἐπιπλοκήλη*, of *ἐπιπλόη* the Caul, and *κλήλη* a Tumour, Gr.] a kind of Rupture, when the Caul, or thin Skin which covers the Entrails, falls into the Cods.

EPIPLOOMPHALUM [of *ἐπιπλόη*, and *ὄμφαλος*, Gr.] a Navel Rupture.

EPVPLOON [*Ἐπιπloon*, Gr.] the Caul.

EPIPOROMA [*ἐπιπαρόμα*, Gr.] a hard Brawn in the Joints.

EPISARCIDIUM [of *ἐπι* and *σαρκίδιον*, Gr.] a Sort of Dropsy.

EPISCOPACY [*Episcopatus*, L. *Ἐπισκοπή*, Gr.] Church-Government by Bishops, the Office or Dignity of a Bishop.

EPISCOPAL [*episcopalis*, L.] belonging to a Bishop.

EPISCOPALIA, Synodals, Pentecostals, and other customary Payments from the Clergy to their Diocesan. L.

EPISCOPALES *Valvule* [in *Anatomy*] two thin Skins in the Pulmonary Vein, which hinder the Blood from flowing back to the Heart.

EPISCOPALLY, by a Bishop.

EPISCOPALIANS, those who are of the Episcopal Party.

EPISCOPATE [*Episcopatus*, L.] the Office of a Bishop.

EPISCOPICIDE [of *Episcopus*, and *caedes*, L.] the killing of a Bishop. Gr. and L.

EPISEMASIA [*ἐπισήμασις*, Gr.] the very Time when a Disease first seizes a Person, properly called *Significatio*.

EPISODE [*ἐπισόδιον*, Gr.] is a separate Story or Action, which a Poet connects in the Main Plot of his Poem, in order to give it a plain Diversity; as the Story of *Dido* in *Virgil*. F. and L.

EPISPASTICKS [of *ἐπισπάω*, Gr.] Medicines which draw; also Blisters.

EPISPLÆRIA [in *Anatomy*] Windings and Turnings in the outward Substance of the Brain, that the sanguiferous Vessels may pass more securely.

EPIS'TLE [*Epistre*, F. *Epistola*, L. of *Ἐπιστολή*, Gr.] a Letter.

EPISTLER, he who reads the Epistles in a Cathedral Church, &c.

EPISTOLAR & [*epistolaire*, F. of *epistolarius*, L.] belonging to a Letter or Epistle.

EPISTOMIA [*Ἐπιστόμια*, Gr.] the utmost Gapings and Meetings of Vessels. Anat. L.

EPIS-

EPISTROPHE [*Ἐπιστροφή*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which divers Sentences end in the same Word.

EPISTROPHEUS [*Ἐπιστροφεύς*, of *Ἐπιστροφή* to turn about, Gr.] the second Vertebra of the Neck. *Anat.*

EPISTYLIUM [*Ἐπιστύλιον*, Gr.] a Piece of Stone, or Mass of Timber, laid upon the Capital of a Pillar. *Architect.*

EPITAPH [*Ἐπίταφιον*, of *ἐπι* upon; and *τάφῃ* a Tomb, Gr.] an Inscription on a Tomb.

EPITASIS [*Ἐπίτασις*, Gr.] is the second and bulkiest Part of a Comedy, wherein the Plot thickens, and is, as it were, brought to its Height. *L.*

EPITHALMIUM [*Epithalame*, F. of *Ἐπιθαλάμιον*, Gr.] a nuptial Song or Poem in Praise of the Bride or Bridegroom, wishing them Happiness and Fruitfulness, formerly sung at Weddings. *L.*

EPITHEMA [*Ἐπιθήμα*, of *ἐπιτίθημι*, to put upon, Gr.] a Medicine applied to the more noble Parts of the Body; any outward Application, generally of a liquid Form, like a Fomentation.

EPITHET [*Epitheton*, Gr.] a Word expressing the Nature and Quality of another Word to which it is joined.

EPITIMESIS [*Ἐπιτίμησις*, Gr.] a Rebuke or Check; a Figure in Rhetorick, the same as *Epiplexis*.

EPITOME [*Ἐπιτομή*, Gr. an Abridgment, Abstract, or short Draught of a Book, &c. F. of L.

To **EPITOMISE**, to make an Epitome or Abridgment of a Thing.

EPIPROCHASMUS [*Ἐπιπροχασμός*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein we hastily run over several Things.

EPITROPE [*Ἐπιτροπή*, Gr.] Permission; a Figure in Rhetorick, in which we seem to permit one to do what he will, yet think nothing less.

EPIZEUXIS [*Ἐπιζεύξις*, Gr.] in Rhetorick, is a Repetition of the same word in the same Sentence or Verse, no other Word coming between.

EPOCH ? [*Epochè*, F. *Epochè*, of **EPOCH** } *Epochèir*, Gr. to stop or stay, because the Measures of Time are thereby stay'd or determined], in *Chronology*, is some remarkable Occurrence from whence some Nations date and measure their Computations of Time; as from the Creation of the World; Noah's Flood; the Birth of Christ; the Building of Rome, &c.

The *Julian EPOCH*, has its Name from *Julius Caesar's* Reformation of the Roman Calender, which was in the 708th Year from the Building of Rome, and 45 Years before the Birth of Christ.

EPOCH [for the *Abyssines* or *Ethiopians*]

is so called from its being in Use among the *Abyssines*. This *Epocha* began *A. C.* 184, August 29.

EPOCH [of the *Arabians* or *Turks*] takes its Beginning from the Flight of *Mahomet* the Impostor from the City of Mecca in Arabia, *A. C.* 712, July 16.

EPOCH [of the *Persians*] bears Date either from the Coronation of *Jesdegerdis*, the last *Persian* King, or from his being vanquished by *Ottoman* the *Saracen*. *A. C.* 623, June 16.

EPODE [*Ἐπὸς*, Gr.] a Pindarick Ode; also a Title of one of *Horace's* Books after his Odes. *F.* and *L.*

EPOMIS [*Ἐπomis*, Gr.] a Hood, such as Graduates in an University, and Liverymen of a Corporation, wear.

EPOMIS [in *Anatomy*] is the upper Part of the Shoulders.

EPOMPHALUM [*Ἐπὸμφαλον*, Gr.] a Plaster, or any Thing applied to the Navel when it starts. *L.*

EPOPEE [*εποποιία*, Gr.] an Epick or Heroick Poem.

EPULARY [*epularis*, L.] belonging to a Feast or Banquet.

EPULIS [*Ἐπυλῖς*, Gr.] an Excrecence in the Gums, so large as sometimes to hinder the Opening of the Mouth.

EPULOTICKS [*Ἐπυλωτικαί*, of *ἐπυλῶ* to cicatrize, Gr.] are Medicines to dry up Sores and Ulcers.

EQUABILITY [*Æqualitas*, L.] Equality, Evenness, Steadiness; also the exact Agreement of two Things in respect of Quantity.

EQUABLE [*æqualis*, L.] equal, alike, or of the same Proportion, steady.

EQUABLE Acceleration, is when the Swiftness of any Body in Motion increases equally in equal Times.

EQUABLE Motion, is that which is performed with the same Velocity, and is neither accelerated nor retarded.

EQUABLE Retardation, is when the Swiftness of any Body in Motion, is equally lessened in equal Times.

EQUABLY [*æqualiter*, L.] equally, evenly, steadily.

EQUAL [*egal*, F. *equalis*, L.] like, even, just.

An **EQUAL** [*Æqualis*, L.] one who is upon the same Level with another.

To **EQUAL** [*egaler*, F. *æquare*, L.] to make equal, to answer, to be agreeable to.

EQUALITY ? [*égalité*, F. *equalitas*, L.] **EQUALNESS** } a being Equal or Like, Agreeableness, Likeness.

To **EQUALIZE**, to make Shares equal, to compare.

EQUALLY [*equaliter*, L.] alike, even, the being equal.

EQUA-

EQUANIMITY [*equanimitas*, L.] Evenness of Mind, Contentedness, an even and calm Frame of Mind and Temper under Fortune, either good or bad, so as neither to be puffed up nor overjoyed in Prosperity, nor dispirited or uneasy under Adversity.

EQUANIMOUS [*equanimis*, L.] even-tempered, contented in Mind.

EQUATION [*aquatio*, L.] a making Equal, an equal Division.

EQUATION [in *Algebra*] is a mutual comparing of Things of different Denominations; as 3 s. — 36 d.

EQUATION [in *Astronomy*] the proportioning or regulating of Time, or the Difference between the Time marked out by the apparent Motion of the Sun, and the Time measured by the real or middle Motion of it, according to which Clocks and Watches are to be adjusted.

EQUATION, or *Total Prosthaphæresis* [in the *Ptolemaick Theory* of the Planets] the Difference between the Planets *mean* and *true* Motion, or the Angle made by the Lines of the *true* and *mean* Motion of the Centre.

EQUATION, or *Physical Prosthaphæresis*, is the Difference between the Motions of the Centre of the *Epicycle* in the *Equant*, and in the *Eccentric*.

EQUATION, or *Optical Prosthaphæresis*, is the Angle made by two Lines drawn from the Centre of the *Epicycle* to the Centre of the World, and of the *Eccentric*.

EQUATION of Time, is the Difference between the Sun's true Longitude, and the right Ascension.

EQUATION [*le equateur*, F. *aquator*, L. one who makes equal] the *Æquinoctial Line*; which see.

EQUATORIAL, pertaining to the Equator.

EQUER'RY [of *equus*, L.] an Officer who has the Care and Management of the Horses of a King or Prince.

EQUES, an Horseman; also a Man of Arms. L.

EQUES Auratus [i. e. a gilded Knight] the Latin Term for an English Knight, because in ancient Times none but Knights were allowed to gild their Armour and other warlike Furniture.

EQUESTRIAN [*equestris*, L.] belonging to a Horseman or Knight.

EQUIANGULAR [*equiangle*, F. of *aquus* and *Angulus*, L.] that has equal Angles or Corners.

EQUICRURAL [of *aquus* and *cruralis*, L.] that has equal Legs or Sides.

EQUIDISTANT [of *aquus* and *distans*, L.] that is of an equal Distance, equally distant from another Thing.

EQUIFORMITY [of *aquus* and *forma*, L.] Likeness in Form.

EQUILATERAL [*equilateralis*, L.] equally sided, or whose Sides are all equal. F.

EQUILIB'RTY [*æquilibritas*, L.] equal weighing or poising.

In **EQUILIB'RIO** [in *Mechanicks*] when the two Ends of a Balance hang exactly even and level, so that they neither can ascend nor descend, they are said to be in *Equilibrio*.

EQUILIBRIUM [*Equilibre*, F. *æquilibrium*, L.] Equality of Weight and Poise, equal Balance.

EQUIMULTIPLES [of *aqui* and *Multiplies*, L.] Numbers or Quantities multiplied by the same Number or Quantity; or Numbers and Quantities which contain their Submultiples an equal Number of Times; as 16 and 8 are of their respective Submultiples 4 and 2, because each contains its Submultiple 4 times.

EQUINE'CESSARY [*aquus* and *necessarius*, L.] needful in the same Degree.

EQUINOCTIAL [*æquinoctialis*, of *aquus*, Equal, and *Nox*, Night, L.] the *Equinoctial Line* or *Æquator*, called by Sailors emphatically *the Line*; is an imaginary Circle in the Heavens, equally distant from the Poles of the World, that divides the Heaven, or Globe of the Universe, into two equal Parts, North and South, and is called the *Equinoctial*, because, when the Sun passes through it, the Day and Night become of an equal Length in every Part of the Earth. Some distinguish between the *Equinoctial* and *Equator*, for that, though they be both Circles in the same Plane, yet the *Equator* is a great Circle of the Earth, equally distant from the Poles of the Earth, and it is that which is commonly called *the Line* by the Sailors. F.

EQUINOCTIAL Dial, a Dial whose Plane lies equal to the Horizon.

EQUINOXES [of *aquus* and *Nox*, L.] the Times wherein the Sun enters the first Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, when the Days and Nights are of equal Length all over the Earth, except just under the Pole.

The *Vernal EQUINOX*, is about the 21st Day of *March*.

The *Autumnal EQUINOX*, is about the 22d of *September*.

To **EQUIP'** [*equipper*, F.] to set forth, or account; to furnish, to provide with Necessaries.

EQUIPAGE [*Equipage*, F.] the Provision of all things necessary for a Voyage or Journey; as Attire, Furniture, Horses, Attendance, &c. It is frequently used for a Coach and Number of Footmen.

EQUIPARABLE, Comparable. L.

EQUIPARATES [*equiparata*, L.] Things compared and made equal. *Logick*.

EQUIPOLLENCE [*æquipollentia*, L.] a being of equal Force and Value, a Term in *Logick*, used when several Propositions signify one and the same Thing, though expressed after different Manners; as

Some

E Q

Some Man is learned, not every Man is learned.
EQUIPOLLENT [*equipollent*, F. *equipollen*, L.] being of equal Force or Signification.

EQUIPONDERANCY [*equipondium*, L.] equal Weighing or Poising.

TO EQUIPONDERATE [of *aque* and *ponderare*, L.] to weigh equally.

EQUIPONDEROUS [of *aque* and *ponderosus*, L.] that is of equal Weight.

EQUITABLE, just, righteous, reasonable.

F. EQUITATURA, a Liberty of Riding; also of carrying Grist or Meal from a Mill on Horse back. O. L.

EQUITY [*equité*, F. of *equitas*, L.] is the Virtue of treating all Persons according to the Rules of Reason and Justice, as we would be treated by them, were we in their Circumstances.

EQUITY [in Law] is the Correction of the Common Law in some Part wherein that fails.

Court of **EQUITY**, is the Court of Chancery, in which the Rigour of the Common Law, and the Severity of other Courts, is moderated, and where Controversies are supposed to be determined according to the exact Rules of Equity and Conscience.

EQUIVALENCE [*equivalentia*, L.] the Agreement in Nature, Quality, and Circumstances, between two or more Things proposed.

EQUIVALENT [*equivalens*, L.] being of equal Might Value, or Worth. F.

An **EQUIVALENT**, a Thing of equal Value with another.

EQUIVOCAL [*equivogue*, F. *equivocus*, L.] that which hath a double or doubtful Signification, or whose Meaning and Sense may be taken several Ways. Logick.

EQUIVOCALS [*equivoca*, L.] are such Terms whose Names are the same, but their Natures very different, Logick.

EQUIVOCAL Generation [in Philosophy] is the Production of Plants without Seed; Insects or Animals without Parents, in the natural Way of Coition between Male and Female, which is now believed never to happen, but that all Bodies are univocally produced.

EQUIVOCAL Signs [in Surgery] are certain Accidents or Signs of the Fracture of the Skull, which confirm other Signs called Universal.

EQUIVOCAL Word [in Grammar] a Word comprehending more Significations than one, or serving for different Notions.

EQUIVOCALLY [*equivocè*, L.] dubiously, ambiguously, with a mental Reservation.

TO EQUIVOCATE [*equivoyer*, F.] to speak ambiguously, to say one Thing and mean another.

EQUIVOCATION, a double Meaning.

EQUOREAN [*aquoreus*, L.] belonging to the Sea.

E R

EQUUS Cooperus, a Horse set out with a Saddle and other Furniture. O. L.

ER [*ἔρ*, H. i. e. a Watchman] Judah's first born Son.

ERA. See *Æra*.

ERADIATION [*e* and *radius*, L.] Emission of Rays.

TO ERADICATE [*eradicare*, L.] to pull up by the Roots.

TO ERADICATE a Disease, &c. to destroy it utterly.

ERADICATION, a Rooting out, Destroying, &c. L.

ERADICATIVES [in Physick] Medicines that work powerfully, and, as it were, root out the Distemper; it is used in Opposition to Palliatives, which operate but gently.

ERAZED [*erazus*, L.] scraped or scratched out.

ERASED [*Heraldry*] any thing violently turned off from its proper Place.

ERASEMENT, a blotting or dashing out.

ERASMUS [*Ἐράσμος*, Gr. amiable, lovely] a proper Name.

ERASTIANISM, the Doctrine of Erasmus.

ERASTIANS, Hereticks, Followers of Erasmus, a Swiss Physician, who, among other Tenets, held, that the Power of Excommunication in a Christian State was lodged in the Civil Magistrate.

ERATO [*Ἐρατώ*, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the Patroness of amorous Poetry.

ERATOSTHENES, a famous Historian, Poet, Philosopher, and Astronomer, who for his great Learning was called *Plato Minor*, and was especially eminent for his Skill in the *Mathematicks*.

ERBER, an Arbour. O.

ERE [*ἐρίε*, Sax.] before that, rather than.

EREBUS [*Ἐρεβος*, Gr.] an infernal Poetical Deity, said to be the Father of Night and Hell.

ERECT [*erectus*, L.] raised, upright.

TO ERECT [*eriger*, F. *erigere*, L. *erectum*, sup.] to raise, to set up, to build.

TO ERECT a Figure [with *Astrologers*] is to divide the 12 Houses of the Heavens aright; putting down the Sign, Degree, &c. in the right Place, according to the Positions of the heavenly Bodies, at the Moment of Time the Scheme is erected.

ERECT Flowers, are such as grow upright, without hanging the Head.

ERECTORES, Lifters up.

ERECTION, a raising or causing to stand upright. F. of L.

ERECTORRES Penis [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles, which cause the Erection of the Yard.

ERECTORES Clitoris [in *Anatomy*] Muscles inserted into the spongy Bodies of the Clitoris, which they erect in Coition.

ERELONG, before a long time had elapsed.

E R

EREMITICAL [*eremiticus*, L. of *ἐρημικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Desert, or leading the Life of an Hermit.

EREMITE [*eremita*, L. of *ἑρημίτης*, Gr.] an Hermit.

EREMITORIUM, an Hermitage, or desert Place, for the Retirement of Hermits. *O. L.*

EREN'OW, before this Time.

EREPT'ION, a snatching or taking away by Violence and Force, *L.*

ERESSES } Canary-birds above two Years

ERISSES } old.

EREWHILE, lately, not long since, or not long hence.

ERIDA'NUS [in *Astronomy*] a Southern Constellation of 68 Stars.

ER'GO, therefore. *L.*

ER'GOT, a hard Stub behind the pastern Joint of a Horse,

ERIN'GO, a Plant; called also Sea-Holly. the Roots of which are esteemed good against the Plague and Contagions.

ERIS'MA [in *Architecture*] an Archbuttress Shore-post, or Prop, to hold up a Building, that is otherwise like to fall.

ERISTICAL [*ἔρις*, Gr.] controversial, relating to Dispute.

ERKE, weary, loitering. *O.*

ER'MINE [*ermine*, F. probably from *Armenia*, the Country from whence these Skins were brought] a very rich Fur of a Weasel or Field-Mouse, worn by Princes or Persons of Quality.

ERMINE [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field is Argent, and the Powdering Sable, or White interspersed with black Spots.

ERMINE-Street } one of the noted Ro-

ERMINAGE-Street } man Highways, in England, from *David's* to *Southampton*.

ERMINES [in *Heraldry*] a Sable Field with the Powdering Argent.

ERMINITES [in *Heraldry*] a white Ground powdered with black, to which a red Hair is added.

ERMINOIS [in *Heraldry*] a Ground Or, or Gold Colour, powdered or patched with Black.

To ERN [probably of *eruten*, to reap, *Teut.*] to glean. *G.*

ERNE or **ERON**, a Cottage.

ERNES, Promises. *O.* Also the loose scattered Ears of Corn on the Ground after the cocking it; also Affections. *Chauc.*

ER'NEST [*Ernestus*, L. *Gonperz*, Sax. *i. e.* earnest] a proper Name of Men.

ERNFUL, sorrowful, lamentable. *S. G.*

EROD'ING Medicines [of *erodeo*, L. to gnaw] are such as prey upon the Flesh by their acute Particles.

EROGATION, a bestowing or laying out, a profuse Spending of Money. *L.*

ER'OS [*Ἔρως*, Gr.] Cupid. *Chauc.*

EROSION, a gnawing, eating away, or consuming. *L.*

EROS'TRATUS, an Incendiary, who, it is said, only to get himself a Name, set the magnificent Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus* on Fire.

E R

ERO'TEMA [*ἑρώτημα*, Gr.] Interrogation or Question.

EROTESIS [*ἑρώτησις*, Gr.] the same.

EROTESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, when by asking any Question we aggravate a Matter.

To ERR [*error*, F. of *errare*, L.] to go out of the Way, or mistake.

ER'RAND [*Apend*, Sax.] a Message.

ER'RANT [*errans*, L.] wandering or straying out of the Way. *F.*

ERRANT [in *Law*] is applied to Justices who go the Circuit; and to Bailiffs travelling at large.

Knights ERRANT, those fabulous romantick Knights, feigned to travel about the World in Search of Adventures, and to do great Feats at Arms, with unaccountable Hazard of their own Persons.

ERRA'TA, Faults or Omissions which have escaped Correction in Printing. *L.*

ERRAT'ICAL [*erratique*, F. of *erraticus*,

ERRAT'ICK } *L.*] wandering or straying out of the Way.

ERRATICK Stars, the Planets so called in Contradistinction to the fixed Stars, by reason of their having each a particular Motion.

ERRAT'ICUM, a Waif or Stray, an errant or wandering Beast. *O. L.*

ER'RHINES [*ἑρρινών*, of *ἔρρ* in, and *ῥίς*, the Nose, Gr.] Medicines to put up the Nostrils to cleanse the Head, either by or without Sneezing, or to enliven the Spirits.

ERRO'NEOUS [*errone*, F. of *erroneus*, L.] subject to, or full of Errors and Mistakes.

ERRO'NES, the same as errat'ick Stars.

ER'ROR [*erreur*, F. of *error*, L.] Mistake Oversight, false Opinion.

ERROR [in *Law*] is a Fault in Pleading, or in the Process.

A Writ of ERROR, is that which lies to redress false Judgment in any Court of Record.

Clerk of the ERRORS, a Clerk whose Office is to copy out the Tenor of the Records of a Cause, upon which a Writ of Error is brought.

ERS, bitter Vetch, a sort of Pulse.

ERSK, Stubble after Corn is cut. *C.*

ERST, [probably of *erst*, first, *Teut.*] long since, formerly. *Spent.*

ERTHELESS, without Earth. *Chauc.*

ERUBESCENCY [*erubescencia*, L.] a Blushing for Shame: An Uneasiness of Mind, by which it is hindered from doing ill, for Fear of Loss of Reputation. *L.*

ERUCTA'TION, a belching forth. *L.*

To ERUCT [*eructo*, L.] to belch, to break Wind from the Stomach.

ERUDITION, Instruction in good Literature, Learning, Scholarship. *F. of L.*

ERUPTION, an Issuing or breaking forth with Violence. *L.*

ERUNCA'TION, a Weeding or pulling up of Weeds. *L.*

ERUPTUR'IENT [of *erupturus*, L.] apt or ready to break forth.

ERY-

ERYSIPELAS [*erysipela*, F. *Ἐρυσίπελας*, Gr.] a Disease called *St. Anthony's Fire*

ERYSIPELATO'DES [*Ἐρυσίπελατόδης*, Gr.] a bastard *Erysipelas*.

ERYSIPELATOUS, belonging to, or of the Nature of an *Erysipelas*.

ERYTHREM'MATA [of *ἔρυθρος* and *σπίγμα*, Gr.] Red Spots like Flea-bites, common in Pestilential Fevers.

ERYTHROIDES *Membrana* [of *ἔρυθρος*, red, and *ἰδος*, Appearance] is a red Skin of the Testicles, the first of the proper Coats.

ESAU [שׂוּעַ, H. i. e. doing or working] the Brother of *Jacob*.

ESBRANCATURA, the cutting off of Branches or Boughs in a Forest. O. L.

ESCALA'DE [*escalade*, F.] is a furious Attack upon a Wall or Rampart, carried on with Ladders to mount up upon, without besieging it in Form, breaking Ground, or carrying on of Works to secure the Men.

ESCALOP, a Shell-fish.

ESCAPE [*échappe*, F.] getting away from, Flight.

To **ESCAPE** [*échapper*, F. *scappare*, Ital. *escapar*, Span.] to make one's Escape, to get away.

To **ESCAPE** [in a Law Sense] is when one who is arrested comes to his Liberty, before he is delivered by Order of Law.

ESCAP'UM, what comes by Accident, Chance, or Hap. O. L.

ESCAR [ἐσχάρᾳ, Gr.] a Scar remaining after the Healing of a Sore, or one raised by Cautericks.

ESCARGATOIRE, a Nursery of Snails. F.

ESCAROTICKS, searing Irons, Fire, Plaisters, &c. which bring a Sore to a Crust.

ESCANDE'RIA, the Chandry or Office where the Candles are laid up, and delivered out for Family Uses.

ESCHAUF'E [*eschauffer*, F.] to warm or heat. *Chauc.*

ESCHAU'NCE, Exchange. *Chauc.*

ESCHEAT' [*escheate*, F.] is any Lands or Profits which fall to a Lord within his Manor, by Forfeiture, or by the Death of his Tenant dying without Heirs.

To **ESCHEAT'** [*eschetiv*, F.] to fall to the chief Owner after such a Manner.

An **ESCHEATOR**, an Officer who takes Notice of the King's Escheats in the County whereof he is Escheator, and testifies them in the Exchequer.

To **ESCHEW'** [*eschever*, F. *schewen*, Teut.] to shun, or avoid.

To **ESCO'RT** [*escorter*, F.] to convoy, to guard from Place to Place.

ESCRIT [of *e*, out-of, and *scriptum*, L. a Writing] a Thing written out, a Transcript.

ESCRITE [*ecrit*, F.] a Writing. *Chauc.*

ESCROL'L, a Roll, Deed, or Inventory, a Scrip of Paper with some Motto. L. T.

ESCUAGE [of *escu*, F. a Buckler] a Tenure of Land, obliging a Tenant to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own Charge.

ES'CULENTS [of *esculentus*, L.] that may be eaten; Plants and Roots for Food, as Carrots, Turnips, &c.

ESCU'RIAL, a famous Monastery in Spain, built by King *Philip II.* in the Shape of a Gridiron, in Honour of *St Laurence*; and takes its Name from a Village near *Madrid*: It contains a King's Palace, *St Laurence's Church*, and the Monastery of the *Jeronomites*, and the Free-Schools.

ESCUTCH'EON [*scutum*, L.] a Shield, the Coat or Field on which Arms are borne.

ESCUTCHEON [of *Pretence*] is an Inescutcheon, or little Escutcheon, which a Man who hath married an Heiress may bear over his own Coat of Arms, and in it the Arms of his Wife.

ESHIN, a Pail or Kit. C.

ESILICHE, easily. *Chauc.*

ESKEKTO'RES [of *escher*, F.] Robbers or Destroyers of other Mens Lands and Estates. O. S.

ESKIP'PESON, skipping or passing by Sea. O. L. T.

ESHAM [formerly *Eovesham*, from one *Eoves Egwins*, a Shepherd, who was afterwards Bp. of *Worcester*] a Town in *Worcestershire*, antiently called *Eatbome*, or *Heatfield*.

To **ESLOIN** [of *eloigner*, F.] to withdraw to a Distance. *Spenc.*

ESNE'CY [*aisnesse*, Eldership, F.] the Right of chusing first in a divided Inheritance, which belongs to the eldest Copartner.

ESPALIER'S, a Row of Trees planted in curious Order against a Frame, spreading upon the Side of the Wall, &c. F.

ESPARECT, a kind of *St Foin* Grass.

ESPEALTA'RE, to expediate or law Dogs, either by cutting off the three Fore-claws of the right Foot, or by cutting out the Balls of the Foot, so that they may be disabled from running and hunting hard in Forest. O. L.

ESPE'CIAL [*specialis*, L.] principal, chief.

ESPI'AL, a Watch or Guard.

ESPERA'NCE, Hope. F. *Chauc.*

ESPIGURNAN'CIA, the Office of Spigurnel, or Sealer of the King's Writs.

To **ESPI'RE**, to expire, O.

ESPIRITUELL, spiritual. *Chauc.*

ESPLEE'S [*expletia*, L.] the full Profits that the Ground or Land yields.

ESPLEES [*Lavo Term*] the full Profits that the Ground yields, as the Hay of Meadows, the Feeding of Pastures, the Corn of ploughed Lands, the Rents, Services, and such like Issues.

ESPLENA'DE ? [in Fortification] proper-
ESPLANA'DE is the Glacis or Slope of the Counterscarp; now taken for the void Space between the Glacis of a Citadel, and the first Houses of a Town. F.

ESPLOIT, Accomplishment, Perfection, *Chauc.*

ESPOI'E, Hope. *Chauc.*

ESPOU'SALS [*esponsailles*, F. *sponsalia*, L.]

L.] Betrothing, Wedding, Marriage; the Ceremony used on that Occasion.

To **ESPOUSE** [*espouser*, F.] to betrothe, take in Marriage, to wed: To adhere to, or embrace a Cause, Opinion, or Party.

ESPRIN'GOLD, a Warlike Engine for the casting great Stones.

To **ESPY'** [*espier*, F.] to perceive or discover, to observe or watch.

ESQUIRE [*escuir*, or *ecuyer*, F.] a Gentleman who bears Arms, a Degree of Gentry next below a Knight

ESQUIRES, are also created by the King, by putting about their Neck a Collar of SS, and bestowing on them a Pair of Silver Spurs.

ESQUIRES [*of the King's Body*] are certain Officers belonging to the Court.

To **ESSART**, to extirpate, or clear the Ground of Shrubs. *O.*

ESSAY [*essai*, F.] Attempt, Proof, Trial; also a short Discourse upon a Subject.

ESSAY of a Deer [*Hunting Term*] the Breast or Brisket of a Deer.

To **ESSAY'** [*essayer*, F.] to make an Essay, to try

ESSAY Hatch [among Miners] a Term for a little Trench or Hole, which they dig to search for Ore.

ESSE [*of Asche, Teut.*] Ashes. *Chefb.*

Sbeer the ESSE, i. e. separate the dead Ashes from the Embers. *Chefb.*

ESSENCE [*essentia*, L.] that which constitutes the peculiar Nature of any Thing, and makes it to be what it is: The Nature, Substance, or Being of a Thing. *F.*

ESSENCE [*in Physick*] is the chief Properties or Virtues of any Simple or Composition so collected together.

ESSENCE [*in Chymistry*] is a Spirit drawn out of certain Substances, or the balsamick Part of any Thing separated from the thicker Matter by Extraction.

ESSENCE [*of a Circle*] is, that its Semi-diameters be all equal

ESSENCE [*of a Square*] is, that it have four Right-Angles, and as many equal Right-Lined Sides.

ESSENCE [*of Ambergrease*] is an Extract of the more oily Parts of *Ambergrease*, Musk, and Civet, in Spirit of Wine.

To **ESSENCE**, to perfume, to scent. *Addif.*

ESSENCE de Gambon [*in Cookery*] Gammon Essence, a Liquor made of a Gammon of Bacon, &c. to be put into all Sorts of Meats in which Gammon is used. *F.*

ESSENDI [*quietum de Telonio*], a Writ lying for the Citizens and Burgeesses of a Town, who have a Charter to exempt them from paying Toll thro' the whole Realm.

ESSE'NES, a Sect of Monastick Philosophers among the Jews, who referred all to Destiny, held the Mortality of the Soul, &c.

ESSENTIAL [*essentiel*, F. *essentialis*, L.] belonging to Essence or Being, necessary.

ESSENTIAL Debilities [*in Astrology*] are when the Planets are in their Fall, Detriment, or Peregrine.

ESSENTIAL Dignities [*in Astrology*] are certain Advantages by which Planets are strengthened.

ESSENTIAL Properties, such Properties as necessarily depend on the Nature or Essence of any thing, and are inseparable from it, in Distinction from Accidental.

ESSENTIAL Salt of Plants [*in Chymistry*] is made of the Juice of the Plant, set for some time in a Cellar, till the Salt shoots out into Crystals.

The **ESSENTIALS** [*of Religion*] the fundamental Articles and Points of it.

ES'SERS [among Physicians] are little Pusles or Weals, reddish and hard, which quickly infect the whole Body with a violent Itching.

ESSEX [*Earl Seaxa*, and *Earl rexreine*, Sax.] the County that lies East of *Middlesex*, so called, because it was the Country of the *East Saxons*.

ESSO'IN [*essoinie*, F.] is an Excuse alleged for one who is summoned to appear and answer to a real Action, &c. upon some just Cause of Action.

To **ESSOIN**, to excuse a Person absent. *F.*
CLERK of the ESSOINS, an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who keeps the Essoin Rolls, &c.

ESSONIO de malo lecti, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to send four lawful Knights to view one that has essoined himself as being sick.

To **ESTABLISH** [*etabli*, F. *stabilire*, L.] to make stable, firm, and sure to fix or settle.

ESTABLISHMENT [*of etablissement*, F. *stabilimentum*, L.] Settlement upon a Foundation.

ESTABLISHMENT [*of a Dower*] the Assurance of a Dower or Portion made to the Wife about the Time of Marriage.

ESTANDARD [*étandard*, F.] a Banner or Ensign; more especially the standing Measures of the Kind, to the Scantling of which all Measures throughout the Land are to be framed.

ESTA'TE [*état*, F. *status*, L.] the Posture or condition of Things or Affairs; also Means, Revenues, &c.

ESTATE [*in Law*] is that Title or Interest which a Man has in Lands or Tenements, or what a Man is worth in Lands, Money, &c.

The Three **ESTATES** [*of the Realm*] are three Orders of the Kingdom of *England*, viz. the *Lords Spiritual*, the *Lords Temporal*, and the *Commons*.

To **ESTATE**, to settle in a Fortune. *Sb.*

ESTATUTES, Statutes, Precepts, established Rules.

ESTEEM

ESTEEM' [*estime*, F. of *estimatio*, L.] Respect, Value, Account, Reputation.

To **ESTEEM** [*estimer*, F. of *estimare*, L.] to value, to make account of, to believe, to judge, to reckon.

ESTHER [Ἑσθέρ, H. i. e. Secret, or Hidden] a proper Name of Women.

ESTERLING, the same as *Sterling*.

ESTHIO'MENOS [ἑσθίόμενος, Gr.] an Inflammation which gnaws and consumes the Parts, a Gangrene, or Disposition to Mortification.

ESTIMABLE [*estimabilis*, L.] worthy to be esteemed, the being of Value. F.

ESTIMATE } [*estimatio*, L.] the set

ESTIMATION } Price or Value, Esteem, Prizing, or Rating.

To **ES'TIMATE** [*estimatum*, L.] to rate or value; to apprise, or set a Price upon a Thing.

ESTIMA'TOR [*estimator*, L.] a Judge of the Value of Things.

ESTIVAL [*estivalis*, L.] of Summer.

ESTOPPLE } [of *etouper*, F.] an Impe-

ESTOP'PEL } diment or Bar of Action, growing from his own Fact, which hath or might have had his Action.

ESTOUFA'DE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of Stewing Meat, &c. F.

E'STOVERS [of *estasse* or *estouwer*, F.] in *Law*, signifies that Subsistence which a Man accused of Felony is to have out of his Lands or Goods, during his Imprisonment; also an Allowance of Wood, to be taken out of another Man's Woods.

ESTRA'DE, an even or level Space. F.

To **ESTRA'NGE** [*étranger*, F.] to draw away the Affections, to alienate, to become strange.

ESTRANGE'MENT, Estranging.

ESTRAN'GERS [*Law Term*] Foreigners, Persons born beyond Sea; they who are not Parties in the levying a Fine, &c.

ESTRAY' [from *estrayeur*, O. F.] a tame Beast found, having no Owner known, which, if it be not reclaimed in a Year and a Day, falls to the Lord of the Manor.

ESTREAT' [*extractum*, L.] the Copy of an original Writing; but especially of Fines set down in the Rolls of a Court, to be levied of any Man for his Offence.

Clerk of the **ESTREATS**, a Clerk that receives the Estreats out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes them to be levied for the King.

ESTRECIA'TUS, straitened, or blocked up. O. L.

To **ESTRE'PE** [*estropier*, F.] to make Spoil in Lands and Woods.

ESTRE'PEMENT, Spoil made in Lands and Woods by a Tenant for Term of Life, to the Damage of the Reversioner.

ESTRIS, Lodgings. *Chauc.*

An **ESTUARY** [*estuarium*, L.] any Ditch or Pit where the Tide comes or is overflowed by the Sea at High Water.

E'STURE [*astus*, L.] Violence, Commotion.

ESURIENT [*esuriens*, L.] hungry, voracious.

ESURINE Salts [in *Chymistry*] are Salts which are of a fretting or eating Quality, which abound in the Air of Places situate near the Sea Coasts, and where great Quantities of Coals are burnt.

ETCH'ING [of *etzen*, Teut.] a Way used in making Copper-Plates for Printing, by eating in Figures with *Aqua Fortis*.

ETER'NAL [*eternel*, F. *eternus*, L.] an infinite Duration, which neither has a Beginning, nor will ever have an End.

ETERNE, eternal. *Ch.*

ETER'NITY [*éternité*, F. *eternitas*, L.] an infinite Duration, without Beginning and End, Everlastingness.

To **ETER'NIZE** } [*eterniser*, F. *ater-*

To **ETER'NALIZE** } *nare*, L.] to make eternal.

ETHE, easily. *Soenc.*

E'THELBALD [of *Æthel* and *Bald*, Sax. i. e. nobly bold] the Name of two Kings of this Nation.

E'THELBERT [*Æthel* and *Beorn*, Sax. i. e. nobly bright] the Name of several Kings.

E'THELFRED [*Æthel* and *fred*, Sax. i. e. noble Peace] a King of the *Northumbrians*.

E'THELRED [*Æthel* and *red*, Sax. i. e. noble in Council] a Name of several *English-Saxon* Princes.

E'THELSTAN } [*Æthel* and *stan*, Sax.

A'THELSTAN } i. e. the noble Gem] a renowned King, the VIIth *Saxon* Monarch from *Egbert*.

ETHELWARD [*Æthel* and *ward*, Sax. i. e. a noble Keeper] a Name.

ETHELWIN [*Æthel* and *winnan*, Sax. to acquire, i. e. noble Purchaser] a proper Name.

ETHELWOLD [*Æthel* and *pealdan*, Sax. to govern, i. e. noble Governor] a Bishop of *Winchester*, a Founder of an Abby at *Abingdon*.

E'THELWOLF [*Æthel* and *Ulf*, Sax. i. e. the noble Helper] the Name of the Second of the *Saxon* Monarchs.

ETHER. See *Æther*.

ETHE'REAL [*æthereus*, L.] belonging to the *Æther* or Air.

ETHE'REAL Oil [among *Chymists*] is a very fine or exalted Oil, or rather Spirit, which soon takes Fire.

ETHICKS [ἠθικά, Gr.] Moral Philosophy: An Art which shews those Rules and Measures of Human Actions which lead to true Happiness; and that acquaints us with the Means to practise them.

ETHIMOL'OGISE, to give the Etymology or Derivation of a Word. *Ch.*

ETHMOIDA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Suture or Seam surrounding a Bone called *Ethmoides*.

ETH.

ETHMOIDES [*ἔθμοις*, of *ἔθμος*, a Sieve, and *ἰδος*, Form, Gr.] a Bone in the inner Part of the Nose resembling a Sieve.

ETH'NARCHY [*ethnarchia*, L. *ἔθναρχία*, of *ἔθνος*, a Nation, and *ἀρχή*, Principality, Gr.] Principality and Rule.

ETH'NICK [*ethnicus*, L. *ἔθνικος*, of *ἔθνος*, a Nation, Gr.] Heathenism, of or belonging to the Heathens.

ETHOL'OGY [*ethologia*, L. of *ἔθολογία*, of *ἔθος*, Custom, and *λέγω*, to describe, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of Manners.

ETHOLOGY [in *Rhetorick*] the Art of shewing the Manners of others.

ETHOPOE'IA [*ethopoeia*, L. *ἠθοποιία*, of *ἔθος*, and *ποιῶ*, to feign, Gr.] a Representation of Manners.

ETIOL'OGY [*aitiologia*, of *αἰτία*, Cause, and *λέγω*, to say, Gr.] a giving the Reason of.

ETYMOLO'GICAL [*etymologique*, F. *etymologicus*, L. of *ἔτυμολογικός*, Gr.] belonging to Etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST [*etymologiste*, F. of *ἔτυμολόγος*, Gr.] one skilled in searching out the true Interpretation of Words.

To **ETYMOLOGIZE** [*etymologizare*, L.] to give an Account of the Derivation of Words.

ETYMOLOGY [*etymologie*, F. *etymologia*, L. of *ἔτυμολογία*, of *ἔτυμον*, and *λέγω*, to say, Gr.] is a Part of Grammar, shewing the Original of Words, in order to fix their true Meaning and Signification.

ETYMON [*ἔτυμον*, Gr.] the Original of a Word.

To **EVACATE** [*vaco*, L.] to empty or throw out. *Harvey*.

To **EVACUATE** [*evacuer*, F. *evacuare*, L.] to discharge, to empty, to void.

EVACUA'TION, an emptying, &c. F. of L.

EVACUA'TION [among *Physicians*] any Diminution of the animal Fluids, whether it be by Catharticks, or Blood-letting, or any other Means.

To **EVA'DE** [*evader*, F. *evadere*, L.] to escape, to shift off, to elude by Sophistry.

EVAGATION [*evagor*, L.] wandering, excursion.

EVAGINA'TION, an Unsheathing, or Drawing out of a Sheath or Scabbard. L.

E'VAN [*Ἐβων*, *Welsh*] *John*. This Word has a great Affinity with the Russian *Ivan* for *John*.

EVANESCENT [*evanesceus*, L.] vanishing, imperceptible.

EVANGE'LIA, among the Ancients, was used to signify Processions and Prayers made for Joy of good Tidings.

EVANGELICAL [*evangelique*, F. *evangelicus*, L. of *Ἐβανγγελικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Gospel, Gospel-like.

EVANGELIST [*evangeliste*, F. *evangelista*, L. of *Ἐβανγγελιστής*, Gr.] a Messenger of good Tidings.

EVANGELISTS, the Penmen of the Gospel. L.

EVANGE'LIUM [*evangile*, F. of *Ἐβανγγέλιον*, Gr.] a Gospel.

To **EVANGELIZE** [*evangeliser*, F. *evangelizare*, L. of *Ἐβανγγελιζειν*, of *εὖ*, well, and *ἀγγελλίζειν*, to bring Tidings, Gr.] to bring good Tidings, to preach the Gospel.

EVAN'ID [*evanidus*, L.] soon decaying, fading, changing Colour.

To **EVANISH** [*evanesco*, L.] to escape from Notice.

To **EVAPORATE** [*evaporar*, F. *evaporatum*, L.] to breathe or steam out, or dissolve into Vapours.

To **EVAPORATE** to a Pellicle [in *Chymistry*] is to consume a Liquor by a gentle Heat, till a thin Skin is perceived to swim on the Top of it.

EVAPORATION [in *Chymistry*] is a dispersing the superfluous Moisture of any liquid Substance, by Means of a gentle Fire; or a driving it away with Steam, so as to leave some Part stronger, or of a higher Consistence than before.

EVAPORATION [with *Physicians*] is the Discharging of Humours through the Pores of the Body.

EVA'SION, an Escape; also a Shift or Trick. F. of L.

EVA'SIVE [*evasivus*, L.] crafty, deceitful.

EU'CHARIST [*Euchariste*, F. *Eucharistia*, L. of *Ἐβχαριστία*, of *εὖ*, well, good, and *χάρις*, Grace, Gr.] a Thanksgiving; from whence the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is so called.

EUCCHARIS'TICAL [*Eucharisticus*, L. of *Ἐβχαριστικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Eucharist.

EU'CHYLON [*Εβχυλός*, of *εὖ*, good, and *χυλός*, a Juice, Gr.] one who abounds with good Juices or Humours; also Victuals which afford good Nourishment.

EU'CHYMY [*Euchymia*, L. *ἔυχυμία*, of *εὖ* and *χυμος*, a Juice, Gr.] is a good Temper of Blood, or other Juices and Fluids in an animal Body.

EU'CHRASY [*Εβχρασία*, of *εὖ* good, and *κράσις*, Temperature, Gr.] a good Temperature of Body.

EUDIAP'NEUSTES [*Εβδιανεύστος*, of *εὖ*, and *διανύω*, to perspire, Gr.] one who sweats kindly.

EU'DOXIANS, Hereticks, so called of *Eudoxus*, their Ring-leader, who held the Son was differently affected in his Will from the Father, and made of nothing.

EUDOX'Y [*Eudoxia*, L. of *ἔυδοξία*, Gr.] good Name or Fame.

EVE [אָדָם, H. i. e. she lived] the Wife of Adam.

EVE [Contract. of Even] the Day before a Festival or Holiday.

EVE *Churr*, a Worm.

E'VECK, or *Ebeck*, a Beast like a wild Goat.

EVEC-

EVECTICA [*evectica*, L.] that Part of Physick which teaches how to acquire a good Habit of Body.

EVECTION, a lifting up, a carrying forth; also a praising, an extolling. L.

EVECTION [in *Astronomy*] is an Inequality in the Motion of the Moon.

EVE } [*æpen*, Sax.] the Close of the
EVEN } Day.

EVEN, (a Word of strong Assertion) Verily.

EVEN [*æpen*, Sax. *eben*, Teut. *effen*, L. S.] equal, alike, level, calm.

EVENING [*æpen*, Sax. *Abend*, L. S. and Teut.] the Close of the Day.

EVEN'TIDE [*æpentid*, Sax.] the Evening Tide.

EVENINGS, a Portion of Grass or Corn given by a Lord to his Tenant in the Evening, for Service done.

EVEN Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] is a Number which may be divided into two equal Parts without any Fraction.

EVENLY Even Number, is a Number which an even Number may measure by an even Number; as 32, which 8, an even Number, measures by 4, which is also an even Number.

EVENLY Odd Number, is a Number that an even Number may measure by an odd one; as 30, which 2 or 6 being even Numbers, measure by 15 or 5, that are odd Numbers.

EVENT [*eventus*, L.] the Issue or Success of Things.

To **EVEN'TILATE** [*eventilatum*, L.] to winnow or fan.

To **EVEN'TILATE** [in *Law*] to estimate or value an Estate.

EVENTILATION, a Winnowing; a strict Examination or sifting into a Business.

EVEN'TUAL [of *eventus*, L.] pertaining to Matter of Fact, actually come to pass.

EVER [*æfne*, Sax. *EWig*, Teut.] without End.

• **EVERARD** [prob. of *Eopon*, a Boar, and *paio*, a Keeper; or of *Ever*, Eng. and *Ape*, Sax. Honour, *q. d.* one always much honoured] a proper Name for Men.

To **EVER'BERATE**, to beat. L.

EVERISCH, every, each. O.

EVERICHONE, every one. Chauc.

EVERLASTING, Eternal, perpetual, immortal.

EVERNESS, Eternalness, Continualness.

To **EVER'TUATE**, to take away the Virtue or Strength.

To **EVERT**, to destroy.

EVER'SION, an Overthrowing, Overturning; Destruction, Overthrow. L.

EVERY [*æfne*, Sax.] every one.

To **EVES'TIGATE** [*evestigatum*, L.] to seek, to follow, to hunt after, to find out.

EVES'TIGATION, a seeking or finding out. L.

EUGENE [*Eugenius*, L. of *Ευγενής*, Gr. *i. e.* nobly born] a proper Name of Men.

EUGENY [*Ευγενία*, Gr.] Nobleness of Birth or Blood, Gentility, Nobility.

EVIBRATION, a Shaking, Brandishing, or Darting. L.

EVIC'TION, a Convincing, either by Argument or Law. L.

EVIDENCE [*evidentia*, L.] Perspicuity, Plainness. L.

EVIDENCE [in *Law*] any Proof by Testimony of Men or Writings.

An **EVIDENCE**, a Witness against a Person accused.

EVIDENCES [in *Law*] Deeds or authentic Writings of Agreements, Contracts, &c. that are Sealed and Delivered.

EVIDENT [*evidens*, L.] apparent, clear, manifest, plainly made out. F.

E'VIL [*æpel*, Sax. *Ubel*, L. S. *Ubel*, Teut.] Ill, Mischief; also a Disease, the King's Evil.

E'VIL Deed [*ypelbæd*, Sax. *Ubelbæth*, *Ubelthat*, Teut.] an ill Turn, Trespass, mischievous, or hurtful Act.

E'VIN, the Evening. Ch.

To **EVINCE** [*evaincre*, F. *evincere*, L.] to vanquish to overcome; also to prove by Argument

To **EVINCE** [in *Civil Law*] to convict, and recover by Law.

EVINDISTANT, equidistant. Ch.

EVINLICHE, evenly, equally. Ch.

To **EVIRATE** [*eviratus*, L.] to deprive of Manhood.

EVIRMO, evermore. Ch.

To **EVISCERATE** [*evisceratum*, L.] to unbowel, to take out the Bowels.

EVISCERATION, an Unbowelling. L.

EV'ITABLE [*evitabilis*, L.] that may be avoided or shunned.

EVITATION, a Shunning. L.

To **EVITE** [*eviter*, F. *evitare*, L.] to escape, avoid.

EVITER'NITY [of *æviternus*, L.] Everlastingness, indefinitely long.

EULOGY [*eulogia*, L. *Ευλογία*, Gr.] a praising, or speaking well of.

EUNO'MIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the 4th Century, who held, that Faith alone was acceptable without good Works.

EU'NUCH [*eunuque*, F. *eunuchus*, L. of *εὐνυχός*, Gr.] a gelded Man, or one deprived of his Genitals.

To **EU'NUCHATE**, to geld.

EU'NUCHISM, the State of an Eunuch.

EVOCATION, a calling out or upon, a Summons. F. of L.

EVOLATICAL, flying abroad. L.

To **EVOLVE** [*evolvere*, L.] to turn over, or unfold.

EVOLUTION [in *Algebra*] the Extraction of Roots out of any Power. F. of L.

EVOLUTIONS [in *Military Affairs*] are the Doubling of Ranks or Files, Wheelings, and other Motions.

EVOLUTION, an Unfolding, Unrolling. F. of L.

EU'NO-

EUNOMY [*eunomia*, L. of *εὐνομία*, of *eu*, well, and *νόμος*, a Law, Gr.] a good Constitution or Ordination of Laws.

EVOMITION, a vomiting up. *L.*

EUPATHY [*Eupathia*, L. of *ἑυπάθεια*, of *eu* and *πάθος*, suffering, Gr.] an easiness in suffering.

EUPPEPSY [*ἑυπεψία*, Gr.] a good and easy Concoction or Digestion.

EUPHEMISM [*Euphemismus*, L. of *ἑυφημισμός*, of *eu*, well, and *φημί*, to say, Gr.] a setting forth one's Praise; a good Name or Reputation.

EUPHEMISM [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure whereby a harsh Word is changed into one that is inoffensive.

EUPHONY [*Euphonia*, L. of *ἑυφωνία*, of *eu*, and *φωνή*, a Voice, Gr.] a graceful Sound, a smooth Running of Words.

EUPHORIA [*ἑυφορία*, Gr.] the Well-bearing of the Operation of a Medicine, or Course of a Disemper; the Aptitude of some Things to particular Operations.

EUPHRASY [*euphrasia*, L.] the Herb Eye-bright.

EUPHRA'TES [*ἑυφράτης*, Gr. making glad] a great River of *Asia*.

EUPNO'EA [*ἑυπνοία*, of *eu* and *πνία*, to breathe, Gr.] a good Faculty of breathing.

EUPORY [*ἑυπορία*, Gr.] a Readiness in preparing Medicines, or the easiness of the Working.

EURIPIDES, a learned tragical Poet, so called from his being born in *Euripus*. He was in great Favour with *Archelaus*, King of *Macedon*, wrote 75 Plays; he was born the very Day on which the great Army of *Xerxes* was vanquished by the *Athenians*, lived *Anno Mundi* 3520, suffered a violent Death, as some say, being pulled in Pieces by *Archelaus's* Dogs, set upon him by *Aridaus* the Poet, who envied him; others say by Women, being called a Woman-hater; he was buried at *Pella*.

EURIPUS [*Ευριπος*, Gr.] a narrow Sea in *Greece*, which ebbs and flows seven Times in 24 Hours.

EURYTHMY [*Eurythmia*, L. of *ἑυρυθμία*, Gr.] a graceful Proportion and Carriage of Body.

EURYTHMY [*Architect.*] the exact Proportion between all Parts of a Building.

EURYTHMY [in *Physick*] an excellent Disposition of the Pulse.

EUROCLY'DON [*ἑυροκλυδων*, Gr.] a tempestuous North-East Wind. *L.*

EUROPE [*Europa*, L. of *ἑυρώπη*, Gr. broad-fronted, or large eyed] one fourth Part of the Terrestrial Globe, generally peopled by Christians.

EURO'PEAN, belonging to *Europe*.

EURO'PEANS, Inhabitants of *Europe*.

EURUS, the East-wind. *L.*

EUSAR'COS [*ἑυσάρκος*, Gr.] a Term used by the *Galenists*, for such a Proportion

of Flesh, as is not too lean or too corpulent, but gives due Symmetry and Strength to all the Parts.

EUSE'BIA [*ἑυσέβια*, Gr.] Godliness, Devotion, Piety; also a proper Name.

EU'STACE [*ἑυστάης*, Gr. standing firm] a proper Name.

EUSTA'THIANs, a Set of Christians in the 4th Century, who disallowed the Worshipping of Saints.

EUSTOMACHUS [*ἑυστόμαχος*, of *eu* and *στόμαχος*, the Stomach, Gr.] a good Stomach; also Meat proper for it.

EU'STOW [formerly called *Helenstow*] a Place in *Bedfordshire*, so called from a Convent dedicated to *Helen*, the Mother of *Constantine* the Great.

EUSTYLE [*ἑυστυλος*, of *eu* well or fair, and *στυλος*, a Pillar, Gr. in *Architect.*] is a Building wherein the Pillars are placed at the most convenient Distance one from another.

EU'TAXY [*Eutaxia*, L. of *ἑυτάξια*, or *εὖ* and *τάξις*, Order, Gr.] a handsome ordering or disposing of Things.

EUTER'PE [*ἑυτέρπη*, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the Inventress of the Mathematicks, and playing on the Flute.

EUTHAN'ASY [*ἑυθανασία*, of *εὖ* and *θάνατος*, Death, Gr.] a soft quiet Death, or an easy Passage out of this World.

EU'TROPHY [*ἑυτροφία*, of *εὖ* and *τροφή*, Nourishment, Gr.] a due Nourishment of the Body.

EUTY'CHIANs, Hereticks, whose Ring-leader was *Eutychus*. A. C. 443. They denied the Flesh of Christ to be like ours, affirming that he had a Celestial Body, which passed through the Virgin *Mary* as through a Channel; that there were two Natures in Christ before the Hypostatical Union; but that afterwards there was but one compounded of both; and thence they concluded the Divinity of Christ did both suffer and die.

EUTYN, even. *O.*

EVUL'SION, a Plucking, Pulling, or Drawing out of, or away. *L.*

EVULGA'TION [*evulgo*, L.] divulging.

EU'XIN [*Εὐξεινον*, Gr. hospitable] as the *Euxine Sea*, now commonly called the *Black Sea*.

EVYN, even. *O.*

EWAGE, Hue, Colour. *Ch.*

EWA'GIUM, Toll paid for Water-Passage. *O. L.*

EWBRICE [*Æp*, Marriage, and *Brice*, Breaking, *Sax.* *Ehebriuch*, *Teut.*] Adultery.

An **ewe** [*Opu*, *Sax.* *Duwe*, *Belg.* of *Ovis*, L.] a Female Sheep.

The **ewe** is *Blissam*, i. e. she has taken Tup or Ram. *C.*

The **ewe** is *Riding*, i. e. she is Tapping. *C.*

ewe Hog, a Female Lamb the first Year.

EWER

EWER [*calidare*, F. of *aqua*, L.] a Vessel to hold Water.

EWFTIES, *Lizards*, *Spent*.

EXACERBATION; making sour, a provoking or galling. L.

EXACERBATION [among Physicians] the same as *Paroxysm*.

EXACERBATION [in Rheumatism] the same as *Sarcasmus*.

EXACERVATION [*acervus*, L.] a heaping up.

EXACT [*exactus*, L.] perfect, punctual, nice, strict. F.

To **EXACT** [*exactum*, sup. of *exigere*, L.] to demand rigorously, to require more than is due.

EXACTION, an unreasonable demanding. F. of L.

EXACTION [in Law] is a Wrong done, by an Officer in taking a Fee or Reward where the Law allows none.

EXACTION *Secular*, is a Tax or Imposition formerly paid by servile and feudatory Tenants.

EXACTNESS, Care, Carefulness, Diligence, Nicety; a punctual Observation of the smallest Circumstances.

EXACTOR [*exactor*, F.] a Gatherer of Taxes, an unreasonable or rigid Demander. L.

To **EXACUATE** [*exacutum*, L.] to whet or sharpen.

EXARESIS [*exaresis*, Gr.] is an extracting out of the Body Things hurtful to it.

EXAGGERATE [*exaggerer*, F. of *exag-geratum*, L.] to heap up together, to amplify, or enlarge in Words.

EXAGGERATION, a heaping up, an Amplification or Aggravation. F. of L.

To **EXAGITATE** [*exagitatum*, L.] to disquiet, stir up, &c.

EXAGITATION, a stirring up, a disquieting or vexing. L.

EXAGON, the same as *Hexagon*.

To **EXALT** [*exalter*, F. of *exaltare*, L.] to raise or lift up; to praise highly, to extol.

To **EXALT** a Mineral [in Chymistry] is to refine it, and increase its Strength.

EXALTATION, a raising or lifting up, a praising. F. of L.

EXALTATION [in Astrology] is an essential Dignity of a Planet, next in Virtue to being in its own House.

EXALTATION [in Chymistry] an Operation, by which a Thing is raised to an higher Degree of Virtue, or an Increase of the most remarkable Property in any Body.

EXALTED [*exaltatus*, L.] raised or lifted up, sublime, excellent.

EXAMBLOSIS [with Surgeons] an Abortion or Miscarriage. Gr.

EXAMEN, a Trial, a Proof, particularly of one to be admitted to Holy Orders, or some Employment. F. of E.

EXAMINATION, an Examining; a Trial. L.

To **EXAMINE** [*examiner*, F. of *examinare*, L.] to search or inquire into, to canvass or sift.

EXAMINERS, Officers in Chancery, who examine Witnesses upon Oath.

EXAMPLE [*exemplum*, L.] a Copy, Pattern, or Model; an Instance or Precedent, any Thing proposed to be imitated or avoided.

EXAMPLE [in Logic] the Conclusion of one singular Point from another.

EXANASTOMOSIS [or *ex* and *anastomosis*, Gr.] an Opening the Mouths of Vessels, as Arteries, Veins, &c. *Anatomy*.

EXANGUIOUS } [*exanguis*, L.] being
EXANGUOUS } without Blood, bloodless.

To **EXANIMATE** [*exanimatum*, L.] to deprive of Life, to dispirit; to astonish; to stun.

EXANIMATION [actively] a depriving of Life; astonishing, dispiriting, dismaying. L.

EXANIMATION [passively] a swooning, or such a sinking of the Spirits, as is attended with the Loss of Sense for some Time.

EXANNUAL *Roll*, a Roll in which Fines which could not be levied within the Time, and desperate Debts, were entered.

To **EXANTLATE** [*exantillo*, L.] to draw out, to exhaust.

EXANTEATION [of *Antha*, L. a Bucket] an emptying or drawing out, as with a Bucket; also an Inquiry or Sifting into a Matter. L.

EXANTHEMATA [*exanthemata*, Gr.] the Measles or Small Pox.

EXARATION, a Ploughing. L.

EXARCH [*exarche*, F. *exarchus*, L. of *ἐπαρχος*, Gr.] an Officer formerly under the Roman Emperors of Constantinople, who managed the Affairs of Italy; a Viceroy.

EXARCHATE } the Office, Dignity or
EXARCHY } Jurisdiction of an Exarch.

EXARTHREMA [*ἐκάρθρεμα*, Gr.] a Disjointing, as when a Bone is out of its proper Place. *Anat.*

EXARTICULATION, a Disjointing, or putting a Bone out of Joint. L.

To **EXASPERATE** [of *exasperatum*, L. to make sharp] to incense, or provoke to anger, to vex.

EXASPERATION, an exasperating or provoking to Anger. L.

To **EXATURATE** [*exaturatum*, L.] to satiate, or fill an hungry Stomach.

EXATURATION, a satiating. L.

To **EXAUCTORATE** [*exauktoratum*, L.] to discharge from an Office.

EXAUCTORATION, a discharging or putting out of Office or Service. L.

To **EXAUGURATE** [*exauguratum*, L.] to make profane or unhallow.

E X

EXCALEFACTION, a heating or warming. *L.*
EXCAMBIA'TOR, an Exchanger of Land. *O. L.*
EXCAM'BUM, an Exchange where Merchants meet. *L.*
EXCANDESCENCY [*excaudentia, L.*] great Heat, violent Anger.
EXCANDESCENCY [with *Physicians*] an Aptness to such Passions of the Mind as bring on real Distempers.
EXCANTA'TION [*excantatio, L.*] Disenchantment by a counter Charm.
EXCAR'NATED, become very lean.
TO EXCARNIFICATE [*excarnificatum, L.*] to butcher, to quarter, to cut one to Pieces.
TO EXCA'VATE [*excavatum, L.*] to make hollow.
EXCAVA'TION, a making hollow. *L.*
TO EXECATE [of *ex* and *cacatum, L.*] to make blind.
EXECATE [of *ex* and *cacatio, L.*] a making blind.
TO EXCEE'D [*exceder, F. of excedere, L.*] to go beyond, to surpass.
EXCEE'DING [*excedens, L.*] which exceeds, extravagant, immoderate.
TO EXCEL' [*exceller, F. excellere, L.*] to outdo, to be excellent or eminent in any respect.
EXCELLENCE } [*excellentia, L.*] Emi-
EXCELLENCY } nency, Pre-eminence.
 Also a Title of Honour given to Ambassadors and others. *F.*
EX'CELLENT [*excellens, L.*] extraordinary good and valuable, choice, rare. *F.*
EXCEL'SITY [*excelsitas, L.*] Height, Loftiness.
EXCELSIS'MUS [with *Surgeons*] a breaking of Bones from the Surface downwards.
EXCEN'TRICAL } [*excentrique, F. of ex*
EXCEN'TRICK } and *centrum, L.*] that move in a different Centre.
EXCEN'TRICITY [*excentricité, F.*] See *Excentricity*.
EXCEPT, unless, exclusive of.
TO EXCEPT [*excepter, F. of exceptum, L.*] to take out of the Number of others, to object against, to put out of the ordinary Rule.
EXCEPTION, an exempting Clause in some Point restraining a Generality. *F.*
EXCEPTION [in *Pharmacy*] is the mixing or embodying of dry Powders with some sort of Moisture.
EXCEPTION [in *Law*] is a Bar or Stop to an Action, a Demur; and is either dilatory or peremptory.
To take EXCEPTION at, is to be displeased at.
EXCEPTIONABLE, which may be excepted against.
EXCEPTIOUS, which is apt to take Exception, or be offended.
EXCEPTIVE, serving to except.

E X

EXCEPTIVE [*Propositions* (in *Logick*)] are such where the Thing is affirmed of the whole Subject, except some one of the Inferiors of it, by adding a Particle of Exception; as, *the Covetous Man does nothing well, but when he dies.*
TO EXCER'EBRATE [*excerebratum, L.*] to beat out one's Brains.
EXCEREBRA'TION, a beating out one's Brains.
TO EXCERP' [*excerpere, L.*] to pick or cull out, to crop off.
EXCERP'TION, a picking, culling, or chusing out, a cropping off.
EXCES'S [*exces, F. of excessus, L.*] an Exceeding. Superfluity; also Debauchery, Riot.
EXCES'SIVE [*excessif, F.*] exceeding, which goes beyond due Bounds.
TO EXCHANGE [*eschanger, F. excambire, L.*] to barter, to truck one Thing for another.
AN EXCHANGE [*excambium, L.*] a Place where Merchants, &c. meet to exchange, i.e. to give or receive Bills of Exchange for Money or Wares; to exchange or barter one Commodity for another, &c.
EXCHANGE, a Changing, Bartering, or Trucking one Thing for another.
EXCHANGE [in *Law*] is the exchanging or giving one Piece of Land for another.
EXCHANGE [in *Traffic*] is the giving a Sum of Money in one Place for a Bill, ordering the Payment of the like Sum in another Place.
The King's EXCHANGE, a Place in the Tower of London, appointed for the Exchange of Bullion, &c.
EXCHANGE Brokers, Men who give Information to Merchants how the Exchange of Coin goes, and help Merchants to Chapmen, and Chapmen to Merchants.
EXCHAN'GERS, they who return Money beyond Sea by Bills of Exchange, &c.
EXCHEAT, Accident. *Spenc.*
EXCHE'QUER [*eschiquier, F.*] the Place where the King's Cash is received and paid, properly called, *The Receipt of the Exchequer*.
EXCHEQUER Court, a Court of Record, in which all Cases relating to the Crown Revenues are determined; the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of York.
EXCIN'ERATED [*excineratus, L.*] having the Ashes taken away.
EXCISABLE, that which may be charged with the Duty of Excise.
EXCISE [*Arctise L. S. Tribute*] an Imposition laid by Act of Parliament upon Beer, Cyder, and other Liquors, &c.
EXCISION, a cutting off or out. *L.*
EXCITABLE, easily stirred up. *L.*
EXCITA'TION, a stirring up, a Provocation. *L.*
TO EXCITE [*exciter, F. excitare, L.*] to stir up, to provoke, to cause.

EX.

E X

EXCITEMENT, a stirring up, &c. the same with Excitation.

To **EXCLAIM** [*exclamare*, L.] to cry out, to call aloud, to rail against.

EXCLAMATION, an Outcry, or Crying out. L.

To **EXCLUDE** [*exclorre*, F. *excludere*, L.] to shut out, to keep from.

EXCLU'SA } a Sluice for Water.

EXCLUSAGIUM } O. L.

EXCLUSION, a shutting out, a debarring. F. of L.

EXCLU'SIVE [*exclusivus*, L.] which has the Force of excluding. F.

EXCLUSIVE Propositions [in *Logick*] are such as signify, that a Predicate so agrees with its Subject, as to agree with that alone, and no other.

EXCLUSIVELY [*exclusivè*, L.] in a Manner exclusive of, or not taking in.

EXCLUSORY [*exclusorius*, L.] that hath Power to exclude.

EXCOCTED [*excoctus*, L.] thoroughly boiled or digested. *Shakesp.*

To **EXCOGITATE** [*excogitatum*, L.] to invent, to find out by thinking.

EXCOGITATION, an Invention by thinking, a Device. L.

EXCOMMENGEMENT, Excommunication. *Old French Law.*

To **EXCOMMUNICATE** [*excommunicatum*, L.] to turn or put out of the Communion of the Church.

EXCOMMUNICATION, is a Punishment inflicted by the Church, or a Sentence pronounced by an ecclesiastical Judge, against Offenders; debarring them from the Sacraments and Civil Privileges. F. of L.

EXCOMMUNICATO Capiendo, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, from the Court of Chancery, for the apprehending one who has stood obstinately excommunicated 40 Days, for imprisoning him without Bail or Mainprize, till he be reclaimed.

EXCOMMUNICATO Deliberando, a Writ to the Under-Sheriff, to deliver an excommunicated Person out of Prison.

EXCOMMUNICATO Recipiendo, a Writ whereby Persons excommunicated, that have been imprisoned for their Obstinacy, and have illegally gotten their Liberty, are commanded to be sought for, and imprisoned again.

To **EXCORIATE** [*excoriatum*, L.] to flea off the Skin.

EXCORIATED [*excoriatus*, L.] that has the Skin flea'd, or fretted off.

EXCORIATION, a fleaing or pulling off the Skin. F. of L.

EXCORIATION [in *Surgery*] is when the Skin is torn, rubbed, or fretted off from the Flesh.

To **EXCOR'TICATE** [of *ex* and *corticatum*, L.] to bark; to pull off the outward Bark of Trees, Roots, &c.

EXCORTICATION, a taking or pulling off the outward Bark. L.

E X

To **EXCREATE** [*excreatum*, L.] to spit out with reaching, to hawk.

EXCREATION, a straining in spitting, hawking. L.

EXCREMENT [*excrementum*, L.] Or-dure, Dregs. F.

EXCREMENTS [of the Body] are whatsoever is separated from the Aliment, after Digestion, and is to be thrown out of the Body; as Spittle, Sweat, Snot, the Excrements of the Belly and Bladder, &c.

EXCREMENTOUS } [*excrementieux*,
EXCREMENTITIOUS } F. *excrementi-tius*, L.] belonging to, or of the Nature of Excrements.

EXCRES'CENCE } [of *excrecere*, L.]

EXCRES'CENCY } that which grows out of another Thing; as the spongy Substance called *Jews-ear* upon the Elder Root.

EXCRESCENCE [in *Surgery*] a fleshy Tumour, or superfluous Flesh growing upon any Part of the Body.

EXCRE'TION [in *Physick*] the Separation of Excrements, or excrementitious Humours from the Aliment of the Blood.

EXCRETION Bony, a Disease in Horses, when a sort of Substance grows in the Bone of the Leg, &c.

EXCRETORY, having the Power of separating and ejecting superfluous Parts.

To **EXCRUCIATE** [*excruciatum*, L.] to torment, to put to Pain.

EXCRUCIATION, a tormenting, or putting to Pain. L.

EXCUBATION, Watching, Guarding. L.

To **EXCUL'CATE** [*exculcatum*, L.] to tread or trample upon.

To **EXCULPATE** [*exculpatum*, L.] to carve or engrave.

To **EXCULPATE** [of *ex* and *culpa*, L. a Fault] to clear of a Fault, to justify or excuse.

EXCURSION, an Invasion or Inroad; also a Digression, or going from the Matter treated of. L.

EXCU'SABLE [*excusabilis*, L.] that may be excused. F.

EXCU'SATORY [*excusatorius*, L.] which serves to excuse.

EXCUSA'TION, an excusing. L.

EXCU'SE, a Reason by which we endeavour to justify some Fault or Offence committed. F.

To **EXCUSE** [*excuser*, F. *excusare*, L.] to admit an Excuse, to justify, to bear or dispense with; to make an Excuse.

EXCUSION, a shaking off; also a diligent Inquisition or Examination.

EXCU'TIENT [*excutiens*, L.] shaking off.

To **EXE'CATE** [*execatum*, L.] to cut off or away.

EXECA'TION, a cutting off, or away.

EXECRABLE [*execrabilis*, L.] accursed, detestable, hateful, odious. F.

To

To **EXECRATE** [*execratus*, L.] to ban or curse.

EXECRA'TION, a Cursing or Banning, a wishing Mischief to one, a dreadful Oath, Imprecation or Curse. *F. of L.*

To **EXECT** [*execo*, L.] to cut out, to cut away.

To **EXECUTE** [*executer*, *F. executum*, L.] to do, effect, or perform; also to put to Death by Authority.

EXECUTION, the executing, or doing of a Thing; the Beheading, Burning, or Hanging a Malefactor. *F. of L.*

EXECUTION [in Law] the last Performance of an Act; as of a Fine, a Judgment, &c.

EXECUTIONE Facienda, a Writ commanding the Execution of a Judgment.

EXECUTIONE Facienda in Wiltbernami-um, a Writ which lies for the taking of his Cattle, that formerly had conveyed another Man's Cattle out of the County.

EXECUTIONER [*Exécuteur*, *F.*] the common Hangman.

EXECUTIVE } that which may be done,
EXECUTORY } or is able to do.

EXECUTOR [*exécuteur*, *F.*] one who executes or performs any Thing. *L.*

EXECUTOR [in Law] one appointed by a Person's last Will to dispose of a deceased Person's Estate or Substance.

EXECUTOR de son tort, one who takes upon him the Office of an Executor by Intrusion, not being ordained by the Testator. *F.*

EXECUTORY } [*exécutoire*, *F.*] serving
EXECUTIVE } to execute.

EXE'CTRIX [*exécutrice*, *F.*] a Female Executor.

EXE'GESIS [*ἐξηγῆσις*, *Gr.*] an Explication: A Figure in Rhetorick, when that which was before delivered somewhat darkly, is afterwards in the same Sentence rendered more intelligible. *L.*

EXEGESIS Numerosa aut Linealis [in Algebra] is the numeral or lineal Solution or Extraction of Roots out of affected Equations.

EXEGETICAL [*exegeticus*, *L.* of *ἐξηγητικός*, *Gr.*] explanatory.

EXEGETICALLY, explanatively.

EXEMPLABLE [*exemplabilis*, *L.*] that may be imitated.

EXEMPLAR, a Model or Pattern. *L.*

EXEMPLARY [*exemplaire*, *F.*] that serves for an Example, worthy of Imitation.

EXEMPLIFICATION, a giving an Example; also a Copy or Draught of an original Record. *L.*

EXEMPLIFICATIONE, a Writ granted for the exemplifying an Original.

To **EXEMPLIFY** [of *exemplum* and *fateri*, *L.*] to prove or confirm by an Example; to copy out a Deed or Writing.

To **EXEMPT** [*exempter*, *F. exemptum*, *L.*] to free or discharge from.

EXEMPT [*exempt*, *F. exemptus*, *L.*] free from privileged.

An **EXEMPT**, a Life-guard Man free from Duty.

An **EXEMPT** [in France] an Officer in the Guards, who commands in the Absence of the Captain and Lieutenant.

EXEMPTED [*exemptus*, *L.*] freed from, privileged.

EXEMPTION [*exemption*, *F.*] a Freedom from, a Privilege. *L.*

EXEMPTION [in Law] a Privilege to be free from Appearance or Service.

To **EXENTERATE** [*exenteratum*, *L.*] to embowel, or draw out the Bowels.

EXENTERATION, an embowelling. *L.*

EXE'QUIAL, belonging to Exequies.

EXE'QUIES [*exequia*, *L.*] Funeral Rites or Solemnities.

EXERCENT [*exercens*, *L.*] that exercises or practises.

EXERCISE [*exercice*, *F. of exercitium*, *L.*] Labour, Pains, Practice, the Function or Performance of an Office; also the Motion or Stirring of the Body in order to Health.

EXERCISE [Military Term] is the Practice of a Soldier handling Arms, &c.

To **EXERCISE** [*exercer*, *F. exercisum*, *L.*] to inure, or train up to, to employ or use, to practise, to bear an Office.

EXERCISES [*exercitia*, *L.*] the Task of a Scholar at School, or of a young Student in the University. *F.*

EXERCITATION, a frequent Exercising, a vehement and voluntary Motion of the Body, undertaken for getting or procuring Health; also a critical Comment. *F. of L.*

EXERGASIA [*ἐξηγασία*, *Gr.*] a Rhetorical Figure, when one Thing is often repeated, but with other Terms, Sentences, and Ornaments.

To **EXERT** [*exartum*, *sup. of exere*, *L.*] to thrust out, to put forth, to shew; to exert one's self in any Thing, is to use one's utmost Endeavour in it.

EXERTION, the Act of exerting Operation, Production. *L.*

EXESION, an eating through.

EXESTUATION [*exessuo*, *L.*] Boiling, Effervescence.

To **EXFOLIATE** [*exfolier*, *F. of ex and foliari*, *L.*] a Term used by Surgeons, to raise up in Leaves or Splinters, as a broken Bone does.

EXFOLIATION, the scaling of a Bone.

EXEREDIA'RE, to break the Peace, to commit open Violence. *L. T.*

EX Gravi Querela, a Writ lying for one who is kept from the Possession of Lands or Tenements by the Devisor's Heir, which were devised to him by Will. *L.*

To **EXHALE** [*exhaler*, *F. of exhalare*, *L.*] to breathe or steam out, to send forth a Fume, Steam, or Vapour.

EXHALATION [*exhalation*, *F.*] a Fume, Steam, or Vapour. *L.*

EXHA-

EXHALATION [among Philosophers] whatever is raised from the Surface of the Earth or Water by the Heat of the Sun, Subterraneous Fire, &c.

EXHALATION [in Physick] is a subtile spirituous Air, which breathes forth out of the Bodies of living Creatures.

To **EXHAUST** [exhaustum, sup. L.] to draw out; to waste, spend, or consume.

EXHAUSTED [exhaustus, L.] Drawn out, emptied; wasted.

EXHAUSTIONS, a Method of Demonstration made use of by the ancient Mathematicians.

EXHONIUM } a New-Year's-Gift, a

EXONIUM } Present, a Token, O. L.

To **EXHEREDATE** [exheredere, F. of exheredatum, L.] to disinherir, to set aside the right Heir.

To **EXHIBIT** [exhibere, F. exhibitum, L.] to produce or shew.

To **EXHIBIT** [in Chancery] is when a Deed is brought to be proved by Witnesses, and the Examiner writes on the Back, That it was shewed to such a one at the Time of his Examination.

An **EXHIBITION**, an exhibiting, shewing, &c. F. of L.

EXHIBITIONS [in the University] are the Settlements of Benefactors, for Maintenance of Scholars not depending on the Foundation.

To **EXHILARATE** [exhilaratum, L.] to cheer up, to make merry. L.

EXHILARATION, a Chearing, or making merry. L.

To **EXHORT** [exhorter, F. of exhortare, L.] to encourage, or incite.

EXHORTATION, Encouragement, Incitement. F. of L.

EXHORTATIVE } serving to exhort

EXHORTATORY } or encourage.

To **EXIC'ATE** [exiccare, L.] to dry.

EXICCATION, a drying up. L.

EXIGENCE } [exigence, F. of exigere,

EXIGENCY } L.] Need, Necessity,

Straitnedness, Occasion.

EXIGENDARY. See *Exigenter*.

EXIGENT [exigens, L.] needy, poor, necessitous.

An **EXIGENT**, a Writ lying where the Defendant in an Action Personal cannot be found, nor any thing in the County where by he may be attached or distrained.

EXIGENTER, an Officer of the Common Pleas, who makes out Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions in which Process of Outlawry lies.

EXIGUITY [exiguitas, L.] Smallness, Slenderness, Scantiness.

EXIGUOUS [exiguus, L.] slender, small.

EXILE [exilium, L.] fine, thin, subtile.

An **EXILE** [Exul, L.] a banished Person.

EXILE [exile, F. exilium, L.] Banishment.

To **EXILE** [exiler, F. of exilare, L.] to banish.

To **EXILIN**, to banish, *Chauc.*

EXILITY [exilium, L.] Slenderness, Smallness.

EXIL'TREE, an Axle tree. C.

EXIMIOUS [eximius, L.] excellent, notable, singular.

EXINANI'TION, an Emptying, an Evacuation, a bringing to nothing. L.

EXISCHIOS [ἔκχιστος, Gr.] a Term in Surgery, when the Ilium or Thigh-bone is disjointed.

To **EXIST'** [existere, F. of exsistere, L.] to be or have a Being.

EXIST'ENCE [existentia, L.] Being, either real or imaginary. L.

To **EXISTIMATE** [existimare, L.] to suppose, or imagine.

EXISTIMATION, a Thinking, or Judging; an Opinion. L.

EX'IT [exire, L.] going forth, Departure; the going forth of an Actor in a Play; also Death.

To make his **EXIT**, to die.

To **EXITEN** [of excitare, L.] to excite, to stir up. C.

EX'ITIAL [exitialis, L.] destructive, deadly, mischievous.

EX Mero Motu, are Words of Form used in a Charter, signifying that the Prince doth it of his own Will and Motion, without Solicitation. L.

EXO'DIUM [ἔξοδος, Gr.] an Interlude or Farce, at the End of a Tragedy.

EX'ODUS *Exodus*, H. ἔξοδος, of ἔξ and ὁδος, a Way, Gr.] a going or departing out; the Title of the second Book of Moses, Gr.

EX Officio, an Oath, whereby a supposed Offender was forced to confess, accuse, or clear himself of any criminal Matter.

EXOLETE [exolatus, L.] obsolete, out of use.

To **EXOLVE** [exolvere, L.] to loose, to pay.

EXOM'PHALOS [ἐξομφαλος, Gr.] a Protruberance, or starting out of the Navel, a Dropsy or Rupture in the Navel.

EXONEROSIS [among Physicians] a Species of a Gonorrhoea, commonly called *Paludus Nocturna*, when the Semen involuntarily flows in Sleep.

To **EXONERATE** [exonerare, L.] to unload, unburden; to discharge, or ease.

EXONERATION, an Unburdening. L.

EXONERATIONE Scire, is a Writ lying for the King's Ward to be disburdened of all Suit, &c. during the Time of his Wardship. L.

EXOPHTHAL'MY [ἐξοφθαλμία, Gr.] is a Protruberance of the Eye out of its natural Position.

EXOPTABLE [exoptabilis, L.] desirable.

To **EXOPTATE** [exoptatum, L.] to desire earnestly.

EXOPTATION, an earnest Wishing. L.

EX-

EXORABLE [*exorabilis*, L.] easy to be intreated. F.

EXORBITANCY [*exorbitatio*, L.] Extravagance, Irregularity.

EXORBITANT [*exorbitans*, L.] extravagant, excessive.

EXORCIFACIOUS, Exorcisms, or Charms. *Chauc.*

EXORCISM [*exorcisme*, F. *exorcismus*, L. of *ἑξορκισμός*, Gr.] a laying, or casting out of evil Spirits, a Conjuror.

An **EXORCIST** [*exorciste*, F. *exorcista*, L. of *ἑξορκιστής*, Gr.] one who casts out Devils, a Conjuror.

To **EXORCISE** [*exorciser*, F. *exorciso*, L. of *ἑξορκίζω*, Gr.] to conjure out, or lay evil Spirits.

EXORDIUM [*exorde*, F.] a Beginning, a Preface, or Preamble. L.

EXORDIUM [in *Rhetorick*] a Speech by which the Orator prepares the Minds of the Auditors for that which is to follow.

EXORNATION, an Adorning or Setting off to Advantage.

To **EXOSCULATE** [*exosculatum*, L.] to kiss heartily.

EXOSCULATION, a kissing heartily.

To **EXOSSATE** [*exossatum*, L.] to pluck out the Bones, to bone.

EXOSTOSIS [*ἑξοστός*, Gr.] the Protuberance of a Bone out of its natural Place.

EKO'SSEUS [*ex* and *ossa*, L.] wanting Bones.

EXOTICK [*exoticus*, of *ἑξοτικός*, Gr.] foreign, outlandish.

EXOTICKS, foreign Plants.

EXOTERICKS [*ἑξοτερικά*, Gr.] *Aristotle's* Lectures upon *Rhetorick*, which any Body had the Liberty to hear.

To **EXPAND** [*expandere*, L.] to stretch out, to open.

The **EXPANSE** [*expansum*, L.] the Firmament, or Heaven.

EXPANSED [in *Heraldry*] displayed, or set out.

EXPANSION, a displaying, an opening, a spreading abroad. L.

EXPANSION [among *Naturalists*] the Swelling or Increase of the Bulk of Fluids, when agitated by Heat, or such an Alteration as is made by Rarefaction.

EXPANSION, the Space whose Parts are permanent. Mr *Locke*.

EXPANSIVE, having the Power to spread into a wider Surface.

EX Parte, partly, or of one Part; as a *Commission ex Parte* in Chancery, is a Commission taken out, and executed by one Side only. L.

EX Parte Talis, is a Writ which lies for a Bailiff or Receiver, who having Auditors assigned to take his Accounts, cannot obtain of them reasonable Allowance, but is cast into Prison.

To **EXPATiate** [*expatiatum*, L.] to wander abroad; to enlarge on a Subject.

To **EXPECT** [*expectare*, L.] to look for, to stay, or wait for.

EXPECTANCE } a looking, longing, or
EXPECTATION } waiting for. F. of L.

EXPECTANT Fee, one that is opposite to Simple Fee. L. T.

EXPECTATIVE, as *Gratie Expectative*, certain Bulls whereby the Pope grants Mandates for Church Livings, before they become void. L.

To **EXPECTORATE** [*expectoratum*, L.] to discharge or spit Phlegm out of the Stomach.

EXPECTORATION, the raising and casting forth of Phlegm, or other Matter out of the Lungs. L.

EXPEDIENT [*expediens*, L.] fit, convenient, necessary. F.

An **EXPEDIENT** [*an expedient*, F.] a Mean, Way, or Device, &c.

EXPEDIMENT, Bag and Baggage. *Law Term.*

To **EXPEDITATE** [*expedier*, F. of *expeditatum*, L.] to cut out the Balls of great Dogs Feet, for preserving the King's Game in Forests.

EXPEDITE [*expeditus*, L.] ready, being in Readiness; quick, nimble.

To **EXPEDITE** [*expedier*, F. *expeditum*, L.] to dispatch or aid, to bring to pass.

EXPEDITION, Dispatch, or Quickness in dispatching of Business; a Setting forth upon a Journey, Voyage, or War. F. of L.

EXPEDITIONARY, an Officer at the Pope's Court for Dispatches. F.

EXPEDITIOUS [*expeditus*, L.] quick, nimble, that tends to Dispatch. F.

To **EXPEL** [*expellere*, L.] to drive out.

EXPENCE [*expensa*, L.] Cost, Charges.

To **EXPEND** [*expendere*, L.] to spend, or lay out Money.

EXPENDITOR, a Steward or Officer, who looks after the Repairs of the Banks of *Romney Marsh*.

EXPENSIS Militum levandis, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying the Allowance for the Knights to serve in Parliament. L.

EXPENSIS Militum non levandis ab Homini-bus de Dominico, nec à Nativis, a Writ to forbid the Sheriff to levy an Allowance for the Knight of the Shire upon those who hold in ancient Demesne.

EXPENSIVE, which causes Expence, chargeable, costly; also that spends lavishly.

EXPERGEFACtion, awaking, or causing to awake. L.

EXPERIENCE [*experientia*, L.] Knowledge or Skill gotten by Use or Practice. F.

To EXPERIENCE [*experiri*, L.] to try or find by Experience.

EXPERIENCED [*expertus*, L.] essayed, try'd; versed in, well skilled.

An EXPERIMENT [*experimentum*, L.] Essay, Trial, Proof.

To EXPERIMENT [*experiri*, F.] to make an Experiment, to try.

EXPERIMENTAL, grounded upon Experience. F.

EXPERIMENTUM Crucis, such an Experiment as leads Men to the true Knowledge of the Thing they enquire after; as a Cross, set up where divers ways meet, to direct Travellers in their true Course. L.

EXPERT [*expertus*, L.] cunning, skilful, dextrous in his Art. F.

EXPERTNESS, Skill, Readiness.

EXPETIBLE [*expetibilis*, L.] desirable, worth seeking after.

EXPIABLE [*expiabilis*, L.] that may be atoned for.

To EXPIATE [*expier*, F. *expiatum*, L.] to atone, or make Satisfaction for.

EXPIATION, a Satisfaction or Atonement. F. of L.

EXPIATORY [*expiatoire*, F.] which serves to expiate. L.

EXPILATION, a pillaging, robbing. L.

EXPIRATION, an expiring or breathing out: The End of an appointed Time; also giving up the Ghost. F. of L.

EXPIRATION [in a *Physical Sense*] is an alternate Contraction of the Chest, whereby the Air, together with the fuliginous Vapours, are expressed or driven out by the Wind-pipe.

To EXPIRE [*expirer*, F. of *expirare*, L.] to be out, or come to an End, as Time does; also to give up the Ghost.

To EXPISCATE [*expiscatum*, L.] to fish out of one by way of a Discovery.

To EXPLAIN [*explanare*, L.] to make plain or clear.

EXPLANATION, an explaining, or making plain. L.

EXPLANATORY, which serves to explain, or give Light to. L.

EXPLETEN, to accomplish, to perform. Chauc.

EXPLETIVE [*expletivus*, L.] filling up.

EXPLICABLE [*explicabilis*, L.] that may be explained. F.

EXPLICATION, an explaining or unfolding of any Thing that is obscure or ambiguous; an Exposition or Interpretation. F. of L.

To EXPLICATE [*expliquer*, F. of *explicatum*, L.] to unfold or explain.

EXPLICIT [*explicite*, F. *explicitus*, L.] plain, express, formal.

To EXPLODE [*explodere*, L.] to decry, or cry down; to dislike absolutely.

To EXPLOIT [*exploiter*, F.] to do some great Action.

EXPLOIT, a great Action, a warlike Action, a noble Deed or Feat. F.

To EXPLORE [*exploratum*, L.] to search out.

EXPLORATION, a Spying, a diligent searching out. L.

EXPLORATOR, a Scout, or Spy. L.

EXPLORATOR Generalis, a Scout-Master General. L.

EXPLORATORIUM, a Surgeon's Instrument called a Probe. L.

To EXPLORE [*exploro*, L.] to pry, to search into.

EXPLOSION [in *Chymistry*] that violent Heat and Bubbling up, arising from the Mixture of some contrary Liquors. L.

EXPLOSION [among *Naturalists*] is a violent Motion of the animal Spirits. Also a violent Expansion of the Parts of Air, Gunpowder, or any Fluid, that occasions a crackling Sound.

To EXPONE [*exponere*, L.] to set forth, lay open, expound, &c.

EXPO'NENT [*exponents*, L.] is a Number, which being placed over any Power, shews how many Multiplications are necessary to produce that Power: Thus in X^3 , the Figure 3 is its Exponent, and shews it is produced by 3 continued Multiplications of X from Unity.

EXPO'NENT of the Ratio, or Proportion between two Numbers or Quantities, is the Quotient arising when the Antecedent is divided by the Consequent.

To EXPORT [*exportare*, L.] to carry out, to send abroad over Sea.

EXPORTATION, a sending beyond Sea.

To EXPOSE [*exposer*, F. *expositum*, L.] to lay or set abroad to publick View; to hazard, or venture; to make ridiculous by laying open one's Failings to others.

EXPOSITION, an Interpretation, or Expounding. F. of L.

EXPOSITOR [*expositeur*, F.] an Expounder, or Interpreter. L.

EX Post Facto, a Term used of a Thing done after the Time when it should have been done. L.

To EXPOSTULATE [*expostulatum*, L.] to argue or reason the Case, by way of Complaint about an Injury received.

EXPOSTULATION, a reasoning about an Injury done, reasoning the Case. L.

EXPOSTULATORY [*expostulatorius*, L.] serving to expostulate.

To EXPOUND [*exponere*, L.] to explain, or unfold.

EXPRESS [*expres*, F. of *expressus*, L.] clear, plain, manifest.

An EXPRESS, a Messenger sent to give an Account; also an Account of any Action done by Land or Sea.

To EXPRESS [*exprimer*, F. *expressum*, of *exprimere*, L.] to declare by Word or Writing, to pronounce or utter.

EXPRESSED } [*expressus*, L.] declared,

EXPREST } represented, &c. Also

pressed, squeezed, or wrung out.

EXPRESSED

EXPRESSED Oils [*Chymistry*] such as are procured from any Bodies only by pressing the Oils of Olives, Almonds, &c.

EXPRES'SION, a Manner of Producing or uttering; also a Word or Phrase.

EXPRESSION [*in Chymistry*] a pressing or squeezing out the Juices or Oils of Plants.

EXPRESSIVE, proper to express. *F.*

EXPROBATION, a Reproach, a Twisting, an Upbraiding. *L.*

To **EXPROBRATE** [*exprobro*, *L.*] to upbraid, to charge with Reproach.

To **EXPROPRIATE**, to make no longer our own.

EX Profess, by Profession, professedly. *L.*

EXPUGNATION, a conquering by Force, or taking a Town by Storm.

EXPULSION, a pushing or driving out. *F. of L.*

EXPULSIVE [*expulsif*, *F.*] having a Power to expel, or drive out.

EXPULSIVE Faculty [*in a Medicinal Sense*] is that by which the Excrements are forced out or voided.

To **EXPUNGE** [*expungere*, *L.*] to blot, cross, or wipe out.

EXPURGATORY [*expurgatoire*, *F. of expurgatorius*, *L.*] which has the Virtue to cleanse, purge, or scour.

EXPURGATORY Index, a Book set forth by the Pope, containing a Catalogue of those Authors and Writings, which he has thought fit to censure, and forbid to be read by the Priests.

EXQUISITE [*exquisitus*, *L.*] choice, curious; also exact, or carried on to the utmost Height.

EXSANGUINOUS [*exsanguis*, *L.*] void or empty of Blood.

To **EXSIBILATE** [*exsibilare*, *L.*] to hiss off the Stage.

To **EXSICCATE** [*exsiccare*, *L.*] to dry up.

EXPUITION [*expuo*, *L.*] a Discharge by Spitting.

EXSUCCATION, a taking away the Moisture. *L.*

EXSUCTION [*exugo*, *L.*] sucking out.

To **EXSUDE** [*exsudare*, *L.*] to sweat out.

EXSUDATION, a Sweating out. *L.*

To **EXSUSCITATE** [*exsuscito*, *L.*] to rouse up, to stir up.

EXTANT [*extans*, *L.*] standing out; that is in Being, or to be seen. *F.*

EXTASY [*extasis*, *F. extasis*, *L. of ekstasis*, *Gr.*] a Trance or Swoon.

EXTATICAL ? [*extaticus*, *F. of ekstasis*, *Gr.*]

EXTATICK ? [*extaticus*, *Gr.*] belonging to an Extasy.

EXTEM'PORAR ? [*extemporalis*, *L.*]

EXTEM'PORARY ? [*extemporalis*, *L.*] done or spoke in the very Instant of Time, without studying or thinking before hand.

EXTEMPORE, all on a sudden, immediately, without Premeditation. *L.*

To **EXTEND** [*extendere*, *L.*] to stretch out, to enlarge.

To **EXTEND** [*in Law*] is to value the Lands and Tenements of one who has forfeited his Bond.

EXTENDI Futur, a Writ commonly called a *Writ of Extent*.

EXTENSIBLE, that may be extended. *L.*

EXTENSION, a stretching out, or enlarging. *F. of D.*

EXTENSION [*in Philosophy*] denotes the Distance there is between the Extremities or Terms of any Body.

EXTENSIVE [*extensus*, *L.*] large; that reaches far, serving to extend.

EXTENSOR carpi radialis [*in Anatomy*] is a Muscle of the Wrist, by some called *Bicornis*, and *Radius externus*. *L.*

EXTENSOR carpi ulnaris, a Muscle of the Wrist, which acting with the *Ulnaris Flexor*, moves the Hand Side-ways towards the *Ulna*. *L.*

EXTENSOR indicis, a Muscle serving to stretch out the Fore-finger.

EXTENSOR primi internodii ossis pollicis, a Muscle of the Thumb, which is inserted into the upper Part of the first Bone of the Thumb.

EXTENSOR secundi internodii ossis pollicis, a Muscle of the Thumb implanted in the upper Part of the second Bone of the Thumb.

EXTENSOR minimi digiti, a Muscle serving to stretch out the Little Finger.

EXTENSOR pollicis pedis brevis, a Muscle implanted in the upper Part of the second Bone of the great Toe, which it stretches or draws upwards.

EXTENSOR pollicis pedis longus, a Muscle implanted in the upper Part of the second Bone of the great Toe.

EXTENT [*extensum*, *L.*] the Compass of a Thing in Length, Breadth, &c.

EXTENT [*in Law*] is a Writ of Commission to the Sheriff for the valuing Lands or Tenements; also the Sheriff's Act upon that Writ.

To **EXTENUATE** [*extenuo*, *F. of extenuatum*, *L.*] to lessen, to mitigate the Heinousness of a Crime.

EXTENUATION, a lessening or mitigating. *F. of L.*

EXTENUATION [*in a Medicinal Sense*] is a Leanness of the whole Body.

EXTENUATION [*in Rhetoric*] is a Figure whereby Things are diminished and made less than they really are.

EXTEREBRATE [*exterebratum*, *L.*] to make a Hole through, to pierce.

EXTERGENT [*extergens*, *L.*] wiping off, cleansing.

EXTERIOR, more outward. *L.*

To **EXTERMINATE** [*exterminare*, *F. of extermination*, *L.*] to cast or root out, to destroy utterly.

EXTERMINATION, a destroying, a rooting out. *F. of L.*

EXTERMINATOR, a Destroyer. *L.*

EXTER-

EXTERNAL [*externe*, F. *externus*, L.] on the Outside, outward.

EXTERNUS *Auris*, a Muscle of the Ear inserted to the long Process of the Membrane called *Malleus*. L.

EXTER'SION, a wiping or rubbing out. L.

To **EXTI'L** [of *ex* and *fillo*, L.] to drop or distil from.

To **EXTIMULATE** [*extimulatum*, L.] to prick forward, to stir up.

EXTIMULATION, a pricking forward, a stirring up, or egging on. L.

EXTINCT' [*extinctus*, L.] quenched, put out, dead, ceasing to be.

EXTINCTION, a quenching or putting out any thing that is burning. F. of L.

To **EXTINGUISH** [*extinguere*, L.] to quench, to put out, to abolish or destroy.

EXTINGUISHER, a hollow Cone to put out a Candle.

EXTINGUISHMENT, a quenching or putting out.

EXTINGUISHMENT [in *Law*] is an Effect of Consolidation; as where a Man receiving a yearly Rent of an Estate, and after purchasing the Estate, the Rent and Estate are consolidated, and the Rent extinguished.

To **EXTIR'P**, to root out. *Spenc.*

- To **EXTIR'PATE** [*extirper*, F. *extirpatum*, L.] to pluck up by the Roots, to root out, to destroy.

EXTIRPA'TION, a rooting out, a destroying. F. of L.

EXTIRPA'TION [in *Surgery*] the cutting off, or eating away a Part by reason of a Cancer, Blasting, &c.

EXTIRPA'TOR [*extirpateur*, F.] one who extirpates or destroys. L.

EXTIRPATIO'NE, a Writ which lies against one, who, after a Verdict found against him for Land, &c. doth spitefully overthrow any House upon it.

EXTISPICE [*extispicium*, L.] a Divination by consulting the Entrails of Beasts sacrificed.

EXTOCA'RE, to grub up Wood-land, and reduce it to Arable and Meadow.

To **EXTOL'** [*extollere*, L.] to praise greatly, to cry up.

To **EXTORT'** [*extorquer*, F. *extortum*, L.] to wrest out, or get out of one by Force, Authority, or Threats.

EXTOR'SION an unlawful and violent

EXTOR'TION wresting of Money, &c. from any Man: Also Interest-Money larger than the Law allows. L.

EXTOR'TIONER, one who practises Extortion, a griping Usurer.

To **EXTRACT'** [*extraire*, F. *extractum*, L.] to draw or pull out; also to copy out.

To **EXTRACT** [in *Chymistry*] is to draw out or separate the purer from the grosser Parts of any Matter.

An **EXTRACT** [*extrait*, F. *extractum*, L.]

a Copy or Draught of a Writing; also Birth or Pedigree.

EX'TRACT [in *Chymistry*] that pure, unmixed, efficacious Substance, which by the Help of some Liquors is separated from the grosser and more earthy Parts of Plants, &c.

EXTRAC'TA *Curia*, the Issues or Profits of holding a Court. L.

EXTRACTION, a drawing out, an Abridgement; also a being descended from such or such a Family. L.

EXTRACTION [in *Chymistry*] the drawing an Essence or Tincture from a mixed Body.

EXTRACTION of the Roots [in *Mathematicks*] is the finding out the Number or Quantity, which being multiplied by itself once, twice, thrice, &c. gives the respective Power, out of which the proposed Root was to be extracted.

EXTRACTION [of the Square Root] is when, having a Number given, we find out another Number, which, multiplied by itself, produces the Number given.

EXTRACTION [of the Cube Root] is that by which, out of a Number given, another Number is found, which first multiplied by itself, and afterwards by the Product, is equal to the Number given.

EXTRACTION [of the double Square Root] is the untwisting of the Number given to find another, which multiplied by itself, and the Product again multiplied by itself, makes the Number first given.

EXTRACTOR, a Surgeon's Instrument to lay hold of a Stone, in the Operation of Cutting for the Stone. L.

EXTRACTUM *Pauchymagogum*, a Collection of the purer Parts of several Cordial and Purgative Medicines, to purge out ill Humours.

EXTRAGE'NEOUS [of *extra* and *genus*, L.] alien, or of a foreign Kind.

EXTRA *Judicial* [of *extra* and *judicialis*, L.] done out of the ordinary Course of Law.

EXTRA'MISSION [of *extra* and *mitto*, L.] emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDANE *Space* [of *extra* and *mundanus*, L.] the infinite empty Space, which is by some supposed to be extended beyond the Bounds of the Universe, and in which there is nothing at all. *Phil.*

EXTRA'NEOUS [*extraneus*, L.] that is of another Country, foreign, strange.

EXTRANEOUS [among *Surgeons*] is used to express the same as *Excrecence*, that is not natural to the Substance it grows out of, or properly belongs to the Part to which it adheres.

EXTRAOR'DINARY [*extraordinaire*, F. *extraordinarius*, L.] beyond, or contrary to the common Order or Fashion, unusual, uncommon.

EXTRA *Parochial* [of *extra* and *Parochia*, L.] that is out of the Bounds of a Parish; also freed from Parish-Duties.

E X

EXTRA-Parochial Lands, Lands newly left by the Sea, not taken into any Parish.

EXTRA Tempora, a Licence from the Pope to take Holy Orders at any Time. *L.*

EXTRAV'AGANCE } [of *extravagari*,
EXTRAV'AGANCY } *L.*] a wandering beyond Bounds, Lavishness, Prodigality; also Impertinence. *F.*

EXTRAV'AGANT [*extravagans*, *L.*] excessive, expensive, prodigal; absurd, foolish, idle. *F.*

EXTRAVAGANTES, Decretal Epistles, published after the *Clementines*, by Pope John XXII. and other Popes, added to the Canon Law; so called, because they were not ranged in any Order in the Body of the Common Law; also certain Constitutions and Ordinances of Princes not contained in the Body of the Civil Law.

To **EXTRAV'AGATE** [*extravaguer*, *F.* of *extra* and *vagari*, *L.*] to ramble beyond Bounds, to rave, to talk foolishly

To **EXTRAVA'SATE** [*extravasare*, *F.* of *extra* without, and *vas*, a Vessel, *L.*] to get out of its proper Vessels, as the Blood and Humours sometimes do. *Anat.*

EXTRAVA'SATED [*extravasé*, *F.* of *extra* and *vasatus*, *L.*] got out of its proper Vessels.

EXTRAVERSION, [of *extra* and *versio*, *L.*] a throwing out.

EXTREAT, Extractioner. *Spenc.*

EXTREME [*extremus*, *L.*] last or utmost, very great. *F.*

EXTREME and mean Proportion [in *Geometry*] is when a Line is divided so that the whole Line is to the greater Segment, as that Segment is to the less.

EXTREME Unction, a solemn anointing of a sick Person at the Point of Death; and is one of the seven Sacraments in the Roman Church.

An **EXTREME** [*extremum*, *L.*] the utmost Bound of a Thing, an Excess. *F.*

EXTREMITY [*extremité* *F.* *extremitas*, *L.*] the End, Edge, Brink, &c. of a Thing; great Distress, Misery, Necessity.

To **EXTRICATE** [*extricare*, *L.*] to disentangle or disengage, to rid out of, to deliver.

EXTRINSICAL [*extrinsecus*, *L.*] that is on the Outside, outward.

EXTRUCTION, a building or raising. *L.*

To **EXTRU'DE** [*extrudere*, *L.*] to thrust out.

EXTRUSION, a thrusting out. *L.*

EXTU'BERANCE [*exuberantia*, *L.* Barb.] a swelling or bunching out. *F.*

To **EXTU'BERATE** [*extuberare*, *L.*] to swell out in Knobs.

EXTUBERATION, a swelling or rising up in the Flesh; also the starting out of a Bone.

EXTU'BEROUS, swelling or bunching out. *L.*

EXTUME, Relicks of Saints. *O. L.*

E Y

EXTUMES'CENCE [of *extumescere*, *L.*] a Swelling or rising up

EXU'BERANCE [*exuberantia*, *L.*] an Overflowing, Abundance, Plenty.

EXU'BERANT [*exuberans*, *L.*] abundant, plentiful.

EXUC'COUS [*exuccus*, *L.*] dry, without Juice.

To **EXU'DATE** [*exudatum*, *L.*] to sweat out

EXUDA'TION, a Sweating out. *L.*

EXUFFL'ICATE, blown *Shakesp.*

To **EXUL'CERATE** [*exulcerare*, *F.* *exulceratum*, *L.*] to make a Sore to grow, or to turn to an Ulcer.

EXULCERA'TION, an Exulcerating, or turning to an Ulcer. *F.* of *L.*

To **EXULT'** [*exultare*, *L.*] to rejoice exceedingly, to leap for Joy.

EXULT'ANCY } [*exultantia*, *L.*] a leap-
EXULTA'TION } ing or dancing for Joy.

EXUMBILICA'TION, a starting of the Navel. *L.*

To **EXUN'DATE** [*exundatum*, *L.*] to overflow.

EXUNDA'TION, an Overflowing. *L.*

EXUN'GULATED [*exungulatus*, *L.*] having the Hoofs pulled off.

EXUNGULA'TION [among *Chymists*] the cutting off the white Part from the Leaves of Roses.

EXU'PERABLE [*exuperabilis*, *L.*] that may be got over, exceeded, or surpassed.

To **EXU'PERATE** [*exuperatum*, *L.*] to get over, to surpass.

EXUPERA'TION, an Excellency or Surpassing.

To **EXUS'CITATE** [*exuscitatum*, *L.*] to awake, or raise up one from Sleep.

EXUSCITA'TION, an awaking. *L.*

EXUSTION, a burning. *L.*

EXUVIÆ, Cloaths put or left off; Spoils taken from an Enemy; Pillage, Booty.

EXU'VIÆ [among *Naturalists*] are those Shells, &c. which are often found in the Bowels of the Earth.

EY, [*Teut.*] an Egg; also an Island.

EYE [*Æg*, *Sax.* *Eoghe*, *L.* *S. et Belg.* *Aug*, *Teut.* *Oeil*, *F.* *Oculus*, *L.*] the Instrument of Sight.

EYE [in *Architecture*] the Middle of the Scroll of the *Ionick Capital*, cut in the Form of a little Rose.

EYE [among *Botanists*] is that Part of the Plant where the Bud puts forth, or the Bud itself.

To **EYE bite**, to bewitch by a certain evil Influence of the Eye.

EYE-Bright, an Herb. *Euphrasia*, *L.*

EYE-Brow, [*Sagan-Bnegh*, *Sax.* *Eogh Brehu*, *L.* *S.*] the upper Part of the Eye-lid.

EYESS [in *Falconry*] a young Hawk newly taken out of the Nest.

EYNE, Eyes. *Spenc.*

EYAR,

F A

EYRAR, an Eyrie, or Nest of young Birds.

O. L.

EYRE [erre, F. iter, L. a Journey] the Court of Justices itinerant, or going the Circuit.

EYRE [of the Forests] the Court or Justice-Seat, which used to be held every three Years, by the Justices of the Forest, traversing up and down for that Purpose.

EYRIE, the Nest where Hawks sit and hatch their Young.

EYTH, or *Eth*, easy. *O.*

EYRISAE, airy, living in the Air. *Cb.*

EZEKIEL [עֶזְקִיֵּאל, H. i. e. of עֶזְרָא he was strong, and אֱלֹהִים God, the Strength of God] the Name of a Prophet.

EZEKIEL's Reed, a Scripture Measure, in Length 1 English Foot, 11 Inches, and 328 decimal Parts, or about one third of an Inch.

EZRA [עֶזְרָא, H. i. e. an Helper] a famous Scribe among the Jews.

F A

F At the End of a Doctor's Bill, signifies *Fiat*, L. let it be done; as *F. S. I. A. Fiat secundum artem*, let it be done according to Art.

F [in Musick Books] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Forte*. *Ital.*

FA, one of the Notes in Musick.

FABACEOUS [fabaceus, L.] having the Nature of a Bean.

FABLE [Fabula, L.] a Story devised for the sake of Instruction; also a feigned Tale, or mere Falshood. *F.*

FABLE, a Discourse, flattering vain Talk, Lying. *Chauc.*

TO FABRICATE [fabriquer, F. fabricatum, L.] to build, to frame, to invent.

A FABRICK [fabrique, F. fabrica, L.] a Building.

FABRICK Lands, Lands given for repairing of Churches, &c.

FABULATOR, a Teller of Stories. *L.*

FABULOUS [fabuleux, F. fabulosus, L.] feigned, full of Fables, Lies, or Stories.

FABULOSITY [fabulositas, L.] Lyingness, Fulness of Fables.

The **FACE** [face, F. facies, L.] the Countenance, Visage, Looks, Appearance; also Condition, or State of Affairs.

FACE [in Architecture] a flat Member, which has great Breadth, and small Projection as in Architraves, &c. Also the Front or exterior Part of a great Building.

FACE [with Astrologers] the third Part of every Sign, attributed to some Planet.

FACE of the Bastion [in Fortification] is the most advanced Part toward the Field, or the Distance between the Angle of the Shoulder, and the Angle of the Flank,

The **FACE of a Place** [in Fortification] the Distance between the Points of two neighbouring Bastions.

F A

TO FACE one, to stare or look one in the Face.

TO FACE [Military Term] to turn the Face and whole Body; according to the Word of Command.

FACE'TIOUS [facetieux, F. of facetus, L.] pleasant, or wittily merry.

FACIES Hippocratis [Hippocrates's Face] is when the Nostrils are sharp, the Eyes hollow, the Temples low, the Tips of the Ears contracted, the Forehead dry and wrinkled, and the Complexion pale and livid.

FACILE [facilis, L.] easy to be done, of Address or Belief; sensible, pliable. *F.*

TO FACILITATE [facilitare, F.] to make easy.

FACILITY [facilitas, F. of facilitas, L.] easiness, Readiness; Courtesy, Gentleness.

FACINOROUS [facinorosus, L.] villainous, wicked.

FACK [Sea Term] a Round of a Cable

FAKE [quailed up out of the Way.]

FACOND [facundia, L.] Speech, Eloquence. *Chauc.*

FACT [fact, F. factum, L.] Action, Deed.

FAKE [in Arithmetick] Product.

FACTA Armorum, Feats of Arms, Jests, or Tournaments. *L.*

FAC'TION, a Party or Sect. *L.*

FACTION [the Thing] is the withdrawing of a Party or Numbers from the main Body, either of Church or State, governing themselves by their own Counsels, and opposing the Government established.

FAC'TIOUS [factiosus, F. of factiosus, L.] given to Faction, seditious.

FAC'TITIOUS [factitious, L.] artificial; any Thing made by Art in Opposition to the Product of Nature; counterfeit.

FAC'TITIOUSNESS, being factitious.

FAC'TOR [facteur, F.] an Agent for a Merchant. *L.*

FACTORS [in Arithmetick] are both the Numbers given to be multiplied.

FACTORAGE, Wages allowed to a Factor.

FACTORY [factorie, F.] any Place beyond Sea where the Factors of Merchants reside, for the Convenience of Trade.

FAC-totum [do all, L.] one who manages all Affairs in a Family; also a Thing to play with, so called: Also a Printer's Border for a Letter, or Title-page.

FACTURE [factura, L.] the making or doing of any Thing.

FACULÆ [among Astronomers] are certain Spots on the Disk of the Sun, which appear brighter than the rest of its Body.

FACULTY [facultas, F. of facultas, L.] Ability or Power to perform any Action, Talent, Virtue, Reasoning, Memory, Sense, and Motion.

Animal FACULTY, is that by which the Soul performs the Functions of Imagination.

Natural

F A

Natural FACULTY, is that whereby the Body is nourished or increased, or another like it is generated.

Vital FACULTY, is that which preserves Life in the Body, and performs the Functions of *Pulse* and *Respiration*.

FACULTY [in *Law*] a Privilege, or special Power, granted to a Man by Favour, Indulgence, and Dispensation, to do that which by the Common Law he cannot do.

FACULTY [in a *Civil Sense*] signifies a Body of Doctors in any Science; also a particular Profession or Mystery.

The Court of **FACULTIES**, a Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for granting Dispensations to do what by Common Law cannot be done.

FACULTY Office, the Place where such Dispensations are taken out.

FACUND [*facundus*, L.] eloquent.

FACUNDIOUS [*facundiosus*, L.] full of Eloquence.

FACUNDITY [*facunditas*, L.] Eloquence.

FACYON, Fashion. *Chauc.*

To **FADDLE**, to dandle, or make much of. *C.*

Fiddle FADDLE, Trifling, Trifles.

FADOM. See *Fathom*.

To **FADE**, to vanish. *Spenc.*

To **FADE** [*fade*, Belg. of *fade*, F. impotent, flat, unfavoury, from *vadere*, L. to go, i. e. to perish] to decay, as a Flower or Colour does.

FADER [*clatter*, Teut.] Father. *O.*

To **FADGE** [*gezezan*, Sax.] to agree, to be adapted to, to be made fit.

FÆCES, Dregs. Grounds, Lees, also the Excrements of the Body. *L.*

FÆCES [in *Chymistry*, &c.] are the gross Substance which settles after Fermentation, or remains after Distillation.

FÆCULÆ, the Dregs which subside in vegetable Juices. *L.*

To **FAG** [*fatigo*, L.] to grow weary ; to faint.

FAG End [of *pezan*, Sax. to join together] the latter End of Cloth, &c.

FAGE, a merry Tale. *O.*

FA'GOT [*fagot*, F.] a Bundle of Sticks, or Wood for Fuel.

FAGOT, was a Badge worn in Times of Popery on the Sleeve of the Upper Garments of such Persons as had recanted, and abjured Heresy.

FAG'OTS [*Military Term*] are Men hired to muster, by Officers whose Companies are not full.

A **FAG'OT** of Steel, 120 lb. Weight.

To **FAGOT** a Person, to bind him Hand and Foot.

FAG'OTTING [in *Musick Books*] a single Curtain, a Musical Instrument somewhat like a small Bassoon. *Ital.*

FAGOT'TO, a double or large Bass Cur-tail. *Ital.*

F A

To **FAIL** [*faillir*, F. *fehlen*, Teut. *fallen*, L.] to disappoint, to frustrate, to offend, or to do amiss.

FAIL'ING of Record [*Law Term*] is when the Defendant having a Day given him to prove a Matter by Record, he fails, or else brings in such a one, which is no Bar to the Action.

FAILURE, a not performing one's Promise or Engagement; also Bankruptcy.

FAIN [*fagen*, Sax.] glad, desirous. *Spenc.*

To **FAINT** [*faner*, F. to cause to decay] to grow low-spirited, to swoon.

A **FAINT Action** [in *Law*] a feigned Action.

FAINT Pleader [*Law Term*] a false and deceitful Pleader.

FAINT Vision [in *Opticks*] is when a few Rays make up one Pencil, which though it may be distinct, yet it is obscure and dark, at least not so bright and strong, as if a greater Number of Rays met together.

Faint Heart never won fair Lady.

This Proverb animates to *Constancy* and *Resolution* in an honourable Undertaking, having a more extensive View than the Court-ing of a *Mistress*: It intimates the *Injuriousness* of being low-spirited and despairing, in that a *Dejection of Mind* will, in all Probability, frustrate the Success; for that *Despair* is the Parent of *Ruin*; in that it dispirits a Man, and enfeebles or enervates his whole Force. *Le Couard n'aura belle aime*, say the French. And indeed a low-spirited Person, who is terrified with *Disappointments* and *Difficulties*, is as unfit for *Arms* as *Amours*, nay, *Civil Affairs* too. But *Courage*, on the other Hand, makes *Difficulties*, which to Appearance at first seemed *unsurmountable*, give way; for *Audentes fortuna juvat*, as say the Romans; whereas *Ἀλλὰ οἱ γὰρ ἀθυμῶντες ἀνδρες οὐποτε πρόβαιον ἐρήσαντο*, say the Greeks.

FAIR [of *fægen*, Sax. *fager*, Sued. *Goth.*] clear, beautiful; also just, right.

A **FAIR** [of *feyer*, Teut. *foiri*, F. both from *serie*, L. Holidays on which Fairs are usually kept; or of *Forum*, L. a Market] an annual and general Market for the City, Town, &c.

FAIRE [not unlikely a Mutilation of the Teut. *Wohi farth*, of *fahren*] Happiness, good Fortune. *Chauc.*

FAIR/FAX [of *fægen* fair, and *feax*, Hair, Sax.] a Surname.

FAIR'NESS [*fægennerre*, Sax.] Beauty, Clearness; also fair Dealing.

FAIR-Pleading } a Writ upon the Sta-
FAIR-Pleader } tute of *Marlborough*, whereby it is provided, that no Fines shall be taken of any Man for not pleading fairly or to the Purpose.

A **FAIRY** [some derive it from *pepht*, Sax. a Spirit; others from *Fée*, or *Phee*, F. a terrible

F A

terrible; Elf; *Minsbew* from *Maetlick*, Belg. terrible; *Skinner* from Japan, Sax. to go or gad about, because those evil Spirits are thought to go all about, dancing together in Companies in the Night] a Hobgoblin, a Phantom.

FA'IRY Sparks, or Shell-fire, an Appearance often seen on Cloaths in the Night.

FAITH [*foi*, F. *fides*, L.] an Assent of the Mind to Things, the Truth of which depends only upon the Testimony of others; Belief, Credit, Promise.

FAITH [among Divines] a principal Christian Virtue, an Assent of the Mind to all Things delivered in the Holy Scriptures, as the Testimony of Almighty God.

FAITHFUL, honest, sincere, trusty.

The FAITHFUL [among Divines] Believers endued with saving Faith.

FAITHLESS, unbelieving; also unfaithful, that breaks his Faith.

FAI'SABLE, that may be done, possible. F.

FAITOURS, Vagabonds. Spenc.

FAKE [*Sea Term*] one Circle or Roll of a Cable coiled up round.

FA'KIR, a Sort of religious Pilgrims, among the Mahometans.

FALA'SIA } a steep Bank, Hill, or Shore

FALA'ZIA } by the Sea-side. O. L.

FAL'CATED [*falcatus*, L.] crooked, bowed like a Scythe or Reaping-hook: The Moon is said to be *falcated*, when in the first or last Quarter.

FALCA'TION, a Mowing or Cutting with a Bill or Hook. L.

FALCATURA, one Day's Mowing performed by an inferior Tenant, as Customary Service to his Lord. O. L.

FAL'CHION [*faucon*, F.] a kind of short Sword.

FAL'CON [*faucon*, F. of *falco*, L.] a large Sort of Hawk; a Piece of Ordnance.

FALCON Gentle, a kind of Hawk, so called from its gentle Disposition.

FAL'CONER [*falconnier*, F. *falconarius*, L.] one who manages or looks after Hawks.

FAL'CONET [*fauconneau*, F.] a small Piece of Cannon.

FALDA, a Sheep-fold. O. L.

FAL'DAGE [*faldagium*, L. Barb.] the Privilege of setting up Folds for Sheep in any Field. O. L.

FALDEE, a Composition paid by Tenants for this Privilege. O.

FAL'DING, a kind of coarse Cloth.

FAL'DISDORY [of *palbe*, a Hedge, and *prop*, a Place, Sax.] the Bishop's Seat or Throne within the Chancel.

FALD'STOOL, a Sort of Stool placed on the South-side of the Altar, at which the Kings or Queens of England kneel at their Coronation.

FAL'ERA, a Disease in Hawks.

F A

FALE [*Fehler*, Teut.] Failure, Fault. G. To FALL [*feallen*, Sax. *fallen*, Teut.] to tumble or descend downwards.

A FALL [in *Astrology*] is an essential Debility in a Planet, when it is opposite to the Place of its Exaltation.

FALLACI'OUQUENCE [*fallaciloquentia*, L.] deceitful Speech.

FALLA'CIOUS [*fallacieux*, F. *fallaciosus*, L.] deceitful, crafty.

FAL'LACY [*fallace*, F. *fallacia*, L.] Deceit, a crafty Device, Guile, or Fraud.

FAL'LIBLE [*fallibilis*, L.] that may fail or err, may deceive or be deceived.

FALLIBIL'ITY, Deceiveableness. L.

FAL'LING Evil, a Disease in Horses.

FAL'LING Sickness [*Fylle reocnyrre*, Sax.] See *Epilepsy*.

FALLOPIAN Tubes [among Anatomists] are two Vessels on each Side of the Womb, so called from *Fallopian*, who first discovered them.

FAL'LOW Colour [of *Falepe*, Sax. *Gal-lume*, Belg.] a Deer Colour, a palish Red, like a Brick half burnt.

FALLOW Field [of *Fealga*, Sax. an Harrow, because fitted, by twice plowing, for the more easy Use] a Land laid up, or that is left untill for some Time.

To FALLOW, to prepare Land by plowing, long before it is plowed for sowing.

FALLOW Smiter, a Bird.

FAL'MOUTH [of *Fal*, a River that disembogueth itself into the Sea, and *Mouth*] an Haven in Cornwall.

FALSE [*falsus*, L. *falsch*, Teut.] lying, untrue, feigned; also treacherous.

FALSE Attack [in *Military Affairs*] an Attack only designed to deceive the Besieged, and make them divide their Forces.

FALSE Bray [in *Fortif.*] a Space about two or three Fathom broad, round the Foot of the Rampart on the Outside.

FALSE Claim [in Law] is where a Man claims more than his Due.

FALSE Conception, a Lump of shapeless Flesh, &c. bred in the Womb. L.

FALSE Imprisonment, is a Trespass committed against a Man by imprisoning him without a legal Cause.

FALSE Keel [in a Ship] is a second Keel, which is sometimes put under the first, to make it deeper.

FALSE Muster [Military Term] is when such Men pass in a Review as are not actually listed as Soldiers.

FALSE Quarter [among Farriers] is a Rift or Crack in the Hoof of a Horse, which is an unsound Quarter, seeming like a Piece put in, and not all entire.

FALSE Roof [of a House] is that Part which is between the upper Rooms and the Covering.

FALSE

FALSE *Stem* [in a Ship] when the Stem being too flat, another is fastened to it.

FALSED, falsified. *O.*

FALSED his *Blows*, made Feints. *Sp.*

FALSET [Falscheit, *Teut.*] Falseness. *Chauc.*

FALSIFIABLE, may be falsified.

FALSIFICATION, a making false, or not standing to one's Word; a Forging, a Sophistication. *F. of L.*

To **FAL'SIFY** [falsifier, *F. of falsificare, L.*] to forge or counterfeit, to break one's Word; to prove a Thing to be false.

To **FALSIFY** a *Thrust* [in Fencing] is to make a feigned Pass.

FALSIN, to deceive. *Chauc.*

FAL'SITY [falsitas, *L.*] a Falseness, an Untruth, a Flim.

FAL'SO *Judicio*, a Writ which lies for false Judgment given in the County Court, Court Baron, and other Courts that are not of Record. *L.*

FAL'SO *Retorno Brevium*, a Writ lying against the Sheriff, for making a false Return of Writs.

To **FAL'TER** [faltar, *Span.*] to stammer in Speech, to stumble.

To **FALTER**, to thresh the Corn over again. *Chauc.*

FALX, a Hook or Bill. *L.*

FALX [among Anatomists] a Doubling of the *Dura Mater*, like a Sickle, annexed below the third Cavity.

To **FAM'BLE** [fambler, *Dan.*] to falter or stammer in Speech, to hesitate.

FAMBLE *Cheats, Gloves. Cant.*

FAM'BLER, Hands. *Cant.*

FAME [fama, *L.*] Report; also Reputation, Renown.

FAMICIDE [famicida, *L.*] a Slanderer.

FAMILIAR [familier, *F. of familiaris, L.*] intimately acquainted with, free, common, usual.

A **FAMILIAR**, a Spirit or Devil supposed to attend upon Wizards, Witches, &c.

FAMILIAR'ITY [familiarité, *F. of familiaritas, L.*] a familiar free Way; also intimate Correspondence.

To **FAMILIARISE** one's self [se familiariser, *F.*] to make one's self familiar.

FAM'ILIST, one of the Sect of the Family of Love.

FAMILY [Famille, *F. Familla, L.*] an Household, a Stock of Kindred, Lineage, Parentsage, &c. Also a Hide of plowed Land. *O. R.*

FAMILY of Love, a Sect which sprang up about the Year 1556, Followers of *H. Nicolas*, whose chief Tenet was, That Christ was already come to Judgment.

FAM'INE [famin, *F. of famines, L.*] a general Scarcity of Provisions.

To **FAM'ISH** [famescere, *L.*] to starve.

FAM'OUSED, made famous. *Shakesp.*

FAM'ULERS [q. d. famulatores, *L.*] Helpers, Domestic Servants. *O.*

FAN [fan, *Sax. von F. of vannus, L.*] an Instrument for winnowing Corn; also an Utensil used by Women to cool themselves.

FAN'AM, a Coin at *Messupatan*, in India, in Value about seven pence-halfpenny Sterling, 15 of which make a Pagod of Gold.

FANATICAL [fanatique, *F. of fanaticus, L.*] belonging to Fanaticism.

FANATICISM, pretended Inspiration; Opinions or Tenets of Fanatics.

FANAT'ICK [fanatique, *F. of fanaticus, L.*] inspired, frantick, possessed.

A **FANAT'ICK** [fanatique, *F. of fanaticus, L.*] one who pretends to Inspiration and Revelations.

To **FANCY**, to imagine; to portray in the Mind; to believe without being able to prove.

FANCY [fantasie, *F. phantasia, L. of phantasia, Gr.*] Imagination.

FANDE [gifunden, *Teut.*] sound. *Ch.*

FAN'E [fane, *Sax.*] a Weather-cock. See *Vane*. Also a kind of Temple.

FAN'FARON, a Bully, a Hector, a Blusterer. *F.*

FAN'GLES, as new Fangles [Dr *Tho. Henfb.* derives it of *Evangelia*, Gospels, q. d. new Gospels] new Whimsies.

FANGOT, a Quantity of Wares; as Raw-Silk, &c. containing from one to two hundred Weight three Quarters.

FANGS [of pengan, *Sax.* to fasten upon] large Teeth, like a Boat's Tusk.

FAN'ION, a Banner borne by a Soldier of each Brigade of Horse and Foot, at the Head of the Baggage. *Ital.*

FANNA'TIO [Old Law] the fawning Time, or Fence-Month in Foscis.

FAN'NEL, an Ornament like a Scarf, worn about the Left-Arm of an officiating Mass Priest.

FANTA'SIA [in Music Books] a kind of Air, in which the Composer is not tied up to such strict Rules as in most other Airs, but is allowed all the Freedom of Fancy or Invention that can reasonably be desired. This Title is given to some Sonatas, *Ital.*

A **FANTASM** [phantasma, *L. of phantasma, Gr.*] an Apparition, a Ghost.

FANTASTICAL } [fantastique, *F.*

FANTAST'ICK } phantasticus, *L. of phantasticus, Gr.*] conceited, humorous, whimsical.

FANTASTICAL Colours. See *Emphatical Colours*.

FAN'TASY [fantasia, *F. of phantasia, L. of phantasia, Gr.*] Fancy, Imagination, Crotchety, Humour, Whim.

FANTOME [fantôme, *F. of phantasma, Gr.*] a Spectre, an Hobgoblin, or Spirit; a Chimæra, an idle Conceit, a vain Apparition, which

which we imagine we see, tho' it exists no where but in our disturbed Imagination.

FAN'TOME *Corn*, lank or light *Corn*. C.

FAONATIO [of *fawn*, F.] a fawning, or bringing forth Young, as Does or Hinds do.

FAP, fuddled, drunk. *Shakesp.*

FAPESMO [in *Logic*] is the fourth imperfect Mood of the first Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Affirmative; the second is an universal Negative; and the third a particular Negative.

FAR [peop, Sax. fern, Teut.] distant, exceeding.

A FA'RANDMAN [of *farian*, Sax. to travel] a Merchant, Traveller, &c. to whom, by the Laws of Scotland, Justice ought to be done with all Expedition, that his Business or Journey be not hindered.

Fighting FARAND, in a fighting Humour. N. C.

FAR'ANTLY, handsomely. N. C.

FARCE [farce, F.] a Mock Comedy or Droll: A Sort of comical Representation, less regular than a Comedy, stuffed with extravagant Passages of Wit.

To FARCE, to paint the Face. *Chauc.*

FAR'CED [farsi, F. of *farcire*, L.] crammed, stuffed.

FAR'CES [in *Cookery*] Meat, Herbs, Spices, &c. chopped small to stuff Flesh, Fowl, or Fish. F.

FARCIMIN'ALIS Tunica [in *Anatomy*] a Coat of a Child in the Womb, which receives the Urine from the Bladder. L.

FARCY [farcin, F.] a Disease in Horses.

FAR'DEL [fardeau, F. fardello, Ital.] a Bundle or Packet.

FAR'DEL of Land, is the fourth Part of a Yard-Land.

FAR'DINGALE [verdugalle, F. vertugado, Span. which Dr Tho. H. derives from *vertu gard*, i. e. the Guard of Virtue, because young Women, by hiding their great Bellies, preserve the Reputation of their Chastity] a Whale-bone Circle or Hoop, which Ladies wore formerly upon their Hips, a Sort of Hoop'd Petticoat.

FAR'DING Deal of Land } [of peop, a fourth, and

FA'RE [Fap, a Journey, of *farian*, Sax. to travel, *fahren*, Teut.] Money paid for Passage in a Hackney-Coach, or by Water.

To FARE, to go. *Spenc.*

To FARE [baeren, L. S. to be well, which *Mer. Cas.* derives from *πισθαί καλώς*, Gr.] as, How fare you? How do you do? or, How cheer you? Hence,

FA'RE, Diet, Cheer, Condition.

FA'REWELL, Leave, Ad of Departure.

FARINA'CEOUS [of *farina*, L. Meal] belonging to Meal, mealy.

FA'RING, living, eating, travelling.

FAR'LEU } a Duty of Six-pence paid to
FA'RLEY } the Lord of the Manor of
West Slapton in *Devonshire*.

FARM [ferme, F. peopm, Sax. Food, of peopman, Sax. to afford a Livelihood] a House whereto belongs an Estate in Land, to be employed in Husbandry.

FAR'MER, one who occupies a Farm.

FARN, did fare. *Chauc.*

FARN'HAM [of *peapm*, and *ham*, a Habitation, Sax.] a Town in *Surrey*.

FARON, a Sort of Game.

FARRA'GO, a Mixture of several Sorts of Grain together, Messing, Bollimong.

FARRA'GINOUS, of or belonging to a *Farrago*. L.

FAR'RIER [of *ferrier*, F. *ferraro*, Ital. of *ferrum*, L. Iron] a Smith who shoes and doctors Horses.

To FAR'ROW [of *farr*, Sax. a Boar-pig] to bring forth Pigs as a Sow does.

FAR'SANG [parasang, L.] a Persian League, or the Space of three Miles.

To FARCE [farcire, L.] to stuff out.

A FART [fart, Sax. Uert, Belg. Fartzen, Teut.] an Eruption of Wind backwards.

To FART [Uerte, Belg. Fartzen, Teut.] to break Wind backwards

To FAR'THEL [fardeler, F.] the same as to furl.

FAR'HELLING Lines [in a Ship] are small Lines fastened to the Top-sails and Mizen Yard-Arm.

FAR'THING [peopling, Sax.] the fourth Part of a Saxon Penny, a Copper-Coin, the least Piece of English Money.

FAR'THING of Gold [q. d. Fourthling] a Coin in ancient Times, the fourth Part of a Noble, i. e. 20 d

FAR'THING of Land, a certain considerable Quantity, different from *Fardingdeal*.

FAR'THINGALE, a Hoop to spread the Petticoat.

FASCIA, a Swathe or Swaddling Band. L.

FASCIA [in *Heraldry*] a Fez.

FASCIAE [in *Architect.*] three Bands of which the Architrave is composed.

FASCIAE [among *Astronomers*] are certain Rows of Spots in the Planet Mars, which appear like Swathes about his Body.

FASCIA Lata } [in *Anatomy*] a

FASCIA' LIS Latus } Muscle which moves the Leg. L.

FASCIA' LIS [in *Anatomy*] the Name of another Muscle of the Leg. L.

FASCIA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Swathing, or binding up with Swaddling Bands. L.

FASCICULAR [fascicularis, L.] belonging to a Bundle or Fardel.

To FASCINATE [fasciner, F. of *fascinatum*, L.] to bewitch.

FASCINATION, a Bewitching, Charming, or Inchanting. F. of L.

FASCINE

F A

FASCINE [*fascine*, F. of *fascis*, L.] a Faggot or Bavin.

FASCINES [in *Fortification*] are small Branches of Trees, or Bavins bound up in Bundles, which, mixed with Earth, serve to fill up Ditches, make Breast Works, &c.

FAS'GUNTIDE, Fasting-Tide, *Shrove-Tuesday*, the Beginning of Lent. N. C.

FASH'ION [*façon*, F.] Mode, Dress.

FASHION Pieces [in a Ship] are Pieces of Timber which make up the Breadth of the Stern.

To **FASHION** [*façonner*, F.] to form, shape, &c.

FASH'IONABLE, that is according to the Fashion, modish.

FASH'IONER, as the King's Fashioner, i. e. Taylor.

FASH'IONIST } a Person who in-
FASH'ION-Monger } vents or follows
the Fashions, or new Modes.

FASHIONS, a Disease in Horses, the same as Farcy; which see.

FAST [*perst*, Sax. *bast*, L. S. *fest*, Teut.] firm, sure.

To **FAST** [*perzen*, Sax. *basten*, L. S.] to abstain from Food.

A **FAST** [*perzen*, Sax. *faste*, Dan. *fasten*, Teut.] an Abstinence from Food.

Fast bind, fast find.

This Proverb teaches, that People being generally base and perfidious, it is a great Point of Prudence to be upon our Guard against Treachery and Impositions in all our Dealings and Transactions, either by Buying, Selling, Borrowing, or Lending, in order to preserve a good Understanding, and a lasting Friendship, among natural Correspondents.

To **FASTEN** [*perstnian*, Sax. *befaster*, Dan. *befestig*, Teut.] to make fast.

To **FASTEN upon** [*Anfassen*, Teut.] to seize and lay hold upon.

FAST [*Sea Term*] is a Rope to fasten a Boat or Ship.

FAST [*Country*] a Term used by Tin-Miners to signify a Shelf.

FASTENS Ecn, or **Even** [*Wastel-Äbend*, L. S.] *Shrove-Tuesday*, the succeeding Day being *Asb-Wednesday*, the first of the *Lenten Fast*.

A **FASTENING** [*Færtoung*, Sax. *heftigung*, Teut.] a making fast, or that which makes fast.

FAS'TI, the Roman Calendar. L.

FAS'TI Dies, Days that the Lawyers were admitted to plead in, like our Term-time. L.

FASTID'IOUS [*fastidieux*, F. of *fastidiosus*, L.] disdainful, scornful.

FASTIGIATED [*fastigiatus*, L.] roofed.

FASTIGIA, the Tops of Plants, Flowers, or any thing else. L.

FAST'ING-Men, Bond-Men, Pledges, Sureties, who were bound to answer for one another's peaceable Behaviour.

F A

FAST'NESS [*Ferzennyre*, Sax. *Festung*, Teut.] Firmness; also a strong Hold, or a Place not to be come at for Bogs, &c.

FASTUOUS [*fastueux*, F. of *fastuosus*, L.] Proud, disdainful.

FASTUOUSNESS, Pride, Disdain.

FAT [*Faz*, Sax. *Uett*, Belg. *Fett*, Teut.] Gross, full of Fat, fruitful.

FAT [in *Sea Language*] broad: Thus, if the Tuck of a Ship's Quarter be deep, they say, *She has a fat Quarter*.

The **FAT** [among Anatomists] is a greasy Substance, which is bred of the oily Part of the Aliment and Blood.

FAT [of *Merchandize*] an uncertain Quantity, as of Yarn 210 to 221 Bundles; of unbound Books 11 half Maund; of Wire 20 C. to 25 C. Weight; of Singlass 3 C. 1-4th to 4 C.

FAT } [*Faz*, Sax. *Uat*, Belg. *Fasg*,
VAT } Teut. *Vas*, L.] a large wooden Vessel containing eight Bushels, used in measuring Malt, &c. Also a Brewing-Vessel.

FA'TAL [*fatalis*, L.] belonging to Fate, deadly, unlucky. F.

FATALIST, one who maintains all things to happen by invincible Necessity.

FATAL'ITY [*fatalité*, F.] a being liable to Fate, or an Event; Fatalness. Also Unavoidableness.

FATE [*fatum*, L.] Destiny, that which must of Necessity come to pass by God's secret Appointment, a perpetual unchangeable Disposition of Things following one upon another; God's Providence or Decree: Also Death.

FA'TED, ordered or appointed by Fate.

FA'THER [*Fader*, of *Fedan*, Sax. to seed, *Fader*, Belg. *Uatter*, Teut. *Padre*, Ital. *Pere*, F. *Pater*, L. all of *Πατήρ*, Gr.] he that has begot a Child.

Like Father, like Son.

This Proverb does not only intimate the Force of Nature, but also of Example; as much the Strength of Imagination and Practice in the latter, as the violent Bent of Inclination in the former. 'Tis true, that Children, though not always, are generally like the Father or Mother in their Minds, as well as their Bodies; the Faculties of the former commonly run in a Blood; and as for the Features and Complexions of the latter, they often look as if they were cast in the same Mould. But I presume the Point of the Proverb is chiefly directed at their Examples; and that such as are the Parents, as to Vice or Virtue, such are, too commonly, the Children; that the ill Examples of a vicious Father, almost universally tend to the debauching a Son; when the good Precepts and Examples of a virtuous Father, go a great way to the forming a virtuous one. *Mali corvi, malum ovum*, say the Latins; and *Oudior' ex σκιάς πόδα φέρας*, say the Greeks.

FATHERS

F A

FATHERS, the Bishops of the Primitive Church: The Superiors of Monasteries, &c. among the Roman Catholics.

FATHERLESS [fæðərləs, Sax.] that has no Father.

To **FATHER** a Thing upon a Person, is to impute it to him.

FATHER-Lasher, a kind of Fish,

FATHERLY [fæðərlɪk, Sax. Datterlich, Teut.] like a Father.

FATHOM } [fæðəm, Sax.] a Measure

FA'DOM } of six Feet; the Hebrew Fathom, somewhat more than seven Feet and three Inches.

A **FA'THOM** of Wood, the sixth Part of a Quantity, called a Coal fire.

To **FATHOM**, to sound the Depth of Water; to discover one's Intentions.

FATID'ICAL } [fatidɪk, F. of fatidi-

FATID'ICK } cus, L.] foretelling what is to come.

FATIFEROUS [fatifer, L.] deadly, mortal.

FATIGABLE, that may be tired. L.

To **FATIGATE** [fatigatum, L.] to tire or weary.

FATIGUE [fatigue, F.] Hardship, Toil, Weariness.

To **FATIGUE** [fatiguer, F. fatigare, L.] to weary, tire, harass.

FATUITY [fatuitas, L.] Simpleness, Foolishness.

To **FATUATE** [fatuatum, L.] to play the Fool or Simpleton.

FAUCET [fæset, F.] a Tap or Peg.

FAUCHION [fauchon, F.] a Sort of broad and short wooden Sword.

FAUGH Ground, which has lain a Year or more unplowed.

FAVIROUS, favourable. Chauc.

A **FAULT** [faulte, faute, F.] a Crime, an Error.

To **FAUL'TER** [faltar, Span.] to fall or stumble.

FAUNTEKINS, little Infants. O.

FAVO'NIAN, belonging to Favonius, the Western Wind, favourable.

FA'VOUR [fævʊr, F. favor, L.] Kindness, good Office: Also a small Present made by a Lady; a Knot of Ribbons given at a Wedding or Burying.

To **FA'VOUR** [favoriser, F.] to shew Favour, to countenance, to ease, or spare; also to resemble, or be like a Person.

FA'VOURABLE [favourabilis, L.] apt to favour, good, gracious, gentle. F.

FA'VOURITE [favourit, F.] one who enjoys the Good will or Kindness of another, a Darling, a Minion.

FAUSE [faux, Fr.] false, cunning, subtle. C.

FAUSEN, a sort of large Eel.

FAUSETUM, a Musical Pipe or Flute. O.

FAUST [faustus, L.] lucky.

FAUSTITUDE [faustitudo, L.] Happiness, Luckiness.

F E

FAUS'TITY [faustitas, L.] good Luck.

F-FA-UT, the seventh or last Note of the three Septenaries of the Scale of Musick called Gam-ut.

FAU'TOR, a Favourite or Abettor. F.

FAUXBOURGH, the Suburbs of a City, the Buildings without the Walls. F.

FAW, fain, glad, cheerful, joyful. Cb.

A **FAWN** [faun, F.] a Buck or Doe of the first Year.

FAWNS, a sort of Demigods among the Heathens, frequenting Forests.

To **FAWN** upon [fandian, Sax.] to flatter or soothe up.

To **FAWN**, to bring forth Young, as a Deer does.

FAX, Hair. O. Hence the Name *Fairfax*, *Halifax*, &c.

FAY [old F] Faith. Spen.

FAY'TOR [faiteur, F.] a Doer. Spen.

FAY'TOURS, idle Fellows, Vagabonds, O. Stat. 7. R. II.

FE', Faith, Span. As,

Auto de FE', the Act of Faith, i. e. the Execution or Burning of Hereticks by the Spanish Inquisition. Span.

FEABS, or *Fea Berries*, Goose-berries, S. C.

To **FEAG**, [fegen, L. S. to brush] to beat with Rods, to whip; whence *fagging* signifieth any manner of beating.

FEAL [fidele, F. trusty] Tenants by Knights Service were wont to swear to their Lord, to be *Feal* and *Leel*, i. e. faithful and loyal.

To **FEAL**, to hide. N. C.

FEAL'TY [in Law] an Oath taken at the Admittance of a Tenant to be true to the Lord, of whom he holds his Land.

FEAR [Fepht, Sax. Ware, Belg. Furcht, Teut.] Apprehension of Evil, Dread, Fright.

To **FEAR** [feran, Sax.] to affright, to terrify; also to be affrighted.

To **FEAR** [være, Belg.] to be apprehensive of, to dread.

To **FEAREN**, to frighten. Spen.

FEAS'IBLE [faissible, F.] that may be done or put in Execution.

FEAST, a Banquet, or sumptuous Meal; also certain Times of rejoicing on some religious Account.

FEAT, finical, odd, pretty.

A **FEAT** [faite, F.] a notable Action or Deed, as Feats of War, &c.

A **FEATHER** [fæðər, Sax. feder, Teut.] a Plume of a Fowl.

FEATH'ERLESS [fæðərləs, Sax.] unfledged, without Feathers.

To cut a **FEATHER** [Sea Phrase] is when a Ship makes the Sea foam before her.

FEATH'ER-Top-Grass, an Herb.

FEATH'ER-Edg'd Boards [among Carpenters, &c] Boards which are thicker on one Edge than the other.

Birds of a Feather flock together.

Every Fowler knows the Truth of this Proverb; but it has a further Meaning than the Association of irrational Creatures; It intimates, that Society is a powerful Attraction; but that Likeness is the Lure that draws People of the same Kind together. A Covey of Partridges in the Country, is but an Emblem of a Company of Gossips in a Neighbourhood; a Knot of Sharpers at the Gaming-Table; a Pack of Rakes at the Tavern, &c. That one Fool loves another; one Fool admires another; one Blockhead is pleased at the Assurance, countenance and Affection of another; and therefore herd together. *Pares cum paribus facillime congregantur*, Latin; ὁμοειδὲς ὁμοειδὲς ὅτις ὡς τὸν ὁμοίον, Gr.

FEATURE [*feature*, F.] a Lineament of the Face.

FEAVOROUS, feverish. *Shakesp.*

FEAZING [*Sea Term*] the ravelling out of a Cable, or any great Rope at the Ends.

FEDERACY, a Confederacy. *Chauc.*

TO FEBRICITATE [*febricitatum*, L.] to fall sick of a Fever or Ague.

FEBRIFUGE [*febrifuga*, L.] a Medicine which cures a Fever. *F.*

FEBRILE [*febrilis*, L.] constituting a Fever.

FEBRUARY [*Februarius*, so called of *febris*, L. i. e. the Expiatory Sacrifices offered up by the ancient Romans for the purifying of the People in this Month] the second Month of the Year with us. *L.*

FEBRUATION, a purifying or cleansing by Sacrifice. *L.*

FE/CES [*feces*, L.] Dregs, Lees, Sediment.

FE/CIAL [*fecialis*, L.] pertaining to a Herald at Arms.

FE/CIALES, Heralds at Arms among the Romans whose Office it was to denounce War or Peace. *L.*

FECULENCY [*faculentia*, L.] Dregginess, a being full of Dregs or Lees.

FECULENT [*faculentus*, L.] belonging to Dregs or Lees, full of Dregs.

FECUND [*fecundus*, F. *fecundus*, L.] fruitful, plenteous.

FECUNDITY [*fecundité*, F. *fecunditas*, L.] Fruitfulness, Plenty.

FEBLESSE [*foiblesse*, F.] Weakness. *Ch.*

FED, Part. prez. of *To feed*.

FEDERAL of *foedus*, L.] belonging to a Covenant or Agreement.

FEDERATION, a Covenanting. *L.*

FEDITY [*foeditas*, L.] Foulness, Filthiness, Nastiness.

FEE [*fea*, Sax. *fief*,] Reward or Wages given to one for doing his Office.

FEE [in Law], all such Lands which are held by perpetual Right.

FEE Simple, is an absolute Estate, which is given on these Terms; *To him and his Heirs for ever.*

FEE Tail, is a conditional Estate, that is such whereof we are seised to us and our Heirs, with Limitation.

FEE Farm, Land held of another in Fee, that is, for ever to himself and his Heirs, paying a certain yearly Rent out of it.

TO FEE, to winnow. *N. C.*

FEE'BLE [*foible*, F.] weak, languid.

FEE'BLE, a weak Part, a blind Side.

TO FEED [*peban*, Sax. *feben*, Dan. *beeden*, Belg. *weeden*, Teut.] to furnish or supply with Food; also to eat.

TO FEEL [*peban*, Sax. *fühlen*, Teut. *hosen*, L. S.] to use the Sense of Feeling, to touch or handle; also to perceive by that Sense, to be sensible of.

FEER, a Companion; also Fire.

FEET, the plural of *Foot*.

FEG, fair, handsome, clean. *N. C.*

FEGA'RY [*q. d. Vagary*, a *wagando*, L.] a roving or roaming about.

TO FEIGE, to carp at. *O.*

TO FEIGN [*feindre*, F. of *ingere*, L.] to pretend to make a Shew of.

FEINT [*feinte*, F.] Disguise, false Shew.

A FEINT [in Fencing] is when an Offer is made at one Part, and a real Pass at another.

A FEIST [*Fitz*, Sax. *Uist*, L. S. *Feist*, Teut.] a Fart without Noise.

FEISUS, a small Bundle or Armful, as of Herbs, Flowers, &c. *O. L.*

FELA'NDERS. See *Filanders*.

FELAP'TON [in Logic] a Technical Word, denoting the second Mood of the third Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Negative, the second an universal Affirmative, the third a particular Negative.

FELASHIP, Fellowship. *Chauc.*

FEL'DFARE [*Fealþon*, of *Feal*, a Field, and *þanan*, Sax. to go far, *q. d.* a Bird that flies far before it alighteth] a kind of Bird.

FEL/CITATED [*felicitatus*, L.] made felicitous or happy.

FEL/CITY [*felicité*, F. of *felicitas*, L.] Happiness, Blessedness.

FELIN, to feel. *Chauc.*

FELL [*felle*, Sax. *fel*, Belg.] fierce, cruel outrageous.

FELL [*Felle*, Sax. of *Pellis*, L. *Fell*, Teut.] a Skin of a Beast.

FELL [*felly*, Teut. a Rock] a Surname.

TO FELL [*fellen*, Teut. or of *peallan*, Sax. to fall] to strike or cut down.

FEL/LABLE, which may be felled.

FELLE, many, manifold. *Chauc.*

FEULIE, cruelly. *Chauc.*

FELLIF'LUOUS [*fellifluus*, L.] flowing or streaming with Gall.

FELL'MONGER [of *felle* and *Mange*, Sax.] one who deals in Sheep-skins, and parts the Wool from the Pelts.

FEL'LON [*felon*, F. of *felle*, Sax. fierce, cruel, of *peban*, to transgress] a painful Swelling on the Finger.

FEL'LOWS [*litrige*, Teut.] Pieces of

FELLIES } Wood joined together to make the Circle of a Wheel.

FELLOW

FELLOW [of *Follow*] a Companion, an Equal.

FELLOWSHIP, a Company, Partnership, the Place of a Member of a College in the University.

Rule of FELLOWSHIP [in *Arithmetick*] a Rule by which in divers Accounts of divers Persons, their several Stocks, together with the whole Loss and Gains being propounded, the Loss or Gain of each particular Person may be discovered.

FELLOWSHIPETH, keepeth Company with, followeth. *Chauc.*

FELL-Wort, an Herb.

FELON *de se*, one who commits Felony by laying violent Hands upon himself. *L. T.*

FELON [*felon*, *F.*] a Malefactor, who commits Felony. See *Fellon*.

FELONY [*felonie*, *F.* *fel-nia*, *L.* of *φῆλωσις*, or *φῆλωμα*, *Gr.* a Capital Crime] an Offence that is next in Degree to Petit-Treason, and comprehends divers Particulars, as Murder, Theft, Sodomy, Rapes, wilful firing Houses, &c.

FELT [*Feltz*, *Sax.* *Feltro*, *Ital.* *Uelt*, *Belg.* *Uiltz*, *L. S.* *Filtz*, *Teut.*] Wool used in making of Hats, &c. also a Hat made of such Stuff.

To **FELTER**, to entangle. *O.*

FELTRID, entangled. *Chauc.*

A FELUCCA, a Sort of Sea-Vessel or Ship. *Ital.*

FEMALE [*femelle*, *F.* of *fæmina*, *L.*] of the She-kind.

FEME *Covert*, a married Woman. *F. L. T.*

FEMININE [*fæmininus*, *L.*] that is of the Female Kind.

FEMININE *Gender* [in *Grammar*] a Term applied to such Nouns as are declined with the Feminine Article *Hæc*.

FEMININE *Planets* [with *Astralogers*] are such as surpass in passive Qualities, i. e. Moisture and Dryness.

FEMINITE, the Form or Shape of a Woman. *Chauc.*

FEMINITE, Womanhood, the Sex, State Dignity, Weakness, or any Quality of a Woman. *Chauc.*

FEMORAL, belonging to the Thigh.

FEMORIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg.

FEMUR, the Thigh, the Part from the Buttock to the Knee. *L.*

A FEN [*Fen*, *Sax.*] Moorish Ground.

FEN *Cricket*, an Insect.

A FENCE [of *fendere*, for *defendere*, *L.*] an Hedge or Inclosure.

A FENCE, } a Receiver of stolen
FENCING *Gulley* } Goods. *Cant.*

To **FENCE**, to spend. *Cant.*

To **FENCE** [of *fendere*, for *defendere*, *L.*] to fight with Swords, &c.

FENCE *Month*, a Month in which it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest, because in that Month the Female Deers fawn; it begins 15 Days before *Midsummer*.

FENCER, a Sword-Player.

To **FEND**, to shift for. *N. C.*

To **FEND** [*Sea Term*] as to *send the Boat*, is to keep it from being dashed against the Rocks, Shore, &c.

To **FEND**, to defend, guard, &c. *Shakespeare.*

FENDE [of *Feind*, an Enemy, *Teut.* but if of *defendere*, *L.* it signifies a Friend] an Enemy or Friend. *Chauc.*

FENDER [*q. d.* Defender] an Iron to set before the Fire Grate.

FENDERS [on *Shipboard*] are Pieces of old Ropes, or wooden Billets, hung over a Ship's Side, to hinder other Ships from running against her.

FENDER-Bolts, are Iron Pins stuck into the outermost Walls of a Ship, to save her Sides from Hurts and Bruises.

FENDLY [perhaps of *feindlich*, enemy-like, *Teut.*] devilish, hellish, wicked, ugly, hurtful. *Chauc.*

FENERATION [*generatio*, *L.*] Usury, or the Practice thereof.

FENESTRA [in *Anatomy*] two Holes in the Barrel of the Ear next the Drum; the one called *Ovalis*, and the other *Rotunda*.

FENNEL [*fenovil*, *F.* *fæniculum*, *L.*] an Herb of a strong Scent.

FENNEL *Apple*, a kind of Apple.

FEN'NIGREEK, an Herb. *Fœnugreek.*

FEN'NY [of *fennig*, *Sax.*] mouldy. *N. C.*

FEN'NY [*fennig*, *Sax.*] full of Fens.

FEN'NY *Stones*, a Plant.

FEOD or **FEUD**, the same as *Fee*. *L. T.*

FEODAL, belonging to a Fee.

FEODALITAS, Fealty or Homage paid to a Lord by his feodal Tenant.

FEODARY } is an Officer belong-
FEUDARY } ing to the Court of

FEUDATORY } Wards and Liveries,
 whose Office was to survey and value the Land of the Ward, &c.

FEODATORY, a Tenant holding his Estate by feodal Service.

FEODUM [*Feudum*, *Goth.*] any Fee, Benefit, or Profit.

To **FEOFF** [of *feffer*, *F.*] to enfeoff, put in possession, or invest with Right.

FEOFFEE, he who is infeoffed, or to whom a Feoffment is made. *L. T.*

FEOFFMENT [*Law Term*] any Gift or Grant of any other Thing of the like Nature to another in Fee Simple.

FEOFFMENT in *Trust*, is the making over Lands, &c. to Trustees by Will, for the Payment of Debts, Legacies, &c.

FEOFFOR, he who makes a Feoffment to another.

FEORM [*Feorm*, *Sax.*] a certain Portion of Victuals, and other Necessaries, usually given to the Thane or Lord by the Tenants of Out-Lands. *O. R.*

FERACITY [*feracitas*, *L.*] Fruitfulness.

FERAL [*feralis*, *L.*] deadly, mortal, lamentable, dismal.

FERAL

F E

FERAL Signs [in *Astrology*] *Leo*, and the last Part of *Sagittary*; also the Moon is said to be *feral*, when being separated from one Planet, she applies to no other, while she continues in the same Sign.

FERDE [*Clerge*, L. S.] Fear. O.

FERDEL'LA *Terra*, a Fardel, or ten Acres of Land. O. L.

FER de Moulin [in *Heraldry*] a Bearing, whose Figures represent the Iron Ink of a Mill. F. R.

FERD-FARE, an Immunity from going to War. S.

FERDFUL, fearful. *Cbauc.*

FERDINAN'DO [of *Feopz* and *nand*, Sax. i. e. pure Peace] a Name of Men.

FERDNESS, Fear, Dread, Awe, Reverence. C.

FERD-WIT [of *Fjnd*, an Army, and Wire Punishment] a Formulary, by which the King pardoned Manslaughter committed in an Army; also a Fine of 120 s. for not bearing Arms in a Military Expedition.

FERE, a Companion. O.

FERIA, a Holiday, or Resting-Day. L.

FERIS, Companions. C.

FERITY [*feritas*, L.] Brutishness, Cruelty, Fierceness, Savageness.

FERK, Fear. C.

FER'LING, the 4th Part of a Penny; also the Quarter of a Ward in a Borough. O. R.

FERLINGA'TA } the fourth Part of a

FERLINGUS } Yard Land. O. R.

FERLY, strange. O.

FERM } [*Feopm*, Sax.] a House, Land,

FARM } or both, taken by Lease.

FERM, a Prison. *Spenc.*

FERM, a Hole. O.

FER'MENT [*fermentum*, L.] Leaven, or Yest; that which puffs up by leavening; a Commotion or Ruffle of Mind. F.

To **FERMENT** [*fermenter*, F. *fermentare*, L.] to puff up, to leaven, to work; as Beer, Ale, &c.

FERMENTA'TION, a fermenting or swelling with Ferment, a working; it is an easy, gentle, and slow Motion of the inward Particles of a mixed Body, arising usually from the Operation of some active Acid, which rarefies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous Particles. F. of L.

FERMENTA'TION [in *Physick*] is a gentle Motion of the Parts of the Blood and Juices in the Body.

FERMERERE, an Overseer of Cattle and Husbandry. O.

FERMISO'NA, the Winter Season of Deer. O. L.

FERN } [*Feapn*, Sax. *Farn*, Teut.]

FEARN } one of the Capillaries bearing the Seeds on the Backside of the Leaf, common in barren Places.

FERNIGO, a Heath, or waste Place, where Fern grows. O. L.

FEROCITY [*ferocite*, F. of *ferocitas*, L.] Fierceness, Cruelness.

F E

FER'REL } [of *ferum*, L. Iron, or
FER'ULA } *ferraille*, F. old Iron] a Piece of Iron or Brass, to be put on the End of a Cane, Half of a Knife, &c.

FER'REOUS, Irony. of Iron.

FER'RERS [of *ferrier*, F. a Farrier] a Surname.

FER'RET [*Ferret*, Belg. *ferreta*, Ital. *fareet*, F.] a little Creature like a Weasel, used in catching Rabbits: Also a Sort of Ribbon.

To **FERRET**, to search out narrowly, or force out; also to haras or teaze.

FERRIAGE, the ferrying or passing over a River; the Hire of a Ferry-Boat.

FERRU'GINOUS [*ferrugineus*, L.] having in it something of the Nature of Iron; like to, or of the Colour of, rusty Iron.

FERRUMINA'TION, a soldering or fastening together. L.

FER'RY [*Fahrre*, Teut. *fapan*, Sax. to pass over, or of *ferri*, L. to be carried] a Place where Horses, Coaches, &c. are conveyed over a River. O.

FERS, the Queen at the Play of Chess; also fierce. C.

FER'SCHET, the Ferriage, or customary Payment for ferrying over a River. O.

FERTH, fourth. O.

FERTILE [*fertilis*, L.] fruitful, plentiful.

FERTILITY [*fertilité*, F. of *fertilitas*, L.] Fruitfulness, Plentifulness.

To **FER'TILISE** [*fertiliser*, F.] to make fruitful.

FER'VENCY } [*ferveur*, F. of *fervor*,
FER'VOUR } L.] Earnestness, Warmth,

Heat, Vehemency, great Zeal.

FER'VENT [*fervens*, L.] hot, vehement, eager, zealous. F.

FER'VID [*fervidus*, L.] fervent.

FER'ULA, a flat wooden Instrument for chastising Boys at School. L.

FERULA'CEOUS Plant, a Plant like the Herb Fennel-Giant.

FER'VOUR [*ferveur*, F. of *fervor*, L.] Heat, Warmth of Spirit.

FER'VOUR [of the *Matrix* [among *Physicians*] a Distemper, when the entire Substance of the Womb is very hot.

FESAUNCE, a Pheasant. O.

FESCUE [*fescua*, L.] a Pointer used by Children in Reading.

FES'SE [of *fascia*, L.] is one of the honourable Ordinaries in Heraldry, representing a broad Belt, or Girdle of Honour, which Knights at Arms were anciently girded with; it possesses the Centre of the Escutcheon, and contains in Breadth one third Part thereof.

FESSE Point, the middle Point of an Escutcheon.

FES'SITUDE [*fessitudo*, L.] Weariness.

FEST [*fauft*, Teut.] a Fist. C.

To **FES'TER** [*festrir*, F.] to putrify, or wrangle.

FESTI-

F E

FESTINATION, a hastening or making Speed. *L.*

FESTIVITY [*Festinitas, L.*] Speed, Quickness.

FESTING Penny, Earnest given to Servants when hired. *C.*

FESTING Men [with the *English Saxons*] Persons who were Pledges for others who should transgress the Laws, who were bound for their Appearance of Forth-coming.

FESTINO [in *Logick*] a Technical Word denoting the third Mood of the first Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Negative, the second a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative.

FESTIVAL [*festivus, L.*] merry, pleasant, jocund; belonging to a Holiday, or Festival.

A FESTIVAL [of *festivus, L.*] a Solemnity, or Day of Rejoicing.

FESTIVITY [*festivitas, L.*] Mirth, Pleasantness, Rejoicing; a festival Time.

FESTIVOUS [*festivus, L.*] jocund, jovial, merry.

FESTLICK, merry, gay. *Chauc.*

FESTOON [*feston, F.*] a Garland or Border of Fruits and Flowers, especially in engraven or imbossed Works.

FESTUCINE [*festuca, L.*] Straw-colour.

FESTUCEOUS [of *festuca, L.*] of or belonging to a Shoot or Stalk of a Tree or Herb, having a tender Branch or Sprig.

FETCH. See *Vetch*.

To **FETCH** [*peccean, Sax.*] to go to bring a Thing; to derive, to draw.

A FETCH, a Subtlety, a sly Pretence to deceive a Person.

FETELY, handsomely, dexterously. *C.*

FETID [*fetidus, L.*] stinking or smelling ill.

FETIFEROUS [*fetifer, L.*] bringing forth Fruit or Young.

FETRIS, features. *C.*

FETISE, handsome, spruce. *O.*

FETLOCK [*q. d. Feetlock, or Fetterlock*] the Hair that grows behind on a Horse's Feet.

FETLOCK-Joint, the Joint at the Feetlock; a Horse's Ankle-Joint.

FETUOUSLY, featly. *O.*

FETTERS [*Fetzer, Sax. Ueters, Belg.*] Irons to put upon the Legs of Malefactors or Cattle.

To **FETTER** [*gefezeriann, Sax.*] to put Chains, &c. upon the Feet.

To **FETTLE** *to*, to go about, or set upon a trifling Business. *N. C.*

A FEUD [*Fæhð, Sax. Fehde, Teut. Ueude, L. S.*] inveterate Grudge, deadly Hatred, Enimty.

FEUD [in the *Northern Parts*] a Combination of Kindred to revenge the Death of any of their Blood against the Killer, and all his Race.

FEUDAL, pertaining to Fees, or Tenures held of a Superior.

F I

FEUD-Bete [*Fæthþore, Sax.*] a Recompence for engaging in a Feud or Faction, and the Damages that happen thereon.

FEUDE [of *Feoh, a Reward, and poð, a Condition, Sax.*] is defined by Civilians, to be a Grant of Lands, Honours, or Fees, either to a Man during the Will of his Lord or Sovereign, or for the Feodatory's own Life, or to him and his Heirs for ever, upon Condition that he and his Heirs do acknowledge the Donor and his Heirs to be their Lord and Sovereign, and shall bear Faith and Allegiance to him and his for the said Tenure, and do such Service for the same as is covenanted between them, or as is proper to a Feude.

FEUDES, a Volume of the Civil Law.

FEVILLANTINE, Puff paste. *F.*

FEVERFEW [*pepen-pæge, Sax. febrifuga, L.*] a Herb good against Fevers. *Matricaria, L.*

FEVER } [*Fievre, F. of Febris, L.*

FEAVER } *Fieber, Dan. Fieber, Teut.*]

a Distemper which is an augmented Velocity of the Blood; a Fermentation, or inordinate Motion of it, with great Heat and Thirst.

Continual FEVER, is that whose Fit continues for many Days.

Intermitting FEVER, is one which has certain Times of Intermission, or ceasing; as an Ague.

FEUTERER } a Dog-keeper; he who

FEWTERER } lets them loose in a

Chace. *O.*

A FEW [*feapa, Sax. faer, C. Br.*] a small Number.

FEWEL } [of *Feu, F. Fire, and al, con-*

FUEL } tracted of *alere, L. to feed,*

q. d. Matter to feed the Fire] Coals, Wood, or any Thing to burn.

To **FEW**, to change. *N. C.*

FEU, a Tenure in *Scotland*, called also *Few-farm*, whereby Lands are held, paying a sort of Duty called *Feuda firma*.

FEWMETS } [*fimaifon, O. F. of*

FEWMISHING } *finus, L. Dung*] the

Dung of a Deer.

To **FEY** it } to do any Thing nota-

To **FEIGH** it } bly. *N. C.*

To **FEY Meadows, Ponds, &c.** to cleanse them. *N. C.*

FF [in *Musick Books*] stands for *Forte forte*, and signifies very loud.

FIANTS } [*fientes, F.*] the Dung of a

FUANTS } Badger, Fox, &c.

FIAUNCE, Affiance. *Chauc.*

FIAUNT, Warrant. *Spenc.*

FIAUTO, a Flute. *Ital.*

FIAUTO transverso, a German Flute. *It.*

To **FIB** [*q. d. to fable*] to say false, to lye, a softer Expression for to tell a Lye.

To **FIB**, to beat. *Cant.*

FIBRA Auris [in *Anatomy*] the lower Part of the Ear.

FIBRES } [*fibres, F. of fibra, L.*] the

FIBERS } Threads or Hair like Strings of Muscles, Veins, Plants, Roots, &c.

FIBRES

FIBRES [in *Anatomy*] are round oblong Vessels, by which the animal Spirits are conveyed to all Parts of the Body.

FIBRILLÆ [in *Anatomy*] the Fibrils, or smallest Threads of which Fibres consist.

FIBROUS [*fibreux*, F. of *fibrosus*, L.] full of Fibres.

FIBULA, a Button [in *Anatomy*] the lesser Bone of the Shank. L.

FICKLE [*picol*, Sax. of *facilis*, L. easy, q. d. easily persuaded to change his Mind; others derive it of *Ποικίλος*, Gr.] various, inconstant, variable, light.

FICTILE [*fidilis*, L.] earthen, or made of Earth.

FCTION, a Device or Invention, a Lye, or feigned Story. F. of L.

FICTITIOUS [*fictitius*, L.] dissembled, feigned, counterfeit, fabulous.

FICUS [*figus*, L. Figs] are the external Protuberances of the *Anus*, commonly called the *Piles*.

FIDD [in *Gunnery*] a little Oakham put in the Touch-hole of a Gun, and covered with a Piece of Lead, to keep the Powder dry.

FIDD [among *Sailors*] is a Pin of Iron or Wood to open the Strands of Ropes.

FIDD Hammer, a Tool, a Fidd at one End, and a Hammer at the other.

FID'DLE [*Fidhele*, Sax. *Fidel*, Teut. of *fidicula*, L.] a musical Instrument.

To **FIDDLE** [*fidlen*, Teut.] to play upon a Fiddle.

FID'DLER [*Fidler*, Teut. *Uedelaer*, Belg.] one who plays on a Fiddle.

FIDEJUSSOR [in *Law*] a Surety. L.

FIDELITY [*fidelié*, F. of *fidelitas*, L.] Faithfulness, Honesty, Integrity.

FIDICINALES [with *Anatomists*] the Muscles of the Fingers called *Lumbricales*, from the Use they are put to by Musicians in playing upon some Instruments. L.

To **FIDGE about**, to be continually moving up and down.

FIDUCIARY [*fiduciarius*, L.] a Trustee, one intrusted by another.

FIDUCIARY [*fiduciarius*, L.] trusty, sure; also taken upon Trust, so as to be restored again.

FIE [*ffay*, Teut.] an Interjection denoting some Dislike.

FIEF [*fief*, F. a Fee or feudal Tenure, or Lands held by Fealty] Lands or Tenements which the Vassal holds of his Lord by Fealty and Homage; also a Manor, or noble Inheritance.

FIELD [*Feld*, Sax. *Geld*, L. S. *Feld*, Teut.] a Piece of Ground for Tillage or Meadow.

FIELD [in *Heraldry*] the whole Surface of an Escutcheon or Shield.

FIELDFARE. See *Feldfare*.

FIELD-Colours [among *Military Men*] small Flags carried along with the Quarter-Master General, in marking out the Ground for the Squadrons and Battalions of an Army.

FIELD Marshal, a Commander of an Army in the Field.

FIELD Pieces, are small Cannon carried along with an Army in the Field, as three Pounders, Minions, Sakers, &c.

FIELD Staff, a Staff carried by Gunners, in which they skew lighted Matches.

FIEND [*Fienbe*, Sax. *Fiend*, Teut.] a Fury, an evil Spirit, a Devil.

FI'ERI Facias, a Writ lying for him who has recovered an Action of Debt or Damages, to levy the Debt or Damages against whom the Recovery was had.

FIER'CE [*fier*, F. of *ferox*, L.] curst, cruel, stern.

FI'ERY Triplicity [among *Astrologers*] are those Signs in the Zodiack, which surpass the rest in fiery Qualities, viz. *Leo*, *Aries*, *Sagittarius*.

A FIFE [*Pfeiffe*, Teut.] a sort of Pipe, or Wind-Musick.

FIFE Rails [in a *Ship*] are such as are placed on Banisters on each Side the Top of the Poop, &c.

FIFFA'RO, a Fife or small Pipe, Flute, or Flageolet, used by the *Germans*, with a Drum, in the Army. *Ital*.

FIFTEEN [*pfiften*, Sax. *funfzehn*, Teut.] XV. or 15.

FIFTEENTH, a Tax formerly raised by Parliament, laid on every City or Borough throughout the Realm.

FIFTH [*pfifz*, Sax. *funfte*, Teut.] Vth, or 5th.

FIFTH [in *Musick*] the same as *Diapente*.

FIFTY [*pfifzig*, Sax. *funfzig*, Teut.] L. or 50.

A FIG [*figue*, F. of *figus*, L. *feige*, Teut.] a Fruit; also a Disease in Horses.

FIG Pecker, a Bird that feeds on Figs.

FIG Wort, a sort of Herb.

FIG'ARY. See *Fegary*. *Scrophularia*, L.

FIGEN'TIA [in *Chymistry*] Things which serve to fix volatile Substances. L.

A FIGHT [*pyht*, Sax.] a Combat, Duel, Engagement.

To **FIGHT** [*peobzan*, Sax. *fechten*, Teut.] to combat, to oppose, with or without Weapons.

FIGHTS [in a *Ship*] waste Cloths which hang round a Ship in a Fight, to hinder the Men from being seen by the Enemy.

Close FIGHTS, Bulk Heads set up for Men to stand secure behind in a Ship, and fire on the Enemy in case of Boarding.

FIGHT-Wire, a Fine imposed upon a Man for making a Quarrel. Sax.

FIGMENT [*figmentum*, L.] a Fiction, a Story, a Lye.

FIG'ULATED [*figulatus*, L.] made of Earth.

FIGURATE Numbers [in *Geometry*] such as represent some Geometrical Figure.

FIGURATIVE [*figurativus*, L.] belonging to, or spoken by way of Figure.

FIGU.

FIGURATIVE *Speeches*, are Ways of expressing ourselves, whereby we make use of an improper Word, that Custom has applied to another Subject.

FIGURE [*figura*, L.] Fashion, Shape, Representation. *F.*

FIGURE [in *Geometry*] is a Space terminated on all Parts by Lines, either straight or crooked.

Rectilinear **FIGURE**, is one which has all its Extremities right Lines.

Curvilinear **FIGURE**, is one, all whose Extremities are crooked Lines.

Mix'd **FIGURE** [in *Geometry*] is one which is bounded partly by right Lines, and partly by crooked Lines.

FIGURE [in *Arith.*] one of the nine Digits or numerical Characters; as 1, 2, &c.

FIGURE [in *Astrology*] is a Scheme or Draught of the Face of the Heavens at some set Time.

FIGURE [in *Logick*] is a due disposing of a middle Term in a Syllogism with the two Extremes.

FIGURE [in *Philosophy*] is the Surface, or bounding extreme of any natural Body.

To **FIGURE** [*figurer*, *F.* of *figurare*, L.] to represent, to draw Figures upon.

Plain **FIGURES** [in *Geometry*] are such as are bounded only by right Lines.

FIGURES [in *Discourse*] are extraordinary Ways of Speaking, very different from the common and natural.

Grammatical **FIGURES**, are Digressions from the common and ordinary Rules of Construction; as when any Word is omitted, and left to be supplied by the Reader or Hearer.

Rhetorical **FIGURES**, are Ornaments of Elocution, which adorn the Speech, or a Garnish of Speech, when Words are used for Elegancy in their native Significations, either to move the Audience more pathetically, or to express the Transports of the Mind.

FIGURET' TO [of the Figures or Flowers on it] a Sort of flowered Stuff.

FILACEOUS [of *filum*, L. a Thread] of full Filaments, i. e. of small Threads or Strings about the Roots of Plants.

FILACER, an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who files those Writs on which he makes Process.

FILA'C IUM, a File, a Thread or Wire, on which Writs and other Deeds are filed up in Courts. *L.*

FILAMENTS [*filamenta*, L.] little slender Rays, like Threads, which appear in the Urine. *Medicinal.*

FILAMENTS [in *Anatomy*] are the small Fibres or Threads, which compose the Texture of the Muscles.

FILAMENTS [in *Botany*] small Threads which compose the Beard of Roots.

FILANDERS [*filandres*, *F.*] a sort of Worms, small as Threads, which lie in the Reins of a Hawk; also Gins or Nets for wild Beasts.

FIL'BERDS [of *Full* and *Beard*, the Skin thereof being covered with a Down, like the first Appearance of the Beard upon the Chin] the best sort of small Nuts.

To **FILCH** [*Mer. Caf.* derives it from *Φιχτω*, Gr. to deceive; *Skinner* of *piller*, *F.* to rob] to steal sily.

A **FILE** [*Feol*, *Sax.* *Feile*, *Teut.* *Fiil*, *Dan.*] a Tool to work Iron, &c. with.

To **FILE** [*feolan*, *Sax.* *feilen*, *Teut.* *fiiler*, *Dan.*] to work with a File.

A **FILE** [*filum*, L.] a Wire, &c. upon which loose Papers are strung.

A **FILE** [among *Fencers*] a Sword without Edges, with a Button at the Point.

A **FILE** [in *Heraldry*] is a straight Line, from which several Points issue.

A **FILE** [in *Military Affairs*] a Row of Soldiers standing one behind or below another. *F.*

To **Double the FILES** [*Military Phrase*] to put two Files into one.

To **FILE off** [*Military Phrase*] to fall off from marching into a large Front, and march in Length by Files.

FILE Leaders [among *Military Men*] the first Man of every File, which compose the Front of a Battalion.

F'LEMOT, a Brown, or Yellow-brown Colour.

FIL'ET [in *Architecture*] a little Member which appears in the Ornaments or Mouldings, otherwise called *Liffel*. *F.*

FILETS [in *Cookery*] Meat, Fowl, or Fish, sliced, and dress'd in a Ragou. *F.*

FIL'IAL [*filialis*, L.] of a Son. *F.*

FILIA'TION, Sonship, or Descent from Father to Son. *L.*

FILIUS ante Patrem [i. e. the Son before the Father] an Expression which *Herbalists* apply to Plants, whose Flowers come out before their Leaves. *L.*

FILK'ALE ? [q. d. Field Ale] a sort of **FICK'ALE** § drinking in the Fields by Bailiffs of Hundreds, for which they gathered Money of the Inhabitants.

To **FILL** [*fyllan*, *Sax.* *fullet*, *Teut.*] to make full, to saturate.

FILLEMO'T [*feuille mort*, *F.* i. e. a dead Leaf] a Colour like that of a faded Leaf.

FILLER, any thing that fills up Room.

FIL'LET [*filet*, *F.* of *filum*, L.] an Hair-Lace, or Ribbon to tie up Hair.

FILLET [in *Architecture*] an Ornament much the same as *Astragal*.

FILLET [in *Heraldry*] is the fourth Part of the Ordinary, called a *Chief*.

FILLET of Veal [*un Filet de Veau*, *F.* so called, because in that Part are strong Muscles and Nerves, like little Threads for guiding the Feet] the fleshy Part of the Leg adjoining to the Loin.

FILLETS [in a *Horse*] are the Foreparts of the Shoulder next the Breast.

FIL-

F I

FILLIGRA'NE } a sort of Ornament
FILLEGREAN } wrought on Gold or Silver, like Threads or Grains.

A **FIL'LIP**, a Throw, or Toss of a Piece of Money, with one's Finger or Nail.

FIL'LY [fille, Teut. *Pallus*, L. of Πῶλος, Gr. or of *filia*, L.] a Mare-Colt.

FILM [Film, Sax. of *Velamen*, L.] a fine Skin enwrapping the Brain, and several Parts of the Body; also a Skin or Scum upon the Surface of Mineral Waters.

FILM [in *Botany*] a woody Skin, separating the Seeds in the Pods of Plants.

A **FILTER** [*Filtre*, F.] a Charm, an Allurement, a Love-Potion.

To **FIL'TER** } [*filtrer*, F. of *fil-*
To **FIL'TRATE** } *trum*, L. a Strainer] to strain through a Cloth, Paper, &c.

FILTH [filth, Sax.] Dirt, Soil, &c.

FILTRATION, a straining a Liquor thro' Paper, which by the smallness of the Pores admits only the finer Parts thro', and keeps the rest behind.

FILUM Aqua, a Stream or Course of Water. O. L.

FIMMASHING [of *fimaifon*, F.] the dunging of any sort of Wild Beasts.

FIMBLE, Hemp-early ripe. S. G.

FIMBRIÆ [in *Anatomy*] the Extremities or Borders of the *Tuba Fallopiana*, formerly so called, because they resemble a fringed Border. L.

FIMBRIATED [*fimbriatus*, of *fimbria*, L. a Fringe, Border, Edging, &c.] a Term in *Heraldry*, when an Ordinary is bordered round with a different Colour.

FIMBRIATED [in *Botany*] the Leaves of Plants are said to be *fimbriated*, when they are jagged, and have, as it were, a kind of Fringe about them.

A **FIN** [fin or pinna, Sax. of *Pinna*, L.] a Fin of a Fish; a Quill or Wing.

To **FIN** a *Chevin* [in *Carving*] is to cut up or carve a Chevin, or a Chub-fish.

FIN } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
FINA'LE } the End or last Note of a Piece of Musick. *Ital.*

FIN'ABLE, liable to be fined.

FIN'AL [*Finalis*, L.] last, that concludes or makes an End. F.

FINAL Cause [in *Logick*] is that Cause for which a Thing is what it is.

FINAL Causes [in *Divinity*] are such great, wise, and good Ends, as God had in creating and proportioning, in adapting and disposing, in preserving and continuing all the several Parts of the Universe.

FINAN'CE [*finance*, F.] a Fine, Sum of Money paid to the French King, for the Enjoyment of some Privilege or other.

FINANCES, the Treasures or Revenues of the French King: The Exchequer.

FINANCIER, an Officer of the Finances.

FINARY } the second Forge of an Iron
FINERY } Mill.

F I

A **FINCH** [fine, Sax. finck, Teut.] a Bird of several sorts, as Goldfinch, &c.

To **FIND** [Findan, Sax. finden, Teut. binden, L. S.] to recover what was lost, to discover what before lay concealed, to know by Experience.

To **FIND** the Ship's Trim [Sea Phrase] is to discover how she will sail best.

FIND'ERS, Officers of the Customs, now called Searchers. O. S.

FIN'DIBLE [*findibilis*, L.] that may be cleft.

FINE [fein, Teut. fin, F.] spruce, handsome, excellent, pure, slender.

A **FINE** [*finis*, L.] a Penalty or Amends made in Money for an Offence; also a formal Conveyance of Lands, by acknowledging a perfect Agreement before a Judge; also a Sum of Money paid for Lands and Tenements let by Lease.

To **FINE** [*finire*, L.] to set a Fine upon, or to pay a Fine, also to purge and clear from Dregs.

FINE Force, an absolute, unavoidable Necessity or Constraint. F. L. T.

FINE adnullando levato de quod, a Writ for making void a Fine levied on Lands holden in ancient *Demesne*. L.

FINE levando de Tenementis, &c. a Writ empowering the Justices to admit of a Fine for Sale of Lands in *Capite*. L.

FINE non capiendo pro pulchre placitando, a Writ to forbid Officers of Courts to take Fines for pleading. L.

FINE pro redisseisina capienda, &c. a Writ which lies for the Release of one laid in Prison for a *Redisseisin* upon a reasonable Fine. L.

FINELESS, without End. *Shakesp.*

FIN'ERY, Gallantry, fine Attire.

FINES } [of *Ingram Fienes*, Husband
FIENES } of *Sihylla*, Heiress of *Faram* of *Bononia*, to whom *William* of *Bononia*, Son to King *Stephen*, gave the Town *Mattock*] a Sirname.

FIN'EW, Mouldiness, or Hoariness, Dittiness, Nastiness.

FIN'EWED, grown mouldy or hoary.

FIN'GER [Finger, Sax. of *Fengaz*, to take hold of; Finger, Teut. and Dan. Fänger, Belg. of *fangen*, Teut. to take hold] a Member of the Hand.

To **FIN'GER** a Thing [*Fengaz*, Sax. *fingeren*, Teut.] to handle, to take hold of.

FINGER Fern, a Plant.

FINGER's Breadth [finger-Brede, L. S.] a Measure of 2 Barley corns Length, or 4 laid Side to Side.

FINGLEFANGLE, a Trifle.

FIN'ICAL, spruce, neat, affected.

FIN'RE [in *Old Records*] to fine, or pay a Fine upon Composition.

FINIS [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *Fine* or *Finale*; which see.

To

To **FIN'ISH** [*finir*, F. of *finire*, L.] to end, or make an End.

FINITE [*fini*, F. of *finitus*, L.] that which hath fixed and determinate Bounds set to its Power, Extent, and Duration.

FIN'ITOR, the same as the *Horizon*. L.

FIN'NY, furnished with Fins.

FINO'CHIO, Fennel.

FIN'OURS of *Metals*, are such as purify them from Dross.

FIPPLE [*Fihula*, L.] a Stopper.

FIR See *Firr*.

FIR'D'EFARE [of *firid*, an Army, and *fape*, a Journey, *Sax.*] a going into the Army, or taking up Arms.

FIR'D'WITE [of *firid* and *pite*, *Sax.*] a Fine antiently imposed on Military Tenants for not appearing in Arms.

FIR'D'WRITH [of *firid* an Army, and *worth*, worthy, *Sax.*] Military Men, such as are worthy to bear Arms.

FIRE [*fir* or *pyre*, *Sax.* *Uier*, *Belg.* *Fewer*, *Teut.* *Py*, *Gr.*] one of the four Elements.

A **Running FIRE** [*Military Term*] is when the Soldiers, being drawn up for that Purpose fire one after another, so that it runs the whole Length of the Line, or round a Town, &c.

To **FIRE** [*fiieren*, *Teut.*] to set on Fire, to discharge Fire-arms, to grow hot and fiery.

FIRE Bare, a sort of Beacon. *Sax.*

FIRE-Boot, } Fuel for necessary Occa-

FIREBOTE } sions, which, by Common Law, any Tenant may take out of the Lands granted to him.

FIRE Circulatory } [among *Chymists*] a

FIRE Reverberatory } Furnace where the Heat goes not out by a direct Funnel, but it is returned upon the Vessel of Matter to be managed by it.

FIRE Cross, two Fire-brands fastened cross ways on the Top of a Spear, for a Signal to give Notice of a sudden Invasion.

FIRE Drake, a fiery Meteor: Also an artificial Fire-work.

FIRE Leven, Lightning. *Cbauc.*

FIRE Master, an Officer who directs all the Compositions of Fire-works.

FIRE-Potential. See *Cantery*.

A **FIRE-Shovel**, [*fipre-pl*, *Sax.* *Fewer-schauffel*, *Teut.*] an Instrument belonging to a Fire-Hearth.

FIRE-Workers [*Fewer-werker*, *Teut.*] Officers subordinate to the Fire-Masters.

To **FIRK** [*ferire*, L.] to beat, or whip.

FIR'KIN [of *peopen*, *Sax.* four, and *Kin*, dimin. it being the fourth Part of a Barrel] a Measure containing 8 Gallons of Ale, and 9 of Beer.

A **FIR'KIN-Man**, one who buys Small Beer of the Brewer, and sells it again to his Customers.

FIRM [*firme*, F. *firmus*, L.] fast, hard, solid, constant, steady.

FIR'MA [*Doomsday-book*] a Tribute antiently paid towards the Entertainment of the King of England for a Night.

FIR'MAMENT [*Firmamentum*, L.] the Heaven of the fixed Stars; or that Space which is expanded and arched over us in the Heavens. F.

FIR'MAN [in *India*] a Passport granted to Foreigners for Liberty of Trade.

FIRMARAT'IO, farming, or holding to farm. O. L.

FIRMA'TIO, the Season for Does. F. L.

FIR'MED } [in *Falconry*] well fled-

Full FIR'MED } ged; an Hawk is said to be firmed, when all the Feathers of his Wings are entire.

FIRM'NESS [*Fermeté*, F. *Firmitas*, L.] a being firm, or hard; also Solidity; also Constancy, Steadiness, Resolution.

FIRR [*firh* *pubu*, *Sax.* *fyr*, *Dan.*] a Fir-tree, or Wood, Deal.

FIRST [*firr*, *Sax.* *erst*, *Teut.* which *Mer. Caf.* derives of *peipiros*, *Gr.*] Prime, Original Chief.

FIRST-Fruits, are the Profits of every Spiritual Living for one Year, given to the King.

FIRST'LING [*Erstling*, *Teut.*] the Young of Cattle which are first brought forth.

FIRTH [prob. of *fyrth*, *Sax.* Terror] a Bug-bear, a frightful Apparition.

FIS'CAL [of *Fiscus*, L. the publick Treasury] an Officer of the Exchequer. F.

A **FISH** [*fir*, *Sax.* *Fisch*, *Teut.* *Utsch*, *Belg.* of *Piscis*, L.] a Water Animal.

To **FISH** [*fiscian*, *Sax.* *fischen*, *Teut.* *fisker*, *Dan.*] to catch Fish.

FISH [*Sea Term*] any Timber made fast to the Masts, or Yards, to strengthen them.

To **FISH the Mast**, is to strengthen it as above against Stress of Weather.

FISH-Garib, a Dam or Wear in a River for the taking of Fish.

A **FISHERMAN** [*fiscene*, *Sax.* *Fischer*, *Teut.*] one who catches Fish.

FISHERY [*Fischerey*, *Teut.*] the Art or Trade of Fishing.

To **FISK**, to run about hastily and heedlessly.

FISSIL'ITY [of *Fissilis*, L.] Aptness to be cleaved.

FIS'SURE [*fissura*, L.] a Cleft, or Opening.

FIS'SURE [in *Surgery*] the breaking of a Bone which happens in the Length of it.

FIS'SURES [among *Naturalists*] are certain Interruptions which serve to distinguish the several *Strata* or *Layers*, of which the Body of the Earth is composed.

Perpendicular FISSURES, such Interruptions as are intersected, or cut through again by others.

The **FIST** [*fyr*, *Sax.* *Faust*, *Teut.* which *Minshew* derives of *festen*, *Teut.* to take hold] the Hand clenched.

FISTULA, a Pipe to convey Waters; also a Flute. *L.*

A FISTULA [in *Surgery*] a narrow callous Ulcer, hard to cure. *L.*

FISTULA Lachrymalis [in *Surgery*] is when the little Hole in the Bone of the Nose is grown hard and callous by reason of which there is a continual Defluxion of Tears. *L.*

FISTULA Pulmonis, the Wind Pipe. *L.*

FISTULA Sacra [among *Surgeons*] that Part of the Back Bone which is perforated.

FISTULA Urinaria [in *Anatomy*] the Urinary Passage of the *Penis*.

FISTULAR } [*Fistularis*, *L.*] of, or be-

FISTULARY } longing to, a Fistula.

FISTULOUS

FISTULAR Flowers [among *Botanists*] are such as are compounded of many long hollow small Flowers, like Pipes.

FIT [*au fait*, *F.* of *factum*, *L.*] apt, meet, proper; also a Paroxysm.

A FITCH, a Pulse. See *Vetch*.

FITCHEE [in *Heraldry*] the lower Part of a Cross sharpened into a Point. *Fr.*

FITCHER } [*fissan*, *F.* *Fisse*, *L. S.*] a

FITCHOW } Pole-cat, or strong scented Ferret; also the Skin of it.

FITHWITE [*fecht*, a Fight, and *pize*, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine imposed upon one for fighting, or breaking the Peace.

FITTERS [*Fetto*, *Ital.* or of *fendre*, *F.* to cut small] little Pieces.

FITS [*q. d.* *Fights*] they being the Conflicts between the Disease and Nature.

FITZ [*filis* *F.* a Son] a Word commonly added to the Surnames of Families of this Nation, descended of the Norman Race; as *Fitz Herbert*, *Fitz-Williams*, &c.

FIVE [*fit*, *Sax.* *Uitve*, *L. S.* *funf*, *Teut.*] the Number V, or 5.

FIVE Finger [of *funf-Finger*, *Teut.*] a Fish like the Rowel of a Spur.

To FIX [*fixer*, *F.* of *fixum*, *sup. L.*] to stick, fasten, or settle; to set or appoint.

FIXA [with *Chymists*] such Things as cannot be exalted or raised up by Fire.

FIXATION, a fixing. *F.* of *L.*

FIXATION [in *Chymistry*] is a making any volatile spirituous Body endure the Fire, and not fly away, either by repeated Distillations, or Sublimations, or adding to it something of a fixing Quality.

FIXED Line of Defence [in *Fortification*] a Line drawn along the Face of the Bastion, and terminated in the Courtin.

FIXED Nitre [in *Chymistry*] is Salt-petre mixed in a Crucible, and then made to flame by throwing in burning Coals, and afterwards cooled, powdered, and dissolved in Water, and then evaporated into a fine white Salt.

FIXED Signs [in *Astrology*] are *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Scorpio*, and *Aquarius*.

FIXED Stars [among *Astronomers*] are such as do not, like the Planets, change

their Positions or Distances in respect of one another.

FIX'ITY } [in *Chymistry*] a Quality

FIXT'NESS } opposite to *Volatility*.

FIX'TURE, Fixation, Fixedness. *Shakspeare*.

FIZ'GIG, a Dart wherewith Mariners strike Fish while they swim: A sort of Tops for Boys; a gadding idle Gossip.

To FIZ'ZLE [*feisten*, *Teut.*] to break Wind backward without Noise, to *feist* or *foist*.

FLAB'BY [*labilis*, *L.* slippery, because wet Things are so] limber, soft, moist, slippery.

FLABELLATION, a fanning, an airing or giving Wind unto. *L.*

FLACCESCENCY [of *flaccescere*, *L.*] Limberness, Flagging.

FLAC'CID [*flaccidus*, *L.*] drooping, flagging, withering, weak, limber.

FLACKEL, a Bottle in the Shape of a Barrel. *N. G.*

A FLAG [*Ulaghe*, *Belg.* a Banner, of *fleogan*, *Sax.* *Flackeren*; *Teut.* said of a Flame that is agitated to and fro] an Ensign or Banner usually set out on the Tops of Masts or the Heads of Ships, &c.

FLAG, a Groat. *Cant.*

To strike or lower the FLAG [*Sea Term*] is to pull it down upon the Cap.

To heave out the FLAG, is to wrap it about the Staff.

FLAG, or *Sedge*, a sort of Rush; the Surface of Turf, pared off to burn.

FLAGS [in *Falconry*] the Feathers in a Hawk's Wing, next to the principal ones.

A FLAG-Ship, a Ship commanded by a General Officer, which has a Right to carry a Flag.

FLAG Staves, Staves set on the Heads of the Top-gallant Masts, which serve to let fly or shew abroad the Flags.

FLAG-Worm, a kind of Insect bred in stagg Ponds.

To FLAG [of *Flackeren*, like a Candle, the Flame of which moves up and down, lengthening and shortning just before it goes out] to decay, grow limber, to wither.

FLA'GELET [*Flageolet*, *F.*] a musical Wind-Instrument. A Pipe.

FLAGEL'LANTS [*Flagellantes*, *L.*] Hereticks in the XIIIth Century, who preferred Whipping to Martyrdom, and held that scourging one another was the chief Virtue in Christianity.

To FLA'GELLATE [*flageller*, *F.* *flagellatum*, *L.*] to whip or scourge.

FLAGELLATION, whipping, lashing, scourging. *F.* of *L.*

FLAGITA'TION, an earnest Entreaty or Desire. *L.*

FLAGITIOUS [*flagitiosus*, *L.*] very wicked, villainous.

FLAG'ON [*plaza*, *Sax.* *flacon*, *F.* *ναγανος* *Gr.*] a large Drinking pot.

FLA.

F L

FLA'GRANCY [*flagrantia*, L.] a being all in a Flame, burning, flaming, or glittering; an ardent Desire, Earnestness, Notoriousness.

FLAGRANT [*flagrans*, L.] burning, blazing, flaming, or glittering, shining; very hot, eager, earnest; also evident, manifest, notorious, infamous. *F*

FLAGRATION [*flagro*, L.] Burning.

FLAGS, the upper Turf. *S. C.*

FLAIL [*Flegel*, Teut. of *flagellum*, L.] an Instrument to thresh Corn with.

FLAINS, Arrows. *Chauc.*

To **FLAIR** } to sweat, or melt away fast.

To **FLARE** } as a Candle, &c.

To **FLAIR** [among *Shipwrights*] is a Term used, when a Ship being housed in near the Water, and the upper Part hangs over somewhat too much, she is said to *flair over*.

To **FLAITE**, to affright or scare. *S. C.*

FLAKE [*Floccus*, L. a Lock of Wool, i. e. a Lock of Snow, white and soft as Wool] a small Flock of Snow; also a thin Plate of Ice, or other Thing.

FLA'KY, in Flakes, or thin Slices.

A **FLAM** [probably of *plyma*, Sax. Vagrant, or fleam, to flee, *q. d.* a false Story that flies, or is quickly dispersed] an idle Story, a Sham or Put off

FLAMBOROUGH Head [*flamburg*, of *flam*, a Flame, Sax. for Mariners give it the Figure of a Blazing-Star, or else from *Flamburgh* in Denmark, in Imitation of which, our Danish Ancestors built it, and gave it the same Name] a Town in Yorkshire.

FLAMBEAU [*flambeau*, F.] a Torch.

FLAME [*Flamm*, Teut. *flamme*, F. of *flamma*, L.] the most subtle Part of Fire.

FLAME [according to Sir Isaac Newton] a Fume, Vapour, or Exhalation, heated red hot so as to shine, because Bodies do not flame without emitting a copious Fume, and the Fume burns in the Flame.

Vital FLAME [among *Philosophers*] a kind of vital Heat, which is supposed by some to be in the Heart of living Creatures, and is nourished by the Air we take in by Respiration.

To **FLAME** [*flamber*, F. of *flammare*, L. *flammen*, Teut.] to blaze out in a Flame.

FLAMINS, certain Heathen Priests.

FLAMMABILITY [of *flammabilitas*, of *flamma*, L.] Aptness to flame.

FLAMMANT, a large Water-Fowl.

FLAMMEOUS [*flammeus*, L.] like, or partaking of the Nature of Flame.

FLAMMIFEROUS [*flamifer*, L.] raising or bringing Flames.

FLAMMULA *vitalis* [*q. d.* the small vital Flame] that natural Warmth that is the Effect of a circulating Blood. *L.*

FLANCH [in *Heraldry*] an embowed Line, beginning at the Top, swelling in

F L

the Middle, and ending at the Base of an Escutcheon.

FLANCONADE [in *Fencing*] a Thrust in the Flank. *F.*

FLANK [*flanc*, F.] a Side.

FLANK [in *Military Affairs*] is the Side of an Army, or Battalion, from the Front to the Rear.

FLANK, that Part of the Bastion which reaches from the Courtin to the Face.

FLANK of the Courtin, that Part of the Courtin between the Flank and the Point where the schanze Line of Defence terminates.

FLANK Covert [in *Fortification*] is the Platform of the Casemate which lies hid in the Bastion.

FLANK Fichant, that from whence a Cannon playing fireth its Bullets directly in the Face of the opposite Bastion.

FLANK Razant [in *Fortification*] is the Point from whence the Line of Defence begins; from the Conjunction of which with the Courtin, the Shot only razeth the Face of the next Bastion.

FLANK Retired. See *Flank Covert*.

Second or Simple FLANKS [in *Fortification*] Lines which go from the Angle of the Shoulder to the Courtin.

To **FLANK** [in *Fortification*] is to discover and fire upon the Side of any Place; also to strengthen it with Flanks.

To **FLANK** [in *Military Affairs*] is to fire upon the Enemy's Flank.

FLANKED Angle [in *Fortification*] the Angle formed by the Faces of the Bastion, and so forms the Point of it.

To **FLANK'ER** [*flanquer*, F. *flancheren*, Belg.] to fortify the Walls of a City with Bulwarks or Countermures.

FLANKS [with *Warriers*] a Wrench, Blow, or other Grief in the Back of a Horse.

FLANK'ARDS [among *Hunters*] the Knots or Nuts in the Flank of a Deer.

FLANN'EL [probably from *Lanella*, L. soft Wool] a sort of woollen Cloth.

FLANT'ING. See *To Flaunt*.

To **FLAP** [of *flabellum*, L. or, as *Minshaw*, of *βλαπτο*, Gr.] to hurt, to strike with the Hand, or Fly-flap, as Butchers do.

A **FLAP** [of *Flabbe*, L. *S.*] a Blow or Stroke.

To **FLAP** [*Flaccescere*, L.] to be limber, to hang down like the Brims of a Hat; also to ply the Wings with Noise.

A **FLAP** [*Læppe*, Sax.] an Edge of a Thing hanging down.

FLAPDRAGON, a Play in which Raisins are caught out of burning Brandy.

To **FLARE in one's Eyes**, to stare one in the Face.

A FLASH

F L

A FLASH [*Minshew* derives it from *paðe*, Gr. a Flame; but *Skinner* rather of our *Blaze*] a sudden Blaze, as of Lightening; also a Spurt.

To **FLASH**, to blaze out suddenly; also the laving or dashing of Water.

A FLASH of Flames, a Sheaf of Arrows. O. P.

A FLASHER [at a *Gaming Table*] one who sits by to swear how often he has seen the Bank stripped.

FLASH/Y [probably of *flaccidus*, L.] having lost the Savour; vain, frothy.

A FLASK [*Flask*, Dan. *Flasche*, Teut. *flaxa*, Sax.] a sort of Bottle, as of *Florence Wine*.

A FLASK [*flasque*, F.] a Box to put Gunpowder in; also a Bed in the Carriage of a Piece of Ordnance.

FLASK [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary made by an arched Line, drawn downwards to the Base Point, and is always borne double.

FLASK'ET [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *πάριδος*, Gr.] a sort of great Basket.

FLAT [*plat*, F. *flach*, Teut. as *Mena-gius* thinks of *Patulus*, L.] broad, spreading; also a Level, an extended Plane.

To **FLAT** in a *Sail* [*Sea Phrase*] to hale in the Fore-sail flat by the Sheet-rope.

FLAT'BURY [*Flæodanbyrig* of *Fledding*, a *Flood*, and *Byrig*, a *City*, Sax.] a Town in *Worcestershire*.

FLATIL'ITY [*flailitas*, L.] Unconstancy.

FLATLY, plainly, positively, horizontally.

FLATLING, flat. *Spenc.*

FLATS, Shallows in the Sea; Sand-banks, Shelves.

To **FLAT'TEN**, to make broader and thinner.

To **FLAT'TER** [*flater*, F.] to praise excessively, to soothe up, coax, or wheedle.

FLAT'TERY [*flatterie*, F.] fawning, wheedling.

FLATULENT [*flatulentus*, L.] windy, engendering, or breeding Wind.

FLATULENCY, Windiness. L.

FLATUOSITY [*flatuosité*, F.] Windiness.

FLAT'UOUS [*flatueux*, F. of *flatuosus*, L.] windy, or full of Wind.

FLATUS [in *Physick*] disorderly Motions stirred up in the Body by Wind, or windy Meats.

FLATUS, Milk Meats. *Ch.*

A FLAUN [*Flæden*, Teut.] a Custard. N. C.

To **FLAUNT**, to give one's Self Airs, bluster, strut, or look big; to take State upon one.

FLA'VOUR, a certain pleasant Relish, generally applied to Wine.

FLAUTO, a Flute. *Ital.*

FLAUTINO, a small Flute, like a sixth Flute, or an octave Flute. *Ital.*

F L

A FLAW [*flah*, Sax. a Fragment; or *pleah*, the White of the Eye, *Flahu*, C. Br. a Segment; *Jun.* derives it of *flaia*, Gr.] a Defect in precious Stones, &c.

FLAW [of *flavus*, L.] Yellow. *Ch.*

FLAW [at *Sea*] a sudden Gust of Wind.

FLAWN' [*flan*, F.] a sort of Custard, Proverb. As flat as a Flawn.

FLAX' [*Fleax*, Sax. *Flachs*, Teut.] a Plant, of which Linen Thread is made.

FLAX Weed, an Herb. *Linaria*, L.

To **FLAY**, to fright. N. C. A flayed Coxcomb, a fearful Fellow.

FLE'A [*Flea*, Sax. *Flah*, Teut.] an Insect.

FLEA Bane, an Herb that kills Fleas, *Conyza*. L.

FLEA'Bitten Colour [in *Horses*] White spotted over with Spots of a darkish Red.

FLEA Wort, an Herb, the Seed of which resembles a Flea.

To **FLEA** [*flæan*, Sax.] to flay or strip off the Hide.

FLEAK [*flocus*, L.] a small Lock, Thread or Twist.

FLEAK [*Ulaeck*, Belg.] a Gate set up in a Gap. N. C.

FLEAM' [*Uliem*, Belg. *fflete*, Teut. *flamette*, F.] a Surgeon's Instrument to lance the Gums, &c. a Farrier's Tool to let a Horse Blood.

FLE'AM. See *Phlegm*.

FLEANDIKE [of *flæam*, a Flight, and *dike*, Sax, probably from some Overthrow given there] in *Cambridgeshire*.

FLEBRING, Slander, Calumny. O.

FLECK'ED } [*fleckig* of *Fleck*, a Spot, *Fleck'D* } Teut.] speckled or spotted.

FLECKED [in *Heraldry*] arched like the Firmament.

FLECTA, a feathered Arrow.

FLEDG'E } [flattern, to beat with **FLEDGED** } the Wings, to offer to fly, Teut.] to be well covered with Feathers, as young Birds are when they begin to fly.

FLED'WIT [of *plyght*, Flight, and *pite*, a Fine, Sax.] a Discharge from Fines, where an outlawed Fugitive comes to the Place of his own accord.

A FLEECE [*plyre*, Sax. *Ulies*, Belg. of *Vellus*, L.] a Flock of Wool, or so much as comes off one Sheep; also a Ram.

To **FLEECE** one, to strip or spoil him of his Goods, Money, &c.

To **FLEEN'** [*fliegen*, Teut.] to fly. *Ch.*

To **FLEER** [*leer*, Dan. to laugh] to cast a disdainful or saucy Look.

A FLEET [*Flotte*, Teut. *Flota*, Sax. *Flota*, F. of *fluatuaire*, L.] a Number of Ships together in Company; a Navy.

The **FLEET** [*flæoz* Sax. *Ulteet*, L. S. a Place where the Tide comes up] a Prison in London, to which none are usually committed, but for Contempt to the King and his Laws; also a Prison of Ease for Debtors.

FLEET

F L

FLEET [probably of *flieten*, to fly, *Teut.*] swift.

To **FLEET** [*bleeten*, *blieten*, *L. S.* to flow from one Place to another, as Water does] to remove from Place to Place.

To **FLEET** Milk, to skim it.

FLEETING, passing or fading away.

To **FLEG**, to whip. *Cant.*

FLEMAFLARE [of *plyma*, an Outlaw, and *plean*, to say, *Sax.*] a Claim of the Felon's Goods.

FLEMED, damnted or frightened. *O.*

FLEMENES *Firish* [of *plyma*, a Fugitive, and *pinmean*, to afford Victuals] the relieving of a Fugitive.

FLEMENES *Frame*, Chattels or Goods of Fugitives.

FLEMESWITE, a Liberty to challenge the Chattels or Fines of one's Servant, who is a Fugitive.

FLEMER, an Expeller. *C.*

FLEMINGS [*Flyming*, or *plyma*, *Sax.* an Exile, or banished Man, because they were often forced to change their Habitations and go into neighbouring Countries, because of the Inundation of the Sea; Natives, or Inhabitants of *Flanders*.

To **FLEEN** [*flicchen*, *Teut.*] to flee. *C.*

FLESH [*Flerc*, *Sax.* *Fleisch*, *Teut.* *Fleisch*, *L. S.*] a similar and fibrous Part of an animal Body, soft and thick, which with the Bones serves to strengthen the Body; also the Muscles.

FLESH [among *Botanists*] is all the Substance of any Fruit that is between the outer Rind and the Stone, or that Part of any Root which is fit to be eaten.

FLESHY [*fleischig*, *Sax.* *fleischig*, *Teut.*] carnal, given to the Flesh.

FLESHLY [*fleischliche*, *Teut.*] lovely, dear, dearly, affectionately. *Ch.*

FLETA [*Floet*, *Sax.*] a Place where the Tide comes up. *O. L.* See *Fleet*.

FLETCHER [of *fleche*, *F.* an Arrow] a Maker of Bows and Arrows.

To **FLETE** [of *pleotan*, *Sax.* *bleeten*, to float, *L. S.*] to swim, to float.

FLETIFEROUS [*fletifer*, *L.*] causing Weeping.

FLEURETTE [in *Heraldry*] flowered, or set off with Flowers. *F.*

FLEURONS [in *Cookery*] fine Tarts, or Puffs of Pastry Work for garnishing. *F.*

FLEW, a smaller sort of Net for fishing; also the large Chaps of a deep mouthed Hound.

FLEXANIMOUS [*flexanimus*, *L.*] having a flexible or easy Mind.

FLEXIBILITY [*flexibilitas*, *L.*] Aptness to bend or yield, Pliantness.

FLEXIBLE [*flexibilis*, *L.*] that may be bent, pliant, tractable, of a pliant Temper, easy to be entreated or persuaded. *F.*

FLEXION, bending or bowing. *L.*

FLEXOR *Carpi Radialis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Wrist inserted to the upper

F L

Part of the *Os Metacarpi*, which sustains the Fore-fingers. *L.*

FLEXOR *Carpi Ulnaris* [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle of the Wrist, which is partly inserted by a short strong Tendon into the fourth Bone of the *Carpus*, and partly into the *Os Metacarpi*, which sustains the little Finger. *L.*

FLEXOR *Tertii Internodii* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle implanted in the superior Part of the third Bone of the Thumb. *L.*

FLEXOR *Pollicis Brevis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle set into the *Ossa Sesamoides* of the great Toe, which bends it. *L.*

FLEXOR *Pollicis Pedis Longus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the great Toe, which is a direct Antagonist to the *Extensor Longus*: Its Use is to bend the Toe.

FLEXOR *Primi et secundi Ossis Pollicis* [in *Anatomy*] a large disgregated Muscle, which bends the first and second Bones of the Thumb.

FLEXURE [*flexura*, *L.*] a Crooking, Bending, or Bowing.

FLITCHWITE [of *Fliz*, Contention, and *pire*, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine upon the Account of Brawls and Quarrels.

To **FLICK**, to cut. *C.*

To **FLICKER** [*fliecken*, *Sax.* or *flackeren*, *Teut.*] to flutter as a Bird.

To **FLICKER**, to steer, or laugh wantonly or scornfully.

FLID, to fly from, to avoid. *Ch.*

FLIDE *Thrift*, or rather *Slide Thrift*, the Game called *Shovel-Board* *Sax.*

FLIER, a Fugitive, a Runaway; also that Part of a Machine that regulates the Motion of the rest.

A **FLIGHT**, an Arrow. *Spenc.*

FLIGHT [*Flyhz*, *Sax.* *Flicht*, *Teut.*] a Flying Escape: Also a Witticism, or sprightly soaring Expression.

To **FLIGHT** [of *Flizan*, *Sax.*] to strive, or contend. *Ch.*

FLIGHT [among *Architects*] the Stairs from one Landing Place to another.

FLIMSY, limber, thin, light.

To **FLINCH** [*Skinner* derives it of *Fling* *Eng.* or *fliecken*, *Sax.*] to start, draw back give over, to desist.

To **FLING** [*Minshew* derives it from *flenden*, *Goth.* to cast; but *Skinner* from *figere*, *L.* to finite; others again from *fly*, *q. d.* to set a flying] to throw or hurl.

FLINT [*Flinz*, *Sax.* *Ullint* *Green*, *L. S.* *Ullint* *Orien*, *Teut.*] a Flint Stone.

FLIP, a sort of Sailors Drink, made of Ale, Brandy, and Sugar.

FLIPPANT, nimble tongued, jocund, brisk, airy.

A **FLIRT**, or *Jill Flirt*, a forry Baggage, a light Housewife.

To **FLIRT**, to banter or jeer.

To **FLIT** [of *flytter*, *Dan.* of *flatteren*, *Teut.* to flutter about, to be unsettled] to remove from Place to Place, not to have a constant Residence. *Lincoln.*

FLITCH

F L

FLITCH [*fliche*, F. *Flize*, Sax.] a Side commonly of Bacon.

To **FLITE** [of *flizan*, Sax.] to scold or brawl. N. C.

FLITTER, a Rag, or Tatter.

FLITTER Mouse [*Ulibdermuis*, Belg. *g. d.* a Flutter Mouse, *Fledermaus*, Teut.] a Bat, a Night Bird.

FLIT'TERING, a staked Horse eating up all the Grass within his Reach; removing from Place to Place.

FLIT'TING, removing from one Place to another. See To *Flit*.

FLIX'WEED, an Herb. *Sophia Chinurgorum*. L.

FLIX'TON [*g. d.* *Fælixton*, from one, *Fælix*, a Burgundian, who reclaimed and confirmed the East English, when they had revolted] a Town in Suffolk.

To **FLIZZ**, to fly off. O.

FLIZZING, a Splinter. N. C.

FLO [*Flutz*, Teut.] a Dart or Arrow. O.

A **FLOAT** of a Fishing Line, the Quill or Cork which swims above Water.

To **FLOAT** [*floter*, F. of *flutware*, L.] to swim to and again upon the Water.

FLOATS [*Flotter*, Teut.] Pieces of Timber made fast together with Rafters, for conveying Burdens down a River with the Stream.

FLOAT'AGES, are Things which float on the Sea, or great Rivers.

FLOAT'ING [in Husbandry] the Watering or Overflowing of Meadows.

FLOAT'ING [of Cheese] is the separating the Whey from the Curd.

FLOATING Bridge, is a Bridge made in the Form of a Redoubt, with two Boats covered with Planks.

To **FLOC'CIFY** [*flocclificare*, L.] to slight or lightly esteem.

A **FLOCK** [*Floc*, Sax. *flocan*, F. of *flocus*, L. a Lock of Wool] a Company of Sheep, Birds, &c.

A **FLOCK-Bed** [*Ulock-Bett*, L. S. *Flocken Bette*, Teut. of *flocus*, L.] a Bed filled with Flocks.

FLOCK'MELE [*Floccmælum*, Sax.] all together in a Flock or Body. Ch.

To **FLOG**, to whip or scourge.

FLOOD [*Flob*, Sax. *flod*, Dan. *flutth*, Teut. of *fluxus*, L.] the Flowing of the Sea or River, the first coming in of the Tide; an Inundation or Overflowing of Water.

Young **FLOOD** [*Sea Term*] the Time when the Water begins to rise.

FLOOD of an Anchor. See *Flouk*.

FLOOR [*Flope*, Sax. *Uloer*, Belg.] the Area or Surface of a Room.

FLOOR [in a Ship] so much of her Bottom as she rests on lying on Ground.

To **FLOOR** [*floere*, Belg.] to lay a Floor.

To **FLOP**, to clap the Wings with Noise.

FLORA'LIA, Festivals held by the Romans, in Honour of the Goddess *Flora*. L.

F L

FLOR'AMOUR [*g. d.* *Flos Amoris*, L. i. e. Love Flower] a kind of Flower.

FLOREE } a sort of blue Colour used in
FLOREY } Painting.

FLOR'EN, a Gold Coin in the Time of Edward III. Value 6 s.

FLOR'ENCE [of *Florence* in Italy] a sort of Cloth.

A **FLOR'ENTINE**, a sort of bak'd Tart, or Pudding.

FLOR'ENTINE Marble, called *Landskip Marble*, in which the Figures of Buildings, &c. are naturally represented.

FLOR'ENTINES, Natives of Florence.

FLORES, Flowers. L.

FLORES [in Chemistry] are the more subtle Parts of a Substance separated from the grosser by Sublimation.

FLOR'ID [*floridus*, L.] flourishing or adorned with Flowers; bright in Colour.

FLORID Discourse, full of rhetorical Flowers, in which a great deal of Eloquence is displayed.

FLORID'ITY, Jollity, Gaiety.

FLORIF'EROUS [*florifer*, L.] bearing Flowers.

FLOR'ULOUS [*florulus*, L.] full of Flowers.

FLOR'IN, a Coin first made by the Florentines, that of Palermo and Sicily, in Value 2 s. 6 d. that of France 1 s. 6 d. in Germany 3 s. 4 d. in Spain 4 s. 4 d. halfpenny; in Holland and Poland 2 s. in Savoy 3 d. halfpenny Sterling: of Gold 5 s.

FLOR'INUS, a Heretick in the 2d Century, who taught that God did not only permit, but do Evil.

FLOR'IST [*floriste*, F. of *flores*, L. Flowers] one who is conversant with, delights, or is skilled in Flowers.

FLOR'OUNS [*fluron*, F.] a Border of Flower Work.

FLOR'ULENT [*florulentus*, L.] flowery, or blossoming, full of Flowers.

FLORY [in Heraldry] is when the Outlines of an Ordinary are drawn as if trimmed with, or in the Form of Flowers.

FLOS aris [with Chymists] Brass Flower, a Composition consisting of small Grains of Brass like Millet Seed, which is separated from its Body, when hot Brass is quenched in Water.

FLOTES. See *Floats*.

FLOT'ING [of *fluten*, L. S.] Whistling. Piping. O.

FLOT'SON } [of *pleoran*, Sax. to swim]

FLOT'ZAM } Goods which, being lost by Shipwreck, and floating upon the Sea, are given to the Lord Admiral by his Letters Patent.

FLOTTEN-Milk, Fleet or Skim Milk.

FLOUK } of an Anchor, is that Part
FLOOK } which taketh hold of the Ground.

To

F L

To FLOUNCE [*ploussen*, L. S.] to jump in, to roll about in the Water: To be in a Toss or Fume with Anger.

A FLOUN'DER [*Flunder*, Dan.] a sort of flat Fish.

FLOUN'DRING, rustling or making a Noise with its Fall.

FLOURETS, little Flowers. *Spenc.*

A FLOUTER, a Fright. *N. C.*

FLOU'RIETS, small Flowers, or Beds of Flowers. *Shakesp.*

To FLOUR'ISH [*fleurir*, F. of *florere*, L.] to be at one's Prime, to prosper, to be in Vogue or Esteem.

To FLOURISH [in Writing] to adorn Writing with ornamental Strokes, &c. performed by command of Hand.

To FLOURISH Colours, is to display them artificially.

A FLOURISH, an Ornament in Discourse, Musick, Writing, &c.

A FLOURISH [*Arch.*] a Flower work.

A FLOURISH [in Discourse] a Vaunt, Boast, or Brag.

To FLOU' [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *παυλίζω*, Gr. to condemn or scorn. *Skinner* from *Blutten*, Belg. a Fool, *q. d.* to mock at for a Fool] to mock or jeer.

To FLOW [*pleopan*, Sax. of *fluere*, L.] to pour in as Water; to melt; to write or speak volubly.

FLOWN Sheets [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to sail with Flown Sheets, when her Sheets are not baled home, or close to the Block.

It FLOWS South [*Sea Phrase*] it is high Water when the Sun is at that Point at New or Full Moon.

It FLOWS Tide and half Tide, signifies it will be half Flood by the Shore, before it begins to flow in the Channel.

FLOWERS [*Fleurs*, F. of *Flores*, plur. of *Flos*, L.] the Offspring of Plants.

FLOW'ERS [in Chym.] that fine mealy Matter, which in Sublimation is carried up into the Head and Aludels, and adheres to them in Form of a fine Powder.

To FLOWER [*fleurir*, F. of *florere*, L.] to blossom like Trees; to mantle as Drink.

FLOWER-de-Luce [*Fleur de Lis*, F.] a Flower borne in the Arms of France.

FLOWER-de-Luce [in Heraldry] the distinguishing Mark of the Sixth Brother of a Family.

FLOWER'AGE, the setting of several sorts of Flowers together in Husks, and hanging them up with Strings.

FLOWER'ED, wrought with Flowers.

FLOWER'Y, full of, belonging to, or of the Nature of Flowers.

FLOW'ISH, light in Carriage. *N. C.*

FLOWK-Wort, an Herb.

FLOW'RY, florid, handsome, fair, of a good Complexion. *N. C.*

FLOW'TERED, affrighted. *N. C.*

FLUCTIFEROUS [*fluctifer*, L.] bringing or causing Waves.

F L

FLUCT'ISONANT [*fluctifonus*, L.] sounding like Waves.

FLUCTIVAGANT [*fluctivagus*, L.] tossing or floating on the Waves.

To FLUCTUATE [*fluctuatum*, L.] to be carried, float, or be tossed to and fro on the Water; to be wavering in Opinion, to be at an Uncertainty and in Suspense.

FLUC'TUATING, floating; wavering in Mind.

FLUCTUA'TION, a Floating or Wavering. *L.*

FLUC'TUOUS [*fluctueux*, F. *fluctuosus*, L.] troubled, unquiet, restless like the Waves.

FLUF, the Down, or soft Hair of a Rabbit: Also little Feathers or Flocks, which stick to Cloaths.

A FLUE, a small winding Chimney of a Furnace, &c. carried up into the main Chimney.

FLUEL/LIN, the Herb Speedwell.

FLU'ENCY } [*Fluentia*, L.] Readiness of Speech, Volubility of Language.

FLU'ENTNESS }

FLU'ENT [*fluens*, L.] ready or eloquent in Speech.

FLU'ID [*fluide*, F. *fluidus*, L.] that easily flows, or runs as Water does.

FLUID Body [among Philosophers] is a Body, the Parts of which easily give Place, and move out of the Way by any Force impressed upon them, and by that Means do easily move over one another.

FLUID'ITY } [*Fluidité*, F.] is when the FLUID'NESS } Parts of any Body, being very fine and small, are so disposed by Motion and Figure, as that they can easily slide over one another's Surfaces all Manner of Ways.

FLUISH, Watky, weak, tender. *N. C.*

FLUKE, a sort of Insect; also that Part of an Anchor which is pecked into the Ground. See *Flouk*.

FLU'MINOUS [*flumineus*, L.] of, or belonging to the Rivers or Streams.

FLUM'MERY, a wholesome sort of Jelly, made of Oatmeal.

FLU'OR [*Flus*, Teut.] a Flux, Course, or Stream. *L.*

FLUOR Albus [among Physicians, *Weisse*, Flus, Teut.] the Whites in Women. *L.*

FLUO'RES, Womens Monthly Courses. *L.*

FLUORES [among Miners] are a soft, transparent, sparry kind of Mineral Concretions, frequently found among Ore in Mines.

A FLURCH, a Multitude, a great many; spoken of Things, but not of Persons, as a Flurch of Strawberries. *N. C.*

FLURRY, a Hurry; also a Gust, or hasty Blast of Wind.

A FLURT [*Flort*, Belg. a Fool] an insignificant Person.

To

FL

To **FLURT**, to throw out, as Spittle out of the Mouth.

FLUSH [*flux*, F. of *fluxus*, L.] a red Colour in the Face; also a Term in a Game at Cards, where they are all of a Suit.

FLUSH *Fore and Aft* [*Sea Phrase*] a Term used when the Decks of a Ship are laid level from Head to Stern.

FLUSH of Money [*of fluere*, L. to flow] full of, or abounding with Money.

FLUSH'ED } encouraged, put in Heart.

FLESH'ED } elated with good Success.

A **FLUSHING**, a Reddening in the Face, caused by some sudden Apprehension or Transport of Mind, a Blushing.

To **FLUSH** [*Mar. Cas.* derives it from *φλίζω*, Gr. to grow hot, to boil up] to redder in the Face on a sudden; to elevate the Mind, or transport a Person.

FLUSTERED [possibly from *φλύσσω*, Gr. to belch, whence *οἶνοφλυξ*, drunken: But Skinner rather derives it from *πλύττειν*, Sax. to weave, as in the same Sense it is said, *His Cap is well thrummed*] somewhat disordered with Drink.

A **FLUTE** [*flute*, F.] an Instrument of Wind Musick; also a Sort of Sea Vessel.

FLUTE a *Bec*, a common Flute. F.

FLUTE *Allemande*, a German Flute. F.

FLUT'ED [*in Architecture*] channelled or wrought in Form of a Gutter.

FLUT'INGS [*among Architects*] are the Channels or Gutters of Pillars, &c.

To **FLUTTER** [*flotzen*, Sax. *Flottern*, Teut.] to try to fly, to fly about.

FLUX [*fluxus*, L.] a Flood or Tide; also a Looseness of the Belly. F.

FLUX of the Sea, the Flowing of it.

FLUX *Powders* [*with Chymists*] are certain Powders for dissolving harder Metal, and melting Ores.

The **FLUX** and *Reflux* [*Fluxus et refluxus maris*, the Ebbing and Flowing of the Tide, occasioned by the universal Law of Gravitation. L.

FLUXIBILITY, Aptness to flow. L.

FLUX'ING. See *Salivation*.

FLUX'ION, a Flowing. F. of L.

FLUXION [*among Chymists*] signifies the Running of Metals, or any other Bodies, into a Fluid, by Fire or otherwise.

FLUXION [*in Physick*] a Flowing of Humours or Rheum.

FLUXION [*in Surgery*] is that which raises a Swelling all at once, or in a very little Time, by the Fluidity of the Matter.

FLUXIONS [*in Geometry*] are a very great new Improvement upon the Doctrine of *Indivisibles*, and *Arithmetick* of *Infinities*, invented by Sir *Isaac Newton*.

FLUXUS, a Flux or Flowing. L.

FLUXUS *Chilosus* [*among Physicians*] the same with *Celiaca Passio*. L.

FLUXUS *Hepaticus* [*in Physick*] a kind of

FO

Dysentery, in which black, shining, or serous Blood is voided. L.

To **FLY** [*flēan*, Sax. *fliechē*, Teut.] to move with Wings as Birds, &c.

A **FLY** [*Fliege*, Sax. *Flue*, Dan. *Fliege*, Teut. *Ulfegē*, L. S.] an Insect.

FLY [*of the Mariners Compass*] is that Part on which the 32 Points of the Winds are described.

A **FLY Boat**, a large Vessel with a broad Bow, used in the Coasting Trade.

FLY Catcher, a small Creature in *America*, which clears a Place of Flies and other Vermin.

To **FLY** *gross* [*in Falconry*] is when a Hawk flies at great Birds.

A **FLY'ING Army**, } a strong Body of
A **FLY'ING Camp**, } Horse and Foot,
usually commanded by a Lieutenant-General, which is always in Motion to prevent the Inroads of the Enemy, &c.

To **FLY** on Head [*among Falconers*] is when a Hawk missing her Quarry, betakes herself to the next Check.

Let **FLY** the *Sheets* [*Sea Phrase*] let the Sails go out amain.

FLY'ING Bridges, two small Bridges laid one upon another.

FLY'ING Fish [*Fliegender Fisch*, Teut.] a Fish having Wings.

A **FLY'ING Pinion** [*of a Clock*] is a Part having a Fly or Fan thereby to gather Air, and to bridle the Rapidity of the Clock's Motion when the Weight descends in the striking Part.

FLY'ING Tyger, an Insect in *America*, spotted like the Tyger.

A **FLY'ING Worm** [*in a Horse*] a Tetter or Ring-worm.

FOAL [*Fola*, Sax.] a young Mare. Colt being used for a young Horse.

FO'ALBIT, the Name of a Plant.

To **FOAM**. See *Fome*.

To **FOB** one off [*of foppen*, Teut. to vex] to give one the Trouble of coming often to no Purpose; to put off with fair Words.

A **FOB** [*foppe*, Teut.] a small Pocket.

FO'CAGE [*Focarium*, L.] Hearth-Money.

FO'CAL, belonging to the Focus.

FOCA'LE, Fuel, or Fire-wood. O. L.

FO'CILE *Majus* [*in Anatomy*] the greater Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*, or of the Leg called *Tibia*. L.

FO'CILE *Minus* [*in Anatomy*] is the lesser Bone of the Arm or Leg. L.

To **FO'CHILLATE** [*focillatum*, L.] to refresh, cherish, nourish.

FOCILLA'TION, a Comforting, Cherishing, or Nourishing. L.

FOCUS [*in Anatomy*] is a Place in the Mesentery, from whence the Ancients deduced the Original of Fevers.

FOCUS

FOCUS of an *Ellipsis* [in *Geometry*] a Point towards each End of the longer *Axis*, from whence two right Lines drawn to any Part of the Circumference, shall be together equal to that longer *Axis*.

FOCUS of a *Parabola* [in *Geometry*] is a Point in the *Axis* within the Figure, and distant from the Vertex by the fourth Part of the Perimeter.

FOCUS of a *Glass* [in *Opticks*] is the Point of Convergence or Concourse, where the Rays meet and cross the *Axis* after their Refraction by the Glass.

FOD'DER [pobne, Sax. futter, Teut.] any kind of Meat for Cattle.

FOD'DER [Civil Law] a Prerogative the King has to be provided with Corn, &c. for his Horses in warlike Expeditions.

FOD'DER of Lead } [of Fuder, Teut.]
FO'THER } a Burden] 19 Cwt.

and half; according to the Book of Rates 2600 lb. at the Mines 2250 lb. among the Plumbers at London 1956 lb.

To **FOD'DER** Cattle [futteren, Teut.] to give them Straw, Hawm, &c. to eat or lie on.

FODERTO'RIMUM [Old Law] Provision of Fodder or Forage made to the King's Purveyors.

FO'DIENT [fodiens, L.] Digging.

FOD'INA [in *Anatomy*] the Labyrinth or lesser Pit in the Bone of the Ear.

A **FOE** [fah, Sax.] an Enemy.

FOED'ERAL, belonging to a Covenant.

FOEMAN, a *Foe*. Spen.

FOEMEN, Enemies. Shakesp.

FOEM'INA, a Female in Beasts, Plants, &c. L.

FOEM'INA [with *Chymists*] Sulphur.

FOENERA'TION, *Uitry*. L.

FOE'SA, *Herbage*, *Grafs*. O. L.

FOETIF'EROUS [fatifer, L.] bearing Fruit, fruitful.

FOETOR [with *Physicians*] a stinking Breath, proceeding from Filth about the Teeth and Gums. L.

FOETUS, the Young of all kinds of Creatures, but in a stricter Sense, a young Child in the Womb, whose Parts are perfectly formed; before which Time it is called an *Embryo*. L.

FOG [fog, Sax. Cloughe, Belg.] a Mist, a gathering together of Vapours.

FOG [probably of *affigare*, Ital. to choke, because it is, as it were, choaked with the Cold of the following Winter.] Corn which grows after *Autumn*, and remains in Pasture till Winter.

FOGUS, Tobacco. Cant.

FO'GGAGE } rank Grafs not eaten in
FOGGE } Summer. L. T.

FOH [foep, Belg. pfug, Teut. fi, F. of vab, L.] an Interjection of disdain.

A **FOIBLE**, one's weak or blind Side. F.

To **FOIL** [of fouler, F. to oppress or keep

under] to overthrow or overcome; also to set off to Advantage.

A **FOIL**, a blunt Sword to fence with.

A **FOIL** [in *Wrestling*] a Fall not cleverly given.

A **FOIL** [feuille, F.] an Ornament or Set-off.

FOIL [of folium, L.] a Sheet of thin Tin, to be laid on the Backside of Looking-glasses; also Leaf Gold.

FOIL'ING [among *Hunters*,] the Footing and Treading of Deer that are on the Grass and scarce visible.

To **FOIN** [either of poindre, F. to prick, or finbian, Sax. to try] to make a Pass or Thrust at one in Fencing.

FOIN'D, pushed. Spen.

FOINES of fine, F. a little Weasel or Ferret] a Sort of Furr of that Animal.

FOIN'ING Fence, masterly Defence, Shakesp.

FO'ISON, Plenty, Abundance. Shakesp.

FO'ISON, the natural Juice or Moisture of the Grass or other Herbs; the Heart and Strength of it. Suffolk.

To **FOIST** in [fausser, F. falsificare, L.] to put a Thing in a Book, &c. that is not genuine; to forge.

FOIST, fustly. N. C.

FOIST, a Pinnace or small Ship with Sails or Oars.

FOK'LAND } [of Wolck, People, and
FOLK'LAND } Land, Land, Teut.] the Land of the common People in the Time of the Saxons, S.

FOLC'MOTE } [Folc gemot, Sax.]

FOLK'MOTE } two Courts, one now called the County-Court, and the other the Sheriff's Turn.

A **FOLD** [falte, Sax.] a Place to put Sheep in, a Sheepfold.

A **FOLD** [fealbe, Sax. Falte, Teut. Faldo, Ital.] a Plait in a Garment.

To **FOLD** [fealban, Sax. falten, Teut. infandare, Ital.] to double or plait.

A **FOLD-Net**, a Sort of Net to take small Birds in the Night.

A **FOLE** [fola, Sax. Fole, Dan. Fullen, Teut. Pullus, L. of Πῶλος Gr.] a young Colt.

FOLELARGE, foolishly liberal, extravagant, prodigal. Chauc.

FOLIA'CEOUS [foliaceus, L.] of or like to Leaves.

FO'LIAGE [of folium, L.] branched Work in Tapestry, Painting, &c.

FO'LIAGE [in *Architecture*] a Kind of Ornament in Cornices, Friezes, &c. representing the Leaves of Plants.

A **FO'LIAGE Curve** [in *Mathematics*] a particular Sort of Curve.

To **FO'LIATE** Looking-glasses, to lay the Foil on, to make them reflect the Image.

FO'LIATE } [foliatus, L.] leafed, or

FO'LIATED } having Leaves.

FOLIA'TION [in *Botany*] one of the Parts

FL

To FLURT, to throw out, as Spittle out of the Mouth.

FLUSH [*flux*, F. of *fluxus*, L.] a red Colour in the Face; also a Term in a Game at Cards, where they are all of a Suit.

FLUSH *Fore and Aft* [*Sea Phrase*] a Term used when the Decks of a Ship are laid level from Head to Stern.

FLUSH of Money [of *fluere*, L. to flow] full of, or abounding with Money.

FLUSH'ED } encouraged, put in Heart,
FLESH'ED } elated with good Success.

A FLUSHING, a Reddening in the Face, caused by some sudden Apprehension or Transport of Mind, a Blushing.

To FLUSH [*Mar. Cos.* derives it from *αἰσώ*, Gr. to grow hot, to boil up] to redder in the Face on a sudden; to elevate the Mind, or transport a Person.

FLUSTERED [possibly from *ελευσσω*, Gr. to belch, whence *οἶνοφαυξ*, drunken: But Skinner rather derives it from *πλυσσαν*, Sax. to weave, as in the same Sense it is said, *His Cap is well thrummed*] somewhat disordered with Drink.

A FLUTE [*flute*, F.] an Instrument of Wind Musick; also a Sort of Sea Vessel.

FLUTE a *Bec*, a common Flute. F.

FLUTE *Allemande*, a German Flute. F.

FLUTED [in *Architecture*] channelled or wrought in Form of a Gutter.

FLUTINGS [among *Architects*] are the Channels or Gutters of Pillars, &c.

To FLUTTER [*plötzan*, Sax. *flottern*, Teut.] to try to fly, to fly about.

FLUX [*fluxus*, L.] a Flood or Tide; also a Looseness of the Belly. F.

FLUX of the Sea, the Flowing of it.

FLUX Powders [with *Chymists*] are certain Powders for dissolving harder Metal, and melting Ores.

The FLUX and Reflux [*Fluxus et refluxus maris*, the Ebbing and Flowing of the Tide, occasioned by the universal Law of Gravitation. L.

FLUXIBILITY, Aptness to flow. L.

FLUX'ING. See *Salivation*.

FLUX'ION, a Flowing. F. of L.

FLUXION [among *Chymists*] signifies the Running of Metals, or any other Bodies, into a Fluid, by Fire or otherwise.

FLUXION [in *Physick*] a Flowing of Humours or Rheum.

FLUXION [in *Surgery*] is that which raises a Swelling all at once, or in a very little Time, by the Fluidity of the Matter.

FLUXIONS [in *Geometry*] are a very great new Improvement upon the Doctrine of *Indivisibles*, and *Arithmetick* of *Infinities*, invented by Sir *Isaac Newton*.

FLUXUS, a Flux or Flowing. L.

FLUXUS *Chilosus* [among *Physicians*] the same with *Celiacus Passio*. L.

FLUXUS *Hepaticus* [in *Physick*] a kind of

FO

Dysentery, in which black, shining, or serous Blood is voided. L.

To FLY [*flēan*, Sax. *flieheh*, Teut.] to move with Wings as Birds, &c.

A FLY [*Flēge*, Sax. *Flue*, Dan. *Fliege*, Teut. *Ulfeg*, L. S.] an Insect.

FLY [of the *Mariners Compass*] is that Part on which the 32 Points of the Winds are described.

A FLY *Bont*, a large Vessel with a broad Bow, used in the Coasting Trade.

FLY *Catcher*, a small Creature in *America*, which clears a Place of Flies and other Vermin.

To FLY *grofs* [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk flies at great Birds.

A FLY'ING *Army*, } a strong Body of
A FLY'ING *Camp*, } Horse and Foot,
usually commanded by a Lieutenant-General, which is always in Motion to prevent the Inroads of the Enemy, &c.

To FLY on Head [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk missing her Quarry, betakes herself to the next Check.

Let FLY the *Sheets* [*Sea Phrase*] let the Sails go out amain.

FLY'ING *Bridges*, two small Bridges laid one upon another.

FLY'ING *Fish* [*Fliegender Fisch*, Teut.] a Fish having Wings.

A FLY'ING *Pinion* [of a *Clock*] is a Part having a Fly or Fan thereby to gather Air, and to bridle the Rapidity of the Clock's Motion when the Weight descends in the striking Part.

FLY'ING *Tyger*, an Insect in *America*, spotted like the Tyger.

A FLY'ING *Worm* [in a *Horse*] a Tetter or Ring-worm.

FOAL [*Fola*, Sax.] a young Mare. Colt being used for a young Horse.

FO'ALBIT, the Name of a Plant.

To FOAM. See *Fome*.

To FOB one off [of *soppen*, Teut. to vex] to give one the Trouble of coming often to no Purpose; to put off with fair Words.

A FOB [*soppe*, Teut.] a small Pocket.

FO'CAGE [*Focarium*, L.] Hearth-Money.

FO'CAL, belonging to the Focus.

FOCA'LE, Fuel, or Fire-wood. O. L.

FO'CILE *Majus* [in *Anatomy*] the greater Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*, or of the Leg called *Tibia*. L.

FO'CILE *Minus* [in *Anatomy*] is the lesser Bone of the Arm or Leg. L.

To FO'CILLATE [*focillatum*, L.] to refresh, cherish, nourish.

FOCILLA'TION, a Comforting, Cherishing, or Nourishing. L.

FOCUS [in *Anatomy*] is a Place in the Mesentery, from whence the Ancients deduced the Original of Fevers.

FOCUS

FOCUS of an *Ellipsis* [in *Geometry*] a Point towards each End of the longer *Axis*, from whence two right Lines drawn to any Part of the Circumference, shall be together equal to that longer *Axis*.

FOCUS of a *Parabola* [in *Geometry*] is a Point in the *Axis* within the Figure, and distant from the Vertex by the fourth Part of the Perimeter.

FOCUS of a *Glass* [in *Opticks*] is the Point of Convergence or Concourse, where the Rays meet and cross the *Axis* after their Refraction by the Glass.

FOD'DER [robne, Sax. futter, Teut.] any kind of Meat for Cattle.

FOD'DER [Civil Law] a Prerogative the King has to be provided with Corn, &c. for his Horses in warlike Expeditions.

FOD'DER of Lead } [of Fuder, Teut.
FO'THER } a Burden] 19 Cwt. and half; according to the Book of Rates 2600 lb. at the Mines 2250 lb. among the Plumbers at London 1956 lb.

To **FOD'DER** Cattle [futteren, Teut.] to give them Straw, Hawm, &c. to eat or lie on.

FODERTO'RRIUM [Old Law] Provision of Fodder or Forage made to the King's Purveyors.

FO'DIENT [fodiens, L.] digging.

FOD'INA [in *Anatomy*] the Labyrinth or lesser Pit in the Bone of the Ear.

A **FOE** [fab, Sax.] an Enemy.

FOED'ERAL, belonging to a Covenant.

FOEMAN, a Foe. *Spen.*

FOEMEN, Enemies. *Shakesp.*

FOEM'INA, a Female in Beasts, Plants, &c. *L.*

FOEM'INA [with *Chymists*] Sulphur.

FOENERA'TION, Utiury. *L.*

FOE'SA, Herbage, Grass. *O. L.*

FOETIFEROUS [fatifer, L.] bearing Fruit, fruitful.

FOE'TOR [with *Physicians*] a stinking Breath, proceeding from Filth about the Teeth and Gums. *L.*

FOE'TUS, the Young of all kinds of Creatures, but in a stricter Sense, a young Child in the Womb, whose Parts are perfectly formed; before which Time it is called an *Embryo*. *L.*

FOG [fog, Sax. Cloughe, Belg.] a Mist, a gathering together of Vapours.

FOG [probably of *affogare*, Ital. to choak, because it is, as it were, choaked with the Cold of the following Winter.] Carn which grows after *Autumn*, and remains in Pasture till Winter.

FOGUS, Tobacco. *Cant.*

FO'GGAGE } rank Grass not eaten in
FOGGE } Summer. *L. T.*

FOH [foep, Belg. pfug, Teut. fi, F. of vob, L.] an Interjection of disdain.

A **FOIBLE**, one's weak or blind Side. *F.*

To **FOIL** [of fouler, F. to oppress or keep

under] to overthrow or overcome; also to set off to Advantage.

A **FOIL**, a blunt Sword to fence with.

A **FOIL** [in *Wrestling*] a Fall not cleverly given.

A **FOIL** [feuille, F.] an Ornament or Set-off.

FOIL [of folium, L.] a Sheet of thin Tin, to be laid on the Backside of Looking-glasses; also Leaf Gold.

FOIL'ING [among Hunters,] the Footing and Treading of Deer that are on the Grass and scarce visible.

To **FOIN** [either of poindre, F. to prick, or finbian, Sax. to try] to make a Pass or Thrust at one in Fencing.

FOIN'D, pushed. *Spen.*

FOINES of foine, F. a little Weasel or Ferret] a Sort of Furr of that Animal.

FOIN'ING Fence, masterly Defence, *Shakesp.*

FOI'SON, Plenty, Abundance. *Shakesp.*

FOI'SON, the natural Juice or Moisture of the Grass or other Herbs; the Heart and Strength of it. *Suffolk.*

To **FOIST** in [fausser, F. falsificare, L.] to put a Thing in a Book, &c. that is not genuine; to forge.

FOIST, sully. *N. C.*

FOIST, a Pinnace or small Ship with Sails or Oars.

FOK'LAND } [of Uolck, People, and
FOLK'LAND } Land, Land, Teut.] the Land of the common People in the Time of the Saxons, S.

FOLC'MOTE } [Folc gemot, Sax.]

FOLK'MOTE } two Courts, one now called the County-Court, and the other the Sheriff's Turn.

A **FOLD** [falde, Sax.] a Place to put Sheep in, a Sheepfold.

A **FOLD** [fealde, Sax. falte, Teut. Faldo, Ital.] a Plait in a Garment.

To **FOLD** [fealdan, Sax. falten, Teut. infandare, Ital.] to double or plait.

A **FOLD-Net**, a Sort of Net to take small Birds in the Night.

A **FOLE** [fola, Sax. Fole, Dan. Fullen, Teut. Pullus, L. of Πῶλος Gr.] a young Colt.

FOLELARGE, foolishly liberal, extravagant, prodigal. *Chauc.*

FOLIA'CEOUS [foliaceus, L.] of or like to Leaves.

FO'LIAGE [of folium, L.] branched Work in Tapestry, Painting, &c.

FO'LIAGE [in *Architecture*] a Kind of Ornament in Cornices, Friezes, &c. representing the Leaves of Plants.

A **FO'LIAGE Curve** [in *Mathematicks*] a particular Sort of Curve.

To **FO'LIATE** Looking-glasses, to lay the Foil on, to make them reflect the Image.

FO'LIATE } [foliatus, L.] leaved, or
FO'LIATED } having Leaves.

FOLIATION [in *Botany*] one of the Parts

Parts of the Flower of a Plant, being a Collection of those fine coloured Leaves, which constitute the Compass of the Flower. Also the Art of beating into thin Leaves.

FOLIEN, to be mistaken, to fall. *Ch.*

FOLIO, a Book is said to be in Folio, or a Folio Book, when a Sheet makes but two Leaves.

FOLIO [in Merchants Books] is a Leaf or two Pages of the Ledger-Book.

FOLIO [in Printing] is the Figure set at the Top of every Page.

FOLIOMORT, a dark Yellow; the Colour of Leaf faded.

FOLK [Folc, Sax. Wolk, Teut. Volgo, Ital. of *Vulgo*, L.] People.

FOLKMOTE, a Meeting of Folk. *Sp.*

FOL'LIA [in Musick Books] signifies a particular Air, known by the Name of *Fardinal's Ground*. *Ital.*

FOLLICULUS [in Botany] the Seed-Vessel, the Husk, Coat, or Cover, which some Fruits and Seeds have over them. *L.*

FOLLICULUS *jellus* [with Anatomists] the Gall-Bladder. *L.*

To FOLLOW [Folgian, Sax. folgen, L. S. folgen, Teut.] to come after, to pursue, to imitate, to obey, to be consequential.

FOL'LY [Folie, F.] Defect of Understanding, Silliness.

FOMAH'NT, a Star of the first Magnitude in *Aquarius*.

FOME [Fœm, Sax. Faum, Schaum, Teut. probably of *fumus*, L.] Froth.

To FOME [schaumen, Teut.] to frothe at the Mouth, or as Waters do upon a great and violent Motion or Fall.

To FOMENT' [fomentor, F. of *fomentare*, L.] to cherish or comfort by applying warm Remedies, to nourish; to abet, or encourage.

FOMENTATION [with Physicians] a bathing any Part of the Body with a Liquor, or Decoction of Herbs, &c.

Dry FOMENTATION, the applying Bags stuffed with Herbs and other Ingredients to a Part of the Body grieved.

FON, a Fool. *Spenc.*

FOND [probably of *Fundian*, Sax. to endeavour, to gape after] passionately desirous of, and devoted to, vainly affecting.

To FOND [Fundian, Sax.] to contend or labour; also to care.

FOND [gefunden, Teut.] found. *Sp.*

To FON'DLE, to cocker or pamper.

FONE. Foes. *Spenc.*

To FONNE, to be foolish. *Chauc.*

FONNES, Devices. *O.*

FONT [Fons, L.] a Place or Basin in a Church for baptizing; a Cast, or complete Set of Letters for Printing.

FON'TAL [fontalis, L.] belonging to a Fountain.

FONTANEL [in Anatomy] the Mould of the Head between the Coronal and Sagittal Suture; also an Issue.

FONTA'NGE, F. a Knot of Ribbands on a Woman's Head-dress.

FONTSTONE, a Font for baptizing. *C.*

FOOD [Foz, Sax. Fote, Dan. Bogen, C. Br.] Sustenance, Victuals.

A FOOL [Fol, F. Felle, Ital. Dr Skinner derives it from *Faul*, Teut. a Sluggard] a silly ignorant Person, an Idiot.

A Fool's Bolt is soon shot.

The Instruction of this Proverb lies in governing the Tongue with Discretion and Prudence. 'Tis a Lecture of Deliberation, Courtesy, and Affability, in Company, or Fidelity and Secrecy in Affairs. It is also a Satire against babbling or blurring out a rash unlucky Word to the Prejudice of a Person; or whatever comes uppermost, without any Regard to good Manners or Sobriety. The Proverb seems to be as ancient as Solomon, who said, *כל רוחו וציא כסיל* Prov. xxix. 11. And *Quicquid in buccam venerit, effutit*, say the Latins.

A FOOT [Foz, Sax. Foet, L. S. Foet, Dan. Fuls, Teut.] a Member of the Body; also the Bottom of a Hill, Wall, &c.

A FOOTMAN [Foz-man, Sax.] one who travels on Foot, a Lacquey or Page.

A FOOTSTEP [Foz-step, Sax.] the Impression or Track of the Feet.

The FOOT of a Verse, a certain Number of Syllables which measures it.

A FOOT [in Measure] the Length of 12 Inches in England and Spain; Amsterdam and Antwerp 11 3-4; Paris 11 4-5; Bremen and Rome, and Copenhagen 11 3-5; Francfort and Cologne 11 2-5; Venice 13 9-10; Dantzick 11 3-10.

A FOOT [in Fortification] the sixth Part of a Fathom.

To be on the same FOOT with another, is to be under the same Circumstances.

To gain Ground FOOT by Foot, is to do it gradually, by forcing the way resolutely.

A FOOT-Bank } [in Fortification] is a
A FOOT-Step } Bank about a Foot and a half high, and three Feet wide, under a Breast-work; which the Men set up to fire over it.

FOOT'GELD [of Foz, a Foot, and gelban, to pay, Sax. Foet-gelb, L. S.] a Fine for not cutting out the Balls of the Feet of great Dogs in a Forest.

FOOT Hot, straightway. *O.*

FOOT Husks [in Botany] are short Heads, out of which Flowers grow.

FOOT-Hooks } [in a Ship] the Compass-
FUT'LOCKS } ling Timbers which give the Breadth and Bearing to the Ship.

FOOTMANTILL, a Woman's Riding-Coat coming down to the Feet. *Ch.*

FOOT Pace, a Cloth, Mat, &c. spread about a Chair of State, Bed, &c.

FO'OTPAD, a Highwayman that robs on foot.

FOOT-

F O

FOOTING Time, the Upsitting of Women who lie in. *Norw.*

FOP [*Fobis, Teut.* a Fuzball] a fantastical Fellow, one over nice and affected in Dress, Speech, and Behaviour.

FOPPERY, Fantasticalness, Foolery.

FOR [*for, Sax.*] a Particle used in assigning a Reason.

FOR [probably of *foras, L.*] in Composition denieth and depriveth, as *forbid, forbear, &c.*

FORABLE [*forabilis, L.*] that may be bored or penetrated.

To **FORAGE**, to go in search of Provisions; also, to ravage, to plunder, to strip.

FORAGIUM, Straw or Stubble, after the Corn is threshed out. *O. L.*

FORAMEN *Iscbium* [in *Anatomy*] is a large Hole in the Hip bone.

FORAMINOUS } that is full of
FORAMINULOUS } Holes. *F. of L.*

FORA'NEOUS [of *forum, L.*] pertaining to a Court or Market.

FORBAL'CA [of *Balcke, a Beam, Teut.*] a Fore-balk, or Balk lying next the Highway. *O. L.*

To **FORBARRE**, for ever to deprive.

To **FORBEAR** [*forþæran, Sax.*] to desist from, or let alone.

To **FORBEAR** [*Sea Language*] is to hold still an Oar of a Boat upon the Word of Command.

To **FORBID** [*forþeoban, Sax. verbieten, Teut.*] to bid not to do, to prohibit.

FORBODIN, forbidden. *Chauc.*

FORBRAKE, broke off, disturbed. *Chauc.*

FOREBY, before and near to any Place. *Spenc.*

FORCE [*Force, F.*] Constraint, Violence, Might, Strength.

FORCE [in *Law*] unlawful Violence.

Simple FORCE [*Law Term*] is that which is so committed that it is not complicated with any other Crime.

Mixed FORCE } [*Law Term*] is a

Compound FORCE } Violence committed with such a Fact as of itself only is criminal

FORCE [in *Mechanicks*] is that which is also called Power, and is whatsoever is or may be made the primary terrestrial Cause of any Motion of Bodies, as Weight, Men, Horses, Water, Springs, &c.

To **FORCE** [*forcer, F.*] to oblige, to take by Force, to ravish.

To **FORCE Wool**, is to cut off the upper and most hairy Part of it.

FORCEPS, a Surgeon's Tongs, Pincers, &c. wherewith dead and corrupt Parts are seized, to be cut off or pulled out.

FORCERS, an Instrument to draw Teeth.

FORCES, an Army or considerable Body of Soldiers.

FOR'CIBLE, prevailing, strong, violent.

FORCIBLE *detaining a Possession* [in *Law*] is a violent Act of Resistance, by which the lawful Entry of Justices or others is barred or hindered.

F O

FOR'CIBLE Entry, is a violent actual Entry into a House, &c.

FORC'ER, a Water-mill; an Engine to convey Water from one Place to another, as at *London-Bridge, &c.*

FOR'CIR, a Coffer or Chest. *Chauc.*

FORD [*Ford, Sax.*] a shallow Place in a River.

FORDA, a Cow with Calf, a Milch-Cow. *L.*

FORDA [in *Old Records*] a Ford or shallow Place in a River.

FORD'ABLE, which may be forded or waded over.

FORDI'KA, Herbage or Grass that grows on the Edges of Dikes or Ditches. *O. L.*

To **FORDO**, to undo. *Spenc.*

To **FORDOE**, to kill. *O.*

FOR'DOL } a But or Head-Land, a
FORDO'LIO } butting or shooting upon other Grounds.

FORDON, killed. *O.*

FORDRIVE, driven away by Force. *Ch.*

FORDWINEL, wasted away. *Chauc.*

FORE, anterior; that which comes first.

To **FOREBO'DE** [of *Fone, and bobian, to declare, Sax. forþathen, Teut.*] to presage, divine, foretel, be ominous: To prohibit.

FORE Bolts [in a *Ship*] certain Iron Pins made like Locks.

To **FORE'CAST**, to consider or contrive before-hand.

FORE Castle [of a *Ship*] that Part where the Fore-mast stands.

FORE-Closed [*Law Term*] of *forclorre, F.* to exclude] barred before-hand, quite excluded.

FORE-Course, the Fore-sail of a Ship.

To **FORE'DO**, to be the Occasion of one's own Death.

FOREFARE, faring ill, forlorn; to decay, to go to Ruin. *Chauc.*

FORE-Fathers [*Forth-Fæþear, Sax. forþatret, Teut.*] Predecessors.

To **FORE-Fend** } [of *fore* and *defendere, L.*] to hinder, to keep off.

FORE-Foot [*Sea Term*] when one Ship lies or sails a-cross another Ship's Way.

FORE-Goers, Purveyors going before the King and Queen when in Progress, to provide for them.

To **FORE-Hale**, to drag, to distress. *Sp.*

FORE Hunt, seized. *Spenc.*

FOR'EIGN [*forain, F. q. foris, i. e. extra and regnum*] outlandish, strange, not agreeable to the Purpose or Matter in Hand.

FOREIGN Answer, an Answer not triable in the County where it is made. *L. T.*

FOREIGN Attachment, is an Attachment of Foreigners Goods found within a Liberty or City.

FOREIGN Matter, is a Matter triable in another County.

FOREIGN Opposer, or *Apposer*, is an Officer

ficer in the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs, after they are opposed of their Sums out of the Pipe Office, do repair to be opposed by him of their green Wax.

FOREIGN *Plea*, is a rejecting of the Judge as incompetent, because the Matter in hand was not in his Precinct.

FOREIGN *Service*, is that whereby a mean Lord holds over another, without the Compass of his own Fee.

FORE *judged the Court*, is when an Officer of any Court is expelled the same for some Offence, as for not appearing to an Action by Bill filed against him.

FORE *Judger*, is a Judgment by which a Man is deprived or put by the Thing in Question. *L. T.*

FORE *Knight* [*Sea Term*] a Piece of Wood carved in the Figure of a Man's Head, and fast bolted to the Beams upon the second Deck.

FORE'LAND } [*in Navigation*] a Point

FORE'NESS } of Land jutting out into the Sea.

FORELAND [*in Fortification*] is a small Space of Ground between the Wall of a Place and the Moat.

FORE *Locks*, the Hair of the Head before.

FORE *Locks* [*in a Ship*] little flat Wedges like Pieces of Iron, used at the Ends of Bolts, to keep the Bolts from flying out of the Holes.

FORE *Loyn* [*among Hunters*] is when a Hound, going before the rest of the Cry, meets the Chace, and goes away with it.

FORE *Mast* [*Foremast, Teut.*] a Mast in the Fore-castle, or Fore-part of a Ship.

FOREMOST [*for more, Sax.*] first in Place or Dignity; going in the Front.

FORENSICK [*forensius, L.*] belonging to Courts of Judicature.

FORE *Prized*, a Term in Conveyancing, which signifies excepting. *L. T.*

FORE *Reach* [*Sea Term*] when two Ships sail together, or one after the other, the Ship which sails fastest, is said to fore-reach upon the other.

FORE *Sail* [*Fore-Seigel, Teut.*] the Sail of the Fore-mast.

To FORE *Say*, to renounce. *Spenc.*

To FORE *See* [*forereon, Sax. Fore-sehen, Teut.*] to see before hand.

To FORE *Shorten* [*in Painting*] is when a Head or Face in a Draught is made to appear shorter before.

FORE *Sight* [*Vorsicht, Teut.*] the seeing a Thing before it comes to pass.

FORE *Skin*, the Skin which covers the Head of the Penis.

To FORE *Speak*, bespeak, to bewitch, to enchant.

FORE *Staff*, a Sea Instrument for observing the Sun, Moon, and Stars, with the Face towards the Object.

To FORE *Stall* [*of fore and stallé, Belg. to expose to Sale, or forestellen, Teut.*] is to buy or bargain for Corn or Cattle, &c. as it

is coming to any Market or Fair to be sold, in order to sell the same at a higher Price.

To FORE *Stall*, to prevent. *Spenc.*

FORE *Staller* [*fope, before, and Seal, a Stall, Sax.*] a Monopolizer, one who forestals the Market; also one who lies in wait to Rob Deer broke out of the Forest.

FORE *Tasse*, a Tasting before hand.

FORE *Teeth*, the Teeth which grow before.

FOREST [*Forêt, F. Foresta, L. Barb.*] is a large Wood, privileged to hold the King's Game of all Kinds.

FORESTA'GIUM, a Duty payable to a Forest.

FOR'ESTER [*Forêtier, F. Forestarius, L. Barb.*] a Keeper of a Forest.

FORESTER in *Fee*, one that has that Office to him and his Heirs.

FO'RE *Faid*, forbidden. *Spenc.*

FORE *Fang* [*of fope and tangen, Sax.*] a taking before hand, the taking up of Provisions in Fairs or Markets before the King's Purveyors are served.

To FORE'THINK, to repine. *Spenc.*

FOREWATER [*of for fore, and weren, to know, L. S.*] one that foreknows. *G.*

FORE *Worden* [*with Lice, Dirt, &c.*] i. e. over-run. *N. G.*

To FORFEIT [*forfaire, F.*] to lose Estate, Goods, Employment, &c. for Neglect in doing one's Duty, or for some Crime committed.

A FORFEIT [*forfait, F.*] Default, a Fine, a Penalty.

FORFEITABLE, liable to be forfeited.

FORFEITURE [*forfaiture, F.*] is the Transgressing a penal Law, or rather the Effect of it.

FORFEITURE of *Marriage*, a Writ lying for the Lord against his Ward, or Tenant under Age, who refuses a convenient Marriage, offered by his Lord.

To FORFEND, to forbid. *O.*

FORFRAUGHT, beset. *O.*

FORGABULTUM [*Law Term*] Forgavel, a small reserved Rent in Money; a Quit-Rent.

FORGARD, lost. *O.*

A FORGE [*forge, F.*] a Place where a Smith heats his Iron; a large Furnace where Iron Ore is melted.

To FORGE [*forger, F.*] to hammer or work as a Smith does; to contrive or frame, to counterfeit.

A FOR'GER [*forquer, F.*] a Worker at a Forge; a Counterfeiter, a Contriver.

A FORGER of *false Deeds* [*in Law*] one who makes and publishes false Writings.

FOR'GERY, Counterfeiting, a Cheat, a Falshood.

To FORGET' [*fapgyran, Sax. vergessen, Teut.*] to let slip out of Memory.

FOR'GIA

FOR/GIA *Ferraria* } [*Hergeben*, *Teut.*]
FOR/GIA } a Smithy or Smith's

Forge. *O. L.*

To **FORGI'VE** [*forgian*, *Sax.* *hergeben*, *Teut.*] to pass by a Fault, quit a Debt, &c.

FORGIVE'NESS [*forgiveness*, *Sax.*] Pardon, or Remission of an Offence.

To **FORGO'E** [*forigan*, *Sax.*] to forsake, give up, quit, &c. a Pretence, &c.

FORGO'T } Part. of *forget*, not re-
FORGOTTEN } membered.

FORGROWN, overgrown. *C.*

To **FOR'E-Heet**, to predetermine. *N. G.*

FORHER'DA, a Herd land, Fore-land, or Head-land.

FORIETEN, to forget. *C.*

FORIN'SECUM *Manerium*, a Manor which lies without the Town, and is not included within the Liberties of it. *L. T.*

FORINSECUM *Servitium*, Payment of Aid, Scutage, and other extraordinary Impositions on a Knight's Service. *L.*

A **FORK** [*fornc*, *Sax.* of *furca*, *L.*] an Instrument for several Uses.

FORK-Fish, a Kind of Thornback.

FORK'ED Heads (*Hunting Term*) all the Heads of Deer which bear two Croches on the Top, or which have their Croches doubled.

To **FORKERVE**, to cut off. *O.*

A **FORKIN** *Robbin*, an Earwig. *N. G.*

FO'RKY, forked, opening into two Parts.

FORLA'NA, a slow kind of Jigg, the same as *Starella*. *Ital.*

FORLET } [*verlassen*, *Teut.* *verla-*
FORLETTEN } *ten*, *L. S.*] abandoned, forlorn. *O.*

FORLEVEN, to leave, to depart. *C.*

FORLEYEN, to mistake. *C.*

FORLORE, forlorn. *Spenc.*

FORLORN' [*forloren*, *Sax.* *verlohren*, *Teut.*] forsaken, left comfortless, afflicted, miserable, lost, despairing.

The **FORLORN Hope** [of an *Army*] a Body of Men put upon the most desperate Services, or appointed to give the first Onset in a Battle.

FORLOYN, a Retreat when the Dogs are called off from a wrong Scent. *O.*

FORLYVED, degenerate. *C.*

FORM [*forme*, *F.* of *forma*, *L.*] Fashion, Figure, Shape, Manner.

FORM [in *Printing*] one Side of a Sheet.

FORM [among *Hunters*] is the Seat of a Hare.

FORM [in *Philosophy*] is the second Principle, which, joined to Man, makes up all natural Bodies, or the essential, specific, or distinguishing Modification of the Matter of any natural Body.

To **FORM** [*former*, *F.* *formare*, *L.*] to frame, or make, to contrive, or devise.

FOR'MAL [*formalis*, *L.*] belonging to Form; also punctual, affected, precise.

FORMAL Cause [in *Logick*] is that which

gives an internal Being or Essence to Substances or Accidents.

FOR'MALIST [*Formaliste*, *F.*] a Follower of Forms or Modes, one very punctual or precise in his Words or Actions; a formal or complimentary Person.

FORMAL'ITY [*formalité*, *F.* of *formalitas*, *L.*] Form in Law, Ceremony, Affectation, Preciseness.

FORMAL'ITIES, are Robes worn by the Magistrates of a City or Corporation, &c. on solemn Occasions.

To **FOR'MALIZE**, to play the Formalist.

To **FORMAT** } to speak any Thing.

To **FORMEL** } *N. G.*

FORMATION, a Fashioning or Framing. *L.*

FORM'ED Stones [among *Naturalists*] are such Bodies, which, being either pure Stone or Sparr, are found in the Earth, so formed that their outward Shape very nearly resembles Muscles, Cockles, &c.

FORME'DON [*q. d. Forma Donationis*, *L.*] a Writ which lies for one who has a Right to Lands or Tenements by virtue of an Entail.

FORMEE' [in *Heraldry*]. See *Patee*.

FORMEL, the Female of any Fowl. *C.*

FO'RMER, a Maker, Contriver, Planner.

FORMERS [*Sea Term*] round Pieces of Wood fitted to the Bore of a great Gun, which hold the Carriages for the Powder.

FOR'METH [among *Hunters*] a Term applied to a Hare when she squats.

FORMI'CA [in *Surgery*] a Wart, callous, black, and broad at Bottom. *L.*

A **FORMICA** [in *Falconry*] a Distemper in a Hawk's Beak, which will eat it away.

FOR'MIDABLE [*formidabilis*, *L.*] dreadful, to be feared, terrible. *F.*

FORMID'OLOUS [*formidolosus*, *L.*] dreadful, terrible; also fearful.

FOR'MOST. See *Foremost*.

FORMS, long Seats or Benches to sit on.

FOR'MULA [among *Physicians*] a little Form or Prescription, such as Physicians direct in extemporaneous Practice, in Distinction from the great Forms which are the Official Medicines. *L.*

FOR'MULARY [*formulaire*, *F.* *formularium*, *L.*] a Book of Forms or Precedents for Law Matters, the Style or Manner of Proceeding in the Law; a Writing which contains the Form of an Oath to be taken upon some Occasions.

FORNA'GIUM [*fournage*, *F.* *fornax*, a Furnace, *furnus*, *L.* an Oven] a Fee taken by a Lord off his Tenants bound to bake in his Oven, or for Liberty to use their own; Chimney or Hearth-money. *O. L.*

FORNICA'TION, the Act of Uncleaness between single Persons. *F.* of *L.*

FORNICA'TOR [*fornicateur*, *F.*] a Whore-monger. *L.*

FORNIX [in *Surgery*] the brawny Substance of the Brain. *L.*

FOR-

FOR'RAGE [*fourrage*, F.] Provision of Hay, Oats, Straw, &c. especially in War.

To **FOR'RAGE**. See *Forage*.

To **FORRAY**, to forrage. *Spenc.*

To **FORSAKE** [*forþrekan*, Sax. i. e. never to seek any more; or *forþrekan*, Sax. to renounce] to leave or quit.

FORMASKIL, forasmuch as. O.

FORSECHOKE [*Old Law*] Land or Tenements seiz'd by the Lord for want of Services due from the Tenant.

FORSES, Water-falls.

FORSET, a little Trunk or Coffer.

FORSLAGEN [*erfchlagen*, Teut.] slain or killed. O.

FORSLEWTHED, slothful, sluggish. C.

FORSLOUTHIN, to neglect, to lose through Sloth. C.

FORSONGEN } [*uberlungen*, Teut.]

FORSONGIN } tired with singing. C.

FORSOOTH [*forþroð*, Sax.] an Interjection of Contempt or Derision; also a Title of Respect and Submission used by a Servant to a Mistress, &c.

FORSPEAK, an Advocate, or one who pleads in Behalf of another. Q.

FORSTAL [*þone and þzal*, Sax.] being quit of Fines for Cattle arrested within one's Lands.

FOR'STER [of *Forrester*] a Surname.

FORSTRAUGHT, distracted. O.

FORSWAT, over-sweat, sun burnt. Sp.

To **FORSWEAR** [*forþreþean*, Sax. *forþwerer*, Dan. *berichweren*, Teut.] to swear falsely.

FORSWONK, over-laboured. *Spenc.*

FORT [*fort*, F. *fortis* strong, L.] a Castle or Strong Hold of small Extent; a Work encompassed with a Moat, Rampart, and Parapet, to secure some high Ground or Passage of a River, to make good an advantageous Post, to fortify the Lines and Quarters of a Siege, &c.

A **FORT** Royal [in *Fortification*] a Fort which has 26 Fathoms for the Line of Defence.

A **Star FORT**, a Redoubt, which is made of re-entring and saliant Angles.

FORTE [of *fortis*, L.] strong.

FORTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play or sing loud and strong. *Ital.*

FORTEFORTE, or *F. F.* signifies to play, or sing very loud and strong. *Ital.*

FORTEMENT, signifies the same as *Forté*. *Ital.*

Piu FORTE, or *P. F.* [in *Musick Books*] denotes a Degree louder than only *Forté*. *Ital.*

FORTH [*forþ*, Sax.] abroad, or out.

FORTHCOMING, ready to appear, not absconding.

FORTHEN } therefore. N. C.

FORTHY }

To **FOR'THINK** [of *forþ* and *þincan*, Sax.] to be grieved in Mind. O.

To **FOR'THINK** [of *þone* and *þincan*,

Sax.] to think before, to pre-suppose, &c. Also to repent. C.

FORTHWIN [*forðeren*, Teut.] to promote. C.

FORTH-Welling [horfare wallen, or quellen, Teut.] springing forth. *Spenc.*

FORTHWITH [of *forþ* and *with*, Sax.] presently, quickly.

FOR'TIETH, the fourth Tenth.

FORTIFIABLE, which is capable of being fortified.

FORTIFICATION, is an Art of fortifying and strengthening a Place, so that a small Number of Men within, may be able to defend themselves against the Assaults of a greater Number without. L.

Regular FORTIFICATION, is one which is built upon a regular Polygon, or Figure of many Sides.

Irregular FORTIFICATION, one where the Sides and Angles are not all uniform.

Durable FORTIFICATION, is one which is so built, as to be able to continue a long Time.

Temporary FORTIFICATION, is one which is raised but for a short Time, upon some extraordinary Occasion.

To **FOR'TIFY** [*fortifier*, F. *fortificare*, L.] to strengthen or make strong, to fence, to secure after a regular Manner.

FORTILAGE [*fortilium*, L.] a little Fort. *Spenc.*

FORTILITY, a fortified Place, or House, a Castle, rather to defend the Owner, than endure a Siege. O. S.

FORTIN, a Forlet, a Sconce or little Fort. F.

FORTINGLES, the same as *Farundel*.

FORTIS'SIMO [in *Musick Books*] signifies extreme loud. *Ital.*

FORTITUDE, Courage, Valour, Stoutness: Also one of the Cardinal Virtues, by which a Man, in the midst of pressing Evils, always does that which is agreeable to the Dictates of right Reason. L.

FORTITUDES [*Astrology*] certain Advantages which Planets are supposed to have, to make their Influences stronger.

A **FORT'LET** [*fortelet*, F.] a little Fort. O. L. T.

FORTNIGHT [*feophtne nixt*, Sax.] the Space of two Weeks.

FORTRESS [*fortresse*, F.] a general Name for all Places that are fortified either by Art or Nature.

FORT-Star [in *Fortification*] a Redoubt constituted by re-entring and saliant Angles.

FORTUITOUS [*fortuit*, F. *fortuitus*, L.] happening by Chance, casual, accidental.

FORTUNATE [*fortunatus*, L.] happy, lucky, successful.

FORTUNE [*fortuna*, L.] Adventure, or Chance, that which happens by Chance, and unexpected; Luck: Also Estate, Goods, Settlement in the World, &c. F.

FORTUNES [in *Astrology*] are the two benevolent Planets, *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

FOR-

FORTUNE Hunter, one who makes it his Business to inquire after Women with great Portions.

FORTUNE Teller, one who pretends to the Knowledge of Futurity.

FORTUNOUS, accidental. *Chauc.*

FORTUNY, a Tournament or running a tilt on Horseback, with Lances.

To **FORVISE**, to foreshew. *O.*

FORURTH, a long Slip of Ground. *O. R.*

FORWARDRED [of the Preposition *for* and *wanderen*, *Teut.*] tired with wandering. *Chauc.*

FORWANY, wanting. *O.*

FORWARD [*forpeapd*, *Sax.* *forewerts*, *Teut.*] ready, straight on before; also warm, premature, quick.

FORWELKID, full of Wheelks. *Cb.*

FORWEPT, weary with weeping. *O.*

FORWELED, worn out. *Chauc.*

FOREWETE, to foreknow. *Chauc.*

FORWINED, withered. *O.*

FORWORN, much worn. *Spenc.*

FORWOUNDED, dangerously wounded. *Chauc.*

FORYELDE, to reward, to repay. *Ch.*

FORYIT, to forget. *Chauc.*

A **FOSS** [*fosse*, *F.* of *foss*, *L.*] a Ditch, Moat, or Trench.

FOSSAGE, a Composition paid, to be excused from the repairing or maintaining the Ditches round a Town.

FOSSA Magna [in *Anatomy*] the interior Cavity of the *Pudendum Muliebre*.

FOSS Way, one of the four principal Ways of England made by the Romans, so called, because in some Places it was never perfected, but left like a Ditch.

FOSSATORUM Operatio, Foss works, or Service formerly done by Inhabitants, for repairing and maintaining the Ditches round a Town. *O. L. T.*

FOSSATUM, a Ditch, or a Place fenced with a Ditch or Trench. *O. L.*

FOSSSET } a little Chest or Cabinet.

FORSET }

FOS'SILE [*fossile*, *F.* et *L.*] that which is or may be digged out of the Ground.

FOS'SILS [*fossilia*, *L.*] all Bodies whatever, that are dug out of the Earth.

FOSTAL [for *Forestal*] a Way leading from the Highway to a great House. *Suff.*

FOSTAL, the Footsteps of a Hare. *O.*

To **FOSTER** [*forpeian*, *Sax.* *fosterer*, *Dan.*] to nourish, cherish, bring up.

A **FOSTER-Child** [*forpeicild*, *Sax.*] a Child brought up by one who is not his natural Father.

A **FOSTER-Father** [*forpe-fader*, *Sax.*] one who brings up another Man's Child.

FOSTER-Land, Land allotted to the finding of Food for any Persons.

FOSTER-Lean [*forpe-lean*, *Sax.*] a Wife's Jointure.

A **FOSTER**, a Forrester. *Spenc.*

FOTHEHOT, forthwith, immediately. *C.*

FOTHER, See *Fodder*.

FO'TINEL, a Weight of Lead, containing 16 Stone, or at a certain Time, about 70 lb.

FOTION, a Nourishing. *L.*

FOUDRE, a Thunderbolt, Lightning. *Chauc. F.*

FOUGADE, a sort of Mine, in which are Fire-works to blow any Thing up. *F.*

FOUGHT, Part. pret. of *to fight*.

FOUL [*faul*, *Sax.* *faul*, *Teut.* of *fauloc*, *Gr.*] filthy, nasty, full of Dirt.

To **FOUL** [*faulan*, *Sax.* *vauple*, *Belg.*] to make filthy, &c.

FOUL [*Sea Term*] entangled, as a Rope.

FOUL'DAGE, the Liberty of folding or penning Sheep by Night. *Norf.*

FOUL'DRING [*foudroyer*, *F.*] Thundering, blasting with Lightning.

FOULICH, foully. *Chauc.*

FOULK [*Camden* derives it of *Folc*, *Sax.* *Folk*] a proper Name for Men.

FOUL'NESS [of *Nere*, *Sax.* a Promontory, and *Fowl*] a Foreland in *Essex*, where there is plenty of Fowls.

FOUL'NESS [*Flynerr*, *Sax.*] Filthiness.

FOUL-Water [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to make Foul water, when, being under Sail, she raises the Mud, Sand, &c.

To **FOUND** [*fonder*, *F.* of *fundare*, *L.*] to build, settle, establish, or ground.

To **FOUND** [*fondre*, *F.* of *fundare*, *L.*] to cast Metals.

FOUNDATION, the lowest part of a Building, the Ground-work of a Thing. *L.*

FOUN'DAY, in the Iron works, the Space of six Days.

FOUNDE, to try. *Chauc.*

FOUNDEMAUNT [*fondement*, *F.*] a Foundation. *Chauc.*

A **FOUNDER** [*fondeur*, *F.* *fundator*, *L.*] one who builds and endows a Church, College, &c.

A **FOUNDER** [*fondeur*, *F.*] one who melts Metals to cast in Moulds, &c.

To **FOUNDER** a Horse, to over-ride, or spoil him with hard-working.

To **FOUNDER** [of a Ship] is, when, by an extraordinary Leak, or otherwise, she becomes so full of Water, that she sinks.

FOUND'LING [*fundling*, *Teut.*] an Infant exposed, or left in any Place, and found there.

FOUND'ERING in the Feet [in Horses] a Disease causing Humours to settle in them.

Chest-FOUNDERING [in Horses] a Disease, discovered by their often coveting to lie down, and standing straddling with their Fore Legs.

FOUNDRIID, stumbled. *Chauc.*

FOUNES [probably of *Fineff*, *F.*] Devices. *O.*

FOUN'AIN [*fontaine*, *F.* of *fons*, *L.*] a Place where Water breaks out of the Earth, the Source or Spring-head of a River.

To **FOURE**, to drive with sudden impetuosity.

FOUR [*forpep*, *Sax.*] twice two.

FOURCHE

FOURCHE [in *Heraldry*] forked, as a *Cross fourché*, a Cross forked at each End. *F.*
FOUR'IER, an Under-harbinger or Messenger.

FOURNEAU, the Chamber of a Mine. *F.*
A FOURM [probably of *Fymtha, Sax.*]
 a Table, a Seat to sit on at School.

FOURSCORE, eighty.

FOUTGELD. See *Footgeld*.

FOUTHERINGS, Successes. *Chauc.*

A FOUTNART, a Fitchet. *N. G.*

A FOW, a Fowl. *Chesh.*

A FOWL [*Fugel, Sax. Fupl, Dan. Uoghl, Dr. Uogel, Teut.*] a Bird.

A FOWLER [*Fugeler, Sax.*] a Hunter or Catcher of Fowls.

A FOWLER, a Piece of Artillery.

To FOWL [*Fugelan, Sax.*] to hunt Fowls.

To FOWLE a Person by the Ears, to lug him by the Ears.

FOUND, framed. *O.*

To FOWL Fail [*q. d. fail foully*] to err greatly. *O.*

A FOX [*Fox, Sax. Fuchs, Dan. Fuscbe, Teut.*] a Beast of Chace.

FOXERIE, the Cunning of a Fox. *Ch.*

FOX Gloves [*foxe glove, Sax.*] a Flower. *Digitalis.*

FOX-Tail, an Herb. *Alopecurus.*

To FOX one, to make him drunk.

We lets the Fox to keep his Geese.

This Proverb reflects upon the ill Conduct of Men in the Management of their Affairs, by intrusting either *Sbarpers* with their Money, *Blabs* with their Secrets, or *Enemies* or *Informers* with their Lives; for no Obligation can bind against Nature. A Fox will love a Goose still, tho' his Skin be stripped over his Ears for it; and a common Cheat will always follow his old Trade of *tricking his Friend*, in spite of all *Promises* and *Principles* of Honour, *Honesty*, and *good Faith*. Agreeable to the *English* is the *Latin*, *Ovem Lupo commissisti*; and the *Greek*, τοῖς λύκοις τὸν ἀπὸν.

FOXSHIP, Cunning, Craftiness. *Shakesp.*

FOY [*Fay, Belg. Voyer, F. a Way*] a Treat given to their Friends by those who are going a Journey.

FOY [*foi, F.*] Faith, Allegiance. *Spenc.*

To FOYL [in *Husbandry*] to fallow Land in the Summer or Autumn.

FOYLING [*Hunting Term*] the Footsteps of a Stag upon the Grass.

FOYSON, Plenty, Abundance, Strength, Heat Juice, Moisture, &c. *Shakesp.*

FRA, from. *Chauc.*

FRA'CID [*fracidus, L.*] rotten ripe, hoary and putrified.

FRACTION, Dissension and Strife among Parties. *F. of L.*

FRACTION [in *Arithmetick*] a broken Number.

FRACTION Proper, is when the Numerator is less than the Denominator, as $\frac{2}{3}$.

FRACTION Improper, is when the Nu

merator is greater, or at least equal to the Denominator, as $\frac{4}{3}$, or $\frac{5}{3}$.

A Simple FRACTION } is that which
A Single FRACTION } consists of one
 Numerator, and one Denominator.

A Compound FRACTION, is one which has more Numerators and Denominators than one, as $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$.

FRAC'TURE [*fractura, L.*] is the breaking of a Bone, &c. *F.*

FRÆNULUM [in *Anatomy*] a skinny String under the Tongue. *L.*

FRÆNULUM, a Bridle [in *Surgery*] a Membrane which ties the Fore-skin to the Nut of the Yard. *L.*

FRA'GIL [*fragilis, L.*] apt to break; brittle; frail or weak. *F.*

FRAGILITY [*fragilité, F. of fragilitas, L.*] Brittleness, Weakness.

A FRAG'MENT [*fragmentum, L.*] a broken Piece or Part of any Thing; also imperfect Sentences of one Writer mentioned by another, and not to be found among the Writings of the former. *F.*

FRAGRANCY [*fragrantia, L.*] Sweetness of Smell, pleasant Scent.

FRAIGHT } [*Fraght, Teut. Urecht,*
FRÉIGHT } *Belg. Fret, F.*] the Bur-

den, Lading, or Merchandize a Ship carries; also the Money paid for such Carriage. See *Fraught*.

To FRAIGHT a Ship [*braghten, L. S. freier, F.*] to furnish a Ship with Lading.

FRAIL, a Basket of Raisins, Figs, &c. about 75 Pounds.

FRAILTY [*fragilité, F. of fragilitas, L.*] Weakness of Nature, Brittleness.

To FRAIN [of *Franian* or *Franian*, *Sax. fragen, Teut.*] to ask or inquire.

FRAISE [in *Fortification*] Stakes fixed in Bulwarks made of Earth, on the one Side of the Rampart below the Parapet. *F.* Also a Rancake with Bacon in it.

To FRAISE a Battalion [*Military Term*] is to line it every Way with Pikes.

To FRAME [*Fremman, Sax.*] to form, to create, to contrive, to build.

A FRAME, a Figure, Form, Make: The Supporters of a Chair, Table, &c. The Outwork of a Clock, &c.

FRAMPALD } treifful, peevish, cross,

FRAMPART } froward. *S. G.*

FRAMPOLD, troublesome, uneasy, &c. *Shakesp.*

FRAMP'OLE Fence, a Privilege belonging to the Inhabitants of the Manor of *Wittle* in *Essex*.

FRANC, a French Livre, worth 1 s. 6 d. Sterling.

FRAN'CHISE [of *franc, F. free*] Liberty, Freedom, a particular Privilege belonging to a City or Corporation.

FRAN'CHISE [in *Law*] a Privilege or Exemption from ordinary Jurisdiction; also an Immunity from Tribute.

FRAN-

F R

FRANCHISE *Royal*, is a Grant from the King to a Man and his Heirs, to be free from Toil, &c.

FRAN'CES, a proper Name for Women.

FRAN'CIS [of *francisc*, Sax. *frank*, *Teut.* free] a proper Name of Men.

FRANCIS'CAN, an Order of Friars founded by St. Francis in Italy, A. C. 1198.

FRAN'CLING, a Freeholder. O. L. T.

FRAN'COLING, a Bird for Hawking.

FRAN'GIBLE [*frangibilis*, L.] that may be easily broken; brittle.

FRAN'ION, a Paramour; a boon Companion.

FRANK [*franc*, F.] free, generous, bountiful, open-hearted.

A **FRANK**, a Place to feed Hogs in.

FRANK Almoyn [*Law Term*] a Tenure of Lands or Tenements bestowed for perpetual Alms.

FRANK Bank [*Law Term*] Copyhold Lands, which the Wife, being married a Virgin, hath after the Decease of her Husband for her Dowry.

FRANK-Chase [*Law Term*] a Liberty of free Chase, in a Circuit adjoining to a Forest, whereby all Men, having Ground within that Compass, are prohibited to cut down Wood without the View of the Forester.

FRANK Fee [*Law Term*] that which is in the Hands of the King or Lord of the Manor, being ancient *Demesne* of the Crown; whereas that which is in the Hands of the Tenant, is ancient *Demesne* only.

FRANK-Ferm [*Law Term*] is Land or Tenement, in which the Nature of the Fee is changed by a Feoffment, &c.

FRANK Fold [*Law Term*] is where the Lord has Power to fold or pen up his Tenants Sheep within his Manor, for the marning of his Land.

FRANK-Law [*Law Term*] is taken for a free Enjoyment of all those Privileges which the Law permits to a Man not found guilty of any heinous Offence.

FRANK-Marriage [*Law Term*] is a Tenure in Land special, whereby a Man hath Land with a Woman, to him and the Heirs of his Body, without doing any Service but Fealty to the Donor.

FRANK-Pledge [*Law Term*] an ancient Custom for the Freemen of England at 14 Years of Age, to find Surety for their Fidelity to the King, and good Behaviour to their Fellow-Subjects.

FRANK'INCENSE [q. d. *Free Incense*] Incense burnt freely upon the Altar.

FRANK'LIN, a Freeman or Gentleman, *Spenc.* A Steward; a Bailiff of Land.

FRANKS, a People who anciently inhabited Part of Germany.

FRANNION, one of too free or loose Behaviour. *Spenc.*

FRAN'TICK [*phreneticus*, L. *φρενιτικός*, Gr.] that has a Frenzy, mad, distracted.

F R

FRAPPE [of *frappe*, F.] a Company, a Rabble. *Chauc.*

FRAPPISH [of *frapper*, F.] peevish, cross.

To **FRASE**, to break. *Norf.*

FRATE'RIA [*fratria*, L.] a Brotherhood, a Society of religious Persons. O. L.

FRATER'NAL [*fraternus*, L.] belonging to a Brother.

To **FRATERNISE** [*fraterniser*, F.] to live together like Brothers.

FRATER'NITY [*fraternité*, F. *fraternitas*, L.] a Brotherhood; a Company of Men entered into a Bond of Society.

FRATRICE'LLI, a Sort of Hereticks, A. C. 1304, who held Community of Goods, and that Women ought to be in common.

FRA'TRICIDE [*fratricidium*, L.] the killing of a Brother. F.

A **FRA'TRICIDE** [*fratricida*, L.] a Killer of a Brother. F.

FRAUD [*fraude*, F. of *fraus*, L.] a Deceit, Guile, Cunning, Cheat, Couzenage.

FRAUD'ATION, a cheating, deceiving, or beguiling. L.

FRAU'DULENCY [*fraudentia*, L.] Deceitfulness, Craftiness, Knavery.

FRAU'DULENT [*fraudulentus*, F. *fraudulentus*, L.] crafty, cunning, deceitful.

FRAUGHT } Freight of a Ship;
FRAUGHT'AGE } also Money paid for the Freight of it. *Shaksp.*

FRAY [for *Affray*, of *effrayer*, F.] a Fight, Scuffle, Quarrel.

To **FRAY** [*frayer*, F. *fricare*, L.] to rub, to fret, as Cloth does by rubbing.

To **FRAY**, to fright. *Spem.*

The Deer **FRAYS** her Head [*Hunting Term*] i. e. she rubs it against a Tree.

FRAYN'D, refrain'd. O.

A **FREAK** [*fresh*, *Teut.*] a petulant Action; *fræc*, Sax.] a mad Action, a Maggot, a Whimsy, a sudden Fancy.

FREAK'ISH } whimsical, maggotish.
FREAK'ED }

FREAM, arable or plowed Land worn out of Heart.

To **FREAM** [of *fremere*, L.] a Term used by Hunters, of a Boar, that makes a Noise at Rutting time; to growl.

FRECK'LES, a kind of reddish or dusky Spots on the Face or Hands.

FRED'ERICK [of *fred* and *ric*, Sax. i. e. rich Peace, *Fried reich*, *Teut.*] a proper Name of Men.

FREE [*fræh*, Sax. *frej*, *Teut.*] not in Bondage or Servitude, at Liberty.

To **FREE'** [*hefreen*, *Teut.*] to make free, to deliver.

FREE' Bench, the Custom of the Manors of East and West Emburn, Chadleworth in the County of Berks, Ter in Devonshire, and other Places of the West, that if a customary Tenant die, the Widow shall have her *Free Bench* in all his Copyhold Land,

F R

Land, *Dum sola et casta fuerit*; but if she commit Incontinency, she forfeits her Estate; yet if she will come into the Court, riding backwards on a black Ram, with his Tail in her Hand, and say the Words following, the Steward is bound by the Custom to re-admit her to her *Free Bench*.

Here I am,
Riding upon a black Ram,
Like a Whore as I am;
And for my Crincum Crancum,
Have lost my Bincum Bancum;
And for my Tail's Game,
Have done this worldly Shame;
Therefore, I pray you, Mr Steward,
Let me have my Land again.

FREE'-Booter, a Soldier who makes Inroads into an Enemy's Country for Cattle; also a Pirate or Sea-Rover; also a Soldier that serves for Plunder, without Pay.

FREE' Bord, a certain Quantity of Ground without or beyond the Fence, which is claimed in some Places.

FREE' Chapel, a Chapel in a Parish besides the Mother Church; or rather one of the King's Foundation freed from the Jurisdiction of the Ordinary.

FREE'DOM [*freedom*, Sax. *feridom*, Belg.] Liberty, Enfranchisement.

FREED'STOLL } [*of frið*, Peace, and
FRITH'STOLL } *Stole*, a Seat, Sax.

FRID'STOLE } *Friedestuhl*, Teut.
Sella Pacis, L.] a Stone Chair in the Church near the Altar, to which Offenders used to fly for Sanctuary, granted by King *Atbelstan* to *John de Beverly*, Archbishop of York.

FREE'-Hold [*in Dæd*] is the actual Possession of Lands or Tenements in Fee.

FREE'-Hold [*in Law*] is that Land or Tenement which a Man holdeth in Fee, Fee-tail, or at least for Term of Life.

FREE'-Holders, who enjoy Freehold, so called, because they hold Lands or Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever.

FREELEGE, Privilege. *Sheffield*.

FREELY [*freolice*, Sax.] readily, with Freedom.

FREE'MAN [*freoman*, Sax. *freper Man*, Teut.] of a City, Corporation, or Company.

FREE'STONE, a Sort of Stone used in Building.

FREETHINKER, a Libertine; a Contemner of Religion.

FREE-Warren, the Power of granting or denying Licence to any to hunt in such and such Lands.

FREEZE [*frieze*, F. q. d. *Friezeland Cloth*] a Sort of coarse woollen Cloth, probably so called, because first made or worn by the Inhabitants of *Friezeland*.

FREEZ [*in Gunnery*] the same as the Muzzle Ring of the Cannon.

To **FREEZE** [*fyran*, Sax. *friezen*, Teut.] to congeal, as Ice.

F R

FREEZING Mixtures [among Chymists] that which is mixed together, to cause other Bodies to freeze or congeal into Ice, as all Sorts of Salts, &c.

To **FREIGHT**, to load a Ship with Goods. See *Fraught*.

FREINTH, asketh. *Chauc*.

FREM'D [*freimb*, Sax. *freimb*, Teut.] strange, foreign, far off, not related to, at Enmity. *O*.

FRE'MUND [*freoh*, free, and *Mund*, Peace, Sax.] a proper Name.

FREN'CH [*Francois*, F.] belonging to France, or to the Language of that Country.

FRENCH-Beans, a Sort of Pulse. Also called Kidney-Beans.

FRENCH-Marigold, a Flower.

FRENCH'IFIED, in the French Interest; addicted to the French Fashions.

FRENCH-Man, was wont antiently to be used for every outlandish Man.

FRENDFULLICHE [*freundlich*, Teut.] friendly. *Chauc*.

FREND'LESS-Man of *Freundlos*, Teut. without a Friend, among our Saxon Ancestors] an out-law'd Person.

FRENDNESSE, Strangeness. *Chauc*.

FRENNY, a Stranger. *Spem*.

FREN'SY } [*frenefe*, F. *phrenitis*, L. of
FRENZY } *optulic*, Gr.] a Sort of Madness or Dotage.

FRE'QUENCY [*frequentia*, L.] the frequent or often doing a Thing.

FRE'QUENT [*frequens*, L.] that happens often, usual, common. *F*.

To **FREQUENT'** [*frequenter*, F. of *frequentare*, L.] to haunt, resort to, visit often, to keep Company with.

FREQUENTATIVE [*frequentatif*, F. *frequentativus*, L.] a Grammatical Term applied to Verbs, which denote the Repetition of an Action.

FRESCA, fresh Water, Rain, or Land-Flood. *O. L.*

FRESCA'DES, shady, cool Walks, Bowers, &c. *Ital*.

FRESCO, fresh, cool; to walk in *Fresco*, i. e. to take the fresh Air. *Ital*.

To *drink in* **FRESCO**, to drink cool Liquors.

To *paint in* **FRESCO**, to paint upon bare Walls, Cielings, &c. newly done, that the Colours may sink in, and become more durable.

FRESH [*frech*, Sax. *frats*, F. *frisch*, Teut.] new, brisk, lively, cool; not salt.

FRESH-Disseisin [*in Law*] is such a Disseisin as a Man may seek to defeat of himself by his own Power, without the Help of the King or Judges.

FRESH Disseisin [*Law Term*] a Fine levied within a Year past.

FRESH-Force [*Law Term*] a Force done within forty Days.

FRESH-Gale [*Sea Term*] is when a Wind blows immediately after a Calm.

FRESH-

F R

FRESH-Man, a Novice or young Student in an University.

FRESH-Shot [Sea Term] is when any great River falls into the Sea.

FRESH-Spell [Sea Term] a fresh Gang to relieve the Rowers in the Long-Boat.

FRESH-Suit [Law Term] such a present and earnest Pursuit of an Offender, as never ceases till he is apprehended.

FRESH Suit within the view, impowers the Officers that pursue Trespassers in the Forest, to seize them, even without the Bounds of it.

FRESH Water Sailor, a raw, unexperienced one; also the Name of an Herb.

To **FRET** as Cloth [Fneodan, Sax. frouer, F.] to wear out.

To **FRET** [Mer. Cas. derives it of Fneozan, Sax. to gnaw, because Anger, as it were, gnaws the Heart, Fretten, L. S. and that of φράττωμαι, Gr.] to be vexed, or chafe in Mind.

A **FRET**, a Fume or Heat of Passion.

FRET [in Architecture] an Ornament consisting of two Lists or Fillets interwoven and at parallel Distances.

A **FRET** [in Musick] a particular Stop on a musical Instrument.

A **FRET** [in Heraldry] a Field with several Lines running cross one another.

FRET, filled, fraught. Chauc.

To **FRETE** [Fretten, L. S.] to devour. O.

FRET'FUL, given to fretting, peevish.

FRET'TED, vexed, discomposed, ruffled in Mind; also worn by rubbing.

FRET'TED; musical Instruments are said to be so, when they have their several Frets or Stops marked upon them.

FRI'ABLE [friabilis, L.] that may be easily crumbled, or rubbed into small Parts. F.

FRIABIL'ITY [friabilitas, L.] Brittleness. Aptness to crumble, &c.

FRI'ATION, a Crumbling.

FRI'B'LING [probably of grubben, Teut. to be critical] captious, impertinent, trifling; as a fribbling Question.

FRI'BURG } [Fried, Peace, and Bon-]

FRI'ITH'BURG } ge. a Surety, Sax.] a Surety for the Peace or good Behaviour.

FRI'CAN'DOES [in Cookery] a Sort of Scotch Collops larded, farced, and stewed.

FRICASSEE, a Dish of fry'd Meat, as Rabbits, Chickens, &c. F.

FRICA'TION } a Rubbing or Chafing

FRIC'TION } together, of two Bodies. L.

FRIDAY [Frige dæg, or Friga's Day, the Venus of the ancient Saxons, so called from frigan, to love, Goth. Freptey, Teut.] the sixth Day of the Week; in Lat. Dies Veneris.

Good-FRIDAY, the Friday next before Easter.

A **FRIEND** [Fneond, Sax. Friend, L. S. Frennd, Teut.] one who acts kindly towards a Person.

F R

FRIEND'LESS [Fneondeleas, Sax.] destitute of Friends.

FRIEND'LY [Fneondlice, Sax. freundlich, Teut.] kindly.

FRIENDLY Society, the Members of an Office in London for the Insuring Houses from Casualties by Fire.

FRI'ER [frere, F. of frater, L.] a Monk or religious Person.

A **FRI'ER** [in Printing] a Page or Sheet so ill worked off at Press, that it can scarce be read.

To **FRIG** [either from fregare Ital. from fricare, L. or from Friga, the Saxon Venus] to rub.

FRIGA [frige, or friz, Sax. free] an Idol worshipped by the Saxons in the Form of an Hermaphrodite, the same with Venus of the Romans.

FRIG'AT [frigate, F. of fregata, Ital.] a small Man of War, built somewhat lower and longer than others, for swift sailing; and not having more than two Decks.

FRIGATOON, a Venetian Vessel, built with a square Stern, without any Fore-Mast, having only a Main-Mast, Mizzen-Mast, and Bow-sprit.

FRIGEFAC'TION, a Cooling, or making cold.

To **FRIGERATE** [frigeratum, L.] to cool.

FRIGERATORY [frigeratorium, L.] a Place to make or keep Things cool in.

To **FRIGHT** [Fneozan Sax. fryctey, Dan.] to put into a Fright.

FRIGID [frigidus, L.] cold, impotent.

FRIGIDA'RIUM, a Place in the Baths of Rome to cool People in.

FRIGID'ITY [frigiditas, L.] Coldness, Impotency, Dulness.

FRIGORIF'ICK } [frigorificus, L.]

FRIGORIF'ICAL } making or producing Cold.

FRIGORIFICK Particles [in Philosophy] small Particles that are of a Matter essentially cold.

FRILL [of friller, F.] to tremble, to shiver with Cold; as the Hawk frills, i. e. trembles with Cold.

FRIM [Fneonian, Sax.] to be in Health, handsome, thriving. N. C.

FRIM-Folks [Fneond, Sax. of Fremdes Volk, Teut. Foreigners] Strangers, outlandish Men. Linc.

FRINGE [frangé, F.] ornamental Appendages to Dress or Furniture.

FRIP'ERER [fripier, F.] one who new vamped old Apparel to sell again.

FRIP'ERY [fripperie, F.] the Place where Friperers drive their Trade.

To **FRISK** [frizzare, Ital. or friquer, F. fresh and brisk, of frisch, Teut.] to leap or jump up and down.

To **FRIST** [fristen, L. S. to give Time, fypnan, Sax. to give Respite] to sell Goods at Time, or upon Trust. N. C.

FRIT [among Chymists] Ashes and Salt baked and fry'd together in Sand.

FRITH

F R

FRITH [of *fretum*, L. the Sea] it is now used in Scotland for an Arm of the Sea, or Mouth of a great River.

FRITH [Fris, Peace] among the Saxons signifies a Wood; for they held several Woods to be sacred, and made them Sanctuaries.

FRITH, a Wood. *Chauc.*

FRITHBRECH [of *frith* and *brice*, Sax. *fried-bruch*. *Teut.*] the breaking of the Peace.

FRITH'GAR [of *frith*, Peace, and *geap* a Year, Sax. *fried Jabit*, *Teut.*] the Year of Jubilee.

FRITHS'KEN [of *frith*, and *focn*, Sax. Liberty] a Liberty of having Frank-Pledge, or Surety of Defence.

FRITHWALD [of *frith*, Peace, and *peal*-*bian*, to govern, *q. d.* a peaceable Ruler, Sax. a Prince of Surrey, Founder of the Abbey at *Chelsey*.

A FRIT'TER [*fritteau*, as *Dr Tb. H.* has it, *fritter*, F. or *frutella*, Ital. from *frigere*, L. to fry] a small Pancake.

FRITTINANCY [*frittinnio*, L.] the Scream of an Insect, as the Cricket or Cicada.

FRIVOLOUS *frivole*, F. *frivulus*, L.] of no Account or Value, vain, slight, trifling, silly, foolish.

FRIZE. See Freeze.

FRIZE [in *Architecture*] is the round Part of the Entablature which is between the Architrave and Cornice.

To **FRIZZLE** [*frizier*, F.] to curl, or crisp the Hair.

FRO, from backward *Chauc.*

FROBLY *Moby*, indifferently well. S. C.

A FROCK [*froc*, F. a Monk's Hood] a Garment to wear over the Apparel to keep it clean.

FRODMOR'TEL } [of *fræo* free, and
FREOMOR'TEL } *Moht-dæd*, Mankilling, Sax.] an Immunity or Freedom for Murder or Manslaughter.

A FROG [*Froga*, Sax. *Froc*, Dan. *Frosch*, *Teut.*] an amphibious Creature; also a Froth on a Horse's Foot; the Hollow of a Horse's Hoof.

FROISE [of *Fry*] a sort of Pancake.

FROL'ICK [*frolich*, *Teut.*] jocund, gay, merry, full of Play.

To be **FROL'ICK** [*frolich seyn*, *Teut.*] to be merrily disposed.

A FROL'ICK [of *frolich*, L. S.] a merry Prank, a Whim.

FROL'ICKSOM, full of Frolicks.

FROM [*fram*, Sax.] away from, out of.

FRONDA'TION, taking away of luxuriant Branches or Sprigs of Trees. L.

FRONDOSE [*frondosus*, L.] leafy, or full of Leaves.

FRONDOSITY } [*frondositas*, L.] Lea-

FRONDIFEROUS } fness, or Aptness to bear Leaves.

FRONT [*front*, F. of *frons*, L.] the Forehead, the upper Part of the Face.

FRONT [in *Fortification*] the Face of a Work.

F R

FRONT [in *Perspective*] is the orthographical Prospect of an Object upon a parallel Plane.

FRONT [in *Military Affairs*] is the foremost Rank of a Battalion, Squadron, or other Body of Men.

FRONTA'L [among *Surgeons*] any external Form of Medicine to be applied to the Forehead. L.

FRONT-STALL, a Part of a Bridle.

FRONTA'LES [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles which draw up and wrinkle the Skin of the Forehead.

FRONTA'TUM [in *Botany*] a Term signifying that the Leaf of a Flower, called *Petalum*, grows broader and broader.

FRONTI'ERS [*frontieres*, F. of *frons*, the Forehead, L.] the Limits or Borders of a Country or Province.

FRONTIN'IACK, a sort of rich, luscious French Wine, so called from the Place.

FRONTIS OS [in *Anatomy*] a Bone of the Skull, which joins the Bones of the Sinciput and Temples by the Coronal Suture.

FRONTISPIECE, [*frontispicium*, L.] the Forefront of a Building, the Title or first Page of a Book done in Picture.

FRONT'LET [*fronteau*, F. *frontale*, L.] an Attire for the Forehead.

FRONTON [in *Architecture*] a Member serving to compose an Ornament over Doors Cross-works, Niches, &c.

FRORE, frozen. *Milt.*

FROP'ISH, fretful, froward, peevish. See *Frappish*.

FROST [*Frozt*, Sax. *Frost*, Dan. and *Teut.* *Urost*, L. S. and Belg.] a Congelation of liquid and moist Things by Cold.

FROS'TY [*frosth*, L. S. and Belg.] freezing.

To **FROTE** [of *frotter*, F.] to rub. O.

FROTH [*Fraether*, Dan. Mer. *Caf.* derives it from *ἀφρός* Gr.] the Spume of fermented or liquid Things; Foam.

FROUGH, loose, spongy. N. C.

The **FROUNCE**, a Disease in the Mouth of a Hawk: Also Pimples or Warts in the Palate of a Horse.

FROUNCE, a Plait, a Wrinkle. Ch.

FROW, Belg. [*Frau* *Teut.*] a Woman.

FROW'ARD [*framapeard*, Sax.] peevish, fretful, surly.

FROW'ER, an edg'd Tool used in cleaving Laths. S. C.

To **FROWN** [*fronser le sourcils*, F.] to knit the Brows, wrinkle the Forehead, &c.

FROW'Y } musty, mossy. *Spenc.*

FROW'SY }

FROYSE, a Pancake with Bacon.

FRUCTIFEROUS [of *fructifer*, L.] bearing Fruit.

To **FRUC'TIFY** [*fructifier*, F. *fructificare*, L.] to bring forth Fruit, to make fruitful, prosper, or thrive.

FRUC'TUOUS, fruitful, useful, thrifty. *Chauc.*

FRU'GAL

F R

FRUGAL [*frugalis*, L.] sparing, thrifty.

F. FRUGALITY [*frugalité*, F. of *frugalitas*, L.] Thriftiness, Sparingness in Expences, good Husbandry.

FRUG'GIN, a Fork to stir about the Fuel in an Oven.

FRUGIVOROUS [*frugivorus*, L.] that devoureth Fruit, Corn, &c.

FRUIT [*fruit*, F. of *fructus*, L.] the Product of the Earth; Trees, Plants, &c. Also Profit of Goods, Rent, Revenue, &c.

FRUITAGE, all manner of Fruit. F.

FRUITAGE [in *Painting*, &c] branched Work, the Representation of Fruit.

FRUITERER [*fruitier*, F.] one who sells or deals in Fruit.

FRUITERY [*fruiterie*, F.] a Place for keeping Fruit.

FRUITFUL Signs [in *Astrology*] are the Signs *Gemini*, *Cancer*, and *Pisces*.

FRUITION, Enjoyment, Obtaining. L.

FRUMEN, the upper Part of the Throat. Also a kind of Pulse.

FRUMENTACEOUS [*frumentaceus*, L.] of or belonging to Corn.

FRUMENTACEOUS Plants [in *Botany*] such as have their Stalks pointed, and their Leaves like Reeds, bearing their Seeds in Ears like Corn.

FRUMENTATION, a general Dole of Corn. L.

FRUMENTY } [*frumentum*, L.] a kind

FRUMETY } Pottage made of Wheat, Milk, Sugar, Spice, &c.

FRUM'GILD, the first Payment made to the Kindred of a slain Man in Recompence for the Murder. Sax.

FRUMMAGEM, choked. Cant.

FRUMSTALL, a chief Seat, or Mansion-House. Sax.

FRUMP, plump, fat, jolly.

To FRUMP [*frumpelen*, Teut. to frizzle up the Nose, as in Derision] to flout, jeer, or mock; to taunt or snub.

A FRUNDELE, two Pecks. N. C.

FRUSCA Terre, untilled, waste Ground. O. L.

To FRUSH [*froisser*, F.] to break, bruise, or crush.

FRUSH, the tender Part of a Horse's Heel, next the Hoof.

FRUSSURA *Domorum*, House-breaking. O. L.

FRUSSURA Terre, Land newly broken, or lately plowed up.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS [of *frustra*, L.] in vain, to no purpose, disappointed.

To FRUSTRATE [*fruster*, F. *frustratum*, L.] to deceive, disappoint, make void.

FRUSTRATION, a Disappointing, &c.

FRUSTRATION [in *Astrology*] a Debility or Weakness happening to a Planet.

FRUSTUM [in *Gauging*] a Part of a Conoid, Spheroid, &c.

FRUSTUM [in *Mathematicks*] is a Piece cut off, or separated from a Body.

F U

FRUSTUM [of a *Cone*] a Part of it usually cut off by a Plane parallel to the Base.

FRUTICATION, a Sprouting out of young Sprigs, a Springing forth.

FRUTICOSE [*fruticosus*, L.] full of Sprigs or Stalks.

FRUTICOSE Stalks [with *Botanists*] Stalks of a hard woody Substance.

FRY [*fray*, F.] the Spawn of Fish; young Fishes; Multitude or Company.

To FRY [*frire*, F. *frigere*, L. of *φρύσσειν*, Gr.] to dress Victuals, &c. in a Frying-Pan.

Out of the Frying-Pan into the Fire.

This Proverb is usually applied to Persons, who, impatient under some smaller Inconveniency, and rashly endeavouring to extricate themselves, for want of Prudence and Caution, intangle themselves in Difficulties greater than they were in before: So *Sauter de la poile, & se jeter dans les bras*, say the French; *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim*, the Latins; and *Εἰς τὸ πυρ ἐκ χαλῶν*, the Greeks.

FU'AGE [*feuage*, F.] Hearth-Money, a Tax of 1 s. for every Fire-Hearth laid upon the Dukedom of *Aquitaine* in France, by Edward the Black Prince.

To FUB, to put off.

FUB, a fat Fub, a little plump Child.

To FU'CATE [*fucatum*, L.] to colour, paint, or counterfeit.

FUCA'TION, a Colouring, Painting, or Counterfeiting. L.

To FUCK [*foutre*, F. *futere*, Ital. *futico*, L. of *φύρω*, Gr. to plant; but Dr Th. H. derives it from *Fucke*, Belg. to thrust or knock; others from *Fuchsen*, Teut. to beget] *Fœminam subagitare*.

A FUD'DER [*Fuder*, Teut.] a Fodder. N. C.

To FUD'DLE [of the Word *Puddle*, q. d. to drown himself in a Puddle of Liquors, or from *Full*, by an Interposition of the Letter d. Hence the Scots use the Word *Full* for one that is drunk] to bide or drink till one is tipsy or drunken.

To FUD'GEL, to make a Shew of doing somewhat to no Purpose, to trifle.

FUEL, the Matter or Aliment of Fire.

FUER [*fuer*, F. *fugere*, L.] flying, or escaping by Flight. L T.

FUER en fait [Law Term] is when a Man doth actually fly.

FUER en Ley [Law Term] is when a Man, being called in the Court, does not appear till he be outlawed.

FUGA'CITY [*fugacitas*, L.] Aptness to fly or pass away.

FU'GA Vacui [among *Philosophers*] an Abhorrence of a Vacuum, which was an Opinion of the *Peripateticks*, and some other ancient Philosophers, who ascribed several Effects, which we daily see, to Nature's abhorring a Vacuum.

FUGA'TION

F U

FUGA'TION, a putting to Flight. *L.*
FU'GHA [in *Musick Books*] denotes a particular Way or Manner, according to which some Musick is composed, and of which there are several Sorts. *Ital.*

FU'GILE, an Imposthume in the Ears.

A FU'GITIVE [*un fugitif, F. fugitivus, L.*] a Deserter, a Run-away.

FUGITIVE Goods [*Law Term*] are the proper Goods of him who flies upon Felony, which, after the Flight, lawfully found, do belong to the King.

FU'GUE [in *Musick*] a Chase, as when two or more Parts chase one another in the same Point. *F.*

FUIR, Fury. *O.*

FUKES, Locks of Hair. *N. G.*

FUL'CIBLE [*fulcibilis, L.*] capable of being supported.

FUL'CIMENT [*fulcimentum, L.*] a Prop or Underfet.

FULCIMENT [in *Mathematicks*] is the same with the Point of Suspension, or that Point upon which a *Libra* or *Vellis* plays, or is suspended.

FULDR'IVE, fully driven, made-up, finished. *Gbauc.*

To **FULFIL'** [*fulfyllan, Sax. hollifullen, Teut.*] to accomplish or perform.

FULFREMED, fully framed. *Sax.*

FUL'GENCY [*fulgentia, L.*] Shiningness, or Glisteringness.

FUL'GENT [*fulgens, L.*] shining, glistering.

FUL'GID [*fulgidus, L.*] bright, shining.

FULGID'ITY [*fulgiditas, L.*] Shiningness, Brightness, Glory.

FULGURATION, Lightning or Flashing of Fire in the Clouds, which seems to us to precede Thunder, though in reality they are both together. *L.*

FULGURATION [in *Chymistry*] an Operation by which all Metals, except Gold and Silver, are reduced into Vapours.

FUL'HAM [Fullon Ham, of Fulge, a Fowl, and Ham, a Village, *Sax. q. d. Fowl-Town*] a Town standing near London, on the River Thames.

FUL'GINOUS [*fuliginex, F. of fuliginosus, L.*] sooty, full of Smoak.

FULK, a hollow Place. *Ch.*

FULL [*full, Sax. full, holl, Teut.*] filled with.

FUL'NESS [*fullnerre, Sax.*] Plenty.

FUL'LY [*fullice, Sax. hollig, Teut.*] to be full, sufficiently.

FULL oft [*fulloft, Sax.*] very often, frequent.

FULL nigh [*fullenh, Sax.*] almost.

FUL'LAGI, Money paid for Fulling of Cloth.

A FUL'LER [*fullepe, Sax. foulon, F. of fullo, L.*] one who fulls, mills, or scours Cloth.

FULLERS-Earth, a sort of Earth mixed with Nitre, which scours like Soap.

F U

FULLERS Weed } a sort of Herb or
FULLERS Thistle } Plant. *Dipsacus, L.*
FULLONICAL [*fullonicus, L.*] belonging to a Fuller.

FUL-Mart, a kind of Pole-cat.

FUL'MINANT [*fulminans, L.*] Thundering. *F.*

To **FUL'MINATE** [*fulminare, F. of fulminatum, L.*] to thunder out, to strike with a Thunder-bolt, to blast. *L.*

FULMINA'TION, a Clap of Thunder, a striking with a Thunder-bolt. *L.*

FULMINATION [in *Chymistry*] is when Metals heated in Crucibles make a great Noise.

FUL'MINATORY, of or belonging to Thunder.

FUL'SOM [*q. d. foulsum*] nasty, noisome, distasteful, loathsome, luscious.

FUL'VID [*fulvidus, L.*] of a deep Yellow Colour.

FUL'VOUS [*fulvus, L.*] ruddy, of a deep Yellow.

FU'MAGE [*fumus, L.*] Hearth-Money.

FUMA'GIUM, Fumage, Dung, or manuring with Dung. *O. L.*

FUMA'DOES } our Pilchards, garbag-
FUMA'THOES } ed, salted and dried in the Smoak, are so called in Italy and Spain.

To **FUMBLE** [*fumler, Dan. to handle*] to handle a Thing awkwardly.

A FU'ME [*fumée, F. of fumus, L.*] a Smoak or Steam; a Vapour.

To **FUME** [*fumer, F. of fumare, L.*] to smoak or steam.

To **FUME** [*fauum, Teut. Froth, q. d. to foam or froth at the Mouth for Anger*] to chafe, to be in a Fret.

FUMET'S [*Hunting Term*] the Ordure or Dung of a Hare, Hart, &c.

FU'METORY, an Herb.

FUMEYED, muted. *O.*

FUMID'ITY [*fumiditas, L.*] Smoakiness.

FUMIFEROUS [*fumifer, L.*] bringing Smoak.

To **FUMIFICATE** [*fumificatum, L.*] to make a Fume, Perfume.

FUMIGA'TION, a Perfuming with the Smoak of sweet Wood, &c.

To **FUMIGATE** [*fumiger, F. of fumigatum, L.*] to perfume a Place, to smother; also to raise a Salivation by the Fume or Mercury, &c.

To **FUMIGATE** [*Chymical Term*] to make one mixed Body receive the Smoak of another; to impregnate it with the volatile Parts of the Body burnt.

FUMIGA'TION, a perfuming by Smoak, &c. *F. of L.*

FUMIGATION [among *Chymists*] an Erosion, or the eating away of Metals by Smoak or Vapour.

FUMI-

F U

FUMIGATION [among Surgeons] a raising a Salivation by Smoak or Fumes of Mercury. &c.

FUMMER. See Fulmart.

FUMOUS } [fumeux, F. of fumosus, L.]

FUMY } apt to fume up, that sends Fumes up into the Head.

FUN, Sport, high Merriment.

FUNAMBULATION, dancing upon a Rope. L.

FUNCTION [fonctio, F.] the Exercise, Execution, or Performance of some Charge, Duty, or Office.

FUND [fond, F. fundus, L.] Land or Soil; also a Bank or Repository of publick Money, or publick Security.

FUNDAMENT [fondement, F. of fundamentum, L. a Foundation] the Breech, Buttocks, or Seat of the Body.

FUNDAMENTAL [fundamental, F.] of a Foundation, principal, chief.

FUNDAMENTAL Diagram [in Mathematicks] a Projection of the Sphere on a Plane, &c.

FUNDAMENTALITY, Fundamentalness, the belonging to the Foundation.

FUNDAMENTALS, the fundamental Principles; the main Points of any Art or Science.

FUNDAMENT, Foundation. Ch.

FUNDUS Plantæ [among Botanists] that Part of a Plant where the Stalk just meets and joins to the Root. L.

FUNE'BOUS [funebre, F. funebris, L.] mournful, sad, doleful; of a Funeral.

FUNERAL [funeralis, L.] belonging to a Funeral.

A FUNERAL [funerale, L.] a Burial.

FUNERARY [funerarius, L.] relating to a Burial.

FUNES'T [funestus, L.] deadly, mortal.

FUNGO'SITY, Sponginess. L.

FUNGOUS [fungosus, L.] full of Holes, like a Mushroom, spongy. L.

FUNGUS [in Surgery] soft spongy Flesh, which grows upon Wounds. L.

FUNICLE [funiculus, L.] a little Rope; also the Navel-string.

A FUNK [Funke, Teut. a Spark of Fire] and by changing the Sense a little, a spongy Exerescence of some Trees dressed to strike Fire on; also a strong rank Smell, particularly that of stinking Tobacco.

A FUN'NEL [infundibulum, L.] an Instrument to convey Liquors into a Vessel; also the upper part of a Chimney.

FURA'CITY [furacitas, L.] Thievishness, or an Inclination to steal.

FUR'BELOE, plaited, or ruffled Trimming for Womens Petticoats, Scarves, &c.

To FUR'BISH [furbir, F.] to polish or make bright.

FURBISHER [furbisseur, F.] a Polisher.

FURBOTE. See Fire-Boat.

F U

FURCA and *Fossa*, a Jurisdiction anciently, A. C. 1200, of punishing Felons, the Men by hanging, and Women by drowning. O. L. *Ad FURCAM et Flagellum* [Law Phrase] the meanest servile Tenure, when the Bondman was at the Lord's Disposal for Life or Limb.

FURCALE Os

FUR'CULA Superior

FURCELLA

Bone.

FURCATION, forkiness; like a Fork.

FUR'CHE [fourché, F.] a kind of Cross in a Coat of Arms, forked at each End.

Where FURED you? Where went you? Cumberl.

FURENDAL. See Farding-deal.

FURENDEL, two Gallons. C.

FURFURATION, the falling of Scurf from the Head. L.

FUR'FURES [of furfur, L.] Dandriff, the Scales that fall from the Head or Skin, or the other Parts of the Body, caused by the Separation of the Cuticula, or Scurf-Skin, from the Cutis, or true Skin.

FURIA, or } [in Musick Books] signifies, *Con FURIA* } with Fury and Violence; and is to be understood not so much in respect to the Loudness of the Sound, as the Quickness of the Time and Movement. *Italian*

FU'RIBUND [furibond, F. furibundus, L.] full of Madness, or like a Madman.

FU'RIES [Furie, L.] three imaginary Fiends of Hell, *Alesto, Megera, and Tisiphone*, having Snakes instead of Hair, whose Office is to torment the Souls of wicked Men in Hell. *Poet.*

FURIOUS [furieux, F. furiosus, L.] fierce, mad, raging, phrenetick.

To FURL [fresler, F.] to wrap up, and bind any Sail close to the Yard.

FUR'LING Lines [in a Ship] are small Lines made fast to the Topsails, &c. to furl up the Sails.

FUR'LONG [furlong, Sax.] the eighth Part of a Mile.

FUR'LOUGH [Corruption of Furlough, Leave or Liberty, Belg. and L. S.] a Licence granted by an Officer to a Soldier to be absent for a while from his Charge.

FUR'MENTY [froumentée, F. frumentum, L.] Pottage made of Wheat and Milk.

A FUR'NACE [fournaise, F. fornax, L.] a Kiln for Brewing and other Uses.

Moveable FURNACE [with Chymists] one whose Shape is like that of the Reverberatory.

Wind FURNACE, a Furnace built so as to draw the Air strongly, to blow the Fire, in order to fuse and melt the Matter in the Vessels called Crucibles or Coppels.

FURNAGE [furnagium, L.] a Fee paid

F U

to the Lord of the Manor by his Tenants, for Baking their Bread in his common Oven.

To FURNISH [*fournir*, F.] to provide or Supply with, to fit up, to equip.

FURNITURE [*fourniture*, F.] Utensils, whatsoever are requisite to furnish a House, or any other Place or Thing.

FURNITURE [in *Dialling*] Lines drawn on Dials, more for Ornament and Curiosity, than Use.

FURO, the Fichet or Fitchow.

FURULE [of *feu*, Fire, and *rouler*, to roll, F.] a little Blaze of Fire appearing by Night on the Tops of Soldiers Lances; or at Sea on Sail-yards, which whirls and leaps in a Moment from Place to Place: It is sometimes the Fore-runner of a Storm. If there be two, it is called *Castor* and *Pollux*, and is supposed to portend Safety, but if but one, it is called *Helena*, and is thought to forebode Shipwreck.

FUROR *Uterinus*, a Distemper which provokes Women to transgress the Rules of common Modesty. L.

FURR [*fournure*, F.] the Skins of several wild Beasts, used for Warmth and Ornament: Also a hoary Substance on the Tongue in a Fever, or a Vessel of Urine, &c.

FURRS [in *Heraldry*] are in the Doubling of the Mantles in Coats of Arms, and sometimes used in the Bearing.

To FURR [*fourir*, F.] to line with Furr; also to grow rough and clammy, as the Tongue in a Fever, or a Vessel with standing Urine, &c.

FURRIER [*fournier*, F.] one who deals in Furrs.

FURRING [a Ship] is laying on double Planks upon her Sides.

FURRING [in *Architect.*] is making good the Rafter's Feet in a Cornish.

FUR'ROW [*furth*, Sax. *Fur*, Dan. *Uoze*, L. S. *Furch*, Teut.] a Trench or Drain, for the draining of moist Lands, or cast up by the Plough in Arables, for securing the Seed from too much Water.

FURTHER [*Furðer*, Sax. or of *furdeven*, Teut. to forward] beyond.

FUR'TIVE [of *furtivus*, L.] done by stealth, secret.

FURUNCLE [*furunculus*, L.] a Bile.

FURY [*furie*, F. *furor*, L.] Rage, Frenzy, Madness, Passion of Anger.

FURZE [*Fynr*, of *Fyn*, Fire, Sax.] a Sort of prickly Broom used for Fuel; *Gorse*.

FUSAROLE [in *Architect.*] a small round Member cut in Form of a Collar, with somewhat longish Beads under the Quarter Round of Pillars.

To FUSE [*fusum*, L.] to melt.

FUSE [*fusee*, F.] a Pipe filled with

FUSEE Wild-fire, and put into the Touch-hole of a Bomb, so contrived, that it may burn so long and no longer, as is the Time of the Motion of the Bomb from the

F Y

Mouth of the Mortar to the Place where it is to fall.

FUSEE [*fusil*, F.] a kind of light Musquet.

FUSEE, that Part of a Watch about which the Chain or String is wound.

FUSIBILITY, Aptness or Readiness to be melted. L.

FUSILE [*fusilis*, L.] that may be melted or cast.

FUSIL [of *fusus*, L. a Spindle] is a rhomboidical Figure in an Escutcheon, more slender than a Lozenge.

FUSILEER [*fusilier*, F.] a Foot Soldier armed with a Fusil or Fusee.

FUSIL'LY [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field of an Escutcheon is divided throughout into Fusils.

FUSION, a Founding or Melting, running Metals into Fluids. F. of L.

A FUSS, a Tumult, a Bustle.

FUST [in *Architect.*] the Shaft of a Column from the Astragal to the Capital.

To FUST, to grow mouldy, to smell ill.

FUSTIAN [*fustaigne*, or *fustape*, F. *fustan*, Span. from *Fustat*, a Town in Egypt, where it was first made, according to *Bochartus*] a sort of Cloth made of Cotton and Linen.

FUSTIAN [either from *fustaigne*, or *puer*, Gr. blown up] a bombast, swelling, and affected Style in Writing.

FUSTICK, a sort of Wood, used by Dyers, brought from *Barbadoes*.

To FUSTIGATE [*fustiger*, F. *fustigatum*, L.] to bang or beat with a Cudgel.

FUSTY [*fusté*, F.] that has a rank Smell, stinking.

FUSTY-Lugs, a stuttish Woman, who smells rank.

FUTILE [*utilis*, L.] foolish, silly. F.

FUTILITY [*futilité*, F. of *futilitas*, L.] Lightness, Vanity, Loquaciousness.

FUT'TOCKS [in a Ship] the compassing Timbers which make her Breadth.

FUTURE [*futur*, F. of *futurus*, L.] that is to come or be hereafter.

FUTURITION [in *Philosophy*] a future Being or Existence.

FUTURITY, the Time to come. L.

FUTY [*futé*, F.] crafty, cunning.

FUTY [*futis*, L.] foolish, silly.

FUZEN, or Fuzzen, Nourishment. N. C.

To FUZZ [*faselén*, Teut.] to ravel or run out; to fly out in small Particles.

FY [*Foy*, Belg. *Psuy*, Teut. *Fj*, F.] an Interjection of Abhorring or Loathing.

FYLTH, Vileness, Baseness. Ch.

FYNT, findeth, found. Ch.

FYNYS, Fines. Ch.

FYRDERONGA [*Fynderung*, Sax. *forðerung*, Teut.] an Expedition, or a Fault for not going upon an Expedition after a Summons.

FYRE-Loom, Lightning. O.

GA-

G A

G A

G AAL [גאול, *H. i. e.* an Abomination] the Son of Ebed.

GAB'ARAGE, Wrappers in which Irish Goods are wrapped.

GABARDINE [gavardina, Ital.] a coarse Frock.

To **GABB**, to prate or tattle. *Chauc.*

GABBERIES, Mockeries, Gibes.

To **GAB'BLE** [either of *javioler*, F. or *babler*, F. to prate, or *gabefe*, Belg. to chirp as Birds] to talk fast, to prate or prattle, to chat or chatter.

GAB'EL [gabelle, F. *Gapel*, Sax.] an Excise in France upon Salt. In our old Records it signifies Rent, Custom, or Duty, yielded to the King or Lord, not by Contract, but arbitrarily imposed.

GAB'ERDINE [galverdine, F.] a Shepherd's coarse Frock or Coat.

GABIONNADE, a Bulwark made with Gabions. F.

GAB'IONS [in Fortification] Baskets about four Feet in Diameter, and five or six Feet high, which, being filled with Earth, are placed upon the Batteries, &c. F.

GAB'LE End of a House [Gabel, L. S.] the upright and triangular End, from the Eaves to the Top.

GAB'LOCKS, false Spurs for Fighting-Cocks, of Steel, Silver, &c.

GABRANTOVI'CI, a People who antiently inhabited some Part of *Yorkshire*.

GAB'RIEL [גבריאל, of גבר, a mighty One, and גל, God, *H. i. e.* the Strength of God] a proper Name of Men.

GAD [גד, *H. i. e.* a Troop or Band] the Son of Jacob by Zilpah.

GAD, a Measure of nine or ten Feet, a Geometrical Perch.

GAD of Steel [Ladd, Sax.] a small Bar to be heated in the Fire, in order to quench in Liquor.

To **GAD** [gaen, L. S. to go] to ramble, rove, range, or straggle about. O.

GAD'DING, rambling or roving about.

GAD-FLY [q. d. Goad-Fly, because the pricketh like a Goad, or of Gad, because it makes the Cattle gad or go astray] an Insect, called also the Gad-Bee.

GAD'LING, straggling, gadding; also an idle Person. *Chauc.*

GAFF, an Iron hook for to pull great Fishes into a Ship: Also a false Spur for a Fighting Cock.

GAFFLE, Part of a Cross-Bow.

GAFFOLD Gild, the Payment of Custom or Tribute. O.

GAGE [gauge, or jauge, F.] a Rod to measure Casks with.

GAGE [gage, F.] a Pledge or Surety.

GAGE [of a Ship] is so many Feet of Water as she draws.

G A

To **GAGE** [jauger, F.] to measure
To **GAUGE** [with a Gage, to find what any Vessel contains.

GAG'ER [jauger, F.] an Officer employed in Gaging.

A **GAG** [of Geagl, Sax. the Cheek-bone, or Gaghel, L. S. the Palate] an Instrument put into the Mouth to keep it from shutting.

Weather-GAGE [Sea Term] when one Ship is to the Wind, or has the Weather of another.

To **GAGGLE** [gagen, Du.] to make a Noise like a Goose.

GA'ANITES, certain Hereticks, who sprang from the *Eutyrians*.

GA'ENESS [gaiete, F.] Cheerfulness.

GA'ETY [Gallantry, Finery.

GAIL - Clear, a Wort-Tub. N. C.

GAIL [q. d. a Guile] Wort. N. C.

GAIN, Profit, Lucre; F.

To **GAIN** [gagner, F.] to get or win.

GAIN [applied to Things] convenient; [to Persons] active, expert; [to a Way] near, short. N. C.

GAIN [in Architecture] the levelling Shoulder of the Joist, or other Timber.

GAIN'AGE [gaignage, F.] all Plough-Tackle and Implements in Husbandry.

GAINAGE [in Law] Land held by the meaner Sort, or Villains; also the Profit arising from the Tillage of such Land.

To **GAIN'COPE**, to go cross a Field the nearest Way, to meet with one. S. C.

GAIN'ERY [gaignerie, F.] Tillage or **GAIN'URE** [Husbandry, the Profits thence arising, or of the Beasts used therein. L. T.

GAIN'FUL, profitable, advantageous.

To **GAINSAY** [gean reigan, Sax.] to speak against, to deny, to contradict.

GAIN'SBOROUGH [Gener-burgh, Sax. of Gener, a Sanctuary, and Burgh, a Town, q. d. a Town of Refuge] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

To **GAINSTAND**, to resist or oppose.

GAIT [gait, Du.] Way, Walk, Air of Walking.

GAITRE [of Gezneop, Sax.] the Dog-berry-Tree.

GALACTO'PHORI *Ductus* [in Anatomy] Vessels that convey the Milk and Humour called Chyle to the Kernels of the Breast.

GALACTO'PLETICK Faculty, an Aptitude to sequester Milk in the Breasts.

GALAGE [galoche, F.] a Shoe. *Spenc.*

GAL'ANGAL, an Aromatick Root brought from India.

GALANTINE [in Cookery] a particular Way of dressing a Pig, &c.

GAL'AXY [galaxias, L. of γαλαξίας, Gr.] a broad white Circle in the Sky, called the Milky-Way.

GAL'BANUM, a strong-scented Gum.

GALE [probably of Gwel, Wind, C. Br.] a Blast of Wind.

To **GALE**, to yawl, bawl, or laugh aloud. *Chauc.*

G'ALEATED [among *Botanists*] Plants bearing a Flower resembling an Helmet *L.*

GALEN, a famous Physician.

GALENICK *Physick*, that which is grounded upon the Principles of *Galen*.

GALENIST, a Follower of the *Galenick* Practice of *Physick*.

GA'LEON, formerly the Name of a French Ship of War, now of the Spanish, &c.

GALERICULATE Flowers. See *Cucullate*. Hooded Flowers.

GALLIAR'D [*gaillard*, *F.*] gay, brisk, merry, pleasant, cheerful *Chauc.*

GALL [*Grælla*, *Sax.* *Galle*, *Teut.*] the Bile, one of the Humours of the Body: Also a Fret or Sore.

To **GALL** [*galler*, *F.*] to fret or rub off the Skin, to teaze or vex.

GALL-Nut, a Fruit which grows on an Oak, used in making Ink.

GAL'LANT, fine, civil, accomplished, genteel, brave. *F.*

A **GALLANT**, a Lover, a Beau, a Spark; especially one that keeps Company with a married Woman. *F.*

To **GALLANTISE** [*gallantiser*, *F.*] to court, to play the Gallant.

GAL'LANTNESS [*gallanterie*, *F.*] *In-*

GAL'LANTRY *Strique* or *Amour*; courteous Behaviour; Gentleness; Bravery, Valour.

GALEAS' [*galeasse*, *F.*] a great double Galley.

GALLEYHAL'PENS [*q. d.* Galley-half-pence] a Sort of Coin brought into England by the *Genoese* Merchants.

GAL'LEON [*galion*, *F.*] a greater Sort

GAL'LION of Galley made use of in War. *Span.*

GALLERY [*gallerie*, *F.*] a kind of Balcony that surrounds a Building, or a Passage leading to several Apartments in a great House.

GALLERY [in *Fortification*] a covered Walk cross the Ditch of a besieged Town.

GALLERY [in a Ship] a beautiful Frame made on the Outside of the Stern.

GALLERY [of a Mine] is any Branch of it carried on towards any Place.

GALL'EY or Ship, [*galere*, *F.*] a Sea Vessel with Oars.

GALLIAM'BICK *Verfes*, *Verfes* so called of the *Gallis*, or Priests of *Cybele*.

GALLIAR'D [of *gaillard*, *F.*] a kind of merry Dance; also a fine Fell w.

GALLIAR'DA [in *Musick Books*] is the Name of a Tune that belongs to a *Gallia-d*, and is commonly in triple Time, of a brisk lively Air, somewhat like a Jigg. *Ital.*

GAL'LICAN [*Gallicanus*, *L.*] belonging to France, or the French Nation. *F.*

GAL'LICISM [*Gallicisme*, *F.*] a French Idiom, or speaking after the Manner of the French.

GALLIE, bitter. *Chauc.*

GALLIGASKINS [*q. d.* *Calligæ Gallo-Vasconica*, so called because the *Vascones* used

such in stead of Spatterdashes] a sort of wide Slops or Breeches, used by the Inhabitants of *Gascoign* in France.

GALLIMA'FRY } [*gallimafrée*, *F.*]

GALLIMAW'FREY } a Hotchpotch of

several Sorts of Meat.

GAL'LIOT [*galliot*, *F.*] a small Galley designed for Chace.

GALLIPOT [*gloye*, *Du.*] an earthen Pot painted and glazed.

GALLOGLAS'SES, Soldiers among the *Wild-Irish*, who served on Horseback.

GAL'LON [of *Wine*,] a Measure containing eight Pints, or 231 solid Inches.

GALLON [*Corn Measure*] containing 272 1 q. solid Inches, and is commonly called the *Winchester Gallon*.

GALLON [*galion*, *F.* *q. d.* *Galliea Fimbria*, a French Lace] a kind of Silk or Ferret-Ribbon

To **GAL'LOP** [*galoper*, *F.*] to ride fast.

A **GAL'LOP** [*galop*, *F.*] the swiftest Pace of a Horse.

GALLO'SHES [*galloches*, *F.*] Leather Cases, or Clogs worn over Shoes.

To **GALLOW**, to fright. *Shakesp.*

GALLOWAY, a Shire in Scotland lying S. W.; also a Horse not more than 14 Hands high.

GALLOWS [*Galga*, *Galax*, *Sax.* *Galght*, *L. S.* *Gallie*, *Dan.* *Galgen*, *Teut.* *Gabalus*, *L.*] a Frame of Wood upon which Malefactors are hanged: Also a Part of a Printing-Press.

GALLY-Bank, an Iron Crane in the Chimney, to hang a Pot on. *N. C.*

GALLS, a kind of hard Fruit like a Nut growing on a Gall-Tree.

GAL'NES [*Scots Law*] any kind of Satisfaction for Murder or Manslaughter.

To **GALP**, to belch, to yawn. *Chauc.*

GALRE'DA [*Gellerte*, *Teut.*] a thick viscous Juice, extracted, by boiling, from the gristly Parts of Animals, usually called a Jelly.

GAMA, the Gamut in Musick. *Ital.*

GAMA'LIEL [*גמליאל* of *גמול*, a Reward, and *אל*, God, *H. i. e.* God's Reward]

a Jewish Rabbi, Tutor to St Paul.

GAMBA'DOES [of *gamba*, *Ital.* *jambe*, *F.* the Leg] a Sort of Leather Boots affixed to the Saddle, instead of Stirrups, to put the Legs in, to preserve them from Cold and Dirt.

GAMBA'GES [*gamaches*, *F.*] Gambadoes, Spatterdashes.

GAMBALOOK, a Riding-Gown worn in the Eastern Parts.

GAMBERIA } a Military Boot, or De-

GAM'BRIA } fence for the Legs. *O. L.*

A **GAMBLER**, a Guinea-Dropper; one Class of Sharpers.

GAMBOIDEA, Gamboge.

GAMBOLS [*gambade*, *F.*] Games or tumbling Tricks played with the Legs, certain Sports used about Christmas Time.

GAME

GAME [of gaming, *Sax.*] a Play, Sport, or Divertisement.

To **GAME** [*gamian, Sax.*] to play, sport, &c. Also to play upon, to deride one.

GAME Cock, a Cock bred to fight.

GAMMA, the Gamut in Musick. *Ital.*

GAMMON [*jambon, F. gambone, Ital.*] a Thigh, Ham, or Shoulder.

GAMMOT-Essence [in *Cookery*] a Dish made of thin Slices of Gammon of Bacon dressed with a Ragoo.

GAMMOT, a sort of an Incision-Knife.

GAMUT, the first Note in the ordinary Scale of Musick; the Scale itself.

GAN, or *Ganning*, began. *Spenc.*

To **GANCH** [*gancher, F.*] to throw

To **GAUNCH** } one headlong from an high Place upon sharp Hooks, or Iron-Spikes, a particular Way of executing Malefactors used in *Turkey*.

GAN'DER [*gandria, Sax. Ganseru, Teut.*] a Male-goose.

GAN'DER-Goffes, an Herb.

GA'NET [*canet, F.*] a wild Duck.

GANG [*gange, Sax. Gang, Teut.* and *L. S.* a Walk, *q. d.* a Company of Men that go the same Way, or act all alike] a Company, a Crew.

To **GANG** [*gangren, Du. gangan, Sax.*] to go.

GANG-Flower, a Flower which flourishes in *Rogation-Week*.

GANG-Way [*Sea Term*] all the several Ways or Passages from one Part of a Ship to the other.

GANGIA'TORS [in the *Scots Law*] Officers, whose Business it is to examine Measures and Weights.

GANG'LIO [in *Anatomy*] a Knot of Nerves, or where they seem to be tied together.

GANG'LION [*γαγγλιον, Gr.*] a Humour in the tendinous and nervous Parts, proceeding from a Fall, Stroke, &c. or an Exudation of nervous Juices from a Bruise, or the like; which indurates into a hard immovable Tumour.

GANG'REL [*ganzene of gangan, to go, and ellen, strong, Sax. q. d.* one who, by the Strength of his Legs, rids much Ground] a tall, ill-shaped Fellow.

GANG'RENE [*gangrena, L. of γάγγρος, Gr.*] a cadaverous Corruption of a Part, attended with a Beginning of a Stench, Blackness, and Mortification.

GANG-Week, [*q. d.* going or walking Week] the Time when the Bounds of the Parishes are illustrated, or gone over by the Parish Officers; *Rogation-Week*.

GANT'LET [*gantelet, F.*] an Iron-glove.

GANT'LOPE } [*of Gant, a Town in Flanders, and Loop, a Race, or loopen to run, Belg.* because this

Punishment was first invented there] an usual Punishment among Soldiers.

To **run the GANT'LOPE**, to run through a Company of Soldiers, standing on each Side, making a Lane, with each a Switch in his Hand to scourge the Criminal.

GA'OL [*gayol, geole, jaul, Ghioole, Belg.*] a Prison.

GAOL-Delivery, the clearing of a Prison of Prisoners, when such against whom there is no Prosecution are set at Liberty.

GA'OLER, a Keeper of a Prison.

GANYMEDE, a *Trojan Boy* so beloved by *Jupiter*, (as the Poets feign) that he took him up into Heaven, and made him his Cup-Bearer. Hence it is commonly used to signify any Boy loved for carnal Abuse, or hired to be used contrary to Nature, to commit the Sin of *Sodomy*.

A **GAP** [*of geapen, Sax.*] an open Place in a Hedge or Wall, &c.

To **GAPE** [*geapen, Sax. gaepen, L. S. gaffen, Teut.*] to open the Mouth wide; also to open.

GARAGEY, a *Mexican Kite*, which devours the Crocodile's Eggs.

To **GAR**, to make. *O.*

GARB [*of garbe, F. garbo, Ital.*] Comeliness, or *geappian, Sax.* to trim up] Attire, Dress, Behaviour; also Courage; also a sharp and piquant Taste, applied to Liquors.

GARB [in *Heraldry*] a Wheat Sheaf, which signifies abundance of Plenty.

GAR'BA Sagittarum, a Sheaf of 24 Arrows. *O. L.*

GAR'BAGE [*of garble, to cleanse, Minshew*] the Fat, Entrails, &c. of Cattle.

GARBE-FEEDERS, the Feathers under a Hawk's Beak. *O.*

To **GAR'BLE** [*garbeler, F. garbolare, Ital.*] to cleanse from Dross and Dirt; commonly used of Spices.

GAR'BLER of Spices, an Officer of great Antiquity in the City of London, who might enter into any Shop, Warehouse, &c. to view Drugs, Spices, &c. and garble them.

GAR'BLES, the Dust, Soil, or Filth, separated by garbling.

GAR'BLING of Bow Staves, the sorting or culling out the Good from the Bad. *O. S.*

GAR'BOARD Plank, the first Plank of a Ship fastened on her Keel on the Outside.

GAR'BOARD Strake, the first Seam in a Ship, next her Keel.

GAR'BOIL [*garbouil, F.*] Trouble, Tumult, Disorder, Uproar.

GAR'CIFER, a Mill-boy. *Scots Law.*

GAR'CIO } [*of Garçon, F.*] a poor ser-

GARCE } vile Lad. *O. L.*

GARD. See *Guard*.

Writ of GARD, a Writ relating to Guardianship.

GARD.

GARD-Manger, a Storehouse for Victuals.

GARD-Robe, a Wardrobe, or Place to keep Cloaths.

GARDANT, keeping Guard.

GARDANT [in *Heraldry*] a Creature full-faced, and looking right forward.

GARDECAU'T [*q. d. gard du cord*, F.] is that which stops the Fuzee of a Watch when wound up.

GAR'DEN [*Jardin*, F. *Garten*, Teut. *Gardel*, C. Br.] a Plot of Ground furnished with Variety of Plants, Flowers, &c.

To **GAR'DEN** a Hawk, is to put her on a Turf of Grass to cheer her.

GAR'DENER [*Jardinier*, F. a Dresser of a Garden.

GARDE-Viante, a Wallet for a Soldier to put his Victuals in. F.

GAR'DIAN. See *Guardian*.

GARDEYNE, a Guardian, Warden. O.

GARDEYNE de l'Eglise, a Church-Warden, &c. O. F. L.

GARDEYNE de l'Essinery, Warden of the Stanneries. O. F. L.

GARE, a Sort of coarse Wool, such as grows about the Shanks of Sheep.

To **GARE**, to cause. O.

GARE Brained, very heedless. S. C.

GARGAN'TUA [of *Garganta*, Span. the Throat] a Glutton, a great Giant, a Monster.

GARGA'REON [*γάργαιον*, Gr.] the Cover of the Windpipe.

GAR/GARISM [*gargarisme*, F. *gargarismus*, L. of *γάργασμος*, Gr.] a liquid Medicine to cleanse the Throat, &c.

To **GAR/GARISE** [*gargariser*, F. *gargarizo*, L. of *γάργασιν*, Gr.] to gargle, to wash the Throat or Mouth.

GAR'GET, a mortal Disease in Cattle.

GAR'GIL, a Disease in Geese.

GARGIL'ON [among Hunters] is the principal Part of the Heart in a Deer.

The **GAR'GLE** [*gurgel*, Teut. *gargouille*, F. *gurgulio*, L.] the Gullet of the Throat.

To **GAR'GLE** [*gargouiller*, F. *gargogliare*, Ital. *gargarizare*, L. *gurgelen*, Teut.] to wash the Throat and Mouth with Liquor.

GAR'GLION, an Exudation of nervous Juice from a Bruise.

GAR'ISH [of *geappian*, Sax. to make Preparation] gawdy, gorgeously apparelled; also heedless. C.

GAR'ISH, gay, glaring. *Shakesp.*

GARISSOUN, to garrison, to defend. *Chauc.*

GAR'LAND [*guirlande*, F.] an Ornament for the Head made of Flowers.

GARLAND [in a Ship] a Collar of Rope wound about the Head of a Main Mast to keep the Shrouds from galling.

GAR'LICK [*garlicc*, Sax.] a Plant.

GAR'MENT [*q. d. Garnishment*, of *guardiment*, F.] any Vestment.

GARNER [*grenier*, F. of *granarium*, L.] a Granary.

GARNESTURA [*Garniture*, F.] Furniture or Implements of War. O. L.

GAR'NET [*q. d. Cranet*, i. e. a little Crane] Tackle in a Ship, wherewith Goods are hoisted in or out.

GAR'NET [of *Gerner*, or *granatum*, L. a Pomegranate] a Surname.

GAR'NET [of *granate*, Span. of *granatus*, L. *Grauat*, Teut.] a Granite Stone, a Sort of Carbuncle, so called from its red Colour, like to that of the Seed of a Pomegranate.

GARNIAMENTUM, any Manner of Garnishing or Trimming of Cloaths. O. L.

To **GAR'NISH** [*garnir*, F. *geappian*, Sax. to prepare] to adorn, set off or trim, also to furnish.

GAR'NISH, a Fee paid by Prisoners at their first Entrance into Gaol; Money spent on their Fellow Prisoners.

GARNISHEE [in the Court of Guild-Hall] signifies the Party in whose Hands another Man's Money is attached.

GARNISHMENT, a Warning given to one for his Appearance, for the better furnishing of the Cause and Court.

GAR'NISON, a Garrison. *Chauc. Fr.*

GAR'NITURE, Furniture of a Chamber, &c. Trimming. F.

GARN'MENT, a Garment. *Chauc.*

To **GARRE** [*gior*, Dan] to force. N. C.

GARRE, a Disease in Hogs.

GAR'RET [perhaps of *garite*, F. a Turret] the uppermost Floor in an House.

GAR'RET [of *Gerrard*] a Surname.

GAR'RISON [*garnison*, F.] a Place of Defence, into which Soldiers are put; also the Soldiers who defend it.

GARRU'LITY [*garrulitas*, L.] Talkativeness, over-much Prating.

GAR'RULOUS [*garrulus*, L.] full of Talk or Prating.

GARS thee Greet, makes thee weep and complain. *Spent.*

GARTER [of *Gar*, C. Br. the Ham, *jarrière*, F.] a Band or Ribbon to tie up the Stockings.

GARTER King at Arms, the Chief of the three Kings at Arms, the two other being called *Clarencieux*, and *Norroy*; also a Bend in Heraldry.

Order of the GARTER, an Order of Knights, first founded by King Edward III. on account of his many signal Victories, particularly one, wherein (it is said) the King's Garter was used for a Token. See *Knights of the Garter*.

GARTH, Yard, Back-side, or little Close. N. C.

Fish-GARTH, a Dam in a River for the catching of Fish.

GARTH.

GARTH-Man, one who owns an open Wear where Fish are caught.

GARZIL, Hedging-Wood. *N. C.*

GAS, a Spirit not capable of being coagulated, or the most subtle and volatile Parts of any Thing. *Van Helmont.*

GASCOYNS, the inner Parts of the Thighs of an Horse.

A **GASH**, a deep Cut.

To **GASH** [*hacher*, *F.*] to cut.

GA'SKINS, wide Hole or Breeches.

To **GASP** [from *gape*, by an Epenthesis of the Letter *S*] to gape for Breath.

A **GAST**, a Panting for Breath.

GAST. See *Agast*.

GASTED, frightened. *Shakesp.*

GAST'NESS, Terror, Dread, Fright.

GAS'TER [*γαστήρ*, *Gr.*] the whole lower Belly, the Womb, or the Stomach. In a strict Sense it means the Stomach only.

GASTLY [*g. d.* ghostly, or Ghost-like, of *Geist*, a Spirit, *Teut.*] looking frightfully, like a Ghost.

GASTRED, frightened, astonished. *O.*

GASTRICA [in *Anatomy*] the upper Branch of the *Splenetic Vein*, bestowed on the Stomach.

GAS'TRICK, belonging to the Belly.

GAS'TRICK Juice [among *Physicians*] the Juice of the Stomach.

GASTROCNEMIA [*γαστροκνημία*, *Gr.*] the Calf of the Leg.

GASTROCNEMIUS Externus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, which, with the *Soleus* or *Internus*, makes up the Calf of the Leg. *L.*

GASTROCNEMIUS Internus, a Muscle of the Foot, placed under the *Gastrocnemius Externus* and *Plantaris*. *L.*

GASTROEPIPLOICA, the Vein and Artery growing to the Ventricle and Gall.

GASTROMAN'CY [*gastromantia*, *L.* of *γαστρομαντία* of *γαστήρ*, the Belly, and *μαντία*, Divination, *Gr.*] Divination by the Belly.

GASTROMYTH [*Ἐγγαστριμυθος*, of *ἐν* in, *γαστήρ*, and *μῦθος*, Speech, *Gr.*] one who speaks inwardly, as out of the Belly.

GASTRORHAPHIA [in *Anatomy*] a Connexion or Suture in the Wounds of the *Abdomen*.

GASTROT'OMY [*γαστροτομία*, of *γαστήρ*, the Belly, and *τομή*, to cut, *Gr.*] a cutting open the Womb or Belly.

A **GATE**, an Entrance into a City, &c.

A **GATE** [in *Fortification*] a Door made of strong Planks and Iron Bars, to keep out an Enemy.

GATE, a Street. *Lincolnsh.*

GATE, a Goat. *Spent.*

GATE, a Motion or Posture of the Body in Walking.

Ne GATE ne Geyn, neither got nor gained. *O.*

GATHER-Bag, the Bag or Skin which incloses a red Deer in a Hind's Belly.

To **GA'THER** [*gathēan*, *Sax.*] to collect, to pick up; also to crop.

A **GA'THER** [*g. d.* a Gathering or Collection of the Inwards] the Heart, Liver, Lights, &c. of a Sheep, Calf, &c.

To **GATHERN**, to gather. *Chauc.*

GATTERIDGE-Tree, Prickwood. *S. C.*

GAUDE, a Toy or Trifle, a Scoff. *O.*

GAUDID, made gay. *Chauc.*

GAU'DIES, double Commons allowed to Students on gaudy Days.

GAUDY [of *gaudium*, *L.* Joy] affectedly gay or fine.

GAUDY Days [of *gaudere*, *L.* to rejoice] certain Festival Days observed in Inns of Court and Colleges.

GA'VEL [*gapel*, *Sax.* *gavelle*, *F.*] Tribute, Toll, Custom, yearly Rent, or Revenue; also the Division of a County in *Wales*, comprehending four *Randix's*.

GAVEL Bread, Corn Rent, Provision of Bread or Corn reserved as a Rent, to be paid in Kind by the Tenant.

GA'VELCESTER, } a Measure of Ale to
GAVELSESTER, } be paid by way of
Rent, by the Stewards and Bailiffs of Manors belonging to the Church of *Canterbury*.

GAVELET, is a special and ancient Kind of *Cessavit* or Custom in *Kent*, whereby the Tenant in *Gavelkind* shall forfeit his Lands and Tenements to the Lord of whom he holdeth, if he withdraw from him his due Rents and Services.

GAVELGIDA, } that pays Tribute or
GAVELGILDA, } Toll. *O. L.*

GAVELERTH, } the Duty or Work
GAVELHERTE, } of plowing so

much Ground, done by the Tenant for his Lord.

GAVEL-Kind [of *gapel*, Tribute, and *Cind*, Nature, *Sax.*] an equal Division of the Father's Lands at his Death among all his Sons; or of a Brother dying without Issue, among all his Brethren.

GA'VELMED, the Duty of Mowing Meadow-Land, required by the Lord of his customary Tenant.

GA'VELREP, the Duty of Reaping for the Lord of the Manor.

GAVELING *men*, Tenants who paid a reserved Rent, besides some customary Duties to be done by them.

A **GA'VELOCK**, a Pick, an Iron Bar to enter Stakes into the Ground, &c. *N. C.*

GA'VELOCKS [*gapelucar*, *Sax.*] Shafts, Javelins, warlike Engines, &c.

GAUGE-Point of solid Measure, is the Diameter of a Circle, whose Area is equal to the solid Content of the same Measure.

GAU'GER [*jaugeur*, *F.*] a Mesurer of Casks and Vessels containing Liquids.

GAU'GING [of *jauger*, *F.*] is the finding the Capacities or Contents of all Sorts of Vessels which hold Liquids.

A **GAUL**, a Leaver. *Lancash.*

GAULICK.

GAULICK-Hand, Left-hand. *N. C.*
GAU'LONITES, a Sect among the Jews, so named from *Judas Gaulonites*, who opposed the Tribute raised by *Cyrenius* in the Time of *Augustus*.

GAUNT [of *gepanian*, *Sax.* to decrease] lean, having lost his Fat and Flesh.

GAUNTRE, a Frame to set Casks upon, *N. C.* Also a wooden Frame serving to let Casks down into a Vault.

GAVOT'TA [in *Musick Books*] a Gavot, an Air of a brisk and lively nature, and always in common Time; divided into two Parts, each to be play'd twice over; the first Part commonly in 4 or 8 Bars, and the second Part in 4, 8, 12, or 16 Bars, or more. *Ital.*

GAUDS, Baubles, gaudy Things, ridiculous Jests, &c. *Shakesp.*

To **GAURIN**, } to starve. *Cbauc.*
 To **GAWRIN**, }

GAWN, a Gallon. *C.*

GAWZ, a thin Sort of Silk.

GAY [*gai*, *F.* probably of *gaudere*, *L.* to rejoice] of a merry and pleasant Temper; also fine, neat, spruce.

GAY, or *Gayment* [in *Musick*] signifies gay, brisk, lively. *Ital.*

GAYN'AGE, Wainage, Plough-Tackle, or Instruments of Husbandry; also the Profit coming by the Tillage of Land, held by the baser Kind of Soke-men.

GAY'TER-Tree, Prickwood.

To **GAZE** [*gerean*, *Sax.* but *Minshew* derives it from *αγαζωμαι*, *Gr.*] to admire, to stare, look about or earnestly upon.

GAZE-Hound } [*agastus*, *L.*] a Dog

GAST-Hound } which hunts by Night.

GAZEL, an Arabian Deer, an Antelope of Barbary.

GAZET'TE, a News-paper or Book. *F.*

GAZETTE'ER [*gazetier*, *F.*] a Writer or Publisher of Gazettes.

GAZONS [in *Fortification*] green Sods or Turfs of Earth, cut square like large Bricks, used in facing the out-side Works made of Earth.

GA'ZUL, an Egyptian Weed, of which the finest Sort of Glasses are made.

GEAR [*geappian*, *Sax.* to make ready] Stuff, Attire, Womens Apparel; also Harness for Draught-horses or Oxen.

GEA'SON, rare, uncommon. *C.*

GEAT [*gagates*, *L.*] a Sort of precious Stone, or solid Bitumen, commonly called black Amber, or Jet.

GE'BURSCRIP, Neighbourhood, adjoining Town or Territory. *S. L. T.*

GEBURUS, a country Neighbour.

To **GECK** [*gecken*, to make a Fool of one, *Teut.*] to cheat or defraud. *Shakesp.*

GEDALI'AH [*גדליה*, of *גדול*; greatness, and *יה*, the Lord. *H. i. e.* the Greatness of the Lord] a Governor left at *Jerusalem* during the *Babylonish* Captivity.

GEDE [of *gehen*, *Teut.* to go] went. *Ch.*
GEE, a Term used by Drivers when they want the Horses to go faster.

To **GEER**, to dress; *snogly geer'd*, neatly dress'd. *N. C.*

Every Man thinks his own Geese Swans.

This Proverb intimates, that an inbred *Philauty* runs through the whole Race of *Flesh* and *Blood*, and that Self-love is the Mother of *Vanity*, *Pride*, and *Mistake*. It turns a Man's Geese into Swans, his *Dung-bill* Poultry into Pheasants, and his Lambs into Venison. It blinds the Understanding, perverts the Judgment, depraves the Reason of the otherwise most modest Distinguishers of Truth and Falsity. It makes a man so fondly conceited of himself, that he prefers his own Art for its Excellency, his own Skill for its Perfection, his own Compositions for their Wit, and his own Productions for their Beauty. It makes even his Vices seem to him Virtues, and his Deformities, Beauties; for so every Crow thinks her own Bird fairest, tho' never so black and ugly. *Suum cuique pulchrum*, say the *Latins*.

GEHEN'NA [*גיהנום*, *Gr.* of *גיהנום* *Heb.* the Valley of *Hinnom*] a Place in the Valley of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, terrible for two Sorts of Fire in it; that wherein the *Israelites* sacrificed their Children to the Idol *Moloch*; and also another kept continually burning to consume the dead Carcases and Filth of *Jerusalem*, and is metaphorically taken for Hell; also a Rack to torment Persons.

A **GEIR** [*geyer*, *gierig*, greedy, *Teut.*] a Vulture.

GE'LABLE [of *geler*, *F.* to freeze] capable of being frozen or congealed.

GELAT'INA [among Physicians] any Sort of clear gummy Juice.

GELAT'INOUS, any Thing that approaches to the Consistence of a Jelly. *L.*

GELD } [*Geld* Money] Tribute, or
GILD } Taxes; also Amends or Satisfaction made for a Crime.
GYLD }

To **GELD** [*gaelder*, *Dan.*] to cut out the Stones of a Male Animal.

GELD'ABLE, liable to pay Taxes, &c.

A **GELDING**, a gelded Horse.

GELDER-Rose, a Flower.

GELID [*gelidus*, *L.*] cold, icy.

GELID'ITY [*geliditas*, *L.*] a being gelid, Frostiness.

A **GEL'LY** [*gelée*, *F.* of *gelando*, *L.*] Liquor of Meat, &c. boiled to a thick Consistence.

GELT } castrated, having the Stones
GELDED } cut out.

A **GEM** [*gemma*, *L.*] a Jewel.

GEMEL'LES

GEMEL'LES [in *Heraldry*] the bearing of Bars by Pairs or Couples in a Coat of Arms.
GEMEL'LUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Cubit or Elbow.

To **GEMINATE** [*geminatum*, L.] to double.

GEMINATION, a Doubling. L.

GEM'INI, Twins, two Children, or Young, born at one Birth. L.

GEMINI [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles which move the Thighs outward.

GEMINI [in *Astrology*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack; also a Constellation, called *Castor* and *Pollux*.

GEMINOUS Arteries [in *Anatomy*] the two small Arteries, which descend to the Joint of the Knee, between the Processes of the Thigh-Bone.

GEMME Sal, a Sort of Salt taken out of Pits, that shines like Crystal. L.

GEM'MARY [of *Gemma*, L.] a Jewel-House.

GEMMIFEROUS [*gemmifer*, L.] bearing or bringing forth Jewels.

GEM'MOW-Ring, a double Ring in Links.

GENDAR'MERIE, the Horse of the Household of the *French King*. F.

GENDAR'MES, Horsemen who formerly served in compleat Armour; now a particular Body of Cavalry in *France*.

GEND, gentle, gentile, seemly, fine. Ch.

GENDER [*genre*, F. of *genere*, L.] the Difference of Nouns, as they are declined with a Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter Article, &c.

To **GENDER** [*engendrer*, F.] to beget, to produce; to copulate, to breed.

GENEALOGIST [*genealogiste*, F. of *genealogus*, L. of *γενεαλόγος*, of *γένος*, a Descent, and *λόγος*, a Word, Gr.] one skilled in the Method of describing Pedigrees.

GENEALOGICAL [*genealogique*, F. of *genealogicus*, L. *γενεαλογικός*, Gr.] belonging to Genealogy.

GENEALOGY [*genealogie*, F. of *genealogia*, L. of *γενεαλογία*, of *γενεά*, Generation, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a Description of the Stock, Lineage, or Pedigree, of any Person or Family.

GENERABLE [*generabilis*, L.] that may be engendered or begotten.

GENERAL [*generalis*, L.] common, of all Kinds or Sorts. F.

A **GENERAL**, the chief Commander of an Army; also the principal Governor of a religious Order.

GENERAL [in the *Military Art*] a particular Beat of Drum early in the Morning, to give Notice for the Foot to be in Readiness to march.

GENERAL Synod, a Council in which Bishops, Priests, &c. of all Nations are assembled together.

GENERAL'E, the single Commons, or ordinary Provision of the Religious in Convents.

GENERALIS'SIMO [*generalissimé*, F.] a Supreme General, or Commander in Chief of an Army.

GENERAL'ITY [*generalité*, F. *generalitas*, L.] the Whole, or greatest Part.

To **GENERATE** [*generatum*, L.] to engender or beget.

GENERATED [*generatus*, L.] begotten or produced.

GENERATED Quantity } [in *Arithme-*
GEN'ITED Quantity } tick] whatever
 is produced by Multiplication, Division, Extraction of the Roots, &c.

GENERATED Quantity [in *Geometry*] whatsoever is produced by finding out the Area's and Sides, or extreme and mean Proportionals.

GENERATING Line or Figure [in *Geometry*] is that which by its Motion or Revolution, produces any other Figure, Plane or Solid.

GENERATION, is the Production of any Thing in a natural Way, which before was not in Being. L. Also a Lineage, Race, or Descent. F.

GENERATIVE [*generatif*, F.] that serves to beget.

GENERIC'AL [*generique*, F.] belonging to the Genus or Kind.

GENEROS'ITY [*generosité*, F. of *generositas*, L.] Bravery, Courage, Liberality, Nobleness of Mind.

GEN'EROUS [*gencreux*, F. *generosus*, L.] free, bountiful, of a noble Mind or Blood.

GEN'ESIS [*genesis*, F. of *γένεσις*, Gr.] Generation, original Rise; also the Title of the first Book of *Moses*, as containing the History of the Creation. L.

GEN'ESIS [in *Geometry*] is the forming of any Figure, Plane or Solid.

GE'NET, a Kind of *Spanish Horse*: The Fur of a little Creature of that Name. F.

GENETHLI'ACAL [*genethliacus*, L. of *γενεθλιακός*, Gr.] belonging to Casters of Nativities, Fortune-Tellers, Astrologers: Also Books treating of the Calculation of Nativities, &c.

GENE'VA [*genevre*, F. Juniper, or the Berries from which a compound Spirit is drawn] called by several Names, as *Tityre*, *Royal Poverty*, *White Tape*, &c.

GEN'IAL [*genialis*, L.] festival, joyful, merry, pertaining to Marriage.

To **GENICULATE** [*geniculatum*, L.] to grow into Joints.

GENICULATED [*geniculatus*, L.] jointed, full of Knots.

GENICULATION, a jointing. L.

GENICULUM [in *Botany*] is a Joint of the Stalk of a Plant. L.

GENIOGLOS'SI [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles proceeding inwardly from the Chin.

GENI-

GENTLEMAN [of *gentil*, F. and Man, Sax. *q. d. & bona gente*; burn of a good Country or Family] a Person of good or honourable Extraction.

This Proverb teaches, that every one will not make a Gentleman, that is *vulgarly* called so now-a-days. There is more than the bare Name required, to the making him what he ought to be by *Birth, Honour, and Merit*: For let a Man get never so much Money to buy an *Estate*, he cannot purchase one Grain of GENTILITY with it; but

GEOFF' FERY 1 of gain, glad, and

. Merde,

Girede, Peace, Belg. i. e. joyful Peace, Cambden a Christian Name.

GEOGRAPHER [*geographe, F. geographus, L. of γεωγράφος, Gr.*] one who is skilled in Geography.

GEOGRAPHICAL } [*geographique, F. geographicus, L.*
GEOGRAPHICK } of γεωγραφικός, Gr.] belonging to Geography.

GEOGRAPHICAL Mile, is the 60th Part of a Degree of a great Circle, the same as a Sea-Mile.

GEOGRAPHY [*geographie, F. geographia, L. of γεωγραφία, of γῆ, the Earth, and γράφω, to describe, Gr.*] is a Description of the whole Globe of the Earth, or known habitable World; together with all Parts, Limits, Situation, and other remarkable Things thereunto belonging.

GEOMANCER [*γεωμάντις, Gr.*] one skilled in Geomancy.

GEOMANCY [*geomance, F. geomantia, L. of γεωμαντία, of γῆ and μαντία, Divination, Gr.*] a kind of Divination by Points and Circles made on the Earth, or by opening the Earth.

GEOMETRICAL } [*geometral, F. geometricus, L. of γεωμετρικός, Gr.*] belonging to Geometry.

GEOMETRICAL Place, is a certain Bound of Extent, wherein any Point may serve for the Solution of the local or undetermined Problem.

GEOMETRICAL Solution of a Problem, is when it is solved according to the Rules of Geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN [*geometre, F. geometra, L. of γεωμετρικός, Gr.*] one skilled in the Science of Geometry.

GEOMETRY [*geometrie, F. geometria, L. of γεωμετρία, of γῆ and μέτρον, Measure, Gr.*] originally signifies the Art of measuring the Earth, or any Distances, or Dimensions on or within it; but now it is used for the Science of Extension, abstractedly considered without any Regard to Matter.

Practical GEOMETRY, is the Method of applying *speculative Geometry* to Use and Practice, as Surveying of Land, Dialling, Fortification, &c.

Speculative GEOMETRY, is a Science which treats of Magnitude, with its Properties, abstractedly considered, without a Relation to material Beings.

GEOPONICAL [*γεωπονικός, of γῆ and πόσις, Labour, Gr.*] belonging to the Art of Tilling or Manuring of Ground.

GEORGE [*γεωργός, of γῆ and ἔργον, Work, i. e. a Husbandman*] a proper Name of Men.

GEORGE Noble, a Gold Coin, in Value 6 s. 8 d. current in the Time of Henry VIII.

GEORGIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, so called from one *David George*, born at Delft in Holland, who held that the Law and Gospel were unprofitable for the attaining Hea-

ven, and that himself was the true *Christ* and *Messiah*.

GEOR'GICKS [*georgiques, F. georgica, L. of γεωργικά, Gr.*] Books which treat of Husbandry and Tillage.

GEO'TICK, belonging to the Earth.

GERAH [גרה, H.] the least Silver Coin among the *Hebrews*, in Value Seven Pence Halfpenny *English*; or, as others say, 159 160ths of a Penny.

To **GERDIN**, to strike, smite, stab. *Ch.*

GER'ARD [of gar, all, and Art, Nature, *Teut.* according to *Cambden*] a Christian Name.

GERE, Jest, Jeer, Frenzy. *O.*

GERGON, Jargon. *Ch.*

GERENT [*gerens, L.*] bearing or carrying, behaving.

GEREVES [γενεφα, *Sax.*] Guardians. *Ch.*

GER'FALCON } [*gelfalcone, Ital. from GYR'FALCON* } *gyrare, to turn round, and falco, L.*] from its turning round in the Flight, which is contrary to other Birds] a Bird of Prey.

GERIFUL, inconstant, changeable. *Ch.*

A **GER'MAN** [gar, all, and Ham, *Teut.* q. d. all Man] a Native of *Germany*.

GERMAN'DER, the Herb; also *English Treacle. Chamadrys, L.*

GER'MAN [*germanus, L.*] a Brother or Sister by the same Father and Mother. *F.*

Cousin **GERMAN**, a first Cousin.

GERMAN'ITY [*germanitas, L.*] Brotherhood.

To **GER'MINATE** [*germinatum, L.*] to branch, sprout out, bud, or blossom.

GERMINA'TION, a Springing, Sprouting, or Budding forth. *L.*

GERMIN'S [*germina, L.*] young Shoots of Trees.

GER'NON [Leyne, studious, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

GERONTOCO'MY [*γεροντοκομία, Gr.*] a Part of *Physick*, which shews the Way of Living for old Men, in order to preserve their Health.

GERONTOCO'MIUM [*γεροντοκομειον, of γέρων, an old Man, and κομίσω, to take care of, Gr.*] an Hospital or Alms-house for poor old People. *L.*

GERSUMA [Gersuma, *Sax.*] a Fine or Income. *O. R.*

GERSUMA'RIOUS [in *Law*] fineable, liable to be amerced or fined at the Discretion of the Lord of the Manor.

GERT, struck. *Ch.*

GER'TRUDE [of gar, all, *Teut.* and Truth, q. d. true to her Trust] a Christian Name of Women.

GER'VAS [Gerbast, *Teut.* i. e. all fast] a proper Name of Men.

GERUN'DIVE [in *Grammar*] an Adjective made of a *Gerund*.

B b b

GERUNDS,

GERUNDS [*gerundia*, L.] Parts of a Verb, so called from a double Signification.

GERY } changeable, also cruel. O.
GERYFUL }

GESSANT [in Heraldry] a Term used when a Lion's Head is borne over a Chief.

GESSERAIN, a Breast Plate. O.

GESSES [in Falconry] the Furniture belonging to a Hawk.

GEST [*gestum*, L.] a Deed, an Action.

A GEST, a Bed, a Couch. *Shakesp.*

GESTATION, a Carrying, or Bearing; also the Time which a Child is in the Womb of the Mother. L.

To GESTICULATE [*gesticular*, F. *gesticulatum*, L.] to use much Gesture.

GESTICULATION, a Representing a Person by Gestures or Postures; the using too much Gesture in Speaking.

GESTS [*gestes*, F. of *gesta*, L.] noble or heroic Acts, warlike Exploits.

GESTURE [of *gestus*, L.] Behaviour, the Motion of the Body.

To GET [*getan*, Sax.] to obtain, &c.

GETEALED, humbled. Sax.

GEULES [in Heraldry] a Vermillion Colour.

GEWGAWS [*gegar*, Trifles, or Peapgar, Images, Sax.] Trifles, or Play-things for Children.

GHAISTLY [*garr*, Sax.] like a Ghost.

GHERKINS [*Görcken*, Teut.] a Sort of foreign pickled Cucumbers.

GHEUS [of *gueux*, F. a Beggar] a Name given to the Protestants in the Civil Commotions in the *Low Countries*, on account of a Banquet in the House of *Florentius Pallan*, Count of *Gulemburgh*, at which the Guests, being Protestant Persons of Quality, were habited like Beggars, and while they were merry over their Cups, laid the Foundation of a Conspiracy for the Liberty of their Religion.

GUITTAR } [*guitarra*, probably of

GUITTERN } *cithara*, L.] a musical Instrument formerly much in Use among the *Italians* and *French*.

GHIZZARD [*ghizzern*, *Lincolns.* perhaps of *gigerium*, L.] the Bag under the Throat or Claw of a Fowl.

GHOST [*gare*, Sax. Geist, Teut.] the Spirit of a Person deceased.

GHOST'LY [*geistlich*, Teut. q. d. ghost-like] spiritual; as ghostly Advice, spiritual Advice.

GIALALINA, Earth of a bright Gold Colour. *Ital.*

A GIANT [*geant*, F. *gigas*, L. of *Typhac*, Gr.] a Person of an uncommon and huge Size and Stature.

GIBCLIFF [of *Guy-Cliff*, of *Guy* of *Warwick*, that famed Hero, who lived as an Hermit there; or from *Guy* *Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*] a Place in *Warwickshire*.

To GIBBER, to flout, to chatter, &c. *Shakesp.*

GIBBERISH [*gabberish*, from *jabber*, or of *zaber*, F. to bunter, or *gabbare*, *Ital.* to put a Trick on] Nonsensical Talk, *Pédlar's French*.

GIBBERUS [in *Anatomy*] the backward and larger Knob of the Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*.

A GIBBET, a great Cudgel or Stick, such as they throw up in Trees, to beat down the Fruit. S. C.

GIBBET [*gibet*, F.] a Gallows for the Execution of Malefactors. A Gibbet differs from a common Gallows, in that it consists of one perpendicular Post, from the Top of which proceeds one Arm, except it be a double Gibbet, which last is formed in the Shape of a Roman Capital T.

A GIBBON, a Nut hook. N. C.

GIBBOSE } [*gibbus*, F. of *gibbosus*, L.]

GIBBOUS } bunching out, hunch back'd cramp-shoulder'd.

GIBBOUS'ITY [*gibbositas*, L.] a Bunching, out, most commonly of the Back.

GIBS } Contractions and Corruptions of

GIBSON } of *Gilbert* q. d. the

GIBBONS } Son of *Gilbert*.

GIBBOUS [in *Astronomy*] a Term used of the Moon; which while she moves between her Quadratures in her Opposition to the Sun, is said to be gibbous, her enlighten'd Part being bunch'd out, or convex.

GIB Cat, an old Cat.

To GIBE [*gabber*, F.] to jeer, mock, or flout.

GIBLOT [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Chickens. F.

GIBLETS [*gobean*, F. a Mouthful] the Offals or Entrails, &c. of a Goose, &c.

GIBSTAFF, a Quarter-Staff. N. C.

GIDEON [גִּדְעוֹן, H. i. e. Breaker or Destroyer] a Judge of *Israel*.

GIDDY [גִּדְדִּי, Sax.] vertiginous; unsettled in Mind, rash, inconsiderate.

GIDDY, mad with Anger, furious. N. C.

GIERFUL, voracious, rapacious. O.

GIF, gives. N. C.

GIFFORD [of *giffan*, Sax.] to give, or of *Gif* and *fort*, Teut. q. d. one that is not weary of giving] a Surname.

A GIFT [*gipz*, Sax.] a Donation, Gratuity, Present, Endowment.

GIFTA, Marriage. Sax.

GIFT Rope [of a Ship] is the Boat-rope, which is fastened to the Bow when she is swifted, in order to her being towed at the Stern of the Ship.

A GIG, a wanton Woman.

GIGA } [in *Musick Books*] is a Jig.

GIGQUE } some of which are to be play-

GIGUE } ed slow, and others brisk and lively, but always in Triple Time, of one kind or another. *Ital.*

GIGANTICK [*gigantesque*, F. *gigantus*, L. of *Typhreus*, Gr.] Giant-like, belonging to Giants, big-bodied.

GIGANT-

GIGANTOMACHY [*gigantomachia*, L. of *γίγαντομαχία*, of *γίγας*, a Giant, and *μαχη*, a Fight, Gr.] the ancient War of the Giants against Heaven, often mentioned by the Poets.

GIG Mill, a Mill for the Fulling of Wool-len Cloth.

GIG, a sort of Top made of Horn for Boys to play with; also a Hole in the Earth, where Fire is made to dry Flax.

GIGGERS, Harlots, Strumpets. *Ch.*

GIGGING, sounding. *O.*

To **GIGGLE** [*gichelen*, L. S.] to laugh out, to laugh wantonly or sillily.

GIG'LET } a wanton Woman, a Strum-

GIG'LOT } pet. *Ch.*

GIG'OT, a Leg of a Sheep or Calf. *Gigas*, F.

GIGLOTLIKE, like a Strumpet. *Ch.*

GIGS, Swellings growing on the Inlides of Horses Lips.

GILBERT [of *zealepe*, Sax. yellow, of *guelben*, Teut. golden, and *behofht*, Sax. famous; or as *Verstegan* supposes, *g. d. Gils-bercht*, of *gild*, Sax. a College, and *berich-ten*, Teut. to instruct] the proper Name of a Man.

GILBERTINES, 700 Friars, and 1100 Nuns, a religious Order, founded by one Gil-berth of Lincolnshire. A. C. 1145.

GILD [of *gildan*, Sax. to pay, because

GELD } every one was to pay towards

GUILD } the Support and Charge of the Company] a Tribute, Fine, or Tax; a Com-pany of Men united together, with Laws and Orders made among themselves, by the Li-cence of the Prince.

GILD'ABLE, liable to pay Taxes. *Gr.*

GILD-Ale [*gild Ale*, Sax.] a Drinking-Match, where every one paid his Club or Share.

GILD Merchant, a Privilege by which Merchants may hold Pleas of Land among themselves.

GILD Rents, Rents payable to the Crown by any Gild or Fraternity.

GILHARD [*Tewonicorum*, the Fraternity of Easterling Merchants at a Place in London, called the Still-Yard.

GILD-Hall [*gilda aula*, L.] Guild-Hall, the chief Hall of the City of London.

To **GILD** [*gildan*, Sax.] to work over with Gold, &c.

GILDE, gilt, golden. *Ch.*

GILDERS, Snares. *N. C.*

GILER, a Deceiver. *Ch.*

GILES [*Aegidius*, L. of *'Aysis*, Gr. a Goat's Skin] a proper Name of Men.

GILL, a Measure containing 1 Quarter of a Pint.

GILL [probably of *Juliana*, a Woman's Name] a She Companion, a Miss.

A **GILL**, a Rivulet, a Beck. *N. C.*

GILLA Vitrioli [with *Chymists*] vomitive Vitriol, or white Vitriol purified.

GILL creep by the Ground, the Herb Ale-hoof. *Hedera Terrestris*, L.

GILL-Hooter, an Owl. *G.*

GIL'FLOWER [*g. d. July-Flower*, be-cause it flourishes in that Month, *gerofflee*, F. *gerasola*, Ital. of *καρφογυλλαν*, *g. d. καρπον*, a Nut, and *γυλλαν*, a Leaf, Gr.] a Flower of a grateful Scent.

GIL'LINGHAM [of *gyllan*, Sax. to make a Noise] a Village in Dorsetshire, so called, probably from the purling of some Brook running swiftly by it.

GILLS of a Fish [*guelras*, Portug. *agallus*, Span. probably of *gula*, L.] Openings on the Side of the Head.

GILT-Head, a Sea-fish.

GILT-Tail, a Worm so called.

GIM, pretty, spruce, neat.

GIMLET [*giblet*, F.] a Piercer to make Holes with.

GIMER-Lamb } an Ewe Lamb. *S.*

GAMER Lamb }

A **GIMMAL-Ring**. See *Gemnow*.

GIMMALS, a Ring with two Rounds. *Sh.*

GIMP, a kind of Silk Twist or Lace.

GIN, if. *N. C.*

GIN, to begin. *Spenc.*

GIN [a Contraction of *Engine*] a Snare or Trap; also an Engine for lifting up great Guns.

GIN'CRACKS, a diminutive Piece of En-gine-work.

GIN'GER [*gingembre*, F. *gengero*, Ital. of *zinziber*, L. *ζιγγιβρις*, Gr.] an Indian Root of a hot Quality.

GIN'GERLY, tenderly, gently, softly.

To **GINGLE** [of *kinglen*, Teut. to ring a small Bell] to make a tinkling Noise, or like little Bells, to use Words which have a chim-ing or affected Sound.

GIN'GLYMUS [*γινγλυμος*, Gr.] is an Articulation of Bones, when the Head of one is received into the Hollow of another; and again the Head of the latter into the Hollow of the former.

To **GIN'GREAT** [*gingrire*, L.] to chirp as a Bird does.

To **GININ**, to begin. *Ch.*

To **GIP**, to take out the Guts of an Her-ting.

GIPE, a Coat full of Plaits.

GIPPO [*gippon*, F.] a short Coat or Dou-blet. *Ch.*

GIPSIES [*g. d. Egyptii*, L.] a Crew of pilfering Stragglers, who, under Pretence of being *Egyptians*, pretend to tell People their Fortunes.

GIPSIRE, a Pouch. *Ch.*

GIRAFFA, an Asian Beast, called in *La-tin*, *Camelopordatus*.

GIRASOL, a precious Stone, commonly called the Sun-stone. *C.*

To **GIRD** [*gynban*, Sax. *gurtien*, Teut.] to bind round about, to tie up close.

To **GIRD**, to strike. *O.*

To **GIRD a Person**, to revile, reproach or affront him. *Shakesp.*

A **GIRD**, a Reproach, Taunt, &c.

GIRD Brew, the Dregs or coarser Sub-stance

stance of small Oatmeal boiled to a Consistence in Water, and eaten with Salt and Butter.

GIRD'ERS [in *Architecture*] main Beams going a-cross a Floor of an House.

GIRDING-Girt [Sea Term] a Ship is said to have a *Girding-Girt*, when her Cable is tight or strained, that she cannot go over it with her Stern-Port, but will lie a-cross the Tide.

GIRDLE [Lynbel, Sax. *Gurtel*, Teut.] a Band, Ribbon, or Thong to bind up the Loins.

GIRD'LE-Speed, the Waist or Girding-Place. *Ch.*

A GIREL'LA, a Vane, Weathercock. *It.*

GIRL [Ceopla, Sax. of *garrula*, L. prating, *Minshew* says, because they are addicted to Talkativeness; or of *girella*, Ital. a Weathercock] a young Maid.

GIRLE [among *Hunters*] the Roe-Buck of two Years old.

To GIRN. See *Grin*.

To GIRT, to gird, to encompass, to encircle.

GIRTH [of Lynbel, Sax.] a Girdle buckled under a Horse's Belly; also a Saddle that is buckled and complete for Use.

GIRTH [among *Cock-masters*] the Compass of a Cock's Body.

GIRTH-Web, the Tape or Ribbon of which the Saddle-girths are made.

GIR'THOL [in the *Scots Law*] a Place of Refuge or Sanctuary.

GIRVIS [of Lys, a Fen, Sax.] a People who anciently inhabited the Fenny Parts of *Lincolnshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, &c.

GISARME, a Military Weapon, with two Points or Pikes. *Ch.*

To GISE Ground, is when the Owner does not feed it with his own Stock, but takes in other Cattle to graze in it.

GISEMENT [a Contraction of *Agistment*] foreign Cattle so taken in to be kept by the Week.

GITE, a Gown. *Ch.*

GITH, an Herb growing among Corn.

To GIVE [gifan, Sax. *geben*, Teut.] to bestow, afford, produce, &c.

GIVEN [in *Mathemat.*] signifies something which is supposed to be known.

GIVES [Gevongs, Belg.] Fetters, Shackles.

GLA'BRITY [glaber, L.] Smoothness, Baldness.

GLA'CIAL [glacialis, L.] belonging to Ice, freezing Cold.

GLACIA'LI'S Humor [with *Oculists*] is the icy Humour; one of the three Humours of the Eye.

To GLA'CIATE [glaciatum, L.] to congeal or freeze, to turn to Ice.

GLACIA'TION, the freezing or turning of any Liquid into Ice. *L.*

GLA'CIS [in *Fortification*] a gentle Steepness, or an easy sloping Bank, but more espe-

cially that which rangeth from the Parapet of the covered Way to the Level on the Side of the Field. *F.*

GLAD [glab, Sax.] joyful, merry.

GLAD, is spoken of Doors, Bolts, &c. that go smoothly and loosely. *N. C.*

To GLADDEN [glabian, Sax.] to make glad, to exhilarate.

GLAD'DON, the Herb *Gladwin*. *Spatula fetida*, L.

GLADE [perhaps of *ααδω*, Gr. a Branch of a Tree] an easy and light Passage made thro' a Wood, by lopping off the Branches of Trees along that Way; also a Beam or breaking in of Light.

GLADIA'TOR [gladiateur, F.] a Fencer or Sword-Player. *L.*

GLADIA'TURE [gladiatura, L.] the Feat of fighting with Swords.

To GLADIN, to make glad. *Chauc.*

To GLAFFER, to flatter. *Chesh.*

GLAIR [of klar, transparent, Teut.] the White of an Egg. *F.*

To GLAIR, to rub over with Glair.

GLAIVE, a Weapon like a Halberd. *F.*

GLANCE [Glantz, Teut. Glantz, L. S.] a Cast with the Eye, an Allusion, a Reflexion; also a glittering like a Lance.

To GLANCE [glantzen, Teut. *enlancer*, F. probably of *Lancea*, L. a Lance] to glance with the Eye, to reflect upon cursorily, to allude to; also to glitter like a Lance.

A GLAND [glande, F. glans, L.] a fleshy Kernel, a Substance in the human Body of a peculiar Nature, whose Use is to secrete or separate the Fluids.

GLANDAGE, Mastage; the Season of turning Hogs into the Woods; the Feeding Hogs with Mast.

GLANDERS [glandules, F. glandule, L.] a loathsome Disease in Horses, a Running at the Nose.

GLANDIFEROUS [glandifer, L.] bearing Mast.

GLANDULA, a little Acorn; also a Kernel or Glandule in the Flesh, L. [in *Anatomy*] a Glandule in the Plicature of the Brain, called *Cboroides*. *L.*

GLANDULA Pinealis [in *Anatomy*] a Glandule or Kernel in the Folding of the Brain, called *Cboroides*; so named of its Shape, it resembling a Cone or Pine-Apple.

GLANDULA Pituitaria [in *Anatomy*] a little Glandule in the *Cella Equina*. *L.*

GLANDULÆ Lumbares [in *Anatomy*] three Glands, so denominated upon account of their lying upon the Loins. *L.*

GLANDULÆ Odorifera [in *Anatomy*] are certain small Glandules in that Part of the Penis, where the *Preputium* is joined to the *Balanus*. *L.*

GLANDULÆ Renales [in *Anatomy*] two Glandules lying between the Aorta and the Kidneys. *L.*

GLANDULOS'ITY, Fulness of Glands.

GLAN'

GLAN'DULOUS [*glanduleus*, F. of *glandulosus*, L.] full of Kernels or Mast.

GLAN'DULOUS *Flesh* [with *Anatomists*] the *Flesh* of the Breast, Sweet-Bread, &c.

GLAN'DULOUS *Roots* [in *Botany*] *Roots* which grow Kernel-like.

GLANS, Mast of Oak, Beech, &c. L.

GLANS [in *Anatomy*] a Kernel in the *Flesh*; the Nut of a Man's Yard.

GLANS [in *Botany*] that Fruit which is contained within a smooth, but hard Bark, and containing but one Seed, hath its hinder Parts covered with a kind of Cup, while the Fore-part is bare, as Acorns, &c. but properly the Fruit without the Cup.

To **GLARE** [*esclairer*, F.] to overblaze, to dazzle, to stare intently upon.

A **GLARE**, a fierce look. *Spenc.*

GLASS [*Glasz*, Sax. *Glasz*, Teut. *Glas*, Belg. & L. S.] a transparent Substance artificially made of Flints, Sand, Ashes, &c.

GLASTENBURY [*Glasteney*, Sax. i. e. the Isle of *Glast*; also *Glastenbryn*, Sax.] a Town in *Somersetshire*, memorable for the Tombs of two Kings, *Arthur* and *Edgar*, and of *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, and many of the primitive Saints in *England*.

GLATION, *Welsh* Flannel.

GLAU'COMA [*Γλαυκωμα*, Gr.] a Fault in the Eye, or Transmutation of the Crystalline Humour into a grey or sky Colour.

GLAVE, smooth. N. C.

GLAVE, a long Sword or Bill. F.

GLAVEA, a Javelin or Hand-dart. O. L.

To **GLA'VEK**, to soothe up or flatter.

GLA'VERING, flattering Words.

GLAYMOUS, muddy and clammy. O.

To **GLAZE** [*glasieren*, Teut. q. d. to glaze or gloss over] to work with Glass; also to set a Gloss upon, to polish.

GLAZIER [*Glaszer*, Teut.] an Artificer who glazes or works Glass Windows.

A **GLEAD**. See *Glede*.

GLEAM [of *Leoma*, Sax. Light] a Beam of the Sun, or Streak of Light.

To **GLEAM** [*leoman*, Sax.] to shine or cast Beams of Light.

To **GLEAM** [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *Gleam*, when she throws up Filth from her Gorge.

To **GLEAN** [*glaner*, F.] to pick up the scattered Ears of Corn after reaping.

GLEBA'RÆ, Turfs, or Earth fit to burn. O. R.

GLEBE' [*gleba*, L.] a Clod of Earth; also a Sort of Sulphur used by Fullers.

GLEBE-Land, most commonly that Land, Meadow, or Pasture, belonging to a Parsonage, besides the Tythes.

GLE'BOUS [*glebosus*, L.] full of Clods.

GLEBULENT [*glebulentus*, L.] Cloddy, abounding with Clods, &c.

A **GLEDE** [*Gleda*, Sax.] a Kite.

A **GLEDE** [*gled*, Sax.] a hot Ember, or live Coal.

GLEDON, gone. O.

GLEE [*Gle*, Sax.] Joy or Mirth.

GLEE'FUL, merry, laughing. *Shakesp.*

GLEEK, a Game at Cards.

To **GLEEK**, to jeer, joke, gibe or banter, &c. *Shakesp.*

To **GLEEN**, to shine with Heat or Polish.

A **GLEET** [q. d. a *Glide*] a thin Matter issuing out of Ulcers, also a Venereal Disease.

GLEIRE, white. Cb.

GLEN [*gleaun*, Erse.] a Valley, a Dale.

GLENE [*γλυν*, Gr.] the Cavity or Socket of the Eye: By some Anatomists it is taken for that Cavity of a Bone that receives another into it.

GLENOIDES [in *Anatomy*] are two Cavities in the lower Part of the first *Vertebra* of the Neck.

GLENT, glanced. Cb.

GLENT'WORTH [of *Glen*, Sax. *Glynn*, C. Br. a Valley, and *Worð*, a Court or Hall situated in a Valley] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

GLIB, slippery, smooth.

To **GLIDE** [*ghdan*, Sax.] to slip down easily, gently, &c.

To **GLIE**, to look awry, or sideways, to squint.

A **GLIM**, a Candle or Light. *Cant.*

GLIMFENDERS, Andirons. *Cant.*

GLIMFLASHY, angry. O.

To **GLIMMER** [*glimmer*, Dan. *glimmen*, Teut.] to begin to appear by Degrees, as the Light does at Break of Day.

A **GLIMMER**, a Fire. *Cant.*

A **GLIM'MERING**, a glancing or trembling of Light.

A **GLIMPSE** [perhaps of *Glimmen*, Teut.] a Flash or Beam of Light.

GLISCERE, to kindle or grow light as Fire does.

GLIS'CERE [among *Physicians*] the natural Heat and Increase of Spirits, or the Exacerbation of Fevers which return periodically.

To **GLISTEN** [*glisteren*, L. S. *gleif-*

To **GLISTER** [*sen*, Teut.] to shine, to be bright or sparkling.

A **GLISTER**. See *Clyster*.

To **GLITTER** [*glitzern*, Sax. *glitzern*, Teut.] the same as *glister*.

GLITTERANDE, glittering, shining. *Chauc.*

To **GLOAR** [*gloeren*, L. S.] to look askew.

GLOAR, as *gloar* fat, fulsome fat.

To **GLOAT**, to cast side-glances.

GLOB'D, wedded to, fond of. *Chesh.*

A **GLOBE** [*globus*, L.] is a round solid Body, every Part of whose Surface is equally distant from a Point within it called its Centre. F.

GLOBE *Celestial*, is an artificial Representation of the Heavens, being a round Body, having the fixed Stars, Constellations, with the imaginary Circles, &c. drawn upon its Surface.

GLOBE

GLOBE *Tereſtrial*, is an Artificial Representation of the Earth being a round Body, having the Places delineated upon it, in their natural Order and Situation, &c.

GLOBE *Electrical*, is a large Glass Globe, by the Friction of which betwixt the Hands, the electrical Fire is produced and conveyed along an Iron Barrel.

GLOBOSE } [*globosus*, L.] globular,
GLOBOUS } round as a Globe or
GLOBULAR } Bowl.

GLOBOSITY [*globositas*, L.] a being round, in Form of a Globe, Roundness.

GLOBULES } [*globuli*, L.] little

GLOBULETS } Globes.

GLOBULOUS [*globulosus*, L.] of Globules, or little Globes.

GLOBULUS *Nasi* [in *Anatomy*] the lower gristly Part of the Nose. L.

GLOUCESTER [*Gleancetter*, Sax. i. e. a fair City] a Bishop's See.

A GLOME [*glomus*, L.] a Bottom of Thread. O.

To **GLOME**, to look gloomy, to frown. G.

To **GLOMERATE** [*glomeratum*, L.] to wind round as Thread upon a Bottom.

GLOMERATION, a winding round in a Bottom, a rolling or gathering into a round Lump. L.

GLOOMY [*glomung*, Sax. the twilight] dusky, dark, cloudy.

GLORIA *Patri* [*Glory to the Father*] a Formula in the Liturgy, called also *Doxology*.

GLORIFICATION, a Glorifying, admitting to the State of eternal Glory. F. of L.

To **GLORIFY** [*glorifier*, F. of *glorificare*, L.] to give Glory to, to praise, to put among the Blessed.

GLORIOUS [*glorieux*, F. of *gloriosus*, L.] full of glory, famous.

GLORY [*gloire*, F. of *gloria*, L.] Honour, Renown, Reputation; or the Joys of Heaven, the Majesty of God considered with infinite Power, and all other divine Perfections.

A GLORY [in *Painting*] those Beams of Light, usually drawn round about the Head of our Saviour, Saints, &c.

To **GLORY** [*gloriar*, L.] to brag or boast.

To **GLOSE** [*gleran*, Sax.] to flatter or colloque, to deceive.

A GLOSS [*glosse*, F. *glossa*, L. of *γλῶσσημα*, Gr.] a Comment or Exposition, Shew, or false Appearance.

A GLOSS [of *Gleissen*, Teut.] a Lustre or Brightness set upon Silk, &c.

To **GLOSS** [*glosser*, F. *glossare*, L.] to comment, or make Notes upon.

A GLOSSARY [*glossaire*, F. of *glossarium*, L.] a Dictionary to explain Words, especially such as are obscure and barbarous in any Language.

GLOSSOGRAPHER [*glossographus*, L. of *γλωσσογράφος*, Gr.] a Writer of a Glossary.

GLOSSOGRAPHY [*γλωσσογραφία*, of *γλῶσσα*, the Tongue, and *γράφω*, to write, Gr.] the Art of writing, a Glossary.

GLOTEN, surprized, startled. *Ches.*

GLOTTIS [*γλῶττις*, Gr.] the Chink of the *Larynx*, covered with the *Epiglottis*. L.

GLOSSOCOMIUM, a Surgeon's Instrument for broken Limbs.

A GLOVE [*Glof*, Sax.] a Covering for the Hand.

GLOVE-Silver, Money given to Servants to buy them Gloves.

GLOVERS, *Stitch* [in *Surgery*] is when the Lips of a Wound are sewed upwards, after the manner of Gloves.

To **GLOUT** } to look scurvily or sour-

To **GLOWT** } ly.

GLOUTOUS, gluttonous. *Ch.*

To **GLOW** [*glōpan*, Sax. *glūhen*, Teut.] to grow hot or red, as the Cheeks or Ears do.

GLOWDEN, glowed, shined. O.

GLOW-Worm, an Insect that shines in the Dark.

GLUE [*glue*, F. of *gluten*, L.] a sticky Composition to join Boards together,

GLUM, sullen, sour in Countenance. C.

To **GLUT** [*glutire*, L.] to overcharge.

A GLUT, an Overcharge, Abundance,

GLUTÆI [*γλῦτῆς*, Gr.] the Name of six Muscles which move the Buttocks. L.

GLUTÆUS-Major [in *Anatomy*] the largest of the Muscles of the Thigh, which makes up the Buttocks. L.

GLUTÆUS-Medius, a Muscle of the Thigh, lying chiefly under the tendinous Beginning of the *Glutæus-Major*. L.

GLUTÆUS-Minor, a Muscle of the Thigh lying totally under the *Glutæus Medius*. L.

GLUTIA [*γλῦτῆς*, Gr.] are two Prominences of the Brain called *Nates*. L.

To **GLUTINATE** [*glutinarum*, L.] to glue or stick together.

GLUTINATION, a gluing together. L.

CLUTINATIVE } [*glutineux*, F. of
GLUTINOUS } [*glutinosus*, L.] that
sticks like Glue, clammy.

GLUTINOSITY, Glueiness, &c.

GLUTOS [*γλῦτῆς*, Gr.] is the greater *Rotator* in the upper Bone of the Thigh-bone, named *Trochanter*.

GLUTTED [*glutitus*, L.] satiated, filled.

A GLUTTON [*glouton*, F. of *gluto*, L.] a greedy Eater.

GLUTTONY [*glouttonie*, F.] immoderate Eating or Drinking.

To **GLY**, to look askint. *Lincolnsh.*

To **GLYKE**, to jeer, &c. *Shakesp.*

A GLYM, a Light. *Can.*

GLYM-Fack, a Link-Boy. *Can.*

GLYM-Stick, a Candlestick. *Can.*

GLYM [*Doomsday-Book*] a Valley or Dale.

GLYTTRIN, to glitter. *Ch.*

To **GNAPP**, to vex. *Can.*

GNARR [*Buorte*, Teut.] a hard Knot in a Tree. *Ch.*

GNAST, gnashed with the Teeth. *Ch.*

GNAT [*gnatz*, Sax.] a stinging Fly.

GNAT-Snapper, a Bird.

GNA-

GNATHONICAL [playing the *Gnatbo*] flattering, deceitful in words, soothing a Person's Humour to get by him.

To **GNATHONISE**, to play the *Gnatbo*, to flatter, &c.

GNAVITY [*gnavitas*, L.] Activeness, Quickness, Industriousness.

To **GNAW** [*gnagan*, Sax. *nagen*, Teut.] to bite off.

GNER'RING [of *knurren*, L. S.] snarling. *Gbauc*.

GNEW, gnawed. O.

GNOFF, a Churl or Fool, an old Cuff, a Miser. *Gbauc*.

GNOMON [in *Dialling*] is the Style-pin or Cock of a Dial, the Shadow whereof pointeth out the Hours.

GNOMON of a *Parallelogram* [in *Geometry*] is a Figure made of the *Parallelograms* about the Diagonal, and is like a Carpenter's Square.

GNOMONICK [*γνομονικός*, Gr.] full of Sentences.

GNOMON'ICKS [*gnomonique*, F. *γνομονικόν*, Gr.] the Art of *Dialling*.

GNOMONOLOGICAL, belonging to the Art of *Dialling*.

GNOSTICKS [*Gnostici*, L. *γνοστικοί*, Gr. a Sect of Hereticks sprung up, A. C. 125, who arrogated to themselves a high Degree of Knowledge in all Things: They held the Soul of Man to be of the same Substance with God; that there were two Gods, the one good, and the other bad; and denied the future Judgment.

GNOSTIMACHI, Hereticks who condemned all manner of Inquisition after Knowledge, as being of no Use to them, from whom God only required good Actions.

To **GO** [*gen*, Sax. *garn*, L. S.] to walk, move, &c.

To **GO** to God } [Law Phrase] is
To **GO** without Day } to be dismissed the Court.

GOAD [*gād*, Sax.] a Staff pointed with sharp Iron to drive Cattle with.

GOAD, an *EH English*, by which *Welsh* Frieze is measured.

GOAL [*Goel*, Belg. or probably of *goule*, F. a Pole, which being set in the Ground, was the Place to run to the End of a Race; also a Prison or Jail.

A **GOAL'ER**, a Jailor.

To **GOAM**, to clasp or grasp. N. C.

To **GOAM**, to grin or look at. *Yorksh*.

To **GOAR** [perhaps of *gebanian*, Sax. *geban*, to pierce or make a Hole, Teut. or *forare*, L.] to pierce or bore with a Horn, as a Bull, &c. does.

GOARING, a Sail is said to be cut goaring, when it is cut sloping by Degrees, and is broader at the Clew than at the Lacing.

A **GOAT** [*gæts*, Sax. perhaps of *Gells*, Teut.] a Beast.

GOAT-Chaffer [*Gels* *Wasser*, Teut.] a Sort of Beetle.

GOAT-Hart, a wild Beast.

A **GOAT'HERD** [*gætheþr*, Sax. *Gells* *Wirt*, Teut.] a Keeper or Feeder of Goats.

GOAT-Milker } a kind of Bird like an
GOAT-Sucker } Owl.

A **GOB**, an open or wide Mouth. N. C.

A **GOB** } [*gobeau*, F. a Mouthful, a
GOBBET } great Piece of Meat.

GOBBETY'D, as a Trout *Gobbety'd*, i. e. Trout dressed in Bits. O.

To **GOBBLE** [*gobber*, F.] to eat voraciously.

GOBLET [*gobelet*, F.] a large drinking Cup of a round Figure without Feet or Handles.

GOBLINS [*gobelins*, F.] Evil Spirits, Bugbears, or Hobgoblins.

GOBONATED [in *Heraldry*] as a *Bordure gobonated*, i. e. divided after such a manner, as it were, into Goblets.

GOD [God, Sax. *Gut*, Dan. and L. S. *Gutt*, Teut.] good.

To **GOD** a Person, to respect or reverence him too highly. *Shakesp*.

GOD'ARD [of God, Sax. *God* or *Good*, and *Aert*, Dut. Nature, *q. d.* one endowed with a compliant, and divine Disposition of Mind] a proper Name.

GOD'BOTE, a Fine or Amerciament anciently paid for Offences against God.

GODE'LICH, goodly, courteous, &c. *Ch*.

GOD shield us, God defend, or do us good. *Shakesp*.

GOLDESS, a female Divinity.

GOD'FATHER, a Man that is Surety for a Child in Baptism.

GOD'FREY [of God, Sax. *God* or *Good*, and *frud* or *fruede*, Sax. Peace, *q. d.* godlike Peace] a proper Name.

GODIVOE [in *Cookery*] a kind of delicious Farce. F.

GODMANCHESTER [of *Gorman* or *Guthern*, a Dane, who first of all the Danish Princes embraced the Christian Faith, and erected there a Palace] a Town in *Huntingtonshire*.

GOD'MOTHER, a Woman Surety for a Child in Baptism.

GODOLPHIN } [i. e. a white Eagle, in
GODOLCAN } the Dialect of Cornwall] the Family of *Godolphin*, bears a white Eagle in its Coat of Arms.

GOD'RICK [of God, Sax. *God* or *Good*, and *ric*, Sax. Rich, *q. d.* Rich in God, or Goodness] a proper Name.

As sure as God's in Gloucestershire.

This Proverb is said to have its Rise, on account that there were more rich and mixed Abbies in that, than in any two Shires in England besides; but some, from *William of Malmesbury*, refer it to the Fruitfulness of it in Religion, in that it is said to have returned the Seed of the Gospel with the Increase of an hundred Fold.

GOD'SCAL [of God, Sax. *God* or *Good*, and *scalk*, a Servant] a proper Name.

GOD'SIP

GOD'SIP [of God and Syb, *Sax.* a Relation] a Gossip, a Godmother. *Chauc.*

GOD'WIN [of God, *Sax.* God or Good, and Witr, *Sax.* a Conqueror, *q. d.* a Conqueror in God] a proper Name.

GODWIN Sands, Sands on the Coast of Kent, which were formerly the Lands of Earl Godwin, a perfidious Rebel in the Time of Edward the Confessor, who died miserably; and in the Reign of Will. Rufus, his Lands were swallowed up by the Sea.

GOD'WIT, a kind of Quail.

To GOE [*gad*, *Sax.*] See *Go*.

GOEL [*golen*, *Sax.*] Yellow.

GOETIE, Witchcraft. *Yorksb.*

GEOFF [*Goff*, *C. Br.* a Farrier] a Name.

GOFF, a sort of Play at Ball.

GOFFISH, sottish, foolish. *O.*

GOG *Magog*, a British Giant, said to be 12 Cubits high, an Image of which stands in the Guildhall of London.

GOG *Magog's Leap*, a steep Rock in Cornwall.

To be a GOG for a Thing [of *gogues*, *F.* great Delight] to be eagerly bent upon it.

GOGGLE-eyed, having full rolling Eyes.

GOGING-Stool, a Ducking-Stool.

GOING to the Vault [*Hunting Term*] said of a Hare, when she takes to the Ground like a Coney.

GO'LA [in *Architect.*] a sort of Ornament, an Ogee or Wave.

GOLD [*Gold*, *Sax.* Gold, *Teut.* Guld, *Dan.*] the most weighty, most perfect, and most valuable of all Metals.

GOLD'FINCH [*goldfinc*, *Sax.* Gold-Fincke, *Teut.*] a Bird.

GOLD-Hammer [*Goldhammer*, *Teut.*] a Bird.

GOLD-Site, a little Spring in *Westmoreland*, which continually casts up small thin Pieces of Substance which shines, and resembles Gold.

GOLDA, a Gully, or Water Passage. *O.*
GOLDEN [*gulden*, *Teut.* & *L. S.*] belonging to, or like Gold.

GOLDEN Fleece, the Figure of a Ram gilt with Gold; also small Grains of Gold found in Rivers, and gathered with Sheeps Skins with the Wool on.

GOLDEN Number [in *Astronomy*] a Number beginning with, and increasing annually 1, till it comes to 19, and then begins again, the Use of which is to find the Change, Full, and Quarters of the Moon.

GOLDEN Rule [in *Arithmetick*] the Rule of Three, so called by Way of Excellence, teaching how to find a fourth Proportional to three Numbers given. See *Rule of Three*.

GOLDEN Sulphur of Antimony [among *Chymists*] a Medicine made of the Slags of *Regulus of Antimony*.

GOLD-Eny, a Fish called *Gilt head*.

GOLD-Foil, Leaf-Gold.

GOLDING [*gulding*, *Teut.*] an Apple.

GOLDLIN, a Fish.

GOLD'SMITH [*Goldsmith*, *Sax.* Gold-schmitz, *Teut.*] a Worker or Seller of Gold and Silver, of Plate, Jewels, &c.

GOLE, big, large, full, florid. *S. C.*

GOLGOTHA [גולגותא, *Syr.* i. e. a Place of dead Mens Skulls] was at Jerusalem, on the North-side of Mount *Sion*, a Place full of the Bones of Malefactors.

GOLIERDEIS [*gouliard*, *F.*] a Buffoon. *C.*

GOLLS [*q. d.* paler, of pealban, *Sax.* to wield; because the Hands direct and order Business] the Hands.

GOL'PES [in *Heraldry*] little Balls or Roundlets of a Purple Colour.

A GO'MAN } a Husband, or Master

A GOM'MAN } of a Family.

GOME, the black and oily Grease of a Cart-Wheel, Printing-Press, &c.

GOMER [גומר, *H. i. e.* consuming] a Son of *Japhet*; also a Jewish Measure of dry Things, containing 510 Pints, one solid Inch, and 211 decimal Parts.

GOMPHIASIS [γομφιασις, *Gr.*] a Dis-temper of the Teeth, when they are loose and ready to drop out.

GOM'PHOMA } [*γομφωσις*, *Gr.*] is when

GOM'PHOSIS } one Bone is fastened into another like a Nail, as the Teeth in the Jaws.

GOMPHOS [γομφος, *Gr.*] is a Swelling in the Eye, when the Pupil of it goes beyond the Skin called *Uvea Tunica*.

GONA'GRA [γονάγρα, *Gr.*] the Gout in the Knee.

GON'DOLA, a Venetian Wherry Boat.

GONE out a Head [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship under Sail has passed before the Head of another.

GON'FALON, } the Church-Banner,

GON'FANOUN, } carried in the Pope's Army. *Ch.*

GONFALONIE'R, the Pope's Standard-Bearer.

GONFEN'NON, a little Flag. *O.*

GONG [gong, *Sax.*] privy. *O.*

GONOR'RHŌEA [gonorrhœa, *F.* γονόρροια, *Gr.*] a Disease called the Running of the Reins; the Flux or Flowing of the Seed, without any Erection of the Penis.

GONOR'RHŌEA Chordata [among *Surgeons*] a Disease, when, together with the Effusion of the Semen, the Urethra is bent like a Bow with Pain.

GOOD [*god*, *Sax.* good, *Dut.* gut, *Teut.*] beneficial, &c.

GOOD a Bearing [*Law Term*] good Behaviour toward the King and People.

GOOD Country [*Law Term*] a Jury of good Countrymen or Neighbours.

GOOD Escheat, Goods forfeited.

GOODLEFE, good Woman, goody. *Ch.*

GOOD'LY, fair, fine, spruce.

GOODLYHEAD [gurttheit, *Teut.*] Goodliness, Goodness. *Spenc.*

GOODMAN, a Country Appellation for a Master of a Family, &c.

GOOD'NESS

GOODNESS, good Times or Moods. O.

Good Wine needs no Bush.

This Proverb intimates, That *Virtue* is valuable for itself; and that *internal Goodness* stands in need of no *external Flourishes* or *Ornaments*; and so we say, *A good Face needs no Band*. It seems to be on a *Latin Original*; *Vino vendibilis badera suspensa nihil opus est*; and accordingly the *French* say, *A bon vin il ne faut point d'enseigne*.

GOODS, Moveables, Wares, Merchandize.

GOODSHIP, Goodness. *Chauc.*

GOODY, a Corruption from *Good Wife*.

GOUGE, a Tool for boring Holes.

GOOL, [of *Goulu*, Belg. of *gopeallian*, Sax.] Ditch, Trench, Puddle.

GOOSE [Lor, Sax. *Goos*, L. S. *Gansz*, Teut. *Gaatz*, Dan.] a Fowl well known; also a Taylor's Iron to press Seams with; also a Passage or Breach worked by the Sea.

GOOSE-Berries, a Fruit well known.

GOOSE-Bill, a Surgeon's Instrument.

GOOSE Intentos, a Goose claimed by Custom by the Husbandmen in *Lancashire*, upon the 16th Sunday after *Pentecost*, when the old Church Prayers ended thus, *Ac bonis operibus jugiter prastat esse intentos*.

GOOSE-Wing [Sea Phrase] is a Sail fitted up, so as the Ship sailing before the Wind, or with a Quarter-Wind, may make the more Way.

GOPPING Full, as much as you can hold in your Fist. N. C.

GOR Belly [of *gon*, Sax. Filth, and Belly] a Glutton or greedy Fellow.

GORCE, a Pool of Water to keep Fish in; a Stop in a River, as Mills, Stakes, &c.

GORCROW, a Raven. O.

GORD, a Whirlpool.

GOR'DIAN Knot, a Knot, which one *Gordius*, a *Phrygian*, who being raised from the Plough to the Throne, hanging up his Plough and Furniture in the Temple, tied it up in so very intricate a Manner, that the Monarchy of the World was promised to him that untied it; which *Alexander the Great*, after several Essays, not undoing, cut with his Sword.

GORE [of *Goron*, C. Br.] a Triangular Piece, sew'd into a Garment to widen it.

A GORE [in *Heroldry*] as *Gore Sinister*, an Abatement for Effeminacy or Cowardice, the *Dexter* is sometimes used as a Charge.

GORE [gone, Sax.] clotted or corrupt Blood.

GORE, a small narrow Slip of Ground. O. R.

To GORE [geborian, Sax.] to push with the Horn, as a Bull, &c. does.

To GORE, to make up a Rick of Hay. G.

A GORGE [in *Falconry*] that Part of a Hawk which first receives the Meat. F.

A GORGE [in *Architecture*] the narrowest Part of the *Dorick* and *Tuscan Capital*,

lying between the *Astragal*, the *Shaft* of the *Pillar*, and the *Annulets*. F.

GORGE [in *Fortification*] the Entrance leading to the Body of the Work.

GORGE of a *Bastion*, is a Right Line, which terminates the Distance comprehended between the two Flanks.

GORGE of the *Half Moon*, is the Space contained between the two Ends of their Faces next the Place.

GORGE of *Out-Works*, the Space betwixt their Wings or Sides next the great Ditch.

GORGE, a Throat. *Spenc.* F.

To GORGE [gorger, F.] to fill, glut, or cram.

GOR'GED [in *Heraldry*] is when a *Coronet*, &c. is borne about the Neck of a *Lion*, *Swan*, &c.

GOR'GEOUS [Skinner derives it from *gorrier*, O. F. *Minshew* from *yapyalos*, Gr. to glitter, or from *glorieux*, F. of *gloriosus*, L.] costly, gallant, stately.

GOR'GEOUSNESS, Costliness, Sumptuousness.

GOR'GES [gorges, L. a Gulf] a Name.

GOR'GET [gorgette, F. 'gorgietta, Ital.] a Woman's Neck-dress: Also a Neck-piece of Plate worn by the Officers of Foot Soldiers; also the Throat. *Chauc.*

To GOR'MANDISE [gourmander, F.] to eat greedily or gluttonously.

GOR'MANDISE Gluttony. F.

GOR'NEY } [of *Gurnay*, a Town in Nor-
GUR'NEY } mandy] a Surname.

GORS or Goss, [geosir, Sax.] a Shrub, called Furz.

GORS'TY }

GOS'SY } furzy, full of Furz.

GORTIN'ANS, a Sect in *New England*, not much differing from our *Quakers*, so called from *Samuel Goren*, who was banished thence about the Year 1646.

GOS'EMORE, a little light Down that flies about in the Air, by every Wind blown about. *Shakesp.*

GOS'HAWK [gorhæwoc, Sax.] a Bird of Prey.

GOS'LIN [Ganslein, Teut. q. d. *goose-ling*, of *Gor*, Sax. a Goose, and the diminutive Term *ling*] a young Goose: Also a sort of Substance growing upon a Nut-Tree.

GOS'PEL [Godype, Sax. i. e. God's Word or good Saying] a Title given more especially to the four Books of the New Testament, of *St Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke*, and *John*; also the Principles of Christianity therein revealed.

GOSPELLER, one who reads the Gospel in a Cathedral Church.

GOS'SOMER, thin Cobweb-like Exhalations, which fly abroad in hot sunny Weather and are supposed to rot Sheep. *Chauc.*

GOS'SIP [of *Eob*, and *ryb*, Sax. a Kinsman, q. d. Kindred in God] a God father or Mother in Baptism.

A GOSSIPING a merry Meeting of Gossips at a Woman's Lying in.

A GOTCH, a large earthen drinking Pot, with a Belly like a Jug. *S. C.*

As wise as a Man of Gotham.

This Proverb passes for the Periphrasis of a Fool, as an hundred Fopperies are feigned and fathered on the Townsfolk of Gotham, a Village in Nottinghamshire.

GOTH'ICK [*gotbique*, *F.*] belonging to the Goths.

GOTHICK Building [in *Architecture*] a Building after the Manner of the Goths; whose Columns are either too massy, in Form of vast Pillars, or as slender as Poles, having Capitals without any certain Dimension, carved with the Leaves of Branch *Ursin*, Thistles, &c.

To **GOTHLIN**, to grant. *O.*

GOTHS, a People whose Country bordered upon *Denmark* and *Norway*.

To **GOVERN** [*gouverner*, *F.* *gubernare*, *L.*] to rule, manage, look to, take care of.

GOVERNABLE, that may be governed.

GOVERNANT [*gouvernante*, *F.*] a Governor, one who has the bringing up of the Child of a Person of Quality.

GOVERNMENT [*gouvernement*, *F.*] Rule, Dominion, either Supreme, or by Deputation; the Province or Place governed; the Form or Manner of governing.

GOVERNALE, Government. *Chauc.*

GOVERNOR [*gouverneur*, *F.* of *gubernator*, *L.*] a Ruler or Commander.

GOUGE [of *gauge*, *F.* a Hunting staff, *gotu*, *Teut.* which *Spelman* renders a Village] a Sirname; also an Instrument for boring Holes, &c. See *Googe*.

GOULE [of *gula*, *L.* the Throat] Usury. *O.*

GOURD [*goub urde*, *F.* *cucurbita*, *L.*] a Plant of the Nature of a Melon.

GOURDE, a little Bottle. *Chauc.*

GOURDY-Legs, a Disease in Horses.

GOURETH, starch. *O.*

GOURNET, a Bird; also a Fish.

GOUT [*goute* *F.* of *gutta*, *L.* a Drop, because it is a Humour that falleth down, as it were, by Drops, into the Joints] a painful Disease in the Feet, Legs, &c.

GOUTS [*gouttes*, *F.*] Drops. *Shakesp.*

GOUTY [*gouteux*, *F.*] troubled with the Gout; also clumsy, ill made.

A GOWN [*gonna*, *Ital.* *gonelle*, *F.* *gaon*, *G. Br.* *Minsheu* derives it from *γόνυ*, *Gr.* a Knee, because it reacheth below the Knees] a long Garment.

GOWTS, Canals, or Pipes under Ground.

To **GOYLTER**, to be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud. *S. C.*

To **GRABBLE** [*grabbelen*, *Teut.*] to handle untowardly or wantonly; also to feel in muddy Places.

GRACE [*gratia*, *L.*] Favour, Good-will, Agreeableness, gentle Air. *F.*

GRACE [among *Divines*] is the Mercy of God in finding out Redemption for Mankind; also a Disposition of Mind or Power to yield Obedience to the Divine Laws.

GRACEFUL, handsome, comely.

GRACELESS, void of Grace, impious.

The **GRACES**, *Aglaia*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalia*, Goddesses of Elegance, Friendship, and handsome Conversation, feigned by Poets to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

To **GRACE**, to behave with Grace. *O.*

GRACILE [*gracilis*, *L.*] slender, small.

GRACILIS Musculus [in *Anatomy*] is the Muscle of the Leg, rising from the Jointing of the Os *Pubis*, and ending in the *Tibia*.

GRACILITY [*gracilitas*, *L.*] Slenderness, Slimness.

GRACIOUS [*gracius*, *F.* of *graciusus*, *L.*] full of Grace, favourable.

GRADATIO [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure the same that in *Greek* is called *Climax*.

GRADATION, a going Step by Step. *L.*

GRADATORY, a Place to which we go up by Steps; the Ascent out of the Cloyster into the Choir of a Church.

GRADUAL [*graduel*, *F.* *gradualis*, *L.*] that is done or come by Degrees.

The **GRADUAL** [*le graduel*, *F.*] a Part of the Mass, sung between the Epistle and the Gospel.

GRADUAL Psalms, fifteen Psalms, from the 118 to the 134th, or from the 119th to the 134th, which were wont to be sung by the *Lewites*, as they went up the fifteen Steps of *Solomon's Temple*, a Psalm on each Step.

GRADUALITY, the being gradual.

A GRADUATE [*gradué*, *F.* of *gradus*, *L.* a Degree] one who has taken a Degree in the University.

To **GRADUATE** [*graduier*, *F.*] to give the Degrees in an University.

GRADUS, a Roman Measure, in Length 2 English Feet, 2 Inches, and 10 decimal Parts. *L.*

GRAFF [*graffe*, *F.*] a Graft or Scion.

To **GRAFF** [*greffer*, *F.*] to inoculate or plant a Graff or Scion in another Stock.

GRAFFER [*greffier*, *F.*] a Notary or Scrivener. *O. S.*

GRAFFIUM [of *γραφω*, *Gr.*] a Writing-Book, or Register of Deeds and Evidences. *O. L.*

To **GRAFT**. See *Graff*.

GRAHAM-Dike [from *Graham*, a Scot who first broke through it, or a neighbouring Mountain, called *Grampus*] the Wall or Fortress of the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*, or *Severus*, in Scotland.

GRAIL, Gravel. *Spenc.*

GRAIN

GRAIN [*graine*, F. *granum*, L.] all Sorts of Corn; also the smallest Weight used in England, the 10th Part of a Scruple, or 24th Part of a Pennyweight Troy; the Value of a Grain of Gold is 2 d. of Silver half a Farthing.

GRAIN Colour [*grana*, Ital. and Span.] This Name was given to Scarlets, Crimson, and Purples, from the *Kermes* Berries, which were used for these Purposes before Cochineal was known.

To **GRAIN**, to choak or throttle. S. C.

GRAINED, which hath Grains or Kernels.

GRAIN-Staff, a Quart. r-staff with short Lines at the End called Grains. S. C.

The **GRAIN** [of Wood] the Way the Fibres run.

Against the GRAIN, against the Inclination of the Mind.

GRAINS of Paradise, the Plant called the greater *Cardamum*.

GRAME [*Gramm*, Teut.] Anger, Mishap, Sorrow. O.

GRAMER'CY [*q. d.* grant Mercy] I thank you. F. See *Gramme cy*.

GRAMINEOUS [*gramineus*, L.] grassy, belonging to Grass.

GRAMINEOUS Plants [in Botany] are such which have a long narrow Leaf of Grass and no Foot Stalk.

GRAMMAR [*grammaire*, F. *grammatica*, L. of *γραμματική*, Gr.] the Art of speaking and writing any Language truly: Also a Book containing the Rules of that Art.

GRAMMAR'IAN [*grammairien*, F. *grammaticus*, L. of *γραμματικός*, Gr.] one that is skilled in, or teaches Grammar.

GRAMMATICAL [*grammaticalis*, L.] belonging to the Art of Grammar.

A **GRAMMATICAS'TER**, a Smatterer in Grammar. L.

GRAM'MERCY [*q. d.* *grandem mercedem det tibi Deus*, L. i. e. God give you a great Reward] I thank you.

GRAM'PLE, a Sea Fish, a Crab.

GRAM'PUS, a Fish like a Whale, but l. fs.

GRANAD'IER [*granadier*, F.] a Soldier which throws Granadoes.

A **GRANA'DO** *granado*, Span. *granade*, F.] a little hollow Globe of Iron, &c. filled with Powder, fired by a Fuzee at a Touch-hole; through which, when the Fire comes to the Hollow of the Ball, the Case flies into many Pieces, to the great Damage of all then near it.

GRAN'ARY [*granier*, F. *granarium*, L.] a Place where Corn is kept, a Store-house for Corn.

GRANATA'RIOUS, an Officer who kept the Corn Chamber in a religious House. O. L.

GRAN'ATE, a shining transparent Gem, of a yellow Red; a kind of Hyacinth.

GRANATE [*granatus*, L.] that has many Grains or Kernels.

GRAND [*grand*, F. *grandis*, L.] great, vast, chief.

GRAND Cape [*Law Term*] a Weir which lies when any real Action is brought, and the Tenant does not appear, but maketh Default upon the first Summons.

GRANDCHILD, the Child of one's Child, either Son or Daughter.

GRAND Days, are those which in every Term are solemnly kept in the Inns of Court and Chancery.

GRAND Distress [*Law Term*] a Distress taken of all the Lands or Goods which a Man hath within the County.

GRANDEE', a Nobleman of Spain, or Portugal.

GRANDE' [in Musick Books] signifies grand or great, and is used to distinguish the grand or great Chorus from the rest of the Musick. Ital.

GRANDEUR. Greatness, Magnificence, Power, Dignity, State. F.

GRANDE'VITY [*grandevitas*, L.] very great Age.

GRANDE'VOUS [*grandevus*, L.] very old.

GRANDFATHER, my Father's or Mother's Father.

GRAND Seigneur [*i. e.* great Lord, Ital.] a Title given to the Emperor of the Turks.

GRANDILOQUENCE [*grandiloquentia*, L.] Loftiness of Speech, a high Style or Expression.

GRANDIMONTENS'ERS, an Order of Monks instituted A. C. 1067.

GRAND Gift [among Painters] a Term used to express, that in a Picture there is something very great and extraordinary to surprise, please and instruct.

GRANDINOSE [*grandinosus*, L.] plentiful in Hail.

GRANDINO'SUM [Os in Anatomy] the fourth Bone in the Foot, called also *Cuboides*.

GRANDISONOUS [*grandisonus*, L.] making a great Sound.

GRAND'ITY [*granditas*, L.] excessive Greatness.

GRAND Serjeantry [*Law Term*] holding Lands of the King by Service, which a Man ought to do in his own Person, as to bear the King's Banner, or his Spear.

GRAND'SIRE [of *grandis*, L. and *Syr*, Brit.] a Grandfather.

GRANGE, a great Farm, which hath Bars, Stables, stalls, and other Places necessary for Husbandry. F.

GRANGERUS [an Officer of a religious House, who was to look after their Grange or Farm.

GRANIFEROUS Pods [among Botanists] Pods which bear Seeds like Grains.

GRANITE [*granito*, Ital.] a Sort of speckled Marble.

GRANIVOROUS [of *granum*, and *vorare*, L.] feeding on Grain.

To **GRANT** [probably of *garentir*, F. to warrant; but *Minsheu* derives it of *gratis*, L. freely] to allow, give, bestow, &c.

GRANT

GRANT [in Law] a Gift in Writing of such a Thing as cannot conveniently be passed or conveyed by Word of Mouth.

To **lie in GRANT**, a Thing is said so to do, which cannot be assigned without an Instrument or Deed.

GRANTEE, the Person to whom a Grant is made.

GRANTOR, the Person who makes a Grant.

GRANVILLE [*grande ville*, F. a great Town] a Surname.

To **GRANULATE** [*Cbym.*] to pour melted Metal thro' an Iron Colander into cold Water, that it may become Grains.

GRANULATED, made or turned into Grain or Corns, like Salt, &c.

GRANULATION [of *granulum*, L.] the Art of reducing Metals into Grains.

GRANULE, a small Grain.

A **GRAPE** [*grape*, F.] a Berry of a Vine.

GRAPHICAL [*graphicus*, L. of *γραφικὸς*, Gr.] curiously described or wrought, done to the Life: perfect, exact.

GRAPHICE [*γραφικη*, Gr.] the Art of Painting, Limning, or Drawing. L.

GRAPHOIDES [*Anat.*] a Process about the Basis of the Brain inclining backward.

GRAPHOMETER, a Mathematical Instrument for measuring of Heights, &c.

GRAPNEL *Anchor* [*grapin*, F.] an Anchor for a small Ship or Boat.

GRAPNELS [in *Men of War*] are Instruments of Iron to be thrown into an Enemy's Ship to catch hold of her.

To **GRAPPLE** [*grabbelen*, Du. *krap-pelen*, Teut.] to grasp and lay hold on, to contend or strive earnestly with.

To **GRASP**, to inclose in the Hand, to take hold on with the Hands, to seize on.

To **GRASP at**, to endeavour strenuously to obtain.

A **GRASIER** [of *gras*, F. Fat, *q. d.* a Fattener of Cattle, or of *grass*, Eng.] one who grazes or fattens Cattle.

GRASS [*gnaz*, Sax. *Gras*, Belg.] Herbage for Cattle.

GRASS Cocks, small Heaps of mowed Grass lying the first Day to dry. *Ch.*

GRASS Hearth } an ancient Customary

GRASS Hart } Service of Tenants doing one Day's Work for their Landlord.

GRASSHOPPER, an Insect well known.

GRASS-Week, *Rogation-Week*, so called in the Inns of Court and Chancery.

GRASSATION, a robbing, killing, spoiling, or laying waste. L.

GRATCH, Apparel. O.

To **GRATCH**, to behave. *Ch.*

To **GRATE** [*grater*, F.] to scrape or crumble to Powder by rubbing on a Grater; also to fret, gill, or vex.

GRATEFUL [of *gratus*, L. and *full*] willing to reward or make amends for, that

acknowledges a Favour done, thankful; also agreeable, pleasant.

GRATES [*grata*, Ital. of *grates*, L.] a Sort of Iron Lattices; a Frame of Iron Bars, &c. to make a Fire in on the Hearth.

GRATH, assured, confident. N. C.

GRATIAE Expectativa, Bulls whereby the Pope grants Mandates for Church-Livings before they become void.

GRATIEUSEMENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *gratioso*, Ital. which see. F.

GRATIFICATION, a rewarding or making amends for some Piece of Service done; also a Present or free Gift. L.

To **GRATIFY** [*gratifier*, F. of *gratificari*, L.] to do one a good Turn, to recompense or requite.

GRATING [of *grater*, F.] rough, harsh, disagreeable.

GRATINGS [in a *Ship*] Frames of latticed Work between the Main-mast and the Fore-mast.

GRATIOUS [*gracieux*, F. *gratiosus*, L.] favourable, kind, civil, courteous.

GRATIOSITY [*gracieuseté*, F. *gratiositas*, L.] Grace, Favour, Civility, Kindness, Thankfulness.

GRATIOSO, signifies an agreeable Manner of Playing. Ital.

GRATIS, freely, for nothing, without Reward. L.

GRATITUDE [*gratitudo*, L.] Gratefulness, Thankfulness. F.

GRATUITOUS [*Gratuit*, F. *Gratuitus*, L.] done voluntarily, freely bestowed, without regard to Recompence or Interest.

GRATUITY [*Gratuité*, F.] a free Gift or Reward.

To **GRATULATE** [*Gratulatum*, L.] to wish Joy to another, &c.

GRATULATION, a rejoicing on another's Behalf, a wishing of Joy; also a thanking. L.

GRATULATORY, rejoicing with, wishing Joy to another for good Success.

GRATTON, Grass which comes after Mowing; Stubble, an Ersh or Eddish. C.

GRAVA, a Grove or small Wood. O. L.

GRAVE [of *Gravis*, L.] that has a composed Countenance; serious. F.

GRAVE [in *Sounds*] low or deep.

GRAVES [of *Grave*, L. S. a Governour] a Surname.

GRAVES-End [of *Grave*, a Governour of a County, and *End*, *q. d.* the End of the Graviate or County] a Port in Kent.

A **GRAVE** [*gnape*, Sax. *Grab*, Teut. & L. S.] a Hole dug in the Earth to bury the Dead in.

GRAVE } [*zenepse*, Sax. a Governour,

GREVE } [*graabe*, L. S. a Viscount] a German Title, signifying a great Lord, Count, or Governour.

To

To GRAVE [*gnapan, Sax. graver, F. of γράφω, Gr.*] to engrave.

To GRAVE a Ship [*Sea Term*] to preserve the Caulking, by dawbing it over with Tallow, Train Oil, &c. mixed.

GRAVE [*in Musick Books*] denotes a very grave and slow Motion, somewhat faster than *Adagio*, and slower than *Largo*. *Ital.*

GRAVED'INOUS [*gravedinosus, L.*] drowsy, heavy-headed.

GRAVEDO [*among Physicians*] a Weight or Listlessness, which accompanies a lessened Transpiration. *L.*

GRAVEL [*gravelle, F.*] the larger and stony sort of Sand; also Sand in the Bladder and Kidney of human Bodies.

To GRAVEL, to lay Walks with Gravel; to puzzle, perplex, or nonplus.

GRAVELLED *Asbes* [*in Chymistry*] the Lees of Wine dried and burnt to Ashes.

GRAVELLING, a Distemper in Horses.

GRA'VEMENT [*in Musick Books*] signifies a very slow Movement, the same as *Grave*; which see. *Ital.*

GRAVEN [*begraben, Teut.*] buried. *O.*

GRAVELY, with a grave Air.

GRAVE'OLENCE [*graveolentia, L.*] a rank or stinking Smell.

GRAVE'OLENT [*graveolens, L.*] smelling rank, stinking.

GRA'VER, a Graving Tool; also a Surgeon's Instrument for scaling Teeth.

To GRAVE [*graver, F.*] to engrave.

A GRA'VER [*graveur, F.*] an Engraver.

GRAVID [*gravida, L.*] big with Child.

GRAVIDA'TION, a getting with Child.

GRAVID'ITY [*graviditas, L.*] Greatness with Child, or being with Child.

To GRAVIN, to bury. *Ch.*

GRAV'ISONOUS [*of gravis and sonus, L.*] sounding with a grave Air.

To GRAVITATE, to weigh. *L.*

GRAVITA'TION, a Weighing. *L.*

GRAV'ITY [*gravité, F. of gravitas, L.*] Graveness, Soberness, Seriousness.

GRAV'ITY [*in Philosophy*] Weight, or that Quality by which all heavy Bodies tend towards the Centre of the Earth.

Absolute GRAV'ITY, the whole Force whereby any Body tends downwards.

Specifick GRAV'ITY, that peculiar Weight or Gravity which any natural Bodies have, whereby they may be distinguished from all other Bodies of different Kinds.

GRAUNGE [*grange, F.*] a Granary or Farm belonging to a religious House. *Ch.*

GRAVOT, a Grove. *O.*

GRAVY, the Juice that runs from Flesh.

GRAY [*gnag, Sax. grāa, Dan. grāw, Teut.*] a Sort of an Ash-Colour.

GRAY, a wild Beast called a Badger.

The GRAY of the Morning, the Break of Day.

GRAY-Hound, a Sort of Hunting-Dog. See *Greyhound*.

GRAYLING, a Fish.

To GRAZE [*of gnaz, Sax. Grās, grāsen, Teut.*] to feed on Grass.

To GRAZE, to glance, pass lightly on the Ground, as a Bullet does.

GRA'ZIER [*grazier, F.*] one that deals in, breeds, and fattens Cattle for Sale.

GREASE [*graisse, F.*] Fat, mostly that of the Inwards of an Animal.

To GREASE [*graisser, F.*] to dawb or smear with Grease.

GREASE Molten, a Distemper in a Horse, when his Fat is melted by over-hard Riding or Labour.

GREAT [*gnear, Sax. groot, Belg. & L. S.*] large, huge, mighty, noble.

GREAT Circles [*of the Sphere*] those which divide it into two equal Parts, as the *Equinoctial Meridian*, and *Ecliptick*.

GREAT Circle Sailing, the steering a Ship in the Arch of a great Circle of the Sphere, the nearest Course between two Places.

GREAT Hare [*with Hunters*] a Hare in the third Year of her Age.

GREAT Men, the Laity of the higher House of Parliament, and also the Knights of the lower House. *O. S.*

GREAT Seal, the King's principal Seal for the Sealing of Charters, Commissions, &c. used by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper.

In GREATH, well. *N. C.*

GREATH'LY, handsomely, towardly. *N. C.*

GREAVES [*greves, F.*] a Sort of Armour for the Legs.

GRE'CIAN, one born in Greece; also one skilled in the Greek Tongue.

GRE'CISM [*Gracismus, L.*] the Idiom or Propriety of the Greek Language.

To GREDE, to cry, to weep. *Ch.*

GREE, Degree. *Spenc.*

GREE, Contentment, Satisfaction. *F. |*

GREE [*in Heraldry*] Degree, or Step.

GREEDY [*gnedig, Sax. gretigh, Belg.*] very covetous of, or eager after.

GREEK, the Language of the Grecians; also belonging to Greece, &c.

GREEN [*gnene, Sax. grun, Teut. gruen, Belg.*] the Colour of Leaves of Trees and Herbs.

GREEN-Chaffer [*Grutter Käfer, Teut.*] a Sort of Beetle.

GREEN-Cloth [because the Table is always covered with a Green Cloth] the Compting House of the King's Household.

GREEN-Finch, a singing Bird.

GREEN-House, a Garden-House for the Preservation of choice Greens, which will not bear the Cold.

GREEN-Hue, every Thing which grows green within the Forest.

GREEN

GREEN *Silver*, a Duty of one Halfpenny paid annually in *Writtle*, in *Essex*, to the Lord of the Manor.

GREEN *Sickness*, a Disease of Maids.

GREENVIL [of *Green*, *Eng.* and *ville*, *F.* a Town] a Surname.

GREEN-Wax [*Law Term*] the Estreats of Fines, Issues, and Amercements in the Exchequer, delivered to the Sheriffs under the Seal of that Court, made in green Wax, to be levied in the County.

GREENWICH [of *Green* and *Wich*, a Port or Haven] a Port in *Kent*, where is a stately Park and Palace, famous for the Birth of Queen Elizabeth.

As good as George of Green.

This George of Green was that famous Pinner of Wakefield, who fought with Robin Hood and Little John, and got the better of them, as the old Ballad tells us.

GRESSE [*gressus*, *L.*] a Stair or Step.

To GREET [*gretan*, *Sax.* *grussen*, *Teut.*] to salute.

GREETING [of *groete*, *Belg.*] a familiar Salutation.

GRE'GAL [*gregalis*, *L.*] of a Flock.

GREGARIOUS [*gregarius*, *L.*] going in Doves.

GREGORIAN, a Cap of Hair made by one Mr Gregory, a Barber in the Strand.

GREGORIAN, *Seyle*, a Reckoning of Time according to the Reformation of the Kalendar, made by Pope Gregory XIII. *A. C.* 1582, called the New Style.

GREG'ORY [*γρηγόριος*, *i. e.* watchful] a proper Name of Men.

To GREITHE, to remove, to bring. *Ch.*

GRE'GIAL [*gremialis*, *L.*] belonging to the Lap.

GRENA'DE [in *Cookery*] larded Veal Collops, Pigeons, and a Ragoo, stew'd after a particular Manner. *F.*

GRENADIER. See *Granadier*.

GRENADIN'S [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Fowls with a *Godivoe*. *F.*

GREIA, the Sea-shore, Beach, &c. *O. L.*

GRENEHODE, Rawsness, Rawsness of Youth. *Chauc.*

GREENYTH, looketh green. *Ch.*

GRESH'AM-College, the House of Sir Thomas Gresham, in *Bishopsgate-street*, now made a College for the Advancement of Learning.

To GRETE, to cry. *Ch.*

GRETTIN, smote. *Ch.*

GREVEN, a Coin in *Muscovy*, in Value 1 s. Sterling.

GREUT, the earthy Part of that which Miners dig up, having no Mine or Ore in it.

GREY-Hound [*gruhund*, *Sax.* or of *Grey*, a Badger, and *Hound*, *q. d.* a Dog which hunts the Grey. But *Minshew* will have it from *Græus*, *q. d.* *Greek-hound*, because the *Greeks* were the first which used such Dogs for hunting] a slender, swift Hunting-Dog.

• A GRICE, a young wild Boar; or Pig.

GRIDE, pierced. *Spenc.*

GRIDELIN, a changeable Colour of White and Red.

GRIDIRON [*q. d.* Grate-Iron] an Utensil for broiling Meat.

GRIEF, Sorrow of Heart, Trouble of Mind, bodily Pain, &c. *F.*

To GRIEVE, to be sorrowful.

GRIEVOUS, causing Grief; also troublesome, burdensome, painful.

GRIFF-Grass, by Hook or by Crook. *O.*

GRIFFIN } [*griffon*, *F.* *griffone*, *Ital.*

GRIFFON } of *gryps*, *L.* of *γρυψ*, *Gr.*] a fabulous Creature, said to be generated between the Lion and Eagle.

GRIG [probably of *Cnecca*, *Sax.* the Brink of a River, under which they mostly lie and breed] the smallest sort of Eels.

GRIG, a short legged Hen. *C.*

GRILL, a kind of small Fish.

GRILL, cold. *Ch.*

To GRILL [*griller*, *F.* to grate] to broil on a Gridiron.

A GRILLIA'DE, a Dish of broiled Meat. *F.*

GRIM [*grum*, *Sax.* of *Grinem*, *Teut.* Anger, Rage] fierce and crabbed of Countenance, rugged, ghastly.

GRIMACE [of *grum*, *Sax.*] a wry Face or Mouth, either in Scorn or Contempt of any one, or by reason of Pain; also Hypocrisy, Dissimulation.

To GRIME [*heggimen*, *Belg.*] to smut or dawb with Soot or Filth.

GRIMSBY [of one *Grimus*, who built it] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, noted for the Birth of Dr *Whitgift*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

To GRIN [*grinian*, *Sax.*] to shew the Teeth, to laugh contemptuously.

GRIN, a Snarl. *Ch.*

To GRIND [*grundan*, *Sax.*] to break small with a Mill.

A GRIND'LET, a small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter. *S. C.*

The GRINDERS [*grind toðar*, *Sax.*] the great Teeth of an Animal that break the Meat in chewing.

GRINDLE-Stone, a Kind of whitish gritty Stone.

GRINT, grindeth. *Ch.*

A GRIP [*grup*, *Sax.*] a small Ditch cut across a Field to drain it. *S. C.*

A GRIPE [*griff*, *Teut.*] a Handful.

A GRIPE [of a Ship] the Compass or Sharpness of her Stern under Water, and chiefly towards the Bottom of her Stem.

To GRIPE [*grupan*, *Sax.* *grieffen*, *Teut.* *griper*, *F.*] to hold fast in the Fist, to seize, or lay fast hold on, to squeeze hard with the Hand; also to twinge or wring the Guts, from restlessness, to tear, *Teut.*

To GRIPE [in Navigation] a Ship is said to gripe, when she runs her Head too much into the Wind.

A GRIPE [*grupe*, *Sax.*] a covetous, tenacious, oppressive Usurer.

The

G R

The **GRIPES**, a Wringing or Twisting of the Bowels.

GRIPH, a Riddle. *O.*

GRIPPLE, a hasty Snatcher, a Miser, a Gripe. *Spenc.*

A **GRIPPE** [*grip, Sax.*] a small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter. *O. S.*

GRIS'LED, hoary, grey-headed.

GRIS'LY [*grislyc, Sax. grimlich, Teut.*] hideous, frightful to behold, rough, squalid, ugly.

GRISLY, speckled with black and white.

GRISLY-Seeds, skinny, thin, flat Seeds.

GRISSEL, a light Flesh Colour in Horses.

GRISSEL [of *gris*, *F.* grey, and *Wels*, *Teut.* a Lady] a Name of Women.

GRIST [*grist, Sax.*] Corn ground, or fit for grinding.

GRIS'TLE [*gristle, Sax.*] a Cartilage.

GRISTOLE. See *Fridstole*.

GRIT, a Fish called a *Grample*.

GRIT [*grit, Sax. Grit, C. Br.*] the Dust of Stones, Metal, &c.

GRIT, smote, struck, stabb'd. *Ch.*

GRITH [*grith, Sax.*] Peace, Agreement.

GRITH'BRECH [*grith-bryce, Sax.*] the Breach of the Peace. *O. L. T.*

To **GROAN** [*groan, Sax. groane, Belg.*] to fetch deep and hard Sighs.

A **GROAN** [*groan, C. Br.*] a deep Sigh.

To **GROAN** [*Hunting Term*] the Buck groans, i. e. he makes a Noise at Rutting Time.

A **GROAT** [*groat, F.*] a Coin in Value Four-pence.

GROATS [*Gruts, Teut.*] Oats hull'd, great Oatmeal.

GRO'BIAN [*Teut.* derived from *grub*, *Teut.* coarse or uncivil] a slovenly Fellow. *O.*

GRO'BIANISM, slovenly Behaviour.

To **GROCHE**, to grudge. *Chauc.*

GROCERS [of *grosse, F.* *Minshew* says they are so called, because they formerly sold nothing by small Parcels, but *à la grosse*, by the Great; or probably from *grossus*, *Eigs*, which they very considerably traded in] one of the 12 chief Companies of London, trading in foreign Fruits, Spicery, &c.

GROCERY, Commodities sold by Grocers; also small Money, as Farthings and Half-pence.

GROFF, groveling, flat on the Ground.

GRO'GRAM [*gros-grain, F. i. e.* thick Grain] Stuff made of Silk and Hair.

The **GROIN** [of *gropan, Sax.* to grow, from the Increase of Nature] the Part between the Belly and the Thighs.

GROIN, the Snout of a Swine. *Chauc.*

A **GROIN**, a froward Look. *O.*

GROMETS [in a *Ship*] small Strings fastened to the upper Side of the Yard by Staples, to tie or fasten *Lafbers* to it.

GRONIN, to groan. *Ch.*

G R

GRON'NA, a deep hollow Pit, a Bog, or Quagmire. *O. L.*

A **GROOM** [*Minshew* and *Verflegan* derive it from *Grom, Belg.* a Boy or Youth] one who looks after Horses.

GROOM, a Shepherd, Herdsman. *Spenc.*

GROOM-Porter, an Officer of the King's Court, who has the Direction of Games.

GROOM of the Sole [of *grota, Gr.* a Robe] an Officer who takes the Charge of the King's Wardrobe.

GROOP, Pissing Place. *O.*

GROOVE, a Channel cut in Wood, Stone, &c. a Passage into Lead-Mines.

To **GROPE** [*grapian, Sax.*] to feel untowardly.

GRO'PERS, blind Men. *Cant.*

GROP'ING, a Manner of Fishing by putting one's Hands into Water-holes, and tickling the Fish by the Gills.

GROSS [*gross, Teut. gros, F. of crassus, L.*] thick, fat, dull, foul.

GROSS [in a *Law Sense*] absolute, independent.

GROSS Weight, the Weight of Merchandises, with their Dross and Cast, Bag, &c. containing them.

A **GROSS** [*grosse, F.*] 12 Dozen.

GROSSOME, Amercement or Fine. *O. L. T.*

GROS'VENOUR [of *le gros ventur, F.* a great Hunter] a Surname.

GROSSUS [with *Physicians*] the same as *crassus*, *gros*, or coarsely powdered. *L.*

GROT } [*grotte, F. grotta, Ital.*] a

GROTTO } Cave or Den.

GROTESK } [*grotesque, F. grotesco, Ital.*] antique

GROTESK-Work } Work, either in Painting or Carving; rude Figures made at the Pleasure of the Artist; or Pictures representing odd kinds of Things, without any peculiar Meaning, but only to please the Eye; and it is sometimes used for any misshapen Thing.

A **GROVE** [*grove, Sax.*] a little Wood; also a kind of Mine.

GROV'ELLING [of *grouiller, F. g. d.* groundling] lying on the Face, or with the Face to the Ground.

To **feed GROV'ELLING** [among Hunters] a Deer is said to do so when she feeds lying upon her Belly.

To **GROUL** [*groulen, Teut.* to be angry] to grumble or mutter.

GROOM, grumbling. *Chauc.*

GROUND [*grund, Sax. Grount, Dan. and Teut. Grount, Belg.*] the Earth, a Pavement, &c. the Bottom.

GROUND-Angling, a Fishing under Water with a Float.

GROUND-Ivy, the Herb Alehoof.

GROUND-Plumbing [in *Fishing*] is to find out the Depth of the Water.

GROUND.

G R

GROUND-Tackle [of a Ship] Timber laid on her Keel, and fastened to it with Bolts thro' the Keelson.

To **GROUND** [grunben, Teut.] to lay a Ground, to establish, to found an Opinion upon.

To **GROUND**, to lay, to light, or set upon the Ground.

To **GROUND** a Ship [Sea Term] is to bring her to the Ground to be trimmed.

GROUND'LESS, that has no Ground or Foundation.

GROUND'LING [Grundling, Teut.] a Fish that keeps at the Bottom of the Water.

GROUNDS [Grund, Sax. the Bottom, Grund, Teut.] the Principles of any Art or Science, the Settling of Dregs or Drink; also Reasons.

GROUND'SEL } [of Grund, Sax. and seuil,
GROUND'SIL } F.] the Threshold of a Door, also an Herb. *Senecio*, L.

GROUP [in Painting, &c.] is a Knot or separate Collection of Figures, which appear to have a plain Connection with, or Relation to one another, by the Piece.

GROUPE [in Horsemanship] a lofty kind of Menage, and higher than the ordinary Curvet.

To **GROUPE** [grouper, F.] to make a Complication of Figures.

GROUT [gruz, Sax. grutze, Teut.] the great or large Oatmeal.

GROUT, Wort of the last Running, new Ale. N. C.

To **GROW** [grupan, Sax.] to increase, to thrive, to wax, to flourish.

I **GROW**, I am troubled. N. C.

To **GROWL** [grollen, Teut.] to make a Noise, as a Dog irritated.

GROWN, an Engine to stretch Cloth on.

GROWN'ING, growling, snarling. Ch.

GROWSE, a Fowl in the North of England.

To **GROWSE**, to be chill before the Beginning of an Ague Fit. N. C.

GROWTH Halfpenny, a Rate paid in some Places for Tythe of every fat Beast.

GRUARI [in Forest Records] the principal Officers of the Forest.

To **GRUB** [graben, Teut.] to delve or dig up Trees; to muddle in the Dirt.

GRUB, a sort of Maggot; also a Dwarf or short Fellow.

GRUB'PAGE } a Tool to grub up Roots
GRUB'AX } of Trees, &c.

GRUBBING a Cock, is cutting off his Feathers under the Wings.

To **GRUB'BLE** } [grubelen, Teut.] to

To **GROB'BLE** } search or feel all over or about.

To **GRUDGE** [gruger, F.] to think much of, to envy one a Thing.

A **GRUDGE**, secret Hatred, Ill-will.

G R

GRUEL [grus, of gruella, great Oatmeal] Pottage made of Oatmeal and Water.

GRUFF [grab, unmannerly, Teut.] churlish, dogged.

GRUM [of grum, Sax.] grim-faced, sour-looking.

To **GRUMBLE** [grommelen, F.] to mutter between the Teeth.

GRUME [among Physicians] a thick viscid Consistence of a Fluid; like what is called Ropy, as the White of an Egg, or clotted like cold Blood.

GRUMOSITY [of grumea, F. of grumus, L.] Fulness of Clods or Lumps.

GRUMOUS [grumelous, F. grumosus, L.] full of Clods or Lumps.

GRUMOUS Roots [in Botany] knotty Roots fastened to one Head.

GRUMOUS Blood, Blood that is too thick for Circulation, and stagnates.

To **GRUNT** [gruntzen, Teut. gryntet, Dan. grunnire, L.] to cry like a Hog.

GRUNTING-Peck, Pork. Cant.

GRUS'CILL, a Gristle. Cbauc.

GRUTCH, Envy, Ill-will. Hudibras.

GRY [γρυ, Gr.] according to Mr Locke, is a Measure containing the Tenth of a Line, and a Line one Tenth of an Inch, and an Inch one Tenth of a Philosophical Foot.

GRIFFITH [Gryffith, C. Br. who has a great or strong Faith] a proper Name of Men.

GUAYACUM, the Wood of an Indian Tree, used in Decoctions to provoke Sweats; called also *Lignum Sanctum*.

GUAIVAS, a Sort of Indian Apple.

GUARANTEE, a Person agreed on to see Articles performed in Treaties between Princes.

GUARD [garde, F.] Defence, Protection.

GUARD [in Military Art] is a Duty performed by a Body of Men, to secure the Army or Place from the Attempts and Surprise of an Enemy.

Advanced GUARD, a Party of Horse beyond, but within Sight of the main Guard, designed for the greater Security of the Camp.

Main GUARD [in a Camp] is a considerable Body of Horse sent out to the Head of the Camp to secure the Army (in a Garrison) is that to which all lesser Guards are subordinate.

Picket GUARDS, are small Guards at the Head of every Regiment, as they lie encamped.

GUARDS du Corps. Troops of Horse-Guards, for the Defence of the King's Person.

Life Guards.
Regiments of GUARDS, are certain Regiments of Foot, which do Duty wheresoever the King's Person is.

GUAR'DANT

GUARD'ANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term for a Lion borne in a Coat of Arms, when his Face is turned towards the Spectator, and he appears in a Posture of Defence of himself.

GUAR'DIAN [*gardien*, F.] one who has the Care of any Person or Thing.

GUARDIAN [of the *Spiritualities*] is he who collects the Spiritualities of any Bishoprick, during the Vacancy of that See.

GUAS'TALD, one that has the Custody or keeping of the King's Mansion-Houses.

GUASTALIANI, a religious Order of Monks and Nuns, instituted by the Countess of *Guastalla*, A. C. 1537.

GUB'BINS [of *gobean*, F. a Gobbet] Fragments, Parings of Haberdine, Codfish, &c.

GUBERNATION, Government. L.

GUDE, good. *Cbauc.*

GUDG'EON [*goujon*, F. *gobio*, L.] a small Fish.

GUDG'EONS [in a Ship] Rudder-Irons.

GUELPHS and *Gibbelines*, two potent Factions in *Italy*, the one of which took Part with the Emperor of *Germany*, and the other with the Pope.

GUERDENLESS, unrewarded. O.

GUER'DON, Recompence, Reward. Fr. Sp.

To **GUERDON**, to pay, reward, or give to. *Shakesp.*

GUER'DONABLE, that may be fit or deserving Reward.

To **GUESS** [*ghisse*, Belg.] to conjecture.

A **GUESS** [*ghisse*, Belg.] a Conjecture.

A **GUEST** [*Gerz*, Sax. and *Dan.* *Gast*, *Teut.* and L. S.] a Person invited to, or received at a Feast; a Stranger that lodges with one the second Night. O. R.

GUEST-Rope, [in a Ship] is a Rope by which the Boat is kept from steering, or going too much in and out, as she lies in the Tow of a Ship.

To **GUG'GLE** [*gorgogliore*, Ital.] to make a Noise, as a narrow-mouthed Bottle does while it is emptying.

GUIDAGE, Money paid for a safe Conduct through a strange Territory.

GUIDANCE, a Guiding or Leading. Fr.

To **GUIDE** [*guider*, F.] to direct or conduct into the Way.

A **GUIDE**, a Director or Conductor. F.

GUIDON, the Standard of a Troop; also the Standard-Bearer. F.

GUILD [*Gild*, Sax.] a Tax, Tribute, or Fine; a Company or Society of Men incorporated by the King's Authority.

GUILD Hall. See *Gild-Hall*.

To **GUILD**. See to *Gild*.

GUIL'DER [*Gulden*, *Teut.*] a Dutch Coin, in Value 2 s. or 1 s. 10 d. Sterling; of *Germany*, 3 s. 8 d. 4-5ths; the Golden one 4 s. 9 d. 1-half-penny Sterling.

GUILDFORD [either of *Gulthepornth*, or q. d. *Golden Ford*, or of *Gild*, Sax. a College, and *Ford*] a Town in *Surrey*.

GUILE, Fraud, Deceit. F.

GUILE of *Ale and Beer*, a Brewing, the Quantity brewed at one Time.

GUILE of *August* [of *Gwill*, G. Br. a Feast] the Day of *St Peter ad vincula*, celebrated on the First of *August*.

GUILLEN, to beguile or deceive. *Spem.*

To **GULL**, to dazzle as the Eyes. *Ghesb.*

GUIL'LAM, a Bird.

GUILT, a Consciousness of having committed a Crime or Fault.

GUILT'INESS, a being liable to suffer for a Crime.

GUILT'LESS, innocent, free from a Crime charged.

GUIL'TY [*schuldig*, L. S. and *Teut.*] culpable, proved to have committed a Crime.

GUL'MAD, a Fish peculiar to the River *Dee* in *Cheshire*, and the Lake *Pemblemear*.

GUIN'EA } [of *Guinea* in *Africk*] a Gold

GUIN'EY } Coin, in value 21 s.

GUINEA Hen, a small Indian Bird:

GUINEA Pig, a small Animal with a Pig's Snout.

GUIR'DON, Reward, Prize. *Spem.*

GUISE, Custom, Carriage, Mode, Fashion. F.

GUITA'RE, or *Guitar*, a musical Instrument now out of Use, except in *Portugal* and *Spain*. Fr.

GUL'CHIN [q. d. *Gulekin*, of *gula*, L. Gluttony] a little Glutton.

GULD, a Weed growing among Corn.

GUL'LES [in *Heraldry*] the Red or Vermilion Colour in a Coat of Arms.

GULF } [*golfe*, F.] a Part of the

GULPH } Sea that runs between two Lands called *Straits*.

Sea-GULL, a kind of Bird.

GULL, a Breach in the Bank of a River.

To **GULL** [*guiller*, F.] to deceive, cheat, cozen, chouse, defraud, &c.

GUL'LET [*goulet*, F. of *gula*, L.] the Windpipe; also a little Stream, or accidental Course of Water.

GUL'LING [*Sea Term*] is when the Pin of a Block or Pulley eats into the Shiver, or the Yard into the Mast.

To **GUL'LY** [*gonlet*, F. the Throat] to make a Noise in Drinking.

GUL'LY-Hole, a Place at the Grate or Entrance of the Street Canals for a Passage into the Common-Sewer.

GULO'SITY [*gulositas*, L.] Gluttony.

To **GULP** [*golpen*, L. S.] to swallow down with a Noise.

GULT'WIT, an Amends for Trespass,

GUM [*gummi*, L.] a congealed, tough Juice, issuing out of Trees, &c. Also a Distemper in Fruit Trees.

GUM'MA Gallicum, the eating out of a Bone by the *French Pox*.

GUM'Ammoniac, -*Arabic*, -*Copal*, -*Elemi*, -*Lac*, -*Opopanax*, -*Sagapenum*; several Sorts of Gums.

GUM *Sarcocolla*, a Gum so called, because it glues Flesh together.

GUMMATA [among Physicians] strumous Tumours.

The **GUMS** [gomar, Sax.] the Flesh covering the Jaw-bone, wherein the Teeth are set.

A **GUN** [Mangon being a warlike Machine used before the Invention of Guns, Somnerus derives Gun from it, by taking away the first Syllable] a Fire-Arm, or Weapon of Defence, of several Sorts.

GUN, a great Flagon for Drink. N. C.

GUN-Powder, a Composition of Salt-Petre, Brimstone, and Charcoal Dust, first invented by Bartholdus Schwartz.

GUN-Powder Treason Day, a Festival Day, kept the Fifth of November, for the happy Deliverance of King James I. and the Estates of the Realm, by the Discovery of the Gun Powder Plot.

GUNNALE. See *Gunwale*.

A **GUNNER** of a Ship, an Officer who takes Charge of the Ordnance and warlike Stores, and directs the Management of them in a Fight.

GUNNERY, an Art shewing how to charge, level, mount, and discharge, great Guns, Mortar-Pieces, &c.

GUNTER's Chain, an Instrument made use of in surveying Land.

GUNTER's Line, Lines of Numbers, first invented by Mr Edward Gunter.

GUNTER's Quadrant, an Instrument to find the Hour of the Day, Azimuth, &c.

GUNTER's Scale, a large Scale to resolve Questions in plain Sailing.

GUN'WALE [of a Ship] is the upper Part of a Ship's Sides, from the Half-Deck to the Forecastle; also the lower Part of that Port where any Ordnance are.

GURGE [gorges, L.] Whirlpool, Gulph.

GUR'GIANS, a coarse Meal.

GUR'GINS, the Chaff of Wheat or Barley.

To **GUR'GITATE** [gurgitatum, L.] to devour or swallow down.

To **GURGLE** [gorgoliare, Ital.] to fall or gush with Noise.

GURGYPTING [in Falconry] a Term used of a Hawk, when it is stiff and choaked up.

GUR'NARD, or *Gurney*, a Fish.

GURTHELES, Girdles. Chauc.

To **GUSH** [geozan, Sax. gieffest, Teut.] to pour, to run out suddenly, and with Force.

GUSSET [gouffet, F.] a Hem, a Piece of Cloth put into Shirts and Smocks, &c.

GUSSET [in Heraldry] is an Abatement formed of a Traverse Line drawn from the Dexter Chief, and descending perpendicularly to the extreme Base Parts, or contrariwise.

GUST [giz, Sax.] a sudden Blast or Puff of Wind.

A **GUST** [gustus, L.] a Taste or Relish.

GUSTA'TION, a Tasting. L.

GUSTO, Taste, Savour, or Relish. Ital.

St **GUTHLAC** [of Guth, Sax. War,

and Laac, Praise, q. d. one praised for his warlike Exploits; or Lac, Sax. - a Victim, q. d. one sacrificed or slain in the Wars] an English Saxon Monk, in Honour of whom Athelbald, King of the Mercii, built the most stately Abbey of Cowland in Lincolnshire.

GUTHREMION [of Guarsich, C. Br. a Reproach, ensam, just] a Castle in Radnorshire, given by King Vortimer to a German Saint, in Compensation of the ill Treatment he had from Vortigern, for justly and friendly reproving him.

GUTS [Butteim, Teut.] the Bowels.

GUTTA Rosacea, is a Redness with Pimples in the Nose and Cheeks, and sometimes in the whole Face.

GUTTA Serena [among Oculists] a Disease in the Eye, wherein there is an Appearance of a clear Speck, causing a Dimness or total Loss of Sight. L.

GUTTÆ Drops, [in Archit.] little Parts like Bells, which to the Number of six, are put below the Triglyph in every Architrave of the Dorick Order. L.

GUTTE de l'Eau [in Heraldry] are Drops painted Argent or White. F.

GUTTE des Larmes [in Heraldry] is when Drops of Tears are represented in a Coat of Arms of a blue Colour. F.

GUTTE de l'Or [in Heraldry] Drops of melted Gold borne in a Coat of Arms, and painted Or, or Gold Colour. F.

GUTTE de Poix, [in Heraldry] Drops of black Colour. F.

GUTTE de Sang [in Heraldry] Drops of Blood. F.

GUTTER [Gouttiere, F.] a Canal or Rain-spout for Water.

All goes down Gutter Lane.

This Proverb is applied to those who spend all in Drunkenness and Gluttony, mere Belly-Gods, alluding to the Latin Word *Guttur*, which signifies the Throat.

GUTTERA, a Gutter or Spout. O.

GUT'TIDE, Shrovetide. O.

To **GUT'TLE**, to feed luxuriously.

GUT'TULOUS [of guttula, L.] belonging to, or full of, little Drops.

GUT'TURAL [of guttur, L. the Throat] belonging to the Throat.

GUT'TURAL Letters [in Grammar] Letters which are pronounced with the Throat.

GUVE de Ronde [in Fortification] signifies the same as *single Tenaille*. F.

GUY [of guide, a Leader, or guidon, F. a Banner] a proper Name.

GUY [in a Ship] is a Rope used to keep off Things from bearing against the Ship's Side, when they are to be hoisted in.

To **GUY**, to guide. Chauc.

GU'ZEZ [Heraldry] little Balls in a Coat of Arms of a Murry Colour. F.

To **GUZZLE**, to drink greedily or much, to tipple.

GWABR

H A

GWABR Merched, a Payment or Fine made to the Lords of some Manors, upon the Marriage of their Tenants Daughters, or otherwise, upon their committing the Act of Incontinency. *Welsh.*

GWALSTOW [*gwâl*, a Gallows, and *stow*, a Place, *Sax.*] a Place for the Execution of Malefactors. *Br.*

GWAYF, Goods left in the Highway by Felons, which were forfeited to the King or Lord. *S. L. T.*

GY, a Guide. *O.*

GYBE, any Writing or Pass. *O.*

To **GYBE**, to joke or banter.

GUYDERESSE, a Woman Guide. *Chauc.*

GYLT-WIE [*gylo* *pie*, *Sax.*] Satisfaction or Amends for a Trespas.

GYMNASIARCH [*gymnasiarcha*, *L.* of *γυμνασιάρχης*, of *γυμνάσιον*, a Place of Exercise, and *ἀρχος*, a Ruler, *Gr.*] a chief School-master, the Governor of a College.

GYMNAS/TICKS [*gymnastica*, *L.* of *γυμναστική*, *Gr.*] that Part of Physick which teaches how to preserve Health by Exercises.

GYMNOSOPHISTS [*gymnosophistes*, *F.* *gymnosophiste*, *L.* of *γυμνοσώφισται*, of *γυμνός*, naked, and *σοφίης*, a Sophister, *Gr.*] certain Philosophers in India, who went always naked, and lived solitary in Woods and Deserts, feeding on Herbs.

GYNÆCIA [*γυναικία*, *Gr.*] such Accidents as happen to Women; but *Hippocrates* takes them more strictly for their monthly Terms or Courses.

GYNÆCOCRACY [*γυναικοκρατία*, of *γυνή*, a Woman, and *κράτος*, Power] Feminine Rule, Petticoat Government.

GYNÆCOMAS/TOS [among ancient Physicians] Tumours of the Breasts in Women.

GYRA/TION, a Turning round, a Dizziness.

GYRE [*gyrus*, *L.*] a Circle, a Ring; turning round. *Spen.*

GYRE [of *gyro*, to turn round, *L.*] a Trance, a Fit, a Dizziness. *Chauc.*

GYR-FALCON, a Bird of Prey.

GYRON [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary, consisting of two straight Lines, issuing from divers Parts of the Escutcheon, and meeting in the Fesse Point.

To **GYVE** [*geven*, *Welsh.*] to fetter, to shackle.

H A

H A, an Expression of Surprise or Laughter.

HAACK, or *Hake*, a sort of dry'd Fish.

HABAKKUK [*הבקוק* *H. i. e.*] *Wrestler*] one of the smaller Prophets.

HABANDON, to abandon. *Chauc.*

HABEAS Corpora, a Writ that lies for the bringing in a Jury, or so many of them as refuse to come upon the *Venire Facias*, *L.*

HABEAS Corpus, a Writ, which a Man imprisoned may have out of the King's

Bench, to remove him thither, and to answer the Cause there. *L.*

HABEN'DUM, a Word or Form in a Deed or Conveyance, which must be two Parts, viz. the *Premises* and the *Habendum*, i. e. to have or to hold. *L.*

HABERDASHER [*Minsheu* derives it of *Habr ihr dag?* Have you that? *Teut.* A Question frequently asked those who sell many Articles] a Seller of small Wares, Hats, &c.

HABERDINE [*Haberdeau*, *F.* *Abberdaen*, *L. S.* *Laberdahn*, *Teut.*] a sort of Salt Fish.

HABERE facias Seisinam, a Writ judicial, which lieth where a Man has recovered Lands, commanding the Sheriff to give Possession of the Lands so recovered.

HABERE facias Visum, a Writ lying in divers Cases, where View is to be taken of Lands or Tenements in Question.

HABER/GEON [*haubergeon*, *F.*] a little Coat of Mail, covering the Heads and Shoulders.

HABERJECTS, a Sort of Cloth of a mix'd Colour.

HABILE [*habile*, *F.* of *habilis*, *L.*] active, nimble.

HABILIMENT [*habillement*, *F.*] Apparel, Cloathing, Attire.

HABILIMENTS of War, all Sorts of Armour and warlike Stores.

HABIL/ITY [*habilité*, *F.* *habilitas*, *L.*] Ableness, Fitness, or Capacity.

To **HABIT** [*habiller*, *F.*] to attire or dress; also to accustom one's self to.

HABIT [*habitus*, *L.*] the Constitution or Temper of the Mind or Body; Use or Custom, Dress or Attire: Also one of the Predicaments in *Logick*. *F.*

HABIT [among Physicians] any particular Disposition or Temperament of a Body, obtained by Birth or Manner of Living.

HABITABLE [*habitabilis*, *L.*] that may be inhabited. *F.*

HABITACLE [*habituaculum*, *L.*] a Dwelling-Place. *F.*

HABITA/TION, a Dwelling-Place, or Dwelling. *F.*

To **HABITEN**, to dwell. *Chauc.*

HABITUAL [*habituel*, *F.*] grown to a Habit by long Use, customary.

HABITUATED [of *habitus*, *L.*] that has got a Habit of, or is accustomed to a Thing.

HABITUDE [*habitus*, *L.*] a Disposition of Mind or Body, gotten and confirmed by repeated Acts; as the Knowledge of Virtue and Vice, Skill in Arts, Excellence in Writing, Painting, Dancing, &c. *F.*

HABLE, a Sea-port or Haven.

HABLE, apt, nimble. *Spen.*

HAB/NAB [Contraction of *Habban*, to have and *Nabban*, not to have, or *q. d.* *happen hap*, i. e. whether it happen or no] rashly, at a venture.

To **HABOURD**, to abound. *Chauc.*

HACE

H Æ

HACE [of hare, *Sax.*] hath; also harsh, hoarse.

A HACH } [*bachis*, *F.*] a Dish of min-
A HASHE } ced Meat, a Hash.

To **HACK** [*hacken*, *Teut.*] to hew or cut.

An **HACK** [*hacka*, *Sax.* *hecke*, *L. S. & Teut.* a Fence] an Hatch. *Lincolnsh.*

An **HACK**, a common Hackney-horse.

A **HACK**, a Cratch for Hay. *N. C.*

A **HACK** [*hacke*, *Teut.*] a Pick-Ax, a Mattock. *N. C.*

To **HACKLE** [*hackelen*, *L. S.*] to cut small.

HACKLE, the Slough, or cast-off Skin of a Snake. *C.*

HACK'NEY, a Town about three Miles from *London*; whence any Coach or Horse which is let out to Hire, is called a Hackney, &c. unless you had rather have it from the *French Haquenée*, the same.

HA'DAD [הדד, *H. i. e.* rejoicing] a King of *Syria*.

HADAREZER [הדרצר, *H. i. e.* of Beauty, and עזר Help, beautiful Help] a King of *Zobab*.

HAD'BOTE, a Recompence made for a Violation of Holy Orders, and Violence offered to Clergymen. *S.*

HAD'DER, Heath or Ling. *N. C.*

HAD'DOCK, a Sort of Cod Fish.

HABERUNGA [הב, a Person, and nung Respect, *Sax.*] Partiality, Respect of Persons. *O. L.*

HA'DES } [*q. d.* I wist, or thought I

HAD } wist } had it] an Uncertainty, a dubious Matter, Court Preferment. *Spenc.*

HÆCCE'ITY [with *Chymists*] the same specifick Essence or active Principle, by which a Medicine operates.

HÆMALOPS [ἡμαλώψ, *Gr.*] the Extravasation of Blood about the Eye. *L.*

HÆMATOCHYSIS [ἡματοχυσις, *Gr.*] any preternatural Flowing of Blood, whether critical or symptomatical; the same as *Hæmorrhage*.

HÆMATOKE'LE [ἡματοκύλη, *Gr.*] a Tumour turgid with Blood. *L.*

HÆMATOSIS [ἡμάτωσις, *Gr.*] the Art or Faculty of making Blood. *L.*

HÆMODIA [ἡμοδία, *Gr.*] a painful Numbness of the Teeth. *L.*

HÆMOPHOBUS [ἡμοφοβος, *Gr.*] one that is afraid of being let Blood.

HÆMOPTICA [ἡμοπτικά, *Gr.*] Remedies which cure Spitting of Blood. *L.*

HÆMOP'TICK [of ἡμα, Blood, and πύω, to spit, *Gr.*] one that spits Blood.

HÆMOPTY'SIS [ἡμοπτυσις, *Gr.*] a Spitting of Blood from the Lungs. *L.*

HÆMORRHAGE [ἡμορραγία, *Gr.*] is a Flux of Blood from the Nostrils, Mouth, Eyes, or any Part of the Body. *L.*

HÆMORRHOID'AL Veins [among *Anatomists*] Veins which spread about the Fundament and *Sphincter Ani*.

H A

HÆMORRHOIDES [ἡμορροΐς, of αἷμα, Blood, and ρέω, to flow, *Gr.*] swelling Inflammations in the Fundament, the Piles. *L.*

HÆRE'DE *abducto*, a Writ lying for a Lord, who, having Wardship of his Tenant under Age, can't come by his Body, he being conveyed away. *L.*

HÆREDE *deliberando alii qui habet custodiam terræ*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to command one, having the Body of another's Ward, to deliver him to him whose Ward he was, by reason of his Lord. *L.*

HÆRESIARCH [*heresiarche*, *F.* *heresiarcha*, *L.* of ἀἰρεσιάρχης, of ἀἵρεσις, an Heresy, and ἀρχή, Dominion, *Gr.*] an Arch Heretick.

HÆKETA'RE, to give a Right of Inheritance. *L. T.*

HÆRET'ICO *comburendo*, is a Writ which lies for the burning of one who has been convicted of Heresy.

A **HAFT** [ἄφτ, *Sax.* *æft*, *L. S. & Teut.*] an Handle of a Knife, &c.

An **HAG** [*Hæggerre*, *Sax.* *heckse*, *L. S. & Teut.*] a Witch.

To **HAG**, to torment, to harass with Terror.

HAGA [*Haga*, *Sax.*] a Mansion or Dwelling-house.

HA'GAR [הגר, *H. i. e.* a Stranger] *Sarah's* Handmaid.

HAG'ARD, that has a fierce or wild Look. *F.*

HAGARD *Hawk*, a wild Hawk which prey'd for herself before she was taken.

A **HAGESTER**, a Magpie. *Kent.*

HAG'GAI [הגי, *H. i. e.* pleasant] the Name of a Prophet.

HAG'GESS [*hacken*, *L. S.* to cut small] a Sort of Pudding made of Liver, Lights, &c. a Sheep's Maw filled with minced Meat.

HAG'GER [of *bagard*, *F.* *hager*, *Teut.*] lean, thin.

To **HAG'GLE**, to stand hard in buying.

To **HAGGLE** [*q. d.* to *hackle*, of *hackelen*, *L. S.*] to cut unhandsofly.

HAGGLES [*ekhageled*, *Teut.*] it hails. *N. C.*

HAGHES, Haws. *N. C.*

HA'GIOGRAPHER [ἁγιος and γραφω] a holy Writer.

HAGIOSI'DERE [*q. d.* Holy Iron, of ἅγιος holy, and σιδῆρος, Iron] an Instrument used by the *Greeks*, under the Dominion of the *Turks*, to call People to Church instead of a Bell, the Use of which is prohibited.

HAGS, a kind of fiery Meteor, which appears on Mens Hair, or on the Manes of Horses. See *Hag*.

HAGWORTH'INGHAM [of *Hæg*, an Hedge, *pothg*, a Street, and *Ham*, an Habitation, *Sax.*] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

HAI [*Hæg*, *Sax.*] an Hedge. (*hauc*.)

HAIL [*Hægele*, *Sax.* *Hæghel*, *Belg.* *Hægel*, *Teut.* and *Dan.*] a known Meteor.

HAIL [*Hæl*, *Sax.* *Hæpl*, *Teut.*] all Health. To

H A

To **HAIL** a Ship [*Sea Term*] to salute her, or inquire whether she is bound, &c.

HAILES, Happiness. *Cb.*

HAILSIN [*halsen, Teut.* to take one about the Neck] to salute. *Cb.*

HAIL-Stone [*Hægolstan, Sax. Hagel, Steine, Teut.*] small Globules of the Meteor Hail.

HAIL Work-Folk [*i. e. holy Work Folk*] Persons who hold Lands for the Service of repairing or defending some Church or Sepulchre.

HAIMHALDATIO *Catallorum* [in the Practick of Scotland] a seeking Restitution for Goods and Chattels wrongfully taken away.

HAIN } [*haine, F.*] Hatred. *Cb.*

HAYNE }

HAINOUS [*haineux, F.*] odious, hateful, horrid, outrageous.

HAINOUSNESS, Odiousness, &c.

HAIN [*Cambden* derives it of *Ainulph*, and that from *Ana*, alone, and *Ulph, Sax.* Help, *q. d.* one who needs not the Assistance of others, a Surname.

HAIR [*Heare, Sax. Haar, L. S.*] a flexible Substance growing out of the Skin.

HAIR's Breadth, among the Jews accounted the 48th Part of an Inch.

HAKE, a Pot-hook.

To **HAKE** [*hacken, L. S.*] to hanker, or gape after, to sneak or loiter. *N. C.*

HA'KEDS, a Sort of large Pike-Fish, taken in *Ramsey Moor*.

HAKETON, a Jacket without Sleeves. *Chauc.*

HAL'BARD } [*halebarde, F.*] an offensive

HAL'BERD } Weapon well known.

HAL'BERD [among *Farriers*] a Piece of Iron soldered to the Fore-part of a Horse's Shoe, to prevent a lame Horse from treading on his Toe.

HALBERDEE'R [*halebardier, F.*] one who carries an Halberd.

HAL'CYON [*Ἀλκυών, Gr.*] a Bird called a King's-fisher, which breeds on the Sea-shore about the Winter-Solstice; and for about 14 Days, while the Eggs are hatching, there is no Tempest or Storm. Hence,

HALCYON Days, quiet or peaceable Times, pleasant Days, fair Weather.

To **HALE** [*haler, F.*] to drag.

A **HALE**, a Trammel. *Effex.*

HAL'EDON [of *halg*, holy, and *dun, Sax.* an Hill, a Place where *Oswald*, by Divine Help, got the Victory over *Cadwalla*, the *Briton*: It is also called *Heapenfield, Sax.* of *Heapen*, Heaven, and *Field, q. d.* the heavenly Field, whereunto Aid was sent from above] a Place in *Northumberland*.

HALF [*half, Sax. half, Belg. half, Teut.*]

HALF Bloom [among *Miners*] a round Mass of Metal, which comes out of the Finery of an Iron-Work.

HALF-Bord, Six-pence. *Cant.*

HALFENDEAL, Half. *Spencer.*

HALF-Moon [*halber Mond, Teut.* in *Fortification*] an Out work, having only two

H A

Faces, forming together a salient Angle, flanked by some Part of the Place, and of the other Bastions.

HALFPENNY, a Copper Coin, two of which make a Penny.

HALF Seal [in *Chancery*] sealing Commissions to Delegates appointed upon any Appeal in Ecclesiastical Cases, &c.

HALF Tongue, a Jury impanelled in a Cause where a Foreigner is a Party.

HA'LICOM [*Haligdom, Sax. i. e. holy Judgment, Heplighthum, Teut.*] whence in old Times, By my *Halidom*, was a solemn Oath among Country People.

HALIEU'TICKS [*halieutica, L. of ἁλιευτικά, Gr.*] Books treating of Fishes, or the Art of Fishing.

HAL'IFAX [of *halg*, holy, and *feax, Sax.* Hair] from the sacred Hair of a certain Virgin, whom a Clerk beheaded, because she would not prostitute her Body to him. She was afterwards canonized.

HAL'IMAS, the Festival of All-Saints, or *All-hallows, November 1.*

HAL'IMOTE, a Court-Baron, the Meeting of the Tenants of a Hall or Manor.

HALIN'TON [among the *Paracelsians*] Salt Nitre, or Salt-Petre.

HALIOG'RAPHY [of ἅλις, the Sea, and γράφω, Description, *Gr.*] the Description of the Sea.

HALIT'UOUS [of *halitusus, L.*] thin, vaporous, passing thro' the Pores.

HALL [*Heal, Sax. Halle, Teut.* of *Aula, L.*] a large Room at the Entrance of an House, a public Building belonging to a Society; also a pleading Place, or Court of Justice.

HAL'LAGE, Fee paid for Cloths brought for Sale to *Blackwell-Hall, London.*

HAL'LELUJAH [הללויה of הללו praise ye, and יה the Lord, *H. praise ye the Lord.*]

HAL'LIARDS } [in a Ship] are those
HALYARDS } Ropes which serve for hoisting up the Yard, except the Cross Jack and the Sprit-sail Yards.

HAL'LIBUT, a Fish like a Plaice.

HAL'LIER, a Net for catching Birds.

To **HALLOO'** [probably of *haller, F. hohlen, Teut.*] to set on or incite a Dog.

To **HAL'LOW** [*halgian, Sax.* to make holy, *heyligen, Teut.*] to consecrate, to set apart for Divine Service.

HAL'LOWES [*Heylige, Teut.*] Saints. *Chauc.*

HALLOWID, hallowed to. *Chauc.*

To **HALLU'CINATE** [*hallucinatum, L.*] to mistake, blunder.

HALLUCINATION, a Blunder, or Oversight, an Error of Opinion. *L.*

HALM } [*Healm, Sax. Stroh-halm,*

HAULM } *Teut.*] the Stem, or Stalk of Corn.

HALMYRO'DES [*ἁλμυράδης, Gr.*] a Fever attended with sharp brackish Sweats.

HALO

HALO [Ἀλῶν, Gr.] a certain Meteor in Form of a bright Circle that surrounds the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

HALO [among Physicians] the red Circle round the Breasts of Women.

HALOO'E, hallow. *Chauc.*

HALP, helped. *Chauc.*

HALSE [Hals, Teut.] the Neck. *Ch.*

To **HALSE** [halsen, Teut.] to embrace. *O.*

HALSENING [hels, Germ.] sounding harshly.

HAL'SER } [of Halz, Sax. the Neck.

HAW'SER } and Seel, a Rope] a Cable to haul a Barge, &c. along a River or Channel.

HAL'SER } one who so hauls a Barge.

HAL'STER } Ship, &c.

To **HALT** [healtan, Sax.] to go lame.

HALT [healt, Sax.] lame, crippled.

To **HALT** [faire halte, F. halten, to stop in a March, Teut. whence the English and French is borrowed] to stand still, to discontinue the March.

HALT, holdeth. *Chauc.*

An **HALTER** [Halterne, Sax. Halster, L. S.] a Rope to tie about the Neck of a Horse or Malefactor.

To **HALVE**, to divide into two Parts.

HALYSTON [q. d. Holy Stone, a Place where St Paul, the first Apostle of the North of England, baptised many thousand Persons] a Place in Northumberland.

HALYWORKFOLK } [halz penkfolk,

HALIWORKFOLK } Sax. i. e. Holy Work-folks] People who hold Lands for repairing or defending a Church or Tombs; on which account they were freed from feudal and military Services.

HAM [Ḥam, H. i. e. crafty, or Heat] one of the three Sons of Noah.

HAM [Ham, Sax.] a Home or Dwelling-place; also a Borough or Village.

HAM [Ham, Belg. Hamme, Teut.] the Leg and Thigh of a Hog salted.

HAMMAN [Ḥam, H. i. e. making an Up-roar] the Son of Hamedatha.

HAMBLES, a Port or Haven. *O.*

HAMBLING of Dogs, the same as expeditating. *F. L.*

HAMELED [hamelan, Sax.] abated. *O.*

HAMES } the two crooked Pieces of

HAUMES } Wood which encompass a Horse-Collar. *N. C.*

HAM'KIN, a Pudding made in a Shoulder of Mutton.

HAM'LET [hameau, F. a Village; Menogius derives it from ham, Sax. and Let, Teut. a Member] a little Village, Division of a Town or Suburbs of a City into Precincts, as the Tower, Hamlets, &c.

HAM'MA, a Home-close, a little Meadow. *O. L.*

To **HAM'MEL** } to cut the Ham, to

To **HAM-String** } hough.

A **HAMMER** [hamein, Sax. Hammar, Dan. Hammer, Teut.] a Tool used by most Mechanicks.

HAMMOCKS [hamaza, Sax.] little hanging Beds on Ship board.

HA'MOR [Ḥamor, H. i. e. an Afs; or Dirt] the Father of Shechem.

A **HAMPER** } [Hamper, Teut. L. S. ad

HAN'APER } Minshew thinks, q. d.

Hand-Pannier] a sort of large strong Basket.

To **HAM'PER**, to entangle; to perplex.

HAMP'SHIRE [handzencine, Sax. so called from the River Anton] a County on the South West Part of England.

HAMP TON [formerly called Avona, from Avon, C. B. a Water or River, q. d. River Town] a Town on the River Thames in Middlesex, where is a stately Palace, built by Cardinal Woolsey.

HAMSEL, a Hamlet or small Village.

HAM'SOKEN } [in the Scots Law] the

HAME/SOKEN } Crime of violently assaulting a Man in his own House.

To **HAMSTRING**, to lame, by cutting the Tendon of the Ham.

HAMUS } [among Surgeons] an In-

HAMULUS } strument used to extract the Child in difficult Labour.

HAN, have. *Spenc.*

Clerk of the **HANAPER** [in Chancery] is an Officer whose Business is to receive all Monies due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, &c.

HANCELED, cut off. *O.*

HANCHES [in Architecture] are the Ends of Elliptical Arches.

HANCHES [in a Ship] Falls or Descents of the Fife-rails, placed on Banisters in the Poop, &c. and down to the Gang-way.

HANCH [hanche, F. Hanche, Du.] the Hip, a Part of the Body.

HANC'LING, is the measuring the Girth of a fighting Cock's Body, by the Grasp of the Hand and Fingers.

HAND [hand, Sax. Hand, and Handt, Du. and Teut.] a Member of the Body, Part of the Arm; the Index of a Clock, Watch, &c.

To **HAND** [handen or handigen, Teut.] is to pass a Thing by Hand from one to another.

HAND-Burrow [of Hand and Bourge, Teut.] a Surety, a manual Pledge. *S. L. T.*

HAND-Breadth [Handbreit, Teut.] a Measure of 3 Inches.

HAND, in the Height of a Horse 4 Inches.

HANDFUL [handfulle, Sax. Handvoll, Teut. as much as can be grasped in the Hand.

HAND Girth [hand-gnide, Sax.] his own Hand.

HAND-Habend [habbendne-handa, Sax. Handhabend, Teut.] a Thief taken in the very Fact, with the Thing stolen in his Hand.

HAND-Haven-Bread, Bread with little Leaven, stiff.

HAND'ICRAFT, a working Trade.

HAND'KERCHER } [of Hand and Ker-

HANDKERCHIEF } cher, or Kerchief]

an Utensil for wiping the Face, &c. See *Kerchief.*

HAND.

H A

HAND-Speck, } a Sort of wooden Lever
HANDSPIKE, } for moving heavy Things.

HANDLE [Handle, Sax.] a Part of any Instrument or Vessel to be held in the Hand.
 To **HANDLE** [handlian, Sax. handelen, Teut. handler, Dan.] to hold or feel with the Hand; also to treat of.

HAND'SEL [hansel, Du.] the first Act of Sale.

HANDSOME, comely, beautiful; also becoming.

HANDY [handigh, Belg. behande, Teut.] ready with the Hand.

HANDY-Warp, a sort of Cloth.

HANDY-Work [Handpeone, Sax. of Handwerck, Handicraft, Teut.] Work done by the Hand.

HANE'GA, a Corn Measure at Bilboa in Spain, 13 Fifths of a Bushel English.

To **HANG** [hangan, Sax. hengen, Teut. hangen, Dan.] to suspend or hang upon.

HANG'ER [Hozhange, Teut.] a broad short or crooked Sword.

HANG'ERS, Irons to hang a Pot with.

HANG'INGS, Linings or Curtains for Rooms, of Arras, Tapestry, &c.

HANGING Pear, a kind of Pear which ripens about the End of September.

Save a Chief from hanging, and he'll cut your Throat.

This Proverb is as severe a *Lecture* against doing an unthankful Person a *Kindness*, as against saving a Thief from the Gallows; intimating, that there is as much *Imprudence* in the one, as *Danger* in the other; for nothing can engage an *Ingrate* against abusing his *Benefactor*, or a Thief unhang'd against cutting his Friend's Throat. Thus say the Romans, *Petit quod facis ingrato*; and the French, *Ostez un vilain du Gebel, il vous y mettra*.

HANG'MAN [Hencker, Teut.] an Executioner.

HANG'WITE [hangan, Sax. to hang, and wite, a Fine] a Liberty to be quit of a Felon hang'd without a Trial.

HANK, a Skeen of Threed or Silk.

A **HANK**, a Habit, a Custom, or Propensity of Mind.

To **HANK'ER** [q. d. hanger, Teut.] to covet after, to be very desirous of.

HAN'NAH [חַנָּה, H. i. e. gracious] the Mother of Samuel the Prophet.

HAN'OCK, a Corn Measure at Malaga in Spain, containing unheaped 129 Pounds, or heaped 144 Pounds *Avoirdupois*.

HAN'SEL [q. d. Hand-sale, perhaps of Hand and pyllan, Sax. to give, or Handsel, a New Year's or Day's Gift] the Money taken upon the first Part sold of any Commodity, or first in the Morning.

HANS in *Reider*, Teut. i. e. [Jack in the Cellar] a Child in the Mother's Belly.

HANSE [an old Gotick Word] a Society or Corporation of Merchants, combined to-

H A

gether for the good Usage and safe Passage of Merchandize from Kingdom to Kingdom.

HANSE Towns, certain free Towns in Germany, in Number 27; as Hamburg, Lubeck, Magdenburgh, &c. joined in a League offensive and defensive, and against all Enemies whatsoever.

HANSELINES, upper Slops or Hose. *Ch.*
HANSEATICK, belonging to the Hanse Towns or Hanse Merchants.

HAN'SON [of Ham, the Diminutive of Randal, and Son, q. d. the Son of Randal] a Surname.

To **HAN'TEN**, to accustom or use. *O.*

HAN'TY, wanton, unruly; spoken of a Horse, or the like, when too much pampered. *N. C.*

HAP, Fortune. *Chauc.*

HAP'LESS, unfortunate, unhappy.

To **HAP** } [q. d. to heap up, of hea-
 To **HAPPE** } pian, Sax.] to cover or wrap up warm with Bed cloths. *N. C.*

HAPPE [hap ye] thank ye. *N. C.*

To **HAPPE** [of happier, F.] to snatch, catch, or seize. *F. L. T.*

To **HAP'PEN** [happen, F. happe, Belg. to snatch up a Thing] to fall out.

HAPPERLET } a sort of coarse Cover-
HAPPARLET } let for a Bed.

HAPPINESS, Felicity, good Fortune.

HAPPY [happus, C. Br.] prosperous, felicitous, blessed.

HAPSE [Walpe, Teut.] a Catch or Bolt of a Door.

HAQUE, a Hand-Gun.

HA'QUELIN, a Piece of Armour.

HA'QUEBUT, a Gun called also a Harquebuss.

HA'RAN [הָרָן, H. i. e. Anger] the Father of Lot.

HARANG'UE, an Oration or Speech made in Publick. *F.*

To **HARANGUE** [haranguer, F.] to make a Speech in Publick.

To **HAR'ASS** [harasser, F. of הָרַס] to tire, to weary out, to disquiet, to ruin a Country with continued inroads.

HARA'TIUM, a Race or Stud of Horses kept for Breed. *O. L.*

HARBERE, an Arbour. *Chauc.*

HARBINGER [of Herberger, Teut. an Innkeeper] an Officer of the Court, who provides Lodgings in a Prince's Progress.

HAR'BOROUGH [of Haber, Teut. Haber, L. S.] Oats, and Buzg, Sax. a Borough] a Town in *Leicestershire*, so called from its producing great Plenty of Oats.

HAR'BOTTLE [of Hepe, an Army, and Bozl, Sax. an House, so called, because it was a Place where Soldiers kept their Quarters] a Town in *Northumberland*.

HAR'BOUR [Hepebenga, Sax. Herberghe, of her, here, and bergen, to hide, Teut.] a Station where Ships may ride safely at Anchor; also a Lodging, Shelter, or Place of Refuge.

H A

To HAR'BOUR [*herbergen, Teut.*] to receive, entertain, or lodge.
 To HAR'BOUR [among *Hunters*] a Hart is said to do so, when it lodges or goes to Rest.
 HARBROUGH, a Harbour. *Spenc.*
 HARD [hearpd and harp, *Sax. harl, Teut. harp, L. S.*] close, compacted, difficult.
 HARD-Beam, a kind of Tree.
 To HAR'DEN [*hearpdian, Sax. harten, or hartmaschen, Teut.*] to grow or make hard.
 To HARDEN, as, the Market hardens, *i. e.* Things grow dear. *N. C.*
 HARDIMENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies with Life and Spirit. *Ital.*
 HARDIMENT, } Hardiness, Boldness,
 HARDISHED, } *Spenc.*
 HARD'LY, not easily, scarcely, with difficulty.
 HARD-Meat [for *Horses*] Hay and Oats.
 HARDS of Flax and Hemp [*Heopder, Sax.*] the coarser Part separated from the fine Stuff.
 HARD'SHREW, a kind of wild Mouse.
 HARDY [*hardi, F.*] bold, daring, stout, patient of Labour and Weather.
 An HARE [*Hapra, Sax. Hare, Dan.*] an Animal well known, and peculiarly so called in the second Year of her Age.
 HARE-brained, heedless.
 HARE-Lip, a Lip cloven, or parted like that of a Hare.
 HARE-Pipe, a Snare to catch Hares.
 To HARE [*barier, F.*] to hurry, or put into Confusion.
 HAR'FAGER [*Hap-fæger, Sax. i. e. fair hair'd*] as *Harold Harfæger*, a *Danish* King of *England*.
 HAR'ICOT [in *Cookery*] Mutton-Cutlets, with several Sorts of Fish and Fowl in a Ragoo, &c. *F.*
 HARIED, pulled. *O.*
 HARIFF and Catchweed, Goose Grease, *N. C. Aparine, L.*
 HARIOLA'TION, a Sooth-saying. *O.*
 HAR'IOT } [*Henegaz, Sax. of Hene,*
 HER'IT } Lord, and *Trat, Sax.* Beast, as *Sir Edward Coke* thinks] the best Beast, that a Tenant has at the Hour of his Death, due to the Lord of the Manor by Custom.
 HARIOT-Custom, is the holding of Lands by paying Hariot at the Time of Death.
 To HARK, to listen.
 A HARL, a Mist. *N. C.*
 HAR'LEQUIN [of *Harlequin*, a Nick-Name given to a famous *Italian* Comedian, on account of his frequenting the House of *Monsieur Harley* at *Paris*] a Buffoon, a *Merry Andrew*, a Jack Pudding.
 HARLEQUINA'DE, the Gestures, Actions or Speech of a Harlequin; Mimickry, Buffoonery.
 HARLEQUIN'SHIP, the Quality, Office, or Condition of a Buffoon.
 HAR'LOT [*q. d. Whorelet, i. e. a little Whore*, as *Dr T. H.* thinks; but some derive it from *Arletta*, Miss to *Robert Duke of Nor*

H A

mandy, and Mother to *William the Conqueror*; but *Cambden* draws it from one *Arlotta*, Concubine to *William the Conqueror*; others take it from *Arlotta, Ital.* a proud Whore] a Prostitute.
 HARLOTREIS, Bawdry. *Cbauc.*
 HARM [*Heapm, Sax.*] Hurt, Damage.
 To HARM [*heapman, Sax. hermen, to torment, Teut.*] to hurt, damage, &c.
 Harm watch, Harm catch.
 This Proverb intimates, that *Malice, Spite, and Envy*, are generally Self-Murderers upon the Upshot; that to intend, study, or contrive any Harm to our Neighbours, is Birdlime all over, and will catch ourselves at last. This, tho' Persons are generally apt to forget in the raging of their Anger, or in Insensibility, is a trite Adage; and accordingly סברו ואתה פתו למחפה. say the Hebrews; and *Sibi parat malum, qui alteri parat*, say the *Latins*.
 HAR'MONIA, Harmony; the Result or Agreement of several different Notes or Sounds, joined together in Accord. *Ital.*
 HARMO'NIA [in *Anatomy*] a joining of the Bones by a plain Line, as may be seen in the Bones of the Nose and Palate.
 HARMON'ICAL } [*barmonicus, L. of*
 HARMON'ICK } [*ἁρμονικός, Gr.*] belonging to Harmony, musical.
 HARMON'ICAL Division of a Line [in *Geometry*] is the Division of a Line so, that the whole Line is to the one of the Extremes, as the other Extreme is to the intermediate Part.
 HARMO'NIOUS [*barmonicus, L.*] full of Harmony or Melody, agreeable.
 HAR'MONY [*barmonie, F. harmonia, L. ἁρμονία, Gr.*] Melody, a musical Concert, a due Proportion, or agreeable Union in Sound; Agreeableness, or due Proportion of any thing; mutual Agreement.
 HAR'NESS [*Harnisch, Teut. Harnois, F.*] all the Accoutrements of an armed Horseman; also the Furniture for a Horse in a Coach or Waggon.
 To HARNESS [*barnacher, F.*] to accoutre, or dress with Harness.
 Hasting HARNESS, a sort of Armour, the Bearer of which has but single Allowance.
 HARNS [*Gehirn, Teut.*] Brains. *N. C.*
 HA'RO } [*Norman Law*] a Hue and
 HAR'RON } Cry after Malefactors.
 A HARP [*Heapne, Sax. Harffe, Teut. Harpe, L. S. Harpe, F.*] a musical stringed Instrument.
 To HARP [*barper, F.*] to play upon an Harp.
 To HARP on the same String, pertinaciously to insist on a particular Matter; to mention a Thing over and over.
 HARPEG'GIO } [in *Musick Books*]
 HARPEGGIA'TO } signifies to cause the several Notes or Sounds of an Accord to be heard not together, but one after another,

another, beginning always with the lowest.
Ital.

A HAR'PER [hæpɛr, *Sax.*] one who plays upon a Harp.

HAR'PYS' [hæpyia, *L. ἀρπυία*, *Gr.*] poetical Monsters, feigned to have the Faces of Virgins, the Bodies of Vultures, and crooked Talons.

HARPINEE'RS, they who catch Fish with Harping-Irons.

HAR'PING-Irons or HARPOONS, [hæpæux, *F. harpagines*, *L.*] certain Irons to strike great Fish with, being at one End like a barbed Arrow, and having a Rope fastened to the other.

HAR'PINS [*Sea Term*] is the Breadth of a Ship at the Bow, or the Ends of the Timbers called *Bends*.

HAR'PICORD } [hæpɛicorde, *F.*] a
HAR'PICOL } musical Instrument.

HAR'QUEBUS [arquebuse, *F.*] a sort of Hand-Gun.

A Sea HARR, a Sea Storm. *Linc.*

HARRIDAN, a decayed or worn-out Strumpet.

HAR'RIER } [of harrier, *F.* to hurry]
HARIER } a Hound of an admirable

good Scent and Hold in the Pursuit of his Game.

HARRIOT. See Harlot.

HARROW [of herse, *F. Harcke*, *Teut.*] a Drag with Iron Teeth, to break the Clods of Earth after plowing.

To HAR'ROW [herfer, *F. hergian*, *Sax. harcken*, *Teut.*] to break the Clods, &c. Also to lay waste, ravage, or destroy. *Spenc.*

HAR'ROW [of baro, *Norm. F.*] alas! *Chauc.* and *Spenc.*

To HAR'RY [barier, *F.*] to haste or hurry.

To HARRY, to daunt, to fright, to scold at, to handle roughly. *Shakesp.*

A HARRY-Gaud, a Rigby, a wild Girl. *N. C.*

HARS'LET } [hastilles, *F.* or haste, a
HAS'LET } Spit, because roasted on a

Spit] the Liver, Heart, and Lights, of a Hog.

HARSH [herche, *Teut.*] sharp, tart, severe.

A HART [heort, *Sax. Hert*, *Belg.*] a Stag of five Years old.

HART *Royal* proclaimed, a Hart, that having been hunted by the King or Queen, has fled so far from the Forest or Chase, that it is unlikely he will ever return of his own Accord to the Place aforesaid; and whereupon Proclamation is made in all Towns or Villages thereabouts, that none shall kill or offend him, but that he may safely return if he list.

HART *Royal*, one that has been hunted by the King or Queen, and has escaped with his Life.

HARTICHOKE. See Artichoke.

HART-Calver, Melilot. *N. C. Melilotus*.

L.

HARTLE-Pool [q. d. the Isle of Harts, of heort, *Sax.* an Hart, and Pool,] in the Bishoprick of Durham.

HAR'VEST [hæpɛst, *Sax.* probably q. d. *Herb-Feast*, Farmers usually making a Feast for their Reapers, *Herbst*, *Teut.*] the Time of reaping Corn; also the Product of Labour.

HAR'VEY [of hōye, an Army, and pic, *Sax.* a Fort] a Surname.

HAR'WICH [of heye, an Army, and pic, *Sax.* a Port or Bay] a Haven in *Essex*.

HARVID, carried out by Force, hurried out. *Chauc.*

To HA'SE, to fright with a sudden Noise.

HA'SEL Tree } [hæsl, *Sax. Hasel*,
HA'SLE-Tree } *Teut.*] a Nut-Tree.

To HASH Meat [hæcher, *F.*] to stew Meat already dress'd, with Herbs, Seasoning, &c. See *Hach*.

HASK, a Fisher's Rod, or Basket: *Spenc.*

HASH, harsh. *Lincolnshire*.

HASK, a Sign in the Zodiack, as Fishes Hask, i. e. the Sign *Pisces*. *O.*

HA'SLE Nut [hæple-nutu, *Sax. hasel-nusg*, *Teut.*] the Fruit of an Hasel-Tree.

HASLE Wort, an Herb.

An HASP [of hasper, *F.*] a Reel to wind Yarn on.

An HASP [hæpp, *Sax.*] a Sort of fastening for a Door, Window, &c.

HAS'PAT, } a Stripling, or young
HASP'NALD } *Lad. N. C.*

HAS'SOCK [probably of Hase, *Teut.* an Hare, and Socks, because Hare Skins are sometimes worn instead of Socks, to keep the Feet warm in Winter] a Bais or Cushion made of Rushes to kneel upon in Churches.

HAS'TA-Porci, a Shield of Land. *O. L.*

HAS'TE [Hæste, *Belg. Hast. L. S. hâte*, *F. חשט*, *H.*] Expedition, Speed, Hurry.

To HA'STEN [hæste, *Belg. hâter*, *F.*] to quicken, press on,

HA'STINGS, Fruit early ripe; also green Pease, or Peasecods.

HA'STINGS [Somnerus writes hæsting, and hæstingaceæp, *Sax.* derives it of hæpze, Heat, because of the Bubbling or Boiling of the Sea in that Place; but *Camden* surmises, that it was so called from one Hasting, a Dane, a great Robber, who either seized, built, or fortified it] a Haven in *Suffex*.

HASTOW [hast un, *Teut.*] hast thou. *Ch.*

HA'STY [hastig, *L. S. hâtif*, *F.*] done in Haste, sudden, quick, hurrying; soon angry, passionate.

HASTY-Pudding, Milk and Flour boiled quick together.

A HAT [hæz, *Sax. Hut*, *Teut. Hett*, *G. Br.*] a covering for the Head.

A HATCH [hæca, *Sax. Hecke*, *L. S.*] a Half-Door, frequently grated, and having Iron Spikes; a Vessel or Place to lay Grain in; a Trap to catch Weasels, &c.

E c e

To

To **HATCH** [*hecken, Teut.*] to breed Young by sitting upon Eggs; also to contrive or plot.

A **HATCH**, a Brood of young Birds.

To **HATCH** [*in Drawing*] to draw small Strokes with a Pen.

A **HATCH'EL** [*herchel, Teut.*] a Tool to

A **HITCH'EL** [*hies Flax, Hemp, &c.*]

To **HATCH'EL** [*hachelen, L. S. hechelen, Teut.*] to dress Flax, Hemp, &c.

HATCH'ES, Flood gates in a River to stop the Current of the Water.

HATCH'ES, [*of a Ship*] the Coverings in the Midship, as if it were Trap-Doors, by which any Goods of Bulk are let down into the Hold.

HATCH-Way [*in a Ship*] that Place which is directly over the Hatches.

A **HATCHET** [*hachette, F.*] a little Ax.

HATCH'ING [*in Drawing*] a Manner of shadowing by a continual Series of many Lines shorter or longer.

HATCH'MENT [*in Heraldry*] the Marshalling of several Coats of Arms in an Escutcheon; also an Escutcheon erected over a Door where a Person died.

HATCH'MENTS, a Corruption of Achievements.

To **HATE** [*hazian, Sax. haeten, Belg.*] to bear Ill-will to.

HATE, or **Hatte**, [*of heten, L. S.*] is called or named. *Chauc.*

HAT'FIELD [probably of *haz*, hot, and *Field*, from the hot sandy Soil of the Ground] a Town in *Hertfordshire*, called *King's Hatfield*, from a Country House of the King's there; and *Hatfield Broad-Oak*, from a large Oak there.

HAT'LETS [*in Cookery*] Veal Sweet-breads, &c. fry'd and roasted.

HAT'TLE, wild, mischievous, &c. *N. C.*

A **HATTOCK**, a Shock containing 12 Sheaves of Corn. *N. C.*

HAUBER-Jannock, an oaten Loaf or Cake *N. C.*

HAUBERK [*hauberg, F.*] a Coat of Mail.

To **HAVE** [*habban, Sax. haben, Teut. avoir, F.*] to possess, to hold, to enjoy.

HA'VEN [*hafen, C. Br. haben, Dan.*] an Entrance of the Sea at the Mouth of a River, a Harbour for Ships.

HA'VEN, a Skin which Snakes cast yearly. *C.*

HAVER, [*Haber, Teut.*] Oats. *O.*

HAVERING [*of Auer, C. Br.* a Port, and *Ring*, which a Pilgrim there gave to King *Edward* the Confessor, as if it had been sent from *John the Baptist*] a Town in *Essex*.

HAUGH [*Camden* expounds it a little

HAUGH [*Meadow*, lying in a Valley] a noted Sirname in the North of *England*.

HAUGHT, haughty. *Spen.*

HAUGH'TINESS [*bauteisse, F.*] Loftiness.

HAUGHTY [*baughtain, F.*] proud, lofty elated.

To **HAUL** [*haler, F.*] to pull, to draw.

HAUL-Bots, great Woods. *F. L. T.*

HAUNCH, that Part of the Body which is between the Ribs and the Thigh. See *Hanch*.

HAUNCIN [*hausser, Teut.*] to enhance, to promote. *Chauc.*

HAUNTING, Elevation. *Chauc.*

To **HAUNT** [*hanter, F.*] to go often to a Place.

A **HAUNT**, a Place frequently resorted to; a Habit or Custom. *Chauc.*

A **HAUNT** [*with Hunters*] the Walk of a Deer, or the Place of his ordinary Passage.

HAV'CK [so called from the destroying Bird, the Hawk, in *Sax. þafoc*] Waste, Spoil, great Slaughter, Destruction.

HAUR'IAINT, [*of hauriens, L. in Heraldry*] a Term used when a Fish is represented in a Coat of Arms in an erect Posture.

The **HAUSE** } the Throat. *N. C.*

The **HOSE** }

HAU'SIBLE [*haufibilis, L.*] that may be drawn or emptied. *L.*

HAU'SELINES } Breeches, or Slops,

HAN'SELINES } *O.*

HAUST, or **Haste**, [*Hosten, L. S.*] a dry Cough. *N. C.*

HAUT, high or shrill.

HAUT'BOIS, a Hoboy, or Hautboy. *Fr.*

HAUT Contre [*in Musick Books*] signifies Counter-Tenor. *Ital.*

HAUT Dessus, first Treble. *Ital.*

HAUT'BOY, a musical Instrument, corruptly called a *Hoboy*. *Fr.*

An **HAW** [*of hagan, Sax. Hagebutt, Teut.*] a sort of Berry, the Fruit of the White-Thorn, or Hawthorn, *Hagdorn*. *Teut.*

HAW [*of hæz, Sax.*] a Cloie, or small Piece of Land near a House. *Kent.*

HAW [*among Farriers*] a Gristle growing between the nether Eye-lid and the Eye of an Horse.

HAW, a Web or Spot in the Eye. *C.*

To **HAW**, to speak slowly.

HAWGH, a green Plat in a Valley.

A **HAWK** [*hapoc, Sax. Hahicht, Teut.*] a Bird of Prey.

A **HAWK**, a fore Finger bound-up. *C.*

A **HAWK** of the first Coat [*Falco*] a Hawk in the fourth Year of her Age.

To **HAWK**, to go a Fowling with Hawks; also to spit or spawl.

HAWK'ERS [*Hakerg, L. S.*] Pedlars who go about the Town or Country selling Wares.

HAWLKS [*Hucks, L. S.*] Corners. *O.*

HAWM [*healm, Sax. Helm, Teut.*] the lower Part of the Straw after the Ears are cut off.

HAWS [*in Doomsday-Book*] Mansions, or Dwelling Houses.

HAW'SER [*of hausser, F.*] a three strand Rope or small Cable.

HAWSES [*in a Ship*] are two round Holes under the Head, through which the Cables pass when she is at Anchor.

A **Bald HAWSE** [*Sea Term*] is when the Hole is high above Water.

A *Fresh* HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is when there is Reason to expect the Cable may be fretted in those Holes.

Burning in the HAWSE, is when the Cable endures an extraordinary Strefs.

Clearing the HAWSE, is the untwisting of two Cables, which being let out at two different Hawses, are twisted about one another.

Freshing the HAWSE, is when new Pieces are laid upon the Cable in the Hawse.

Riding upon the HAWSE, is when any weighty Substance lies across, or falls directly before the Hawse.

To HAWSE, to confound or frighten, to stun one with Noise. C.

HAWTEN [*hautain*, F.] haughty, proud. O.

HAY [*hæg*, Sax. *Hay*, L. S. *Hew*, Teut.] Grass cut and dried.

HAY [*hæg*, Sax. *baye*, F. an Hedge] a Net to catch Conies in; an Inclosure; a Forest or Park fenced with Rails. Hence to dance the Hay, is to dance in a Ring.

HAY-Boot, a Permission to take Thorns, to make or repair Hedges. L. T.

HAYDEGINES, a Country Dance or Round. O.

To HAYSLE, to charge or command. O.

HAYWARD, a Keeper of the common Herd or Cattle of a Town.

HAYZ [*Astrology*] a Strengthening of a Planet by its being in a Sign of its own Sex, and in a Part agreeable to its own Nature.

H.AZ'EL [*חזקל* of *חזקל* he saw, and *אז*, God, H. i. e. seeing God] a King of Syria.

HAZARD, Chance, Peril; also a Term at Tennis-Play. Fr.

HAZARDS, the Holes in the Sides of a Billiard Table.

To HAZARD [*hazarder*, F.] to run the Risque, to venture.

HAZARDOURS, Gamesters. Chauc.

HAZARDOUS [*hazardoux*, F.] full of Hazard, dangerous.

HAZARDIE, Gaming. Chauc.

A HAZE, a thick Fog or Rime.

To HAZE. See to Hawse.

HAZEL, a Nut-tree, with a light brown Bark.

It HAZES, it misses small Rain. N. C.

HAZY, thick, foggy, rimy.

HE [*Hy*, Belg. *hype*, Sax.] a Pronoun of the third Person singular, masculine.

A HEAD [*heafod*, and *hefde*, Sax. *Haupf*, Teut.] that Part of the Body which contains the Brains; the Top of a Tree, &c.

To HEAD [*enthaupten*, Teut.] to behead, to cut off the Head; to put a Head on any Thing; to lead on, or to be the Ringleader of a Party.

HEAD [of an Anchor] is the Shank or longest Part of it.

HEAD of a Camp [*Military Term*] is the Ground before which the Army is drawn out.

HEAD of Flax, is twelve Sticks of Flax tied up to make a Bunch.

HEAD of a Work [in Fortification] the Front of it that is next the Enemy, and farthest from the Body of the Place.

HEADACH, a Pain in the Head.

HEAD-Borough [of Head and Borge, Sax.] he that was the Chief, the Frank-Pledge, now an Officer subordinate to a Constable.

HEAD-Land, that Part plowed across at the Ends of other Lands.

HEAD-Land [in Navigation] a Point of Land lying farther out at Sea than the rest.

HEAD-Lines [in a Ship] are the Ropes of the Sails which are uppermost, and next the Yard.

HEADLONG, rash, sudden, precipitate.

HEAD Mould-shot [among Anatomists] is when the Sutures of the Skull, generally the Coronal, ride, that is, have their Edges shot over one another.

HEAD-Pence, the Sum of 5 s. l. which the Sheriff of Northumberland anciently exacted of the Inhabitants of that County, every third and fourth Years, without any Account to be made to the King.

HEAD-Piece, Armour for the Head, an Helmet.

HEAD-Sails [in a Ship] are those Sails which belong to the Fore-mast and the Bolt-sprit.

HEAD-Sea [*Sea Term*] is a great Wave coming right a head of a Ship.

HEADSMAN, an Executioner, who beheads Malefactors.

HEADS, Tiles which are laid at the Eaves of an House.

HEADY, headstrong, stubborn.

HEADY [*Liquor*] strong, which are apt to fly into the Head.

To HEAL [*hælan*, Sax. *heelen*, L. S. *heplen*, Teut.] to cure a Wound, Sore, &c.

To HEAL [*hælan*, Sax. to hide, *hählen*, Teut.] to cover up with the Bed cloaths. Suf.

HEAL-Fang, [*halfang*, Sax.] a Pillory.

HEAL'ING, curing, restoring Health.

HEAL'ING } Covering with the Bed-

HYLLING } cloaths. C.

HEALTH [*hæle*, Sax. *heyl*, Teut. *hwyl*, C. Br.] Soundness of Body; also Salvation spiritual or temporal; also a Wish of Happiness in Drinking.

HEALTHINESS [*hwyl*, C. Br.] Soundness of Constitution.

HEAM, is the same in Beasts as the After-Burden in Women.

HEAM, [*heim*, Teut.] home. Spen.

An HEAP [*hære*, Sax. *hauff*, Teut.] a Pile of Things laid one upon another.

HEAP'ED [*behypes*, Sax.] piled up.

To HEAP up [*behypen*, Sax. *aunhaufen*, Teut.] to lay or pile one upon another.

To HEAR [*hypan*, Sax. *horen*, Teut.] to receive a Sound or Voice by the Ear; To examine a Cause as a Judge does.

The

H E

The HEAR'ING [hæpung, Sax.] the Sense of receiving Sounds, &c.

To HEARK'EN [heopn, Sax. hoischen, Teut.] to listen, to give Ear to.

HEARSAY, Report, Rumour.

HEARSE [of *Herisch*, noble, grand; or q. d. *Here see*] a Monument hung with the Achievements of an honourable Person deceased; also a covered or close Waggon, to carry a dead Corpse in.

HEARSE [among Hunters] is a Hind in the 2d Year of its Age.

HEART [heopn, Sax. Hert, Teut.] the most noble Part of the Body.

HEART of the Sun [in *Astrology*] the same as *Cazimi*.

To HEART'EN [hynzen, Sax. beherstzen, Teut.] to animate, encourage, or put into Heart, to strengthen.

HEART-burning, a Pain in the Stomach; also a Grudge or Spleen against a Person.

HEART of a Tree, the middle Part of it.

HEART'Y [heopn, Sax. hertzlick, Teut.] healthy, lusty, lively; also cordial, sincere.

HEARTS-Ease, an Herb. *Viola tricolor*, L.

An HEARTH [heopn, Sax. Hart, Teut.] the Floor or Pavement of a Chimney.

HEARTH-Money, a Tax upon Fire-Hearths; Chimney-Money.

HEAT [according to the *New Philosophy*] very much consists in the Rapidity of Motion in the smaller Parts of Bodies, and that every Way; or in the Parts being rapidly agitated all Ways. Its Operation upon the Senses we call *Heat*, and is estimated according to its Relation to the Organs of Feeling: Which Motion of its small Parts must be brisk enough to increase or surpass that of the Parts of the Sentient: For if it be more weak or languid, it is said to be cold.

HEAT [heaz, Sax. Hite, L. S. Hitz, Teut.] one of the four principal Qualities.

To HEAT [hazian, Sax. heeten, L. S. heitzen, Teut.] to warm, to make hot.

HEATER, an Utensil for heating smoothing Irons.

HEATH [hæth, Sax. Heyde, Teut.] a sort of wild Shrub, or a Plain covered with it.

HEATH-Cock } a Bird of the Game.

HEATH-Pew } a Bird of the Game.

HEATH-Rose, a Flower.

HEATHEN [Heathen, Sax. Heyden, Teut.] Pagans, Idolaters, Worshipers of false Gods.

To HEAVE [heapan, Sax. Heben, Teut. and L. S.] to lift up; also to swell or rise as Dough does.

To HEAVE [Sea Term] to throw or sling any Thing.

To HEAVE at the Capstain [Sea Term] is to turn it about.

To HEAVE a Flag overboard, is to hang it out.

To HEAVE and Set [Sea Phrase] is said

H E

of a Ship, when, being at Anchor, she rises and falls by the Force of the Waves.

To HEAVE out the Top-sails, is to put them aboard.

HEAVE-Offerings, the First-Fruits given to the Priests of the Jews.

HEA'VEN [Hepen, or Heapan, Sax. to elevate or lift up, because it is placed on high, or because we must lift up our Eyes to behold it] the Firmament, or Abode of heavenly Beings.

The HEA'VER, the Breast. *Cant.*

HEAULM'E } [in *Heraldry*, Helm, Teut.]

HEAUME } an Helmet, or Head-piece.

HEA'VY [heap, or hepe, Sax. a Weight] weighty; also sad, melancholy.

HEB'BERMAN, a Fisherman below London-Bridge, who fishes at ebbing Water. *L. T.*

HEB'BERTHEF, a Privilege of having the Goods of a Thief, and the Trial of him, within a particular Liberty.

HEB'ING Weirs, Devices or Nets laid for Fish at ebbing Water.

HEBDOMADAL [of *hebdomada*, L. of *ἑβδομάς*, Gr. a Week] weekly.

HEBDOMA'DE [of *ἑβδομάς*, Gr.] the Number Seven, as seven Years, seven Weeks, but most commonly seven Days.

HE'BE [ἥβη, Gr.] the first Hair appearing about the genital Parts; also the Parts themselves; but more especially the Time of Youth at which it first appears.

To HEB'ETATE [hebetar, F. of *hebetatum*, L.] to make dull, or blunt.

HEBETATED [hebetatus, L.] blunted, made dull.

HEB'ETUDE [hebetudo, L.] Bluntness, Dulness.

HE'BRAISM [hebraisme, F.] an Idiom of the Hebrew Language.

HE'CATOMB [hecatombe, F. and L. *ἑκατόμβη*, of *ἑκατόν*, an Hundred, and *βύς*, an Ox, Gr.] a Sacrifice, wherein an hundred Oxen were sacrificed at one Time at different Altars.

HECK, a Door; a Rack for Cattle; also an Engine to take Fish in the River *Owzeby* York. N. C.

To HECK'LE Flax [hachelen, L. S. hechelen, Teut.] to break Flax.

A HECKLE [hechel, Teut.] an Instrument for dressing Flax or Hemp.

HECK'LED, wrapped. *Chauc.*

HEC'TICK, an hectic Fever; a slow habitual Fever, gradually preying on and consuming the Moisture of the Body, often accompanied with an Ulcer in the Lungs and a Cough.

HEC'TICK [hecticus, F. of *ἡκτικός*, Gr.] subject to such a Fever, consumptive.

HEC'TOR [the Son of Priamus, who resolutely defended the City of Troy against the Greeks] it is now commonly taken for a Bully, or vapouring Fellow.

To

H E

To **HECTOR**, to play the Hector, to insult, to vapour, to vaunt.

HEDA, a Haven or Port, a Landing-Place, a Wharf. *O. L.*

HEDA'GIUM, Toll or Custom paid at an Hithe or Wharf for landing Goods.

HEDDE, hid. *Chauc.*

HEDE, Care, attention. *Chauc.*

HEDERACEOUS [*hederaceus, L.*] producing Ivy.

HEDERAL [of *hedera, L.*] of Ivy,

HEDERIFEROUS [*hederifer, L.*] bearing or producing Ivy.

HEDERIFOR'MIS Vena [in *Anatomy*] a Vein passing along the Sides of the Womb.

An **HEDGE** [*hegge, Sax. hage, L. S. Hecke, Teut.*] a Fence about Lands.

To **HEDGE** [*hegian, Sax. hagen, Teut.*] to encompass with a Hedge.

HEDGE Hog, an Animal covered all over with a sort of sharp Bristles.

An **HEDGE Sparrow**, a Bird.

HEDYS'MATA [with *Physicians*] any thing that gives Medicines a good Scent. *Gr.*

To **HEED** [*heban, Sax.*] to beware, mind, or observe.

HEED, Head. *Chauc.*

HEEDFUL, careful or wary.

A **HEEL** [*hele, Sax. Hael, Dan.*] the back Part of the Foot.

HEEL of a Mast [in a *Ship*] that Part of the Foot of it that is pared away slanting, that it may be staid astward on.

To **HEEL**, a Ship is said to *Heel* when she lies down on her Side.

HEEL'ER [among *Cockfighters*] is a Cock which strikes much with his Spurs.

HEEP, Help. *O.*

HEER and *Hace*, hoarse and harsh. *O.*

HEER and *Houn*, a Hare and Hound. *Ch.*

HEFT [*hefe, Sax.*] the Heaviness or Weight of any Thing; also a Handle.

HEF'TED, disposed, as *tender bested*, tenderly disposed, &c. *Shakesp.*

HE'GIRA, a Term in Chronology, signifying the Epocha, or Account of Time used by the *Arabians* and *Turks*, who begin their Accounts from the Time that *Mahomet* was forced to make his Escape from the City of *Mecca*, which was on *Friday, July 16. A. C. 622.*

HEG'LER, a Foreteller, a Huckster; one who buys Provisions which are brought out of the Country, in order to sell them again by Retail.

HEIDEGIVER, a Country Dance. *Spenc.*

An **HEIF'ER** [*heahpope, Sax.*] a young Cow.

HEIGH-HO, an Expression of Uneasiness.

HEIGHT [of *heth, Sax. high, haut, F. heht, Teut.*] the Tallness of a Thing.

HEIGHT [in *Rhetorick*] is an Excellency in Speaking or Writing.

HEIGHT of a Figure [in *Geometry*] is a per-

H E

pendicular Line drawn from the Top to the Base.

HEIGHT of the Pole. See *Elevation.*

HEINFARE. See *Hindfare.*

HEINOUS. See *Hainous.*

HEINU'SE [among *Hunters*] a Roe-buck of the fourth Year.

An **HEIR** [*heritier, F. of haeres, L.*]

HEIR [in *Civil Law*] he who by Will succeeds in the Right of the Testator.

HEIR of Blood [in *Common Law*] is he who by Right of Blood succeeds in any Man's Lands or Tenements in Fee.

HEIR of Inheritance [in *Law*] is one that cannot be defeated of his Inheritance upon any Displeasure.

HEIR-Loom, Household Furniture, which having belonged for certain Descents, are never inventoried after the Owner's Decease, but come to the Heir. *O. L.*

HEIRE, a Hair-Cloth. *O.*

HEIR'ESS [*Heritiere, F.*] a Female Heir.

HEISAGGE, an Hedge-Sparrow. *O.*

HELAW, Bashfulness. *N. C.*

HELCHESAITES, a Sect of Hereticks, who had one *Helchesan* for their Ringleader, who held it was no Sin to deny *Jesus Christ* in Time of Persecution.

HELDER [*Dan.*] rather, before. *N. C.*

To **HELE** [*helan, Sax. verhehlen, Teut.*] to hide, to cover. *Chauc.*

HELE, Health. *Chauc.*

HELELESSE [*Heylese, Teut.*] void of Health. *Chauc.*

HEL'ENA, a beautiful Lady of *Greece*, who was the Occasion of the *Trojan War*, and Destruction of *Troy*; also a sort of Light or Fire which sometimes appears about the Masts and Yards of Ships.

St **HELEN's Head** [so called from St *He-len*, the Mother of *Constantine* the Great, who had a Temple there] a Place in *Ireland*.

HELIA'CAL [*heliacus, L. of ἡλιακός, Gr.*] belonging to the Sun.

HELIACAL Rising of a Star [in *Astronomy*] is when a Star, having been under the Sun's Beams, and so invisible, gets from the same, so as to be seen again.

HELIACAL Setting of a Star, is when a Star can be no longer seen, by reason of the near Approach of the Sun.

HELICOM'ETRY } an Art which teaches

HELICOS'OPHY } how to draw or measure spiral Lines upon a Plane, and shew their respective Properties.

HELICO'NIAN, belonging to *Helicon*, a Hill in *Phocis* sacred to the Muses. *L.*

HELIOCEN'TRICK [of ἡλίου, the Sun, and κεντρικός, centrick, *Gr.*] belonging to the Centre of the Sun.

HELIOCHRY'SUM [of ἡλιος and χρυσός, Gold, *Gr.*] any Flower of a yellow Colour, but especially the Sun-Flower.

HELIOSCOPE [ἡλιοσκοπίον, *Gr.*] a Prospect-glass to view the Body of the Sun.

HELIO-

H E

HELIOTROPE [*ἡλιότροπον*, Gr.] the Plant *Turnsole*, which is said always to follow the Course of the Sun.

HELISPHERICAL Line [in Navigation] is the Rumb Line.

HELIX [*ἑλιξ*, Gr.] is the exterior Brim of the Ear. *Anat.*

HELIX [in Geometry] is a spiral Line or Figure.

HELL [*helle*, Sax. *Hoile*, Teut.] the State of the Dead, or the Residence of damned Spirits.

HELL-Becks, little Brooks in *Richmondshire*, which are so called from their Ghastliness and Depth.

HELL-Hound, a Fiend, or outrageous Devil; a very impious and flagitious Person.

HELL-Kettles, certain Pits full of Water in the County of *Durham*.

HEL'LEBORE [*helleborum*, L. of *ἑλλεβορος*, Gr.] a Plant.

HEL'LENISM [*hellenismus*, L. of *ἑλληνισμός*, Gr.] an Imitation in *Latin*, or any other Language of the proper Idiom or peculiar Phrases in the *Greek* Tongue.

HEL'LENIST [*Hellenista*, L. of *ἑλληνιστής*, Gr.] a *Grecian*; also a *Grecizing Jew*, who used the Septuagint Translation of the Bible.

HELLENIS'TICAL } [*ἑλληνιστικός*, Gr.]
HELLENIS'TICK } belonging to *Greece* or to the *Hellenists*.

HELLENISTICAL Language, is that used in the Apocryphal Writings and the New Testament, according to *Heinsius*.

HEL'LESPONT [*ἑλλησποντός*, Gr.] the narrow Sea, or Streight of *Constantinople*.

HELLISH, infernal, belonging to Hell.

HELM [*helm*, Sax.] a Piece of Timber, or a Bar put into the Rudder of a Ship or Boat, to guide or steer it.

To a-lee the **HELM** [*Sea Phrase*] is to put the Helm to the Lee-side of the Ship.

Bear up the **HELM**, is to let the Ship go more large before the Wind.

Port the **HELM**, put the Helm over to the left side of the Ship.

Right the **HELM**, or } [*Sea Phrase*] is to
HELM a Midship } keep it even with
the Middle of the Ship.

Starboard the **HELM**, is, put it to the Right-side of the Ship.

HELM, a Covering. *N. C.*

HELM [among *Chymists*] is the Head of a Still or Alembick, so called, because it is something like a Helmet.

HELMED in *stark Stowers* [*Old Phrase*] defended in sharp Attacks.

HELMET [*Helm*, Sax. *Helm*, Teut. *beaume*, F. *casque*, H.] an Head-piece or Armour for the Head.

HEL'MID, wearing an Helmit. *Cbauc.*

HELMINTHAGOGUES } [*ἑλμινθικά*,
HELMINTHICKS } Gr.] Medi-
cines which expel Worms by Stool.

H E

HELLUATION, a playing the *Helluo*, or Glutton. *L.*

HELO'DES [*ἑλώδες*, Gr.] a particular kind of Fever, attended with colliquative Sweats, the Tongue being dry and hard.

HELP [*helpe*, Sax. *Hulffe*, Teut.] Aid, Assistance.

To **HELP** [*helpan*, Sax. *Helfen*, L. *S. Helffen*, Teut.] to aid and assist, &c.

HEL'TER-SKELTER [perhaps of *heol'tren* recade, Sax. Chaos of Darkness] confusedly, disorderly, violently.

A **HELTING**, a Coverlet. *N. C.*

HELVE [*helpe*, Sax.] the Handle of a Hatchet, Ax, &c.

HELVET'ICK Body, the Republick of *Switzerland*, consisting of 13 Cantons.

HEM, an Oven in which *Lapis Calaminaris* is baked.

A **HEM** [*hem*, Sax.] an Edge or utmost Part of Cloth; also the Edge turned down and sewed.

To **HEM in** [*hemmen*, Teut.] to inclose, surround, or encompass.

To **HEM a Person** [*hummern*, L. *S.*] to call him by crying *Hem!*

HEMERALOP'IA [*ἡμεραλωπία*, Gr.] a Distemper when a Person can only see by Day-Light, in Opposition to *nyctalopia*, wherein the Patient can see only by Candle-light.

HEMEROBAP'TISTS [*ἡμεροβαπτισται*, Gr.] Daily Baptists, a Sect among the *Jews* who baptized themselves every Day.

HEMEROCAL'LIS [*hemerocallis*, F. *ἡμεροκαλλας*, Gr.] a sort of Lily that opens itself in a very clear Day, and shuts itself up at Night. *L.*

HEMEROLOG'GIUM [*ἡμερολογιον*, Gr.] a Book in which the Transactions of every Day are registered.

HEMICKA'NIA [*ἡμικρανιον*, Gr.] a Pain in either half Part of the Head. *L.*

HEMICY'CLE [*ἡμικύκλιον*, Gr.] an Half cycle.

HEMIPLEG'IA } [*ἡμιπληγία*, Gr.] a Par-
HEMIPLEX'IA } sy in one Side only. *L.*

HEMISPHERE [*hemisphaerium*, L. of *ἡμισφαίριον*, Gr.] Half a Globe or Sphere cut by a Plane through the Centre. The conspicuous Hemisphere is so much of the Heavens as is visible above our Horizon; also Prints of the Heavens. *F.*

HEMISTICK [*hemisticha*, F. *hemestichium*, L. *ἡμιστίχον*, Gr.] Half a Verse.

HEM'TONE [in *Musick*] a Half-Tone.

HEM'LOCK, a poisonous Plant. *Cicuta*, L.

HEMOR'RHAGIA [*hemorrhaghe*, F. *αιμορραγία*, Gr.] a Flux of Blood.

HEMOR'RHOIDS [*αιμορροίς*, Gr.] Em-
erods, a Disease in the Fundament, commonly called the Piles.

HEMP [*Hamp*, Belg. *Hanff*, Teut.] coarse Flax.

HEMU'SE [among *Hunters*] a Roe in the third Year.

HEN-

H E

HEN-Bane, a poisonous Herb. *Hyoscyamus*,

L. A HEN [*henne*, Sax. *Henne*, Teut.] a female Fowl.

HENBIT [*heonan*, Sax.] from this Place, Time, &c. O.

HENCE, from this Place; also, away, at a Distance; also, for this reason.

HENCEFOR'WARD [*henonforn*, Sax.] after this Time, for Time to come.

HENCH'MAN, } a Foot-Page, a Sir-
HEINSMAN, } name. Germ.

To **HEND**, to hold. *Spenc.*

HEND, neat, fine, genteel. O.

HENDECAGON [*hendekagon*, Gr.] a Figure in Geometry that has 11 Sides, and as many Angles.

HENDECASYL'LABON, a Word consisting of 11 Syllables. *Gram.*

HENDI'ADIS [*hendiadis*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when two Noun-Substantives are used instead of a Substantive and Adjective. L.

HENFARE [*Doomsday-Book*, of *Hinfahren*, to go off, Teut.] a Fine for Flight upon account of Murder.

HEN'GIN, a Prison, or House of Correction. O L. T.

HEN'GIST [*Hengerz*, Sax. *Hengst*, Teut.] a stoned Horse, properly so called, because he had the Figure of a Horse in his Standard, or because his Brother's Name was *Horsa* a famous Captain, the first English Saxon that led the Angles or English into the Island of Britain.

HEN-Hearted, timorous, cowardly.

HEN Peck'd, is commonly applied to a Man who is governed by his Wife.

HENGSTON-Hill [*Hengerdoun*, Sax. the Downs or Banks of *Hengist*, a Saxon General] a Place in Cornwall, formerly famous for Stannaries or Mines of Tin.

HE'NOCH [חֲנוּךְ, H. i. e. taught or dedicated] the Son of *Cain*.

HEN'RY [*Camden* derives it of Honor, L. Honour: *Verstegan*, from *Han*, Teut. Haven, and Ric, Sax. rich: But *Kilian* writes it *Heynrick*, q. d. *Heymrick*, i. e. rich at Home] a Christian Name.

HEN'SHAW, a Village in *Cheshire*.

HENT, caught, took held of. *Spenc.*

HUNTERS, Huntsmen. *Chauc.*

To **HEN'TIN** [*henzan*, Sax.] to get, to take or catch. *Chauc.*

A HENTING, one that wants good Breeding. N. C.

HEPAT'ICAL } [*hepaticus*, L. of *ἐπαι-*
HEPATICK } *χός*, Gr.] belonging to the Liver.

HEPATIC Flux, a bilious Looseness, occasioned by the overflowing of the Choler.

HEPATIC Vein [in *Anatomy*] the Liver-Vein, the inner Vein of the Arm.

HEPATIC Medicines, such as are good for the Liver.

H E

HEPATIC Duct, a Passage in the Liver, called also the *Porus Biliaris*.

HEPE [*Hupen*, L. S. *Hauffen*, Teut. a Heap, and also a Number] a Company, a Troop. *Chauc.*

HEPHTHEMI'MERIS [*ἑφθήμερις*, Gr.] is a *Cesura* in a Latin Verse, when after the third Foot there is an odd Syllable, which serves to help to make a Foot with the next Word.

HEPPEN, or *Heply*, neat, handsome. N. C.

HEPS, } the Fruit of the wild Briar or Dog

HIPS, } Rose. *Cynosbaos*, L.

HEPTAE'DRON [*ἑπτάεδρον*, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure consisting of seven Sides.

HEP'TAGON [*ἑπτάγων* of *ἑπτά*, seven, and *γωνία*, a Corner, Gr.] a Figure of seven Sides, and as many Angles. *Geom.*

HEP'TAGON [in *Fortification*] is a Place which has seven Bastions for its Defence.

HEPTAGONAL, of an *Heptagon*.

HEPTAN'GULAR [of *ἑπτά*, Gr. and *angularis*, L.] that hath seven Angles.

HEPTA'PHONY [*ἑπτάφωνία*, Gr.] the having seven Sounds.

HEPT'ARCHY [*ἑπτάρχια*, Gr.] a Government of seven Kings, or Sovereign Princes, as that of the Saxon Kings here in England.

HER [Pronoun *sæm.*] She, of a Woman.

HER'ALD [*Herauld*, *Herault*, F. *Heraldo*, Span. *Herold*, Teut. *Verstegan* derives it from *Hepe*, Sax. an Army, and *Held*, a Champion, Teut.] an Officer at Arms, whose Duty is to denounce War, to proclaim Peace, or to be employed by the King in martial Messages; they are Judges and Examiners of Gentlemen's Coats of Arms, marshal all Solemnities at the Coronation of Kings, Funerals of Princes, &c.

HER'ALDS College, a Corporation which consists of Kings at Arms, Heralds and Pursuivants.

HER'ALDRY [*Heraldique*, F.] the Art of blazoning Coats of Arms.

To **HERAUDE**, to proclaim. *Chauc.*

HERAWDES, Feats of Activity. O.

An **HERB** [*herbe*, F. of *herba*, L.] a Name common to all Plants, whose Stalks are not of a woody Substance.

HERBA Sancti Pauli } Cowslips. *Para-*

HERBA Paralytica } *lysis*. L.

HERBÆ Capitatae [*Botany*] Herbs whose Flowers are made up of many small, long, and hollow Flowers, collected in a round Knob or Head. L.

HERBA Salutaris, the white Thorn, so called upon a Supposition that our Saviour was crowned with it in Derision, when he suffered on the Cross.

HERB'AGE, is the Fruit of the Earth provided by Nature for Cattle, &c. F.

HERBAGE [in *Law*] the Liberty to feed Cattle in another Man's Ground; also what

is

is customarily paid in lieu of Tithe for Pasture Ground.

HERB'AL [*herbale*, Ital. of *herba*, L.] a Book which gives an Account of the Names, Natures, and Uses of Plants or Herbs

HERB'ALIST } [*herboriste*, F. *herbarius*,
HERB'ARIST } L.] one who is skilled in distinguishing the Forms, Virtues, and Natures of all Sorts of Herbs.

HERB'ALISM, Skill in Herbs.

HERBER [of *Herberge*, an Inn or Lodging-Place, Teut.] an Arbour. O.

HER'BEROWE, an Harbour.

HERBERGEOURS [*Herbergeret*, Teut.] Inn keepers. O.

HER'BERT [of *hepe*, an Army, and *heophz*, Sax. bright, q. d. the Glory of an Army: *Verfegan* derives it of *hepe*, Sax. and *Aericht*, Teut. instructed, q. d. an expert Soldier] a Christian and Surname.

HERBIF'EROUS [*herbifer*, L.] bearing or bringing forth Herbs.

HER'BIGAGE, an Inn, a Lodging. Ch.

HERBIVOROUS [of *herba* and *vorax*, L.] devouring or eating Herbs or Grass.

HERBO'SE [*herbosus*, L.] grassy, full of Grass or Herbs.

HERBOS'ITY [*herbositas*, L.] Abundance of Herbs or Grass.

HERBULENT [*herbulentus*, L.] the same as *herbose*. L.

HERCU'LEAN, belonging to *Hercules*, a famous ancient Hero.

HERCULEAN Labours, great and dangerous Exploits, such as *Hercules* performed.

HERCULES's Pillars, two Pillars which *Hercules* is said to have erected, one at *Cadiz* in *Spain*, and the other at *Ceuta* in *Africa*.

HERCU'LEUS Morbus, the Epilepsy, or Falling-Sickness: So called from the Terror of its Attacks, and the Difficulty of Cure.

HERD [*heopz*, Sax. *Herb*, Teut.] a Company of Cattle, or of wild Beasts.

HERDS'MAN [*Hacter*, Belg.] a Keeper of Cattle.

HERDEGROMES, Herdsmen. Chauc.

HERDELENG'E [among Hunters] the dressing of a Roe.

HERD'WERCH, } *Herdentwerck*,
HEERD'WERCH, } Teut. i. e. the Work of Herdsmen, formerly done at the Will of their Lord.

HERE [*hepe*, Sax. *Her*, L. S. *Hier*, Teut.] in this Place.

HEREAFTER [*hepe Efzer*, Sax. after this Time.

HERE *de Cesar*, an Account of Time from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* reckoned their Number of Years: It took Date 38 Years before Christ, and it was in Use in *Spain* till A. C. 1383.

HEREDITAMENTS [in Law] are all such Things as descend to a Man and his Heirs by way of Inheritance, not falling within the Compass of an Executor or Administrator, as Chattles do.

HERED'ITARY [*hereditaire*, F. of *hereditarius*, L.] belonging to Inheritance or Succession, that which passes from Family to Family, or from Person to Person, by Right of a natural Succession.

HERED'ITARY Diseases, such which Children derive from their Parents in the first Rudiments of the *Fœtus*.

HEREFARE, a being engaged in Warfare. Sax.

HER'EFORD [of *Hepe*, Sax. an Army, and *Ford*] the Name of a Place, a Bishop's See.

HER'GATE, a Tribute paid in ancient Times to the Lord of the Soil, for the carrying on a War. Sax.

HERE'GELD, a Tax raised for maintaining an Army. Sax. and Teut.

HEREMI'TICAL [*ἡμιος*, a Desert] solitary, suitable to a Hermit.

HERE'SIARCH [*heresiarche*, F. of *heresiarchus*, L. of *αἰρεσιάρχης*, of *αἵρεσις*, a Heresy, and *ἀρχός*, a Chief, Gr.] the Chief of a Sect of Hereticks, or the Author of an Heresy.

HERESLITA, } a Soldier who goes from
HERESLIA, } his Colours without Leave. Sax.

HER'ESY [*heresie*, F. *heresis*, L. of *αἵρεσις*, Gr.] an Opinion contrary to the Fundamental Points of Religion, or to the Holy Scriptures.

HE'RETEG } [of *Hepe*, an Army, and
HE'RETOG } *zogen*, Sax. to lead, *Herzog*, Teut.] a Leader of an Army, a Duke.

HERET'ICAL [*heretique*, F. *hereticus*, L. of *αἵρετικός*, Gr.] belonging to Heresy.

An HER'ETICK [*un heretique*, F. *hereticus*, L. of *αἵρετικός*, Gr.] one who holds heretical Opinions, or is tainted with Heresy.

HERE'TUM, a Court to draw up the Guards or Military Retinue in, which usually attended our Bishops and Nobility.

HERIE, Worship. Spenc.

HERIN, made of Hair. Chauc.

HERIL'ITY, Mastership, of *Herus*, L.

H'ER'IOT, a Fine paid to a Lord at the Death of a Landholder.

HERISSON [in Fortification] a Barrier made of Beams stuck with Iron Spikes, to block up a Passage. F.

HER'ITAGE, an Inheritance by Lot or Succession. F.

HERMAN [of *Hepe*, Sax. an Army, and *Han*, Teut.] a proper Name of Men.

HERMA'PHRODITE [*hermaphroditus*, L. of *ἡρμαφροδίτος*, Gr. of *Hermes*, the Name of Mercury, and *Aphrodite*, Venus, q. d. Male and Female] one who has the Genital Parts of both Sexes. F.

HER'MES [*Ἑρμῆς*, Gr.] Mercury, the God of Eloquence.

St HERMES's Fire, a sort of Meteor appearing in the Night on the Shrouds, &c. of a Ship.

HER-

H E

HERMETICAL [*i. e.* belonging to *Hermetick* *Smes*, or *Mercury*, or to *Hermes Trismegistus*, the famous *Egyptian* Philosopher.]

HERMETICK Art, Chymistry.

HERMETICAL Philosophy, is that which pretends to solve and explain all the *Phænomena* and *Operations* of *Nature*, by three Chymical Principles, *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*.

HERMETICAL Physick, is that Hypothesis in *Physick*, which refers the Causes of all Diseases to the same Chymical Principles of *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*.

HERMETICAL Seal [*among Chymists*]

HERMES'S Seal is a peculiar Way of stopping the Mouths of Vessels so close, that the most subtle Spirits cannot fly out; which is done by heating the Neck of a Glass, till it is just ready to melt, and then with a Pair of hot Pincers, to twist it close together.

HERMIT [*Hermite*, *F.* *Eremita*, *L.* of *ἐρημίτης*, *Gr.*] a solitary Monk, or Person devoted to religious Solitude.

HERMITAGE, the Place where a Hermit lives. *F.*

HERMITAN, a dry North and North-Easterly Wind, that blows on the Coast of *Guinea* in *Africa*; a Hurricane.

HERMITESS, a Woman Hermit.

HERMITICAL [*eremiticus*, *L.* of *ἐρημικός*, *Gr.*] of or belonging to an Hermit.

HERMITORY [*hermitorium*, *O. L.*] an Oratory, Chapel, or Place of Prayer belonging to an Hermitage.

HERMODACTYLE, a Root representing the Figure of a Heart cut in two.

HERN [*heron*, *F.*] a large Fowl; also a Corner.

HERN-Shaw } a Place where *Herns*
HERNERY } breed.

HERN [*Camden* says, in the *Saxon* it signifies a Cottage] a *Siniamé*.

HERN at Siege [*among Fowlers*] is a *Hern* standing at the Water-side, and watching for Prey.

HERNE'SIUM, any sort of household Furniture: Also Implements of Trade or Ship-Tackle. *O. L.*

HERNIA aquosa, a watery Rupture. *L.*

HERNIA carnosae, a fleshy Rupture. *L.*

HERNIA bumbialis, is when the Testicles are filled with unnatural Humours.

HERNIA Scrotalis is a Disease when the Testicles grow too big, by reason of immoderate Venery. *L.*

HERNIA Ventosa, a windy Rupture. *L.*

HERNIA Uteri, the same as *Procidencia Uteri*.

HER'NIOUS, troubled with the *Hernia*, or *Bursteness*.

HER'OD [*Ἡρώδης*, *Gr.*] surnamed the Great, a King of *Jerusalem*.

H E

HERO'DIAN, belonging to *Herod*.

HERODIANS, a Sect of *Jewish* Hereticks, who took *Herod* for the *Messiah*.

HERO [*Heros*, *F.* and *L.* of *ἦρος*, *Gr.*] a great and illustrious Person, a Person of singular Valour, Worth, and Renown, among the Ancients, who, although he was of mortal Race, was yet esteemed by the People to partake of Immortality, and after his Death was reckoned among the Gods.

HEROICAL [*heroique*, *F.* of *heroicus*,

HERO'ICK [*L.* of *ἡρωικός*, *Gr.*] noble stately, excellent, belonging to, or becoming an *Hero*.

HEROICK Poem, so called because it sets forth the noble Exploits of Kings, Princes, and Heroes.

HEROICK Verse, an hexameter Verses consisting just of six Feet, such as the ancient *Greeks* and *Latins* made use of in their Heroick Poems.

HEROINE [*heroïna*, *L.* of *ἡρώων*, *Gr.*] a Woman *Hero*.

HEROISM, the Actions or Principles of a *Hero*.

HER'ON, a sort of large Water-Fowl. *F.*

HER'ONER, a Hawk which flies at a *Heron*. *O.*

HERONS-Bill, a sort of Herb.

HERONSEWS [*heronceaux*, *F.*] young *Herons*. *Chauc.*

HERONWARD, on this Condition. *Ch.*

HER'PES [*ἱσπης*, *Gr.*] a spreading Inflammation, a kind of *St. Anthony's Fire*.

HERPES miliaris [*Physick*] a cutaneous Inflammation, which is like Millet-Seed upon the Skin, and itches.

HERPES excedens, a cutaneous Inflammation, more corrosive and penetrating, so as to form Ulcers. *L.*

HERRICANE. See *Hurricane*.

HER'RING [*Hæring*, *Sax.* *Haring*, *Teut.* *Hareng*, *F.*] a Fish well known.

HERRING-Buss, a Vessel proper for the Herring Fishery.

HERRING-Cob, a young Herring.

HERRING-Silver, Money formerly paid in lieu of a certain Quantity of Herrings to a religious House.

HER'RIOT. See *Harriot*.

HER'SAL, Rehearsal.

HERSE [*in Fortification*] is a Lattice or Portcullice, made in the Form of an Harrow, and beset with Iron Spikes. *F.*

HERSIL'ION [*in Fortification*] is a Plank stuck with Iron Spikes, for the same Use as the *Herse*. *F.*

HERST [*Heprst*, *Sax.* a Wood] a Place in *Suffex*.

HERT'FORD [*Herubford*, *Sax.* *q. d.* the red Ford] a Country Town.

To **HERY** [*herian*, *Sax.* probably of *F f f* *heren*,

H E

hren, to honour, *Teut.*] to praise, to honour. *Chauc.*

To **HESITATE** [*hesiter*, F. *hesitatum*, L.] to doubt, to be uncertain what to do or say; to stammer, to falter in Speech.

HESITATION, a Doubting, an Uncertainty, a Faltering in Speech. F. of L.

HESPERUS [*Ἑσπέρης*, Gr.] the Evening Star the Evening.

HESIS [*here*, Sax.] Commands or Decrees.

HEST, promised. O. [of *beet macken*, L. S. to make hot] Also heated. *Chauc.*

HETEROCLITES [*Grammar*] all Nouns which vary in their Gender and Declension.

HETEROCRANY [*heterocrania*, L. of *ἑτεροκρανία*, Gr.] a Pain in one Part of the Head.

HETERODOX [*heterodoxe*, F. *heterodoxus*, L. of *ἑτεροδοξός*, Gr.] differing in Sentiments or Opinion from the Generality of Mankind.

HETERODOXY [*ἑτεροδοξία*, Gr.] the Difference, or being different in Opinion from the Generality of Mankind.

HETEROGENEAL } [*heterogene*, F. of
HETEROGENEOUS } *heterogeneus*, L. of
ἑτερογενής, Gr.] of a different Nature, Kind, or Quality.

HETEROGENEAL Nouns [in *Grammar*] are such as have one Gender in the singular Number, and another in the plural.

HETEROGENEAL Numbers [in *Arithmetic*] are such as consist of Integers and Fractions.

HETEROGENEAL Surds [in *Algebra*] such as have different radical Signs.

HETEROGENEITY, the being Heterogeneous.

HETEROGENIUM [in *Physick*] is used when any thing that is disproportionate is mingled with the Blood and Spirits.

HETEROGENEOUS Light [among *Naturalists*] is that which consists of different Degrees of Refrangibility.

HETEROGENEOUS Particles [in *Philosophy*] are such as are of different Kinds, Natures, and Qualities.

HETERORYTHMUS [of *ἑτερος*, another and *ῥυθμός*, Gr. a certain Measure] is a Life unsuitable to the Age of those who live. It is also applied to the Pulses, when they beat differently in Diseases.

HETEROSCI [*heterosciens*, F. of *ἑτεροσκιος*, of *ἑτερος*, and *σκιά* a shadow, Gr.] are such Inhabitants of the Earth as have their Shadows falling but one Way; as those who live between the Tropicks and Polar Circles, whose Shadows at Noon, in the North Latitude, are always to the Northward, and in South Latitude to the Southward.

HETH *תת*, H. i. e. Fear, or astonished] the Brother of Canaan, from whom descended the People of the Hittites.

HETHEN, M. cker-y. O.

HETHIN [*Hoyden*, pl. *Teut.*] a Heathen. *Chauc.*

H I

HETHNESS, the Heathen World opposed to Christendom.

To **HETTE**, to commit; to dedicate.

HETTER, eager, earnest. N. C.

To **HEW** [*heapan*, *Hawen*, L. S. and *Teut.*] to cut Stone or Timber.

HEW } [*hype*, Sax.] Form or Colour,
HUE } Appearance.

HEWID, coloured. *Chauc.*

HEWOND, shining. *Chauc.*

HEX'ACHORD [*ἑξαχρδον*, Gr.] an Interval of Musick commonly called a Sixth.

HEX'EDRON [*ἑξάεδρον*, Gr.] a solid geometrical Figure, consisting of six equal Sides.

HEX'AGON [*ἑξάγωνος*, Gr.] a geometrical Figure, which has six equal Sides, and as many Angles.

HEXAGONAL [*hexagone*, F. *hexagonus*, L. of *ἑξάγωνος*, Gr.] belonging to a Hexagon.

HEX'AM [*Somner* writes *Hægulzæl rham*, from *Hægezeld*, Sax. a Batchelor of an Order of Monks, called the Caldees, who lived a single Life there with the Bishop. But *Beda* *Hangustald*; but *Skinner* rather approves *Hegulstald*, formerly called *Hertoldestham*, from the River *Hertold*] a Town in Northumberland, formerly a Bishop's See.

HEX'AMERON [*ἑξάμερον*, Gr.] the six Days Work of Creation.

HEXAMETER [*hexametre*, F. *ἑξάμετρος*, Gr.] consisting of six Feet. L.

HEXANGULAR [of *ἕξ*, Gr. six, and *angulus*, L.] having six Angles.

HEXAP'LA [*ἑξαπλά*, Gr.] a Work of *Orogen's*, in six Columns, containing the four first Greek Translations of the Bible; together with the Hebrew Text, and the Hebrew written in the Greek Characters.

HEXAPOD [*ἕξ* and *πόδις*,] an Animal with six Feet.

HEXAP'TOTON [in *Grammar*] a Noun declined with six Cases.

HEXAS'TICH [*ἑξαστίχος*, Gr.] an Epigram consisting of six Verses.

HEXAS'TYLE [*ἑξαστυλή*, Gr.] an ancient Building, which had six Columns in the Face before, and six behind.

HEX'IS [with *Physicians*] a Habit or Constitution.

HEXT [*Hoheste*, or *Hooht*, *Teut.*] highest. *Chauc.*

HEYBOTE [*Old Record*] Liberty of cutting so much Underwood, as was necessary for mending the Hedges or Fences belonging to the Land.

HEYDAY, an Expression of Frolick and Exultation.

HEYDEGUIES, Country Dances. Sp.

HEYRAT, an American Badger.

HEYRS, young Timber-Trees, usually left for Standers in felling of Woods.

HEZEK'IAH [*הזקיה*, H. i. e. strong in the Lord] a King of Judah.

HIATION, gaping.

HIBER.

HIBERNAL, belonging to the Winter.
HIBERNIAN, an *Irishman*.
HICK'ET } [Hickin. Dan. hitung,
HICK'UP } Teut.] a convulsive Mo-
HICK'COUGH } tion of the Stomach,
 caused by rough and irregular Particles.
HICK'WELL } a Bird, called otherwise a
HICK'WAY } Wood-picker.
HID'AGE, a Royal Aid or Tribute raised
 on every Hide of Land.
HIDDER and *shidder*, he and she.
A HIDE [Hyd. Sax. Haut, Teut.] the
 Skin of a Beast.
HIDE-bound [among Farriers, &c.] a Dis-
 ease in Horses and Cattle, when the Skin
 cleaves to the Sides.
HIDE bound [of Trees] Trees are said to
 be so when the Bark sticks too close.
HIDE of Land was as much as one Plough
 would cultivate in a Year.
HIDE and Gain, arable and plowed Lands.
O. L. T.
HIDE-Lands, belonging to a Hide or Man-
 sion-house.
HIDEL, a Place of Protection, a Sanctu-
 ary. *O. S.*
HID'EOUS [*hideux*, F.] dreadful, frightful,
 terrible to look at.
 To **HIE** [higan, Sax.] to hasten. *Spenc.*
HIERA *Picra*, a purging Electuary, made
 of Aloes, Lignum Aloes, Spikenard, Saffron,
 Mastick, Honey, &c.
HIERAR'CHICAL [*hierarchique*, F. *hier-*
rarchicus, L. of *ισαρχικός*, Gr.] belonging to
 the Government of the Church.
HIERARCHY [*hierarchie*, F. *hierarchia*.
 L. of *ισαρχία*, Gr.] Church government;
 also the holy Order of Angels, which consist
 of nine, *Seraphims, Cherubims, Thrones, Do-*
minions, Principalities, Powers, Virtues, An-
gels, Archangels.
HIERAT'ICK Paper [among the *Ancients*
 the finest Sort of Paper, which was set apart
 only for religious Uses.
HIERDE' [hiend, Sax. Hiete, Teut.] a
 Shepherd or Herdsman. *Chauc.*
HIERDESS, a Shepherdess. *Chauc.*
HIEROGLYPHICAL } [*hieroglyphique*,
HIEROGLYPHICK } F. *hieroglyphi-*
cus, L. of *ιερογλυφικός*, Gr.] belonging to
 Hieroglyphicks, symbolical.
HIEROGLYPHICKS [*hieroglyphes*, F.
hieroglyphica, L. *ιερογλυφικά*, Gr.] certain
 mysterious Characters of Creatures, or Let-
 ters, used among the *Egyptians*, whereby
 they kept their Policy and *riticks* secret.
HIEROGLYPHICK Marks [in *Palmistry*]
 are those crooked Lines in the Hand, by
 which those who profess that Science pretend
 to foretel future Events.
HIE'ROGRAMS, sacred Writings. *Gr.*
HIEROGRAPHER, a Writer of divine
 Things.
HIEROGRAPHY, sacred Writing.
HIEROM [*Hieronymus*, L. *ἱερωνυμος*, Gr.
i. e. holy Law] *Jerom*, one of the ancient
 fathers of the Church.

HIERONOMIANS, an Order of Monks,
 established by *St Jerom*.
HIEROPHANT [*isopavins*, Gr.] one who
 teaches Rules of Religion.
HIEROSOLOMITAN, belonging to *Je-*
rusalem.
HIG-Taper, a sort of Herb. *Verbascum*
album, L.
HIG'GINS } [all Contractions of
HUG'GINS } Hough and in, which
HIG'GENSON } *Alfricus* says, signifies
 a Son, *q. d.* little Hough, or Hough's Son] a
 Name.
 To **HIGGLE**, to chaffer, to be penurious
 in a Bargain.
HIGH'AM [*q. d.* his House, or Habita-
 tion, Sax.] a Town in *Suffex*.
HIGH [heah, Sax. hey, Dan. hoch, Teut.]
 tall, lofty.
HIGH Bearing Cock, a large Fighting Cock.
HIGH Crested } [*Archery*] the same as
HIGH Rigged } shouldered.
HIGHT [hazen, Sax. of heissen, Teut.]
 named, called. *Spenc.*
A HIG'LER, one who buys Poultry, &c.
 in the Country, and brings it to Town to sell.
HIG'RA, the Raging of the River *Severn*
 below *Gloucester*.
HIGHLANDER, an Inhabitant of
 Mountains.
HILAR'ITY [*hilaritas*, L.] Cheerfulness,
 Merriness.
HILDEBERT [of *Held*, Teut. a Noble-
 man, and beophre, Sax. famous, *q. d.* fa-
 mous Lord] a proper Name.
HILDETH, yieldeth, bestoweth. *Chauc.*
HILDING [*q. d.* Hildering] degenerate.
Spenc.
HILK'AH [הלקה, *H. i. e.* the Lord's
 Portion] the Father of King *Eliakim*.
HILL [hill, Sax. Hügel, Teut.] a rising of
 high Ground.
HILLEL, a little Hill.
HIL'LOCK [dimin. of hill] a little Hill.
HILT [helz, Sax. hilt, Belg. of balten,
 to hold, Teut.] the Handle of a Sword &c.
HIM [him, Sax. Ihm, Teut.] an oblique
 Case of the Pronoun *he*.
 To **HIMPLE**, to halt or go lame. *N. C.*
HIN [הין] a Jewish Measure for liquid
 Things, containing one Gallon two Pints,
 two and a half solid Inches Wine Measure.
HIND [hind, Sax. Hinde, Teut.] a Female
 Stag of the third Year.
HIND [hine and hineman, Sax. Hinde-
 beeren, Teut.] one of the Family, a Servant,
 especially for Husbandry; a Husbandman.
HIND-Berries, [hind beuan, Sax.] the
 Fruit of the Raspberry Tree. *N. C.*
HIND Calf, a Hart of the first Year.
 To **HINDER** [hyuduan, Sax. Hinderen,
Du.] to let, to stop, to prevent.
HINDER [hynopian, Sax.] remote. *N. C.*
HIN'DERANCE [Hinderang, Teut.] an
 Impediment.

A HIN-

M I

A HINDERLING, one who is degenerated. *Devonsh.*

HINDEFARE, the going away of a Servant from his Master.

HINE, hence. *Cumberl.*

HINE [*q. d.* behind, or after a while] ere long. *N. C.*

HINE, a Servant. *O.*

A HINGE [*Hinge, Du.*] an Iron Device on which a Door turns.

To **HINT** [*enter, F.*] to give a brief or partial Notice of a Thing.

A HIP [*hipe, Sax. Hüfte, Teut.*] the upper Part of the Thigh.

HIP-Shot, is when the Hip-bone of a Horse is moved out of its right Place.

HIP Wort, an Herb.

HIP } [*heops, Sax.*] a Berry, the Fruit

HEP } of a large Bramble.

To **HIPE**, to gore with the Horns, as Bulls, &c.

A HIP'PING-Hold, } a Place where

A HIP'PING-Hawd, } People stay to chat, when they are sent an Errand. *N. C.*

HIPPOCAMPA [*in Anatomy*] the Process or Channel of the upper or foremost Ventricle of the Brain. *L. of Gr.*

HIPPOCEN'TAURS, Monsters feigned by Poets, and represented by Painters as half Men, half Horses.

HIPPOCRAS, a Wine, spiced, and strained thro' a Flannel Bag, called Hippocrates's Sleeve.

HIPPOCRATES [*ἵπποκράτης, of ἵππος, a Horse, and κρᾶτος, Might, Gr.* a mighty Horseman] a famous Physician.

HIPPOCRATES's Sleeve [*with Physicians*] a woollen Bag, made by joining the opposite Angles of a square Piece of Flannel, in Form of a Pyramid, to strain Syrups and Decoctions for Clarification.

HIP'PODROME [*hippodromus, L. ἵπποδρόμος, of ἵππος, a Horse, and δρόμος, a Race, Gr.*] a Place for Coursing or Running of Horses.

HIPPOGRIFF [*ἵππος and γρύψ*] a winged Horse.

HIPPOM'ACHY [*hippomachia, L. of ἵππος, a Horse, and μάχη, Gr.*] a Justing on Horseback.

HIPPOSTERIS, Pilots. *Ch.*

HIPPURIS [*ἵππυρις, Gr.*] such Disorders as are incident to much Riding; as Debility and Weeping of the genital Parts.

HIP'PUS [*of ἵππος, Gr.* a Horse] an Affection of the Eyes, that makes them shake so as to represent Objects in the like kind of Motion, as when on Horseback.

HIP Roofs [*in Architect.*] are such as have neither Gable-heads, Shread-heads, nor Jerkin heads.

HIPS [*in Architect.*] are those Timbers which are the Corners of a Roof.

HIRC'NE [*hircinus, L.*] of a Goat.

HIRCISCUNDA [*Old Law Term*] the Division of an Estate among Heirs.

H O

HIRCO'SI, salacious Persons, of a Goat-like Disposition; those who are just come to Puberty. *L.*

HIR'GUS, the Name of a fixed Star, the same with *Capella*. *L.*

To **HIRE** [*hyan, Sax. hueren, Belg.*] to take a Thing to use for a Price agreed on with the Owner.

HIRE [*hype, Sax. huer, Belg. and L. S.*] the Price or Wages of a Thing hired.

HIRELING, one who serves for Wages.

HIRST [*henre, Sax.*] a little Wood.

HIRSU'LE [*hirsutus, L.*] rough, bristly, full of Hair.

HIS [*hir, Sax.*] of or belonging to him.

HIS'PID [*hispidus, L.*] rough, hairy, shaggy, rough with Hair.

To **HISS** [*hicean, Sax. hissen, Belg. hischen, Teut.*] to imitate the Hissing of a Serpent, by way of Contempt.

HIS'SING, a Noise like that of Serpents.

HISTO'RIAL, historical. *Ch.*

HISTORIAN [*historien, F. of historicus, L. ἱστορικὸς, Gr.*] one that is versed in, or writes Histories.

HISTORICAL [*historique, F. historicus, L. ἱστορικὸς, Gr.*] belonging to History.

HISTORIOG'RAPHER [*historiograph, F. historiographus, L. ἱστοριογράφος, Gr.*] a Writer of History, an Historian.

HISTORIOLOGY [*ιστοριολογία, Gr.*] Knowledge of Histories.

HIS'TORY [*histoire, F. historia, L. ἱστορία, Gr.*] a Narration or Relation of Things as they are, or Actions as they did pass.

HISTRION'ICAL } [*histrionicus, L.*] be-
HISTRION'ICK } longing to an Actor, Player-like.

To **HIT** [*of ictus, L. Minsh.*] to strike.

To **HITCH** [*probably of hiegan, Sax.*] to wriggle or move by Degrees.

To **HITCH** [*Sea Term*] is to catch hold of any Thing with a Hook or Rope.

HITHE [*hyth, Sax.*] a little Port or Haven for landing, loading, or unloading Goods, as *Queen-hithe*; also one of the five Ports in the County of Kent.

HITHER [*hithen, Sax. hieher, Teut.*] to this Place.

HITHER'WARD [*hithen reard, Sax. hieherwerts, Teut.*] towards this Place.

A HIVE [*hive, Sax.*] a Receptacle for the preserving of Bees.

HIVE-Dross, a sort of Wax which Bees make at the Mouth of their Hives to expel the Cold.

HOARSE [*har, Sax. heersck, Belg. heiser, Teut.*] having a rough Voice.

HOAR'Y [*hap, Sax.*] grey-headed; also covered with hoar Frost.

To grow **HOARY** [*hapuan, Sax.*] to become grey-headed, also to grow white with Frost.

HOARY [*hopig, Sax.*] musty or mouldy; also white with Frost.

HOAST-

HOAST-*Man*, an ancient Company of Traders in Sea Coal at *Newcastle*.

HOB [contract. of *Robin*] a Clown or Country-Fellow; the Back of a Chimney, *N. C.* To **HOB/BL**E [*hubbelen*, or *hobben*, *Du.*] to limp, to go lame.

HOBBLERS, Men who by their Tenure were obliged to maintain a little light Nag, for the certifying any Invasion towards the Sea-side; certain *Irish* Knights, who served as Light Horsemen upon Hobbies.

HOB/BY [*haphereau*, *F.* *hobbie*, *Belg.*] a sort of Hawk that preys upon Doves, Larks, &c.

HOB/BY [*hobbin*, *F.* of *hoppet*, *Dan.*] a Mare.

HOBGOBLIN [*q. d.* *Robgoblins*, from *Robin Goodfellow*] imaginary Apparitions, Spirits, Fairies.

HOBITS [*Haußbitzen*, *Teut.*] a sort of small Mortars useful in annoying the Enemy at a Distance with small Bombs.

HOB/KINS } [*q. d.* *Hobs*, a Diminutive

HOP/KINS } of *Robert*, *q. d.* little *Robert*] a Surname.

HOBs [of *Robert*] a Surname.

HOC/CUS [*salis* in *Doomsday-Book*] a Hoke or lesser Pit of Salt.

HOCK [*hoh*, *Sax.*] the small of a Gammon of Bacon.

To **HOCKLE** [*q. d.* to *houghgle*, of *hough*, the Knee, *hoh*, *Sax.*] to hamstring or cut the Joints towards the Haugh.

HOCKLEY in the Hole [of *hoc*, Dirt, and leag, Pasture, *Sax.* *q. d.* dirty Field] a Place in *Bedfordshire*; also another at *London* near *Clerkenwell*.

HOCK-Tide [*heah-tid*, *Sax.* *q. d.* a high Time, *Hockzeit*, *Teut.*] This is the same Signification, but is particularly applied to a Wedding-Feast] a Festival celebrated in *England*, anciently, in memory of the sudden Death of King *Hardicanute*, *A. C.* 1042, and the downfall of the *Danes*.

HOCK Tuesday Money, was a Duty that was paid to the Landlord, that his Tenants and Bondmen might celebrate *Hock Tuesday*, which was the Tuesday seven-night after *Easter Week*.

HOCUS Pocus [probably from *bocher*, *F.* to shake, and *pocher*, to poke; or rather of *Hoc est corpus meum*, this is my Body, the Expression on which the *Romanists* found their Doctrine of *Transubstantiation*] a Juggler, one who shews Tricks by slight of Hand; also the Practice itself.

A **HOD**, a sort of Tray for carrying Mortar, in Use with Bricklayers.

HOD/MAN, a young Scholar, admitted from *Westminster School* to be a Student in *Christ Church College* in *Oxford*; also a Labourer that bears a Hod.

HOD/DY, well disposed, pleasant, in good Humour. *Scotch.*

HO [*eho*, *L.*] an Interjection of Calling.

HODGE-Podge, a Dish of Meat cut to Pieces, and stewed with several Sorts of Things together.

HODGE-Pot [in *Law*] is the putting together of Lands of several Tenures, for the more equal dividing of them.

HODG/KINS [of *Hodges*, and that from *Roger. q. d.* little *Roger*] a Surname.

HOD/SON [*i. e.* the Son of *Oddo* or *Otto*] a Surname.

HODIERNAL [*hodiernus*, *L.*] belonging to the present Day or Time.

A **HOD/MANDOD**, a Shell-Snail, *C.*

HOE. See *How*.

A **HOG** [*Skinner* derives it of *Suge*, *Sax.* *Sægh*, *L. S.* a Sow] a Swine, a wild Boar in the second Year.

A **HOG** [of *hoga*, *Sax.* Care, much Care being required in bringing them up when young] a young Weather-Sheep. *N. C.*

HOG Grubber, a hoggish niggardly Fellow.

HOG Louse, an Insect.

HOG-Steer, a wild Boar three Years old.

HOGAN Mogan [this is a Corruption of *hogg mogedige*, high and mighty, *Belg.*] a Title of the States of the united Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

HO/GARTH [of *heah*, high, and *Geapth*, Earth, *Sax.* or *hoggth*, high, and *Aerth*, Nature, or Heart, *Eng.*] a Surname.

HO/GENHINE, one who comes to an Inn or House as a Guest, and lies there the third Night; after which the Host was answerable for the Breach of the King's Peace, if he continued. *S. L. T.*

HOGGA'SIUS, } a young Sheep of the

HOG/GASTER, } second Year. *O. L.*

HOG/GEL, } the same as *Hoggasius*.

HOG/GREL, } *C.*

HO'GOO [*haut goût*, *F.*] a high Savour or Relish; also a Stink, a noisom offensive Smell.

HOGS'HEAD [*Hogshed*, *C. Br.* *Wzhoft*, *L. S.*] a Vessel containing of Liquids 63 Gallons.

HO'DEN [of *heyne*, *Teut.*] a rampant, ill-bred, clownish Wench.

To **HOISE** } [*hausser*, *F.*] to heave or

To **HOIST** } lift up.

HOCK/ERLY [*Hockericht*, *Teut.*] awkwardly, crookedly, crossly.

HO/KER, Peevishness, Ill-nature. *Ch.*

To **HOLD** [*healdan*, *Sax.* *houden*, *Belg.* *halten*, *Teut.* *holden*, *Dan.*] to lay hold on, keep, or retain, &c.

HOLD [among Hunters] a Cover or Shelter for Deer, &c.

HOLD [of a Ship] that Part between the Keelson and the lower Deck, where the Goods, Stores, &c. are laid up.

A **HOLD-Fast**, an Iron Hook in Shape of the Letter *S*, fixed in a Wall to support it; also a Joiner's Tool.

To clear the **HOLD** [in a Ship] is to lay that Part handsome, and make it clean.

To rummage the **HOLD**, is to search what is in it.

To **HOLD off** [*Sea Term*] is to hold the Cable fast with Nippers, or else to bring it to the Jeer Captain, when in Reaving it is stiff, or apt to slip back.

To **HOLD Water** [among *Watermen*] is to stop a Boat, by a particular Way of turning the Oar.

HOLDERNESS [called by *Ptolemy*, the Promontory *Ocellum*, from *Skell. C. Br.* a Foreland, *Hold-be-p Nerre, Sax.* the Promontory of *Hollow Deira*] a Place in *Yorkshire*.

HOLDING, beholding. *Chauc.*

HOLDIR, a Supporter. *Chauc.*

A **HOLE** [hole, *Sax. Hōhle, Teut.*] a hollow Place; also whole, wholly. *Chauc.*

HOLIDAM ? [either of *haligdome*.

HALIDOME } *Sax.* Sanctity. or *halg Dom, Sax.* holy Judgment, or of holy and Dame, i. e. the *Virgin Mary, Heptighthum, Teut.*] an ancient Way of Swearing.

HOL/LAND [*q. d.* hollow Land, because it abounds with Ditches full of Water] a Place in *Lincolnshire*.

HOLLAND most properly called so (by the *Danes* that conquered it) after an Island of that Name in the *Baltick Sea*, of *Ol. Cim. Ale*, and *Land, q. d. Ale Land*] a Province of the united *Netherlands*; also a fine Linen first made there.

HOL/LOUR, } a Whoremonger, an A-
HOL/OUR, } dulterer. *Ch.*

To **HOLLOW** [*hollan, Sax. Hōffen, or Aufhōffen, Teut.*] to make hollow.

To **HOL/LOW**. See *Hallo*.

HOL/LOW Square [in *Art Mil.*] a Body of Foot drawn up with an empty Space in the Middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, facing and covered every way by the Pikes, to oppose the Enemies Horse.

HOLLOW Tower [in *Fortification*] is a Rounding made of the Remainder of two Bifures, to join the Curtain to the Orillon, where the small Shot are play'd, that they may not be exposed so much to the View of the Enemy.

HOL/LY-Tree [*holegn, Sax.*] a Shrub that is green Winter and Summer. *Agrifolium, L.*

HOLM, a sort of Oak Tree.

HOLM [*holm, Sax.*] an Hill or fenny Ground; encompassed with little Brooks. *O. Rec.*

HOLM-Castle [of *holm*, an Hill or Isle encompassed with little Brooks, *q. d.* a Castle in an *Holm*] a Place in *Surrey*.

HOLMSDALE [of *holm, Sax.* and *dale*] in *Surrey*, so called from its abounding in plentiful Pastures.

HOLM Pierpoint [of *holm, Sax.* *pierpoint*, of *pierre*, a Stone, and *pont* a Bridge, *F.*] a Place in *Nottinghamshire*, a Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Kingston*, and the Burying Place of that Family.

HO/LOCAUST [*holocauste, F. holocaustum,*

L. of *δολοαυρον, Gr.*] a Sacrifice that is all together burnt on the Altar, a whole Burnt-Offering.

HO/LOGRAPH [*holographe, F. holographum, L. δολογραφον, Gr.*] a Will written all with the Testator's own Hand.

HOL/SOM [*hepfum, Teut. Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *holsom at Sea*, when she will hull, try, and ride well without rolling or labouring.

HOLSTAINS, Hailstones. *O.*

HOL/STERS [*q. d. holders, hülster, Teut.*] leathern Cases for Pistols.

HOLT [*polz, Sax. Hōlt, L. S. Holte, Teut.*] a small Wood or Grove. Hence, as some say, *Holbourn* took its Name.

HO/LYBUT, a flat Fish not unlike a Turbot, a Sea Fish.

HO/LYHOCK ? [*holihoc, Sax.*] a kind of

HO/LIHOCK } Garden Mallows, a Flower.

HO/LY [*halg, Sax. hepleg, Teut.*] sacred, divine.

HOLY-Rood Day, a Festival observed two Days before *Whitsuntide*, upon account of our Saviour's Ascension.

HOLY Water-sprinkle [among *Hunters*] signifies the Tail of a Fox.

HOM/AGE [*bommage, F.*] is the Submission, Promise, and Oath of Loyalty and Service, which a Tenant makes to his Lord; when he is at first admitted to the Land, which he holds of the Lord in Fee; also that which is owing to a King or any Superior.

HOMAGE Ancestrel, is where a Man and his Ancestors have, Time out of Mind, held their Lands of the Lord and his Ancestors by Homage. *L. T.*

HOMAGE/ABLE, subject or belonging to Homage.

HOM/AGER [*bommager, F.*] one that pays Homage, or is bound so to do.

HOMA/GIO respuando, a Writ to the Escheator, commanding him to deliver Seisin of Lands to the Heir that is at full Age, tho' his Homage be not done. *L.*

HOMA/GIUM Reddere, was renouncing Homage, when a Vassal made a solemn Declaration of disowning and denying his Lord.

HOME [*ham, Sax. Heim, Teut.*] House or Place of Abode.

HOME/LICH, domestick, plain, without Disguise. *Ch.*

HOME/LY [*heimlich, Teut. q. d.* such as is usually worn at Home, spoken of Apparel] unadorned, not handsome, mean, coarse.

HOMER [*Ὅμηρος, Gr.*] a famous Greek Poet.

HOMER [*הומר, H.*] an Hebrew Measure containing 24 Bushels.

HOMERICAL, after the Manner of, or belonging to *Homer*.

HOME-Stall, a Mansion House or Seat in the Country.

HOME-

HOMESOKEN, } Freedom from A-
HAMSOKEN, } mercement for enter-
 ing Houses violently and without Licence.
 S. L. T.

HOMEWARD [hem peard, Sax. Heim-
 werts, Teut.] towards Home.

HOMICIDE [homicida, L.] a Manslayer.
 F.

HOMICIDE [homicidium, L.] Man-
 slaughter, and is either voluntary or casual.

HOMICIDE voluntary, is deliberate, and
 committed designedly; on purpose to kill,
 either with precedent Malice, or without;
 the former is Murder, the latter is only Man-
 slaughter. F.

HOMICIDE casual, is when the Slayer
 kills a Man by mere Mischance.

HOMILETICAL *Virues*, virtuous Habits
 required in all Men of all Conditions, for
 the regulating their mutual Conversation.

HOMILIST, a Writer of Homilies. Gr.

HOMILY [homilie, F. homilla, L. of
 ὁμιλία, Gr.] a Sermon, a plain Discourse
 made to the People, instructing them in Mat-
 ters of Religion.

HOMINE eligendo &c. a Writ to a Co-
 poration for the choice of a new Man, to
 keep the one Part of a Seal appointed for
 Statutes-Merchant. L.

HOMINE replegiando, is a Writ to bail a
 Man out of Prison. L.

HOMINE capto in Withernamiam, is a
 Writ to take him who hath taken any Bond-
 man, and conveyed him out of the Country,
 so that he cannot be replevy'd

HOMOCENTRICAL [of ὁμός, like,
 and κεντρικός, centrical. Gr.] that has the
 same or a like Centre.

HOMOEOMERY [homœomeria, L. of
 ὁμοιομερία, Gr.] Likeness of Parts.

HOMOEOMERICAL *Principles* [in Phi-
 losophy] certain Principles, which, according
 to Anaxagoras, are in all mixed Bodies.

HOMOEOP'TOTON [ὁμοιοπῶτον, Gr.] a
 Figure in Rhetorick, where several Members
 of a Sentence end in like Cases.

HOMOEOTELEUTON [ὁμοιοτελευτον, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where several
 Members of a Sentence end alike.

HOMOGENEAL } *homogene*, F. ho-
HOMOGENEOUS } *mgeneus*, L. of
 ὁμογενής, Gr.] of the same Kind and Nature.

HOMOGENEAL *Light* [in Opticks] is
 that whose Rays are all of one Colour and
 Degree of Refrangibility, without any Mix-
 ture of others.

HOMOGENEAL *Numbers* [in Arith.]
 those of the same Kind and Nature.

HOMOGENEAL *Surds* [in Algebra] such
 as have one common radical Sign.

HOMOGENEITY, Sameness of Nature.

HOMOGENEOUS *Particles* [in Philosophy]
 are such as are of the same Kind, Nature,
 and Properties.

HOMOGENIUM *comparationis* [in Al-
 gebra] is the absolute Number or Quantity

in a Quadratick or Cubick Equation, and
 which always possesses one Side of the Equa-
 tion.

HOMOLOGAL [homologus, L. ὁμολογος,
 Gr.] agreeable, or like one another.

To **HOMOLOGATE** [homologer, F. ho-
 mologatum, L. of ὁμολογᾶν, Gr.] to assent to,
 or agree with one's Judgment in any Thing.

HOMOLOGATION, an Admission, Al-
 lowance, or Approbation. F.

HOMOLOGOUS [homologués, F. homolo-
 gus, L. of ὁμολογος, Gr.] having the same
 Reason or Proportion, agreeable or like to
 one another.

HOMOLOGOUS *Quantities* or *Magnitudes*
 [in Geometry] such as are proportional, or
 like to one another in Reason.

HOMOLOGOUS *Things* [in Logick] are
 such as agree only in Name, but are of dif-
 ferent Natures.

HOMOLOGY [homologia, L. ὁμολογία,
 Gr.] Proportion. Agreeableness.

HOMONYMOUS [homonyme, F. homony-
 mus, L. ὁμωνυμος, Gr.] comprehending di-
 vers Significations under the same Word.

HOMONYMY [homonymia, L. of ὁμω-
 νυμία, Gr.] is when divers Things are sig-
 nified by one Word.

HOMOPLASTA [homoplasta, L. of ὁμω-
 πλαστῆ, Gr.] the Shoulder-blade.

HOMOTONOS [ὁμοτονος, Gr.] a Term
 applied by Physicians to such Distempers as
 keep a constant Tenor of Rise, State, and
 Declension; and by Galen, to such continued
 Fevers as others call *Acutic*.

HOMOUSSION [ὁμῶσιον, Gr.] a Term
 among Divines, which signifies a Being of
 the same Substance or Essence.

HOMUNCIONITES, Hereticks, who de-
 nied the Godhead of Christ.

HONDIS, Hands. Chauc.

HONE [of han, Sax. a Stone; but Mer.
Caf. derives it of ἄκων, Gr.] a fine Sort of
 Whetstone for Razors, &c.

To **HONE** [hongean, Sax.] to pine, to
 long.

HONEST [bonneie, F. of honestus, L.]
 good, just, virtuous.

HONESTY [boneté, F. of honestas, L.]
 Sincerity, Uprightness, &c. also the Name
 of a Flower.

HONEY [pung, Sax. Honigh, Belg.
 Honig, Teut.] a sweet liquid Substance made
 by Bees.

HONEY-Comb [in Gunnery] a Flaw in the
 Metal of a Piece of Ordnance, when it is ill
 cast.

HONEY-Dew, a sort of Mildew on Plants,
 Flowers, &c.

HONEY-Moon, the first Month of Ma-
 trimony, or after Marriage.

HONEY-Suckle, Woodbind. *Caprifolium*.
 L.

HONEY-Wort, a Plant.

HONGIT, hanged. Chauc.

HONI

HONI *soit qui mal y pense* [i. e. Evil to him that Evil thinks] the Motto of the most noble Order of the Knights of the Garter: F.
HONORABLE, } See *Honourable*, &c.
HONORARY, } tho' this is the best Spelling.

HONORIFICABILITUDINITY [*honorificabilitudinitas*, L.] Honourableness.

HONORIFICENCY [*honorificentia*, L.] Worship.

HONT, a Huntsman. *Chauc.*

HONTFANGENTHEF, a Thief taken, *Hond habend*, i. e. having the Thing stolen in his Hand. *Sax.*

HONOUR [*honneur*, F. of *honor*, L.] Respect or Reverence paid to one, Esteem, Reputation.

HONOURS [in *Law*] the most noble Part of Seigniories, upon which other inferior Lordships or Manors depend, by the Performances of some Customs or Services to the Lords of such Honours.

To **HONOUR** [*honorer*, F. of *honore*, L.] to respect, reverence, esteem, value.

HONOUR-Point [in *Heraldry*] the upper Part of an Escutcheon, where its Breadth is divided into Parts.

To **HONOUR** a Bill of Exchange, is to pay it in due Time.

HONOUR Courts, are Courts held within the Bounds of an Honour.

HONOURABLE [*honorabilis*, L.] worthy or possessed of Honour, noble: F.

HONOURABLE Amendé, is a disgraceful Sort of Punishment, when an Offender is delivered up to the common Hangman, who having stripped him to his Shirt, and put a Rope about his Neck, and a Wax Taper in his Hand, leads him to the Court, where he is to beg Pardon of God, the King, and the Court. F.

HONOURARY [*honorarius*, L.] belonging to Honour, done or conferred upon any one upon account of Honour.

An **HONOURARY** [*honoraire*, F. of *honorarium*, L.] a Lawyer's Fee, a Salary given to Publick Professors of any Art or Science.

HONOURARY Services [*Law Term*] are such as relate to the Tenure of Grand Serjeanty, and are commonly joined with some Honour.

N. B. Honourable and Honorary are better written Honorable and Honorary.

An **HOOD** [*hob*, *Sax.* *hoed*, L. S. a Hat] a Covering for the Head.

HOOD, in Composition, signifies State or Condition; as Manhood, Priesthood.

HOOF [*huf*, *Sax.* *hoef*, L. S. *huff*, *Teut.*] a Part of a Horse's Hoof; a Measure of a Peck.

HOOF-boney, a round boney Swelling growing on a Horse's Hoof.

HOOF-bound, a shrinking of the Top of a Horse's Hoof.

HOOF-cast, when the Coffin or Horn falls clear away from the Hoof.

HOOF-loosened, is a Loosening of the Coffin from the Fleish.

HOOK [*hoec*, *Sax.* *woeck*, *Belg.* *Wakt*, *Teut.*] a bended Iron to hang Things upon.

HOOK-Land, Land plowed and sowed every Year; called also *Ope Land*.

HOOKS [of a Ship] those forked Timbers placed upright upon the Keel.

HOOK-Pins [in *Architecture*] taper Iron Pins; only with a Hook-Head, to pin the Frame of a Roof or Floor together.

HOOKED, crooked, bending.

HOOL [*heel*, L. S.] whole. *Chauc.*

HOLICH, wholly. *Chauc.*

A **HOOP** [*hop*, *Sax.* *woep*, *Belg.*] a Circle to bind a Barrel, &c.

HOOP, a Measure of a Peck. G.

To **HOOP** [*hooper*, F.] to whoop or cry out inarticulately.

A **HOOP**, a Bird called a Lapwing.

HOOPER, a wild Swan.

HOOPING Cough, a convulsive Cough so called from its Noise.

To **HOOT** [*hear*, F.] to make a Noise like an Owl.

To **HOP** [*hoppa*, *Sax.* *hopper*, *Dan.* *hoppett*, *Teut.*] to leap with one Leg.

HOPS [*hopff*, *Teut.* *Houblon*, F.] an Ingredient to keep Beer from being sour.

HOPE [*hopa*, *Sax.* *wope*, *Belg.*] Expectation, Trust, Assurance.

A **HOPE**, the Side of a Hill, or low Ground amidst Hills. N. C.

HOPEFUL, giving Hope of a future good Behaviour.

HOPEFULNESS, affording Grounds of Hope.

HOPELESS, without Hope.

HOPLOCHRISM [*of oxav*, a Weapon, and *χρίσμα*, Salve, *Gr.*] Weapon Salve.

HOPPER, a wooden Trough belonging to a Corn Mill.

HOPPER arid, one whose Buttocks stand out more than usual.

HOPPET, a Fruit-Basket. *Lincoln.*

To **HOPPLE** an Horse [*q. d.* to couple, from *copulare*, L.] to tie his Feet with a Rope.

HORARY [*horaire*, F. of *horarius*, of *hora*, L. an Hour] belonging to Hours.

To **HORD** [*hordan*, *Sax.*] to lay up Money, &c.

A **HORD** [*hord*, *Sax.*] Money, &c. laid up.

HORDE'RIUM, a Hord, a Storehouse, or Treasury. O. L.

HORE, grey-headed. *Chauc.*

HORE-Hound, an Herb. *Marrubium*, L.

HORISONS. See *Orisons*. *Chauc.*

HORISON [*ὁρίζων*, *Gr.* i. e. terminating] of any Place, upon the Surface of the Earth, is that great Circle of the Sphere, which in that Place divides the upper Hemisphere, or Half Compass of the Heavens which we see, from the lower Hemisphere that is under us, and hid from our Sight.

HORP

HORIZON *rational* [in *Astronomy*] is a Plane which passes through the Centre of the Earth, and divides the Firmament precisely into two equal Parts, called also the *Real* or *True Horizon*.

HORIZON *apparent*, is that Circle which bounds the Sight of any Person, who being placed either in a large Plain, or in the midst of the Sea, looks round about; and by which the Earth and Heavens seem to be joined, as it were, with a kind of Closure. It is also called the *sensible* or *visible Horizon*.

HORIZON [on a *material Globe* or *Sphere*] is a broad wooden Circle encompassing it about, and representing the *rational Horizon*.

HORIZON'TAL, belonging to the *Horizon*. *F.*

HORIZONTAL Dial, is one whose Plane lies parallel to the *Horizon*.

HORIZONTAL Line, a Line upon a Plane drawn parallel to the *Horizon*.

HORIZONTAL Projection, is a Projection of the Sphere upon the Plane of the *Horizon*.

HORIZONTAL Range [in *Gunnery*] is the level Range of a Piece of Ordnance, being the Line which it describes parallel to the *Horizon*.

HORIZONTAL Superficies [in *Fortification*] the plain Field which lies upon a Level without any sinking or rising.

A **HORN** [horn, *Sax. Dan. and Teut.*] the defensive Weapon of an Ox, Ram, &c.

HORN with Horn, the Feeding together of horned Beasts. *O. L. T.*

HORN-Beam, a sort of Tree. *Oxia Ulmo similis. L.*

HORN Beam Pallingers, Trees which have been lopped, of about 20 Years Growth.

HORN-Beam, a Fish.

HORN-Coat, an Owl. *C.*

HORN-Church, a Town in *Essex*, formerly called *Horn Minster*, because on the East Part of the Church certain Pieces of Lead jut forth like Horns.

HORN-Fly, an Insect in *America*.

HORN-Geld, a Tax within the Bounds of a Forest, for all manner of horned Beasts.

HORN Owl, a Bird.

HORN Work [in *Fortification*; *Horn-werk, Teut.*] is an Out-work, which advances towards the Field, carrying in the Fore-part two Demi-Bastions in the Form of Horns.

A **HORN'NET** [hynnet, *Sax. Dornis, Teut.*] a Sort of Fly.

HORNICLE, a Hornet. *Suff.*

HORODIX [of *ώρα*, an Hour, and *δείξις*, *g. d.* a Shew, *Gr.*] an Instrument to shew the passing away of Hours.

HOROGRAPHY [*ώρα* and *γραφω*, *Gr.*] an Account of the Hours.

An **HOROLOGE** [*horologium*, *L.* of *ωρολογιον*, *Gr.*] a Clock, Dial, or Watch. *F.*

HOROLOGICAL [*horologicus*, *L.* *ωρολογικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to a Clock or Dial.

HOROLOGIOGRAPHY [of *ωρολογιον*, and *γραφω*, *Gr.*] the Art of making Clocks, Dials, or other Instruments, to shew the Time, or a Treatise thereof.

HOROMETRY [of *ώρα*, an Hour, and *μετρον*, *Gr.* Measure] the Art of measuring Time by Hours.

HOROPT'ER [in *Opticks*] is a Right Line drawn thro' the Point of Concourse, parallel to that which joins the Centre of the Eye.

HOROS'COPAL [*horoscopalis*, *L.*] belonging to an *Horoscope*.

HOROSCOPE [*horoscopus*, *L.* of *ωροσκόπος*, *Gr.*] the Degree of the Ascendent, or the Star ascending above the *Horizon*, at the Moment an *Astrological Figure* or Scheme is made; also the whole *Astrological Figure* of the 12 Houses or Signs of the *Zodiack*. *F.*

HOR'OW [hopith, *Sax.*] mean, base, slanderous, filthy, beastly. *Chauc.*

HORREN'DOUS [*horrendus*, *L.*] to be dreaded, horrible.

HORRENT [*horrens*, *L.*] horrible, abhorring.

HOR'RIBLE [*horribilis*, *L.*] hideous, frightful, ghastly.

HOR'RID [*horridus*, *L.*] terrible, dreadful, heinous.

HORRID'ITY [*horriditas*, *L.*] Trembling for Fear.

HORRIFEROUS [*horrifer*, *L.*] bringing, or causing Horror.

HORRIF'ICA febris, a Fever that causes the Patient to fall into shaking Fits, and horrible agonies, the same as *Phricodes*.

HORRIPILA'TION, the standing up of the Hair for Fear. *L.*

HORRIS'ONOUS [*horrifonus*, *L.*] sounding horribly or dreadfully.

HORROR [*horreur*, *F.* of *horror*, *L.*] Dread, Fright, Shivering for Cold.

HORROR [among *Physicians*] such a Shuddering and Quivering as precedes an *Ague Fit*, and is often joined with *Rigores*, and *Lumbagines*.

HORS de son Fee, an Exception to quash an Action brought for Rent. *F. L. T.*

HOR'SA, a famous *Saxon* Commander, Brother to *Hengist*, so called from the Figure of an Horse, which he and his Brother had upon their Coats of Arms.

HORSE [Hony, *Sax.*] a Beast well known, the generic Name of its Kind, taking in both Male and Female.

HORSE [in a *Ship*] is a Rope made fast to one of the Fore-mast Shrouds, having a dead Man's Eye at its End, through which the Pendant of the Sprit-sail Sheet is reeved.

It is a good Horse that never stumbles.

This Proverb intimates to us, that there is no Creature that ever went upon four

Legs but has made some false Step or other ; and that every Mother's Son of us, who goes upon two, hath his *Slips*, and his *Imperfections* ; that there is no Person in the World without his *weak Side* ; and therefore pleads a Pardon for Mistakes, either in *Conversation*, or *Action*, and puts a Check upon intemperate *Mockery*, or uncharitable *Censure*. And so the *French* say *Il n'y a bon cheval, qui ne bronche* ; and *Quanaoque bonus dormitat Homerus*, says *Horace*.

HORS'HAM [*q. d.* *Horsa* and *Ham*, or *Horsa's Town*] in *Suffex*, so called from *Horsa*, a famous *Saxon* General, Brother of *Hengist*.

HORSE-Knobs, Heads of Knapweed.

HORSE Leechery, the Art of curing Horses of Diseases.

HORS'MANSHIP, the Art of riding or managing Horses.

HORSE Measure, a Measuring Rod, divided into Hands and Inches, for measuring the Height of Horses.

HORSE-Radish, an acrid Species of Scurvy grass.

HORSE Shoe [in *Fortification*] is a Work either of a round or oval Figure, raised in the Ditch of a marshy Place, and bordered with a Parapet, either to secure a Gate, or to lodge Soldiers in, to prevent a Surprise.

HORSE-Twitchers, a Tool used by Farriers to hold unruly Horses by the Nostrils.

HORSTED [of *Horsa Szed*, *Sax. q. d.* *Horsa's Place*; so called from being the Place where *Horsa's* Corpse was buried] a Village in *Kent*.

HORTATION, an Exhorting. *L.*

HORTATIVE, } [*hortativus*, *L.*] be-

HORTATORY, } longing to Exhortation.

HORT-Yard, an Orchard.

HORTICULTURE [of *hortus* and *cultura*, *L.*] the Art of Gardening.

HORTUS, a Garden. *L.*

HORTUS [by some *Writers*] the privy Parts of a Woman.

A HOSE [*horsa*, *Sax.*] a Stocking, *Du.* and *Dan.*

HOSAN'NA [*הושענה* *H. i. e.* Save we beseech thee] a solemn Acclamation used by the *Jews* in the Feast of *Tabernacles*.

HOSE-Husk [in *Botany*] a long and round Husk within another.

HOSKINS, the same as *Hodgekins*.

HOSPITABLE [*hospitalis*, *L.*] that uses Hospitality, friendly, courteous. *F.*

HOSPITAL [*hôpital*, *F.* of *hospitium*, *L.*] an house erected out of Charity for the Entertainment, or Relief of the poor, sick, impotent, or aged People.

HOSPITALERS, an Order of Knights who built an Hospital at *Jerusalem*, for the Entertainment of Pilgrims whom they protected in their Travels.

HOSPITALITY [*hospitalité*, *F.* of *hospitalitas*, *L.*] the entertaining and relieving Strangers.

HOSPIT'ICIDE [*hospiticide*, *L.*] one who murders his Guests.

An **HOST** [*hôte*, *F.* *hospes*, *L.*] an Innkeeper, or Landlord.

The **HOST** [*hostie*, *F.* of *hostia*, *L.*] the consecrated Bread at the Communion among the *Roman Catholics*.

An **HOST** [*hostis*, *L.*] an Army.

HOST'AGE [*hostage*, *F.* of *hospes*, *L.*] a Person left as a Surety for the performance of the Articles of a Treaty.

HOSTELA'GIUM, a Right which Lords have to take Lodging and Entertainment in their Tenants Houses.

HOSTELLERS, Innkeepers. *F.*

HOSTEL'RIE } [*hostellerie*, *F.*] an Inn.

HOSTE'RIE } *Cbauc.*

HOSTERS, they who take in Lodgers.

HOSTESS [*hôtesse*, *F.* *hospita*, *L.*] the Mistress of an Inn.

HOSTIA [a Sacrifice] the consecrated Host, or Bread, in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *L.*

HOST'ICIDE [*hospicide*, *L.*] one that murders or kills his Enemy.

HOSTIL'E [*hostilis*, *L.*] Enemy-like.

HOSTIL'MENTS, Furniture, Utensils, Household Goods, *Cbauc.*

HOSTILIA'RIA, a Place in religious Houses, where Guests and Strangers were received. *O. L.*

HOSTIL'ITY [*hostilité*, *F.* of *hostilitas*, *L.*] Enmity, Hatred, the State or Practice of Enemies.

HOST'LER [*hôtefier*, *F.*] a Groom who looks to the Stables in an Inn.

HOST'RICUS, a Gosh-Hawk. *O. L.*

HOST'RY [*hostellerie*, *F.*] the Stable of an Inn.

HOT [*haz*, of *haziac*, *Sax. Meet*, *L. S.*] contrary to Cold ; also eager, passionate.

HOT } [of *hatan*, *Sax.* to call or speak to

HOTE } [*heten*, *L. S.*] called, named; also to name or make mention of. *Spenc.*

To **HO'TAGOE** [spoken of the *Tongue*] to move nimbly.

HOT-Beds [among *Gardeners*] Beds made in wooden Frames with fresh Horse dung, and covered with Glasses, to raise early Plants &c.

HOT-Shoots, a Compound, made by taking one third Part of the smallest of any Pit-Coal, Sea, or Charcoal, and mixing them very well together with Loam, to be made into Balls with Urine, and dry'd for Firing.

HOTCH-Pot, Flesh cut into small Pieces, and sodden with Herbs or Roots. Hence metaphorically [in *Law*] it signifies the putting together of Lands, for the equal Division of them.

HOTS, } round Balls of Leather fastened

HUTS, } to the sharp Ends of the Spurs of fighting Cocks.

HOT Cockles [*hautes coquilles*, *F.*] a Play.

HOVE, heave, *Sax.*

A HO-

H O

AHOVEL [*hope, Sax.*] a Shelter for Cattle, made of Hurdles, &c.

HOVEN [*Cheese, that is swelled up. Chauc.*]

To HOVER [*heapan, Sax. to beave up*] to flutter or fly over.

To HOVER [*huyberen, Belg.*] to shiver for Cold; also to stand in Suspence or Expectation.

HOVER [*Ground, light Grounds. S. C.*]

HOUGH [*hoh, Sax.*] the Joint of the hinder Leg of a Beast.

To HOUGH [*of hawen, to cut, Teut.*] to cut the Houghs, to hamstring; also to break Clods of Earth.

HOVILSES. See *Hot-Shoots.*

HOUL'ET [*Uhle, L. S. boulette, F.*] a little Owl.

A HOUND [*Hunde, Sax. Hond, Belg. Hund, Teut.*] a Hunting Dog; also a kind of Fish.

To HOUND a Stag [*Hunting Term*] to cast the Dogs at him.

HOUNDS [*in a Ship*] are Holes in the Cheeks at the Top of the Mast, thro' which the Tyes run, to hoise the Yards.

HOUP, a Bird. See *Hoop.*

An HOUR [*heure, F. of hora, L. Utr, Teut.*] the 24th Part of a natural Day.

Hour Circles [*in Astronomy*] great Circles meeting in the Poles of the World, and crossing the Equinoctial at Right Angles, dividing it into 24 equal Parts.

Hour Lines [*on a Dial*] are Lines which arise from the Interfection of the Dial Plane with the several Planes of the Hour Circles.

HOUS'AGE, Money paid by Carriers and others, for laying up Goods in a House.

HOUSE [*Hor, Sax. Haus, Teut. Huys, Belg.*] a Home, a Place of Abode.

HOUSE [*in Astrology*] is a twelfth Part of the Heavens.

HOUSE [*Bote, an Allowance of Timber out of the Lord's Wood, to support, or repair a Tenant's House, &c.*]

HOUSE [*Leek, an Herb growing on the Sides of Houses or on Walls.*]

HOUSED [*in Sea Term*] is when a Ship, after the Breadth of her Bearing, is brought in too narrow to her upper Works.

HOUS'EL [*Husel, Sax.*] the Eucharist or Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *Chauc.*

HOSELIN, to receive the Sacrament. *Ch.*

HOUS'HOLD [*of hur and healpan, Sax. Haushaltung, Teut.*] a Family.

HOUS'HOLDER, [*Haushalter, Teut.*] the Master of a House, or Family.

HOUSEWIFE, a Woman prudent in managing domestick Affairs.

HOUSWIFERY, prudent Management of household Affairs.

HOUSING [*houffe, F.*] a Horse Cloth, wore behind the Saddle.

HOUS'LING Fire [*of Husel, Sax. the Eucharist*] Sacramental Fire. *Spen.*

HILL **HOUSER**, an Owl. *Cheese.*

HOUSTON, hollow, O.

H U

To HOUST, [*hepeortan, Sax. husten L. S. husen, Teut.*] to cough.

HOW [*hu? Sax. hoe? Belg.*] By what means? after what manner?

HOW, a Cap or Hood. *Chauc.*

A HOW, a Tool used by Gardeners,

A HOE, &c. to cut up Weeds.

HOW [*of hoch, Teut. high, according to Camden*] a Sirname.

HOWARD [*i. e. of Hofward, the Warden of an Hall, Spelman; or Holdward, the Keeper of a strong Hold, Verstegan; of hoch, Teut. high, and Wapn, a Warden, Camden; or Hold, Favour, Teut. and word, worthy, Kilian; or of polb, Hospitality, and Wapn, Skinner*] a Sirname.

HOWEL [*Camden draws it from Gr. the Sun*] a Sirname.

HOWEVER, notwithstanding, nevertheless, yet, &c.

HOWGATES ? how? which Way? O.

HOWKER, a Vessel built like a Pink, but masted and rigged like a Hoy.

To HOWL [*houler, F. heulen, Du.*] to cry like a Dog or Wolf.

To HOWL [*among Shipwrights*] when the Foot-hooks of a Ship are scarfed into the Ground-timbers, and bolted, and then the Planks laid on them up to the Orlop, it is said, *they begin to make her howl.*

HOWLER, a Night Bird.

HOWPEDE, hooped, hollowed. *Chauc.*

HOWSEL. See *Housel.*

HOX'TON [*formerly Hogilston, perhaps by a Metathesis for Halignan, i. e. an holy Town*] a Town in *Sussex*, memorable for the Martyrdom of St Edmund the King.

HOY [*probably of huc, F. or hoch, Teut. high*] a small Bark.

To HOZE Dogs, to cut off their Claws, or Balls of their Feet.

HUBERT [*of hepe, Colour and beort, clear, Sax.*] a proper Name.

HUB'BUB, a Tumult or Uproar.

HUCK'LE [*Bone, of hucken, Teut. to sink down*] the Hip bone.

HUCK'LE [*backed [hockeright, Teut. bent]*] having a Bunch on his Back, crump shouldered.

HUCK'STER [*of Hock, Teut. or Hucker, L. S.*] a Seller of Provisions by Retail.

A HUD'DLE, a Bustle, Disorder, Confusion.

To HUD'DLE, to put up Things after a confused Manner.

HUE [*hepe, Sax.*] Colour, Countenance.

HUE and Cry [*of huer, to cry out aloud*] a Pursuit of an Highwayman.

HUET [*Dimin. of Hugh*] a Sirname.

A HUFF, a swaggering Fellow, Bully.

To HUFF [*heogan, Sax.*] to puff or blow; also to swagger, rant, or vapour.

HUFF'ING, vapouring, affronting.

HUGE [*probably from hefig, Sax. heavy, but Minshew derives it of augere, L. to increase*] great, large, high, vast.

To

H U

To **HUG** [*hog, Sax. of hagen, to tender, to cherish, Teut.*] to be tender of, to embrace.

A *Cornish* **HUG** [among *Wrestlers*] is when one has his Adversary on his Breast, and there holds him.

HUG'GER *Mugger* [perhaps of *hogan, Sax. huggen, Du. and morker, Dan. Dark-ness*] privately, clandestinely.

HUGH [*hew, Eng. hawen, Teut. to cleave, or hooch, Belg. high*] a Name.

HUGUENO'TE, a kind of Kettle for a Stove, or an earthen Stove for a Pot to boil on. *F.* Hence,

A la **HUGUENOTE** [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Eggs with Gravy.

HU'GUENOTISM, the Profession or Principles of an *Huguenot*.

HU'GUENOTS [either from *huc nos venimus*, the beginning of the first Protestation of the Apologetical Oration made before Cardinal *Lotharingus*, in the Time of *Francis II. of France*; or from *Hugon* a Gate in the City of *Tours*, where they assembled when they first stirred; or *q. d. les Guenots de Huffle, i. e. John Huf's Imps*] a Nickname given by the *Papists* in *France*, to the Protestants there.

HU'LET [of *bulette, F. a Shepherd's Crook*] a Surname.

HULFERE, *Holly. Chauc.*

HULK [*Hulcke, Belg.*] a great broad Ship, chiefly in Use for setting in Masts into Ships, and the like.

To **HULK** [*Hunting Term*] to take out the Garbage of a Hare or Coney.

HULL [*Hulle, Teut.*] the Chaff of Corn, the Cod of Pulse.

HULL [*Sea Term*] the main Body or Bulk of a Ship without her Rigging.

To **HULL** [*Sea Term*] to float, to ride to and fro upon the Water.

To lie a **HULL** [*Sea Term*] is said of a Ship when she takes all her Sails in, so that nothing but her Masts, Yards, and Rigging are abroad, either in a dead Calm, or a Storm, when she cannot carry them.

To strike a **HULL** [*Sea Term*] is to lie close, or obscurely in the Sea in a Storm, or tarry for some Consort, bearing no Sail, with the Helm lashed a Lee.

HULL [of *Hulen, L. S. Heulen, Teut. to howl, from the Noise the River makes, when it meets with the Sea*] in *Yorkshire*. This Town was famous for its good Government; and thence arose this Saying, called the *Beggars and Vagrants Litany, From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, Good Lord deliver us; Hull, for the severe Chastisement they met with there; Halifax, for a Law instantly beheading with an Engine those who were taken in the Fact of stealing Cloth, without any further legal Proceedings, being probably more terrible to them than Hell itself.*

HUL'LOCK, a Piece of the Mizen-Sail

H U

cut and let loose, to keep the Ship's Head to the Sea in a Storm.

HULST'ERED [of *beolstra, Sax. a Cave*] hidden, retired. *O.*

HULVER, a Shrub.

HU'MANE [*humain, F. of humanus, L.*] belonging to Mankind; also affable, courteous, gentle, mild.

HUMANE Signs [in *Astrology*] are those Signs of the Zodiac, which have the Form of a Man, as *Virgo, Aquarius*, and half *Sagittarius*.

HU'MANIST [*humaniste, F.*] one who is skilled in human Learning.

HUMANITY [of *humanité, F. humanitas, L.*] Manhood, the Nature and Condition of Man; Gentleness, Courtesy, Affability, Mildness; also human Learning.

To **HU'MANIZE** [*humaniser, F.*] to civilize, to make tractable, gentle, mild.

HUM'BER [*pumpe, Sax. so called from its humming, because its Waters make a great humming at the flowing and ebbing of the Tide, Somner; or of hamn and aber, which in the C. Br. signifies the Mouth of a River, Leland*] a River in the North of England.

HUM'BLE [*humilis, L.*] lowly-minded, modest. *F.*

To **HUM'BLE** [*humilier, F. of humiliare, L. q. d. ad humum redigere*] to lower, to bring down.

HUMBLES [*hombles, F. probably from umbilicus, the Navel*] Part of the Entrails of a Deer.

HUMBLESS, Humility. *Spenc.*

HUMDRUM [from *Hum-drone*] dull, drowsy, stupid.

HUMECT' [*humectus, L.*] moist, wet.

To **HUMECTATE** [*humecter, F. humectatum, L.*] to moisten.

HUMECTA'TION [in *Chymistry*] the moistening any mixed Body to prepare it for some Operation, or that its best and finest Parts may the better be extracted.

HU'MERAL [*humeralis, L.*] belonging to the Shoulder.

HUMERAL Muscle [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle moving the Arm at the Upper-end.

HUMFREY [of *home, Eng. and prebe, or fpuh, Sax. Peace, q. d. one who makes Peace at Home*] a proper Name.

HUNGERFORD [formerly called *Ingleford, q. d. Engla-ford, i. e. the Ford of the English*] a Town in *Berkshire*.

HU'MID [*humide, F. of humidus, L.*] damp, moist, wet.

Fess **HUMID** [in *Heraldry*] a sort of Fesse in a Coat of Arms.

To **HU'MIDATE** [*humidatum, L.*] to make moist.

HUMID'ITY [*humidité, F. humiditas, L.*] Dampness, Moisture, or the Power of wetting others, and differs much from Fluidity; depending altogether upon the Congruity of the component Particles of any Liquor to the Pores

Pores or Surfaces of such particular Bodies as it is capable of adhering to; as Quicksilver will not wet or adhere to our Hands, Cloaths, &c. but will to Gold, Tin, or Lead.

HUMIDIUM *primogenium* [among Physicians] that Blood which is to be seen in Generation before any Thing else.

HUMIDUM *Radiale* [among Physicians] the radical Moisture of Man's Body, concerning which there have been various Opinions; but by some understood to be nothing else but the Mass of Blood, which is the common Promptuary from whence all other Fluids in a human Body are derived.

HUMIFEROUS [*humifer*, F.] bringing or producing Moisture.

HUMIFICK [*humificus*, L.] causing Moisture.

To HUMILIATE [*humiliatum*, L.] to make low or humble.

HUMILIA'TES, a Religious Order instituted A. C. 1160, who led very strict and mortified Lives.

HUMILIA'TION, a being humbled. F. HUMILIS *Musculus* [in Anatomy] a Muscle which draws the Eyes downwards to the Check. L.

HUMILITY [*humilité*, F. of *humilitas*, L.] Humbleness, Meekness, Lowliness; the Name of a Bird in *New England*.

To HUM [*hummelen*, *Teut.* *hummen*, L. S.] to make a Noise like a Bee; to pause in Spraking; to applaud; also to applaud in Derision.

HUMLING, a sounding Bee. O.

To HUMMER, to begin to neigh. S. C.

HUMMUMS [*hummum*, Turk.] a Sweating-house.

HUMORES [with Physicians] the several Humours of Animal Bodies; all that are contained in Canals or Vessels, and which are distinguished from one another by some manifest Qualities, as healthful, vitiated, sanguine, cholerick, and the like.

HUMOUR [*humeur*, F. *humor*, L.] Moisture, Juice; also Temper of Mind, Fancy, Whim.

HUMOURIST [*humorista*, Ital.] one full of Humours, Whimsies, or Conceits; a fantastical or whimsical Person.

HUMOUROUS, belonging to Humours, fantastical, whimsical, wedded to his own Humours or Conceits.

HUMOURSOME, peevish, hard to please.

To HUNCH [of *Hunch*, *Teut.* a Blow] to give a Thrust with the Elbow.

HUNCH-back'd, crooked back'd.

HUNDRED [hund, Sax. *Hondert*, Belg. *Hundert*, *Teut.* and L. S.] Number in Figures 100.

HUNDRED [hundred, Sax. *hundert*, *Teut.*] a Century, because it consisted of 10 Tithing, and each Tithing of 10 Households.

HUNDREDS-*Lagb*, the Hundred Court. Sax.

HUNDRED Penny, a Tax formerly raised in the Hundred, by the Sheriff.

HUNDREDERS, Men living within the Hundred where the Lands lie, who are appointed to be of the Jury upon any Controversy about Land.

HUNDRED *Secta*, the Payment of personal Attendance, ordering Suit and Service at the Hundred Court.

HUNDRED *Law*, the Hundred Court, from which all Officers of the King's Forest were freed.

HUN'GARY [*Ungerem*, *Teut.*] a Kingdom so named of the *Huns*, a People of *Scythia*, who settled there.

HUN'GER [*hunger*, Sax. *Hunger*, *Teut.* *Dan.*] a craving of the Appetite after Food, or an animal Appetite arising from an uneasy Sensation at the Stomach for Food.

To HUN'GER [*hungrian*, Sax. *hungeren*, *Teut.* *hungeren*, *Dan.*] to be hungry.

HUN'GRY [*hungrig*, *Teut.*] craving after Food.

Hungry Dogs will eat dirty Puddings.

This Proverb is used by way of Satire against those Persons whose impetuous Lusts make them demean themselves beneath their Quality; for, tho' 'tis certain dirty Water will quench Fire, and a mean Punk satisfy or cool a burning Lust, yet those who use them are either very needy, or not very nice. The Proverb is also taken in another Sense, and is a severe Satire against all our unnecessary Varieties and Delicacies of Food, and dictates the best way of Living in the World, with an Injunction of Temperance, Health, and Frugality; only to drink when we are dry, and to eat, when we are hungry; for that there is nothing so wholesome or so relishing, as true Hunger, according to the Proverb, *Hunger's the best Sauce*. Thus say the Hebrews, כלבא בכפנא אפילו גללי מבלע; the

Greeks, Τοῖς σίτισι ἀποροῖσι ἀνδράσιν οἱ ὀρεοῖσι, and the Latins, *Jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit*; and *Fames est optimum condimentum*. The French, *Ala faim il n'y a point de mauvais pain*; and the Italians, *L'asine chi ha fame mangia d'ogni strame*.

HUNGRY Evil, a ravenous Appetite in Horses.

HUNKS, a Miser, a covetous niggardly Wretch.

HUNSDEN [probably of *Hunde* an Hound, and *dune*, an Hill, Sax. *g. d.* the Hounds Town, because formerly a Place of great Resort for Hunting] a Town in *Heresfordshire*.

To HUNT [*huncian*, Sax.] to chase wild Beasts; also to search after.

A HUN'TER [*hunza*, Sax.] one who chases wild Beasts.

To HUNT *Change*, is when Hounds take fresh Scent, hunting another Chace till they stick and hit it again.

H U

To HUNT-counter, is as much as to say, the Hounds hunt by the Heel.

HUNTING the Foil, is when the Chace falls off, and comes on again.

HUNTINGTON [Huntersdune, i. e. the Mount of Hunters, formerly called Ameg-bury, from Arnulph, an Holy Man, who was there interred] the County Town of that Shire.

HUR'DLES [in Fortification] are Osier Twigs, &c. wattled together, laden with Earth to make Batteries firm, and consolidate Passages over muddy Ditches.

HURDLES [hynð, Sax. a Frame of Hæfel Rods wattled together to make Sheepfold Gates and Inclosures, &c.

HURDS, the Refuse of Hemp or Flax.

HURE [Hauer, Teut.] Hire O.

To HURL [q. d. to whirl, of Quirlen, to whirl about, Teut.] to fling or cast with a whirling Motion.

To HURL, to make a Noise. O.

HURLE, the Hair of Flax, which is either fine or wound.

To HURLEN forth, to rush forth Spent.

HUR'LEERS, a square set of Stones in Corn-wall, so transformed (as the People think) for profaning the Sabbath by hurling the Ball.

HURLEY Burley [of Whirle, and Buph, Sax. a Town] Tumult, Uproar, or Crowd of People.

HURN [probably of hynn, Sax. a Horn] a Surname.

HUR'RERS, Cappers and Hatters. O.

HUR'RICANE [hurucano, Span.] a violent Storm of Wind.

To HUR'RY [barier, F.] to hare, hasten over much, make great Haste.

HURST [hynrt, Sax.] a little Wood, or Thicket of Trees.

HURST [probably of hynrtza, Sax. Horse Trappings] a proper Name.

HURSTLY [of hynrt, a Wood, and leag, a Field, Sax.] a proper Name.

HURT [hynrt, Sax. wounded, heurte, F.] a Hurt or Wound, an Injury or Damage.

To HURT [probably of hurtten, Belg. to beat, or heurter, F. to thrust or squeeze] to wound, injure, damage, &c.

HURTARDUS, a Ram. O. L.

To HURTLE, to skirmish, to juggle.

HURT'LING, thrusting, skirmishing. Sp.

HURTS [in Heraldry] certain Balls resembling Hurtle-berries.

HURT-Sickle, a sort of Herb.

HUSBAND [probably of Huf, Sax. an House, and Bant, Eng. q. d. the Tie of the House, or Huf, Sax. and Banta, a Master of a Family] a Wife's Consort.

HUSBANDMAN, one employed in Husbandry.

HUSBANDRY, the Art of Tilling and improving Land; also Management of Expences.

HUS'CARLE, a Household Servant. Sax.

HUSE, a Fish, of which is made the white Glue called Isinglass.

H Y

HU'SEANS [hoseau, F.] a sort of Boots or Spatterdashies.

HUSEBOOTE. See House-bote.

HUSERASTINE [of hur and pært, Sax.] one who holds House and Lands.

To be HUSH [of חשך, H.] to cease Talking or Crying, &c.

HUSHABLE, House-Rents. O. R.

A HUSK [husthe, Dan.] the Coat of Corn, Grain, Seed, &c.

HUS'SARS, Hungarian Horsemen, so called from the Huzza or Shout they give at the first Charge.

HUSSEL. See Howsel. O. S.

HUS'SELING People, Communicants at the Sacrament.

HUS'SY [bouffe, F. a sordid Garment] a Surname.

HUS'SY [corrupt of Housewife] a Name given to a Woman by way of Contempt.

HUS'TINGS [of hur an House, and ping, a Cause or Trial, Sax.] a principal, and very ancient Court of Common Pleas, held before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of London.

To HUSTLE, to shake together.

HUS'WIFE [of hur and pif, Sax. q. d. the Wife of the House] a Manager of Household Affairs.

An HUT [bute, F. huzza, Sax. hutte, Teut.] a small Cottage or Hovel; also a Soldier's Lodge in the Field.

A HUTCH [hupæcca, Sax. butche, F. hucha, Sp.] a Place or Vessel to lay Corn in; also a wooden Cage or Device to keep Rabbits in; also a Trap for catching Vermin.

HUTE'SIUM, a Hue and Cry in Pursuit of Robbers. O. L.

HUXING of a Pike [in Angling] a particular Way of catching the Pike fish.

To HUZZ, to hum as Bees do.

HUZZA, a loud Acclamation or Shout for Joy.

To HY [higan, Sax.] to make haste.

HY'ACINTH [hyacinthe, F. hyacinthus, L. of ὑάκινθος, Gr.] a Flower of a purple Colour; also a precious Stone.

HYACINTH [in Heraldry] the tawny Colour in Noblemen's Coats of Arms.

HYADES [ὑάδες, Gr.] a Constellation of seven Stars in the Head of the Bull, which always bring Rain.

HY'ÆNA [ὑάνα, Gr.] a subtle ravenous Beast, like a Wolf.

HYALOIDES [in Anatomy] the vitreous Humour of the Eye.

HYBERNA'GIUM, the Season for sowing Winter Corn. O. L.

HYBER'NAL [hybernus, L.] belonging to Winter.

HY'BOMA [ὑβόμα, Gr.] an Incurvation of all the Vertebra's.

HY'BRIDA, a mongrel Creature, whose Sire is of one Kind, and Dam of another.

HYDATIDES [ὑδατίδες, Gr.] watry Blisters

H Y

Blifters on the Liver or Bowels of hydropical Perfons.

HYDATOIDES [*υδατοιδες*, Gr.] the watry Humour of the Eye.

HYDE *Gild* [*hyb-gild*, Sax.] a Ransom paid to fave one's Hide from beating.

HYDRA [*bidre*, F. *υδρα*, Gr.] a Water Serpent; alfo one of the Southern Conftellations. L.

HYDRAGOGUES [of *υδραγωγος*, Gr.] Medicines, which by Fermentation and Precipitation purge out watry Humours.

HYDRAGOGY [*hydragogia*, L. of *υδραγωγια*, Gr.] a conveying of Water from one Place to another.

HYDRAR'GYRAL. mercurial.

HYDRAR'GYRUM [*υδραργυρον*, Gr.] Quickfilver. L.

HYDRAUL'ICAL, belonging to Water-works.

HYDRAUL'ICKS [*hydrauliques*, F. of *υδραυλικος*, Gr.] the Art of making Engines to carry or raife Water, and all Sorts of Water-works.

HYDRAUL'LO-Pneumatical Engines, fuch as raife Water by means of the Spring of the Air.

HYDRO'A [with *Physicians*] certain little moist Pimples like Millet Seeds, which make the Skin ulcerous and rough. Gr.

HYDROCAR'DIA [of *υδωρ* and *καρδια*, Gr.] a Dropsy of the *Pericardium*, fo that the Heart fwims in Water.

HYDROCE'LE [*υδροκηλη*, Gr.] a kind of Burtennefs called *Hernia Aquofa*, proceeding from a watry Humour. F. and L.

HYDROCEPHALUS [*υδροκεφαλος*, Gr.] a Swelling of the Head by reafon of a watry Humour, where the Sutures of the Brain are forced afunder.

HYDROCRIT'ICKS [of *υδωρ* and *κριτικος*, Gr.] critical Judgment of Diftempers taken from Sweating.

HYDROENTERO'CELE [of *υδωρ* and *εντεροκηλη*, Gr.] a Falling of the Inteftines with Water into the Scrotum.

HYDROG'RAPHER [*hydrographe*, F. *hydrographus*, L. of *υδωρ* and *γραφεις*, Gr.] one fkilld in Hydrography.

HYDROGRAPH'ICAL [*hydrographique*, F. *hydrographicus*, L. of *υδωρ* and *γραφικος*, Gr.] belonging to Hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHICAL Charts, Sea-Maps delineated for the Ufe of Pilots, &c. where are marked the Points of the Compaſs, Rocks, Shelves, Sands, Capes, &c.

HYDROG'RAPHY [*hydrographie*, F. *hydrographia*, L. of *υδωρ* and *γραφη*, Gr.] an Art teaching how to make Sea Charts, giving an Account of its Tides, Bays, Gulphs, Creeks, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Promontories, Harbours, &c.

HYDROMANCY [*hydromancie*, F. *hydromantia*, L. of *υδρομαντεια*, of *υδωρ* and *μαντεια*, Divination, Gr.] Divination by Water.

HYDROMEL [*hydromeli*, L. of *υδρομειλι*,

H Y

Gr.] Mead, a Decoction of Water and Honey. F.

HYDROM'PHALUM [*υδρομφαλον*, Gr.] a Protuberance of the Navel, proceeding from a watry Humour in the *Abdomen*. L.

HYDROPE'GE [of *υδωρ* Water, and *πηγη*, Gr. a Fountain] Spring Water.

HYDROPHOBY [*hydrophobia*, L. of *υδροφοβια*, of *υδωρ* and *φοβος*, Fear, Gr.] is a Diftemper proceeding from the Bite of a mad Dog, or a Contagion analogous to it, where in the Patient has a great Dread of Water and all liquid Things.

HYDROPH'HAL'MION [of *υδωρ*, and *οφθαλμια*, a *Disease* in the Eye, Gr.] that Part under the Eye which is wont to ſwell in dropſical Perfons.

HYDROPH'THAL'MY [of *υδωρ* and *οφθαλμια*, Gr.] a *Disease* of the Eye, when it grows fo big as it almoſt ſtarts out of its Orbit.

HYDROPI'CAL [*hydropique*, F. *hydropicus*, L. of *υδροπικος*, Gr.] belonging to or troubled with the Dropsy.

HYDROPI'CKS [*hydropiques*, F. *hydropicus*, L. of *υδροπικα*, Gr.] Medicines which expel watry Humours in the Dropsy.

HYDROPS *ad matulam* [among *Physicians*] a *Disease*, otherwiſe called *Diabetes*.

HY'DROSCOPE [*υδροσκοπιον*, Gr.] an Inſtrument for diſcovering the watry Steams of the Air.

HYDROSTAT'ICKS [of *υδωρ* and *στατικη*, Gr. the Art of weighing] is that Part of the Science of Staticks that relates to the Gravities of Liquors, and teaches how to weigh Bodies in Water, or ſome other Liquor, to eſtimate their ſpecifick Gravities.

HYDROSTAT'ICALLY, according to the Science of *Hydroſtatics*.

HYDROT'ICKS [*υδροτικα*, Gr.] Medicines which cauſe Sweating.

To HYE-to, to make haſte to. *Shakeſp.*

HY'EMAL [*hyemalis*, L.] belonging to Winter.

To HYE'MATE [*hyematum*, L.] to winter in a Place.

HYEMA'TION, a Wintering. L.

HYMENE'AL, pertaining to Marriage; alſo a Marriage-ſong.

HYGIAS'TICK, tending to preſerve Health.

HYGIE'A [*υγισια*, Gr.] Health, which conſiſts of a good Temperature, and right Conformation of Parts; or (according to modern *Philofophy*) a due Velocity of Blood in the Arteries and Veins of a living Body.

HYGIE'NA [*υγιεινη*, Gr.] that Part of Phyſick which teaches to preſerve Health.

HYGROCIRSOCE'LE [*υγροκιρσοκηλη*, Gr.] a Branch of any winding Vein ſwolln with ill Blood, accompanied with other Moisture.

HYGROCOLLY'RIMUM [*υγροκολλυρια*, Gr.] a liquid Medicine for curing Diftempers in the Eyes.

HYGRO-

HYGROMETER } [of ὑγρὸς, moist,
HYGROSCOPE } and μέτρον, Gr.
 Measure] an Instrument for measuring the
 Moisture of the Air.

Statical **HYGROSCOPE**, a Instrument for
 making Discoveries of Moisture and of the
 Air by a Pair of Scales.

HYLAR/CHICK *Principle*, an universal
 Spirit in the World. Dr Hen. Moore.

HY/LEG } [in *Astrology*] a Planet,
HY/LECH } which, in a Man's Nativity,
 becomes the Moderator and Significator of
 Life. Arab.

HYLE'GIAL *Places* [among *Astrologers*]
 are such in which when a Planet happens to
 be set, it may be said to be fit to have the
 Government of Life attributed thereunto.

HYL'IED, hid. O.

HYLYE, highly. Chauc.

HY'MEN [*Hymeneus*, L. of ἡμένας,
 Gr.] a Heathen Deity feigned to preside over
 Matrimony; Marriage itself. F. of L.

HY'MEN [ὑμήν, Gr.] a circular Folding
 of the inner Membrane of the *Vagina*, which
 being broke at the first Copulation, its Fibres
 contract in three or four Places, and form
 what by Anatomists is called *Glandula Myr-*
siformes.

HYMENÆAN, belonging to *Hymen*, or
 Marriage. L.

HYMN [*hymne*, F. *hymnus*, L. of ὕμνος,
 Gr.] a spiritual Song or Psalm.

HYMNOGRAPH [*hymnographus*, L.
 ὑμνογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of Hymns.

HYMNIFEROUS [*hymnifer*, L.] bringing
 or producing Hymns.

HYN'GEN, hung. Chauc.

HYO'DES [ὑοείδες, Gr.] a Bone at the
 Root of the Tongue.

HYOTHYROIDES [in *Anatomy*] two
 Muscles of the Larynx, proceeding from the
 lower Part of the Bone *Hyoides*.

HYPAL/LAGE [ὑπαλλάγή, Gr.] a rheto-
 rical Figure, wherein the Order of Words is
 contrary to the Meaning of them. L.

To **HYP** [from *Hypochondriack*] to make
 Melancholy, to dispirit. Speff.

To **HYPE** at one, to pull the Mouth awry;
 to do Mischief, or displease. N. C.

The Ox **HYPES**, i. e. pushes with his Horn.
 N. C.

HYPER/BATON [ὑπερβατον, Gr.] a Fi-
 gure in Rhetorick, where the Words are
 transposed from the plain grammatical Order.

HYPER'BOLA [in *Geometry*] is a Section
 of a Cone made by a Plane.

HYPER'BOLE [ὑπερβολή, Gr.] a Figure
 in Rhetorick, which in Expression exceeds
 Truth, representing Things much greater,
 lesser, worse, or better, than they really are.
 F. and L.

HYPERBOLICAL } [hyperbolique, F.
HYPERBOL'ICK } hyperbolicus, L. of
 ὑπερβολικός, Gr.] exceeding Belief, belong-
 ing to an *Hyperbole*, or *Hyperbola*.

HYPERBOL'ICK *Space* [in *Geometry*] is

the Space or Content which is comprehend-
 ed between the Space of an *Hyperbola*, and
 the whole Ordinate.

HYPERBOL'ICUM *acutum*, is a Solid
 made by the Revolution of the infinite *Area*
 of the Space made between the Curve and
 its *Asymptote* in the *Apollonian Hyperbola*,
 turning round that *Asymptote*, which pro-
 duces a Solid infinitely long, which is never-
 theless cubable.

HYPERBOLOIDES [in *Geometry*] are
 Curves which approach in their Properties to
 the Nature of the *Hyperbola*.

HYPERBORE'ANS, very Northern Peo-
 ple.

HYPERCATALECT'ICK *Verse* [ὑπερ-
 καταληκτικόν, Gr.] a Verse which has a Syl-
 lable or two too many in the End.

HYPERCATHART'ICKS [of ὑπερκάθαρ-
 σις, Gr.] Purges which work too long and
 too violently.

HYPERCRISIS [ὑπερκρίσις, Gr.] a void-
 ing any thing above Measure in the Turn of
 a Disease, as when a Fever terminates in a
 Looseness, so that the Humours flow faster
 than the Strength can bear.

HYPERCRIT'ICK [ὑπερκριτικός, Gr.] a
 Master Critick, or over-critical.

HYPERCRIT'ICISM, a more than ordina-
 ry Judgment or Censure, over-nice Criticism.

HYPERDISSYL/LABLE [in *Grammar*]
 a Word consisting of more than two Sylla-
 bles.

HYPER'METER [ὑπερμέτρος, Gr.] a
 Man of a higher Stature than ordinary.

HYPER'METER *Verse*, a Verse which
 hath a Syllable above its ordinary Measure,
 upon which account the next Verse must be-
 gin with a Vowel.

HYPERO'A [ὑπερώα, Gr.] two Holes in
 the upper Part of the *Ossa Palati*.

HYPERPHYS'ICAL [of ὑπερ and φυσικὸς,
 Gr.] that which is above Physicks or
 Natural Philosophy, metaphysical.

HYPERSAR/COSIS [of ὑπέρ, above, and
 σὰρξ, Flesh] more Flesh than needful, or Ex-
 crescences of Flesh on the Lips of Wounds,
 which Surgeons call *Fungus's*.

HYPER'THYRON [ὑπερθυρον, Gr.] a
 large Table usually placed over Bars or Gates
 of the *Dorick* Order.

HYPHEN [ὑφεν, Gr. q. d. ὑφ' ἐν, under
 one] a little Line set between two Words or
 Syllables, shewing they are to be joined to-
 gether, as *House-hold*, *Book-keeper*.

HYPNOT'ICKS [ὑπνωτικά, Gr.] Medi-
 cines which cause Sleep.

HYPOB'OLE [ὑποβολή, Gr.] a Rhetorical
 Figure, whereby we answer briefly to those
 Things which may be objected against by an
 Adversary.

HYPOB'OLUM [*Civil Law*] that which
 is given by the Husband to the Wife at his
 Death, above her Dowry. Gr.

HYPOCATHAR'SIS [ὑποκάθαρσις, Gr.]
 a gentle Purging.

HYPOCAUSTUM [ὕποκαυστον, Gr.] a subterraneous Place, where there was a Furnace to heat the Baths of the Antients; a Stove or Hot-House, a Bagnio.

HYPOCHONDRES [of ὑποχονδριον, Gr.] the lateral Parts of the Belly about the short Ribs, where lie the Liver, Stomach, and Spleen. See *Hypochondriack Regions*.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL } [ὕποχονδρια-
HYPOCHONDRIACK } κος, Gr.] be-
longing to the *Hypochondria*; also troubled with the Spleen, or a windy Melancholy in those Parts.

HYPOCHONDRIACK Regions [in *Anatomy*] the two Regions lying on each Side the *Cartilago Eniformis*, and those of the Ribs and the Tip of the Breast, which have in one the Liver, in the other the Spleen.

HYPOCHYSIS [ὕποχυσις, Gr.] a Fault in the Sight, occasioned by a Suffusion, wherein Gnats, little Clouds, &c. appear to fly before the Sight.

HYPOCISTIS, the Juice of a Sprout which shoots out from the Root of the *Cistus*, not unlike the Mistletoe of the Oak.

HYPOCRISY [*hypocrisie*, F. of *hypocrisis*, L. of ὑποκρισις, Gr. of ὑπο, under, and κρίνω, to judge] Dissimulation, counterfeit Goodness or Holiness.

HYPOCRITE [*hypocrita*, L. of ὑποκριτής, Gr. q. d. a Concealer of his Judgment] a Dissembler, one who makes a false Shew of Virtue or Piety. F.

HYPOCRITICAL, belonging to an Hypocrite or Dissembler.

HYPODESIS } [ὕποδησις, Gr.] a Ban-
HYPODESMUS } dage used by Surgeons before the Bolster be laid on.

HYPOGÆUM [ὕπογειον, Gr.] a Place under Ground; [in *Astronomy*] the Fourth House, otherwise called *Imum Cæli*.

HYPOGASTRICK Artery [among *Anatomists*] is an Artery spreading itself amidst the Parts of the *Hypogastrium*.

HYPOGASTRIUM [ὕπογαστριον, Gr.] the lowermost Region of the *Abdomen*, reaching from three Inches below the Navel to the Os Pubis. L.

HYPOGLOSSIS } [ὕπογλωσσις, Gr.] a
HYPOGLOTTIS } little Piece of Flesh that joins the Tongue to the nether Part of the Mouth; an Ulcer or Inflammation under the Tongue; also a Medicine that takes away the Asperity of the *Larynx*. L.

HYPOMOCHLION [ὕπομοχλίον, Gr.] in Mechanics, is the fixed Point, or the Centre of Motion of a Body or Engine, by which it is suspended, and on which it rests in its Motion. Thus in a Balance, the Points on which the Beam moves is the *Hypomochlion*.

HYPOPHORA [ὕποφορά, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetoric* that produces the Objection, as *Antihypophora* answers it.

HYPOPHTHALMIA [ὕποφθαλμία, Gr.] is a pain in the Eye under the horny Tunic. L.

HYPOPHYLOSPERMOUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as bear their Seeds on the Backside of their Leaves.

HYPOPION [ὕποπιον, Gr.] is a Gathering together of Matter under the horny Tunic of the Eye.

HYPOSPATHISMUS [ὕποσπασμός, Gr.] is an Incision in the Forehead, made by three Cuts or Divisions, where the *Spatula*, is thrust under the Skin.

HYPOSPHAGMA [ὕποσφαγμα, Gr.] Bloodshot, from a Stroke in the Eye.

HYPOSTASIS [*hypostase*, F. of ὑπόστασις, Gr.] among *Divines*, signifies the Subsistence of the Persons of the Trinity. L.

HYPOSTASIS [in *Physick*] is that thick Substance which generally subsides at the Bottom of Urine. L.

HYPOSTATICAL [*hypostatique*, F. of ὑποστατικός, Gr.] belonging to an *Hypostasis*, or personal Subsistence.

HYPOSTATICAL Principles [with *Chymists*] Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury, so called by *Paracelsus* and his Followers.

HYPOTHECA [ὕποθηκη, Gr. q. d. a putting under another] an Obligation whereby the Debtor's Effects are made over to his Creditor; a Mortgage. *Civ. Law*.

HYPOTHENAR [ὕποθεναρ, Gr.] is a Muscle which helps to draw the little Finger from the rest.

HYPOTHENUSAL Line, the same as Hypothenus.

HYPOTHENUSE [ὕποθύνουσα, Gr.] in a right-angled Triangle, is that Side which subtends the right Angle. F.

HYPOTHESIS [*hypothese*, F. of ὑπόθεσις, Gr. of ὑπό, under, and τίθημι, to put] a Supposition. L.

HYPOTHESIS [in *Mathematicks*] when for the Solution of any *Phænomena* in Natural Philosophy, *Astronomy*, &c. some Principles are supposed as granted, that from thence the Causes and Effects may be deduced; the Principles so laid down are called the *Hypothesis*.

HYPOTHETICAL [*hypothetique*, F. of *hypotheticus*, L. ὑποθετικός, Gr.] belonging to an Hypothesis or Supposition.

HYPOTHETICAL Syllogism [in *Logick*] is a Syllogism which begins with a conditional Conjunction,

HYPOTRACHELIUM [ὕποτραχήλιον, Gr.] is the Top or Neck of a Pillar, or the most slender Part of it, which touches the Capital. *Archit.*

HYPOTYPOSIS [ὕποτυπωσις, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetoric*, which, by a very lively Description, represents any Person or Thing, as it were, in a Picture set before the Eye,

J A

or a lively and exact Description of any Object made in the Fancy.

HYPOZEUGMA [in Grammar] a Part of the Figure called Zeugma.

HYPYSTARIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the fourth Century, which made a Mixture of the Jewish Religion with Paganism, for they observed the Sabbath and legal Abstinence with the Jews, and worshipped Fire with the Pagans.

HYRST [hyrzt, Sax.] a Wood.

HYS/SOP [hyssope, F. hyssopus, L. of ὕσσωπος, Gr.] an Herb.

HYSTERA [ὑστέρη, Gr.] the Mother or Womb.

HYSTERALGIA [of ὑστέρη, the Womb, and ἄλγος, Pain, Gr.] a Pain in the Womb, occasioned by an Inflammation, or some such like Distemper.

HYSTERICAL } [hysterique, F. of hy-
HYSTERICK } stericus, L. of ὑστερικός, Gr.] belonging to the Womb.

HYSTERICK Passion, [Hysterica Passio] Fits of the Mother; a Disease in Women, according to some, a Convulsion of the Nerves of the Par vagum, and Intercostal in the Abdomen, proceeding from a pricking Irritation and Explosion of the Spirits.

HYSTEROCELE [ὑστεροκήλη, Gr.] the Rupture or falling down of the Womb.

HYSTEROL'OGY [ὑστερολογία, Gr.] a Manner of speaking that first which should be last.

HYSTEROMATOC'IA [ὑστεροματοκία, Gr.] the Cutting of a Child out of the Womb.

HYST'ERON-PROTERON, [ὑστέρων πρότερον, Gr.] a preposterous Way of Speaking, putting that first which should be last.

HYSTEROT'OMY [ὑστεροτομή, of ὑστέρη, the Womb, and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.] an Anatomical Dissection of the Womb.

HYTH } [hyðe, Sax.] a little Haven or
HYTHE } Port to load and unload Wares at; as Queen-Hythe, &c.

HYUST, hult! Chauc.

I A

I [IK, Sax. Ich, Teut. Ich, Belg. and L. S. ego, from ἐγώ, Gr.] the Pronoun of the first Person singular.

I [corrupted for Yea] Yes.

To JABBER [gaber, F. gabberer, Belg.] to speak much, hastily and indistinctly, to talk Gibberish.

JA'BESH [יבשׁ, H. i. e. Confusion] the Father of Shallum.

JA'BIN [יבין, H. i. e. Understanding] King of Hazor.

JACENT [jacens, L.] lying along.

JACINTH [jacinte, F. of hyacinthus, L. of ὑάκινθος, Gr.] a precious Stone of a bluish Colour; also a Flower.

JACK, the Nick-Name of John.

J A

JACK [from Scullion Boys; commonly called Jack, used to be Turnspits] an Engine, to roast Meat; also a Device to pull off Boots; also a large leather Vessel for Drink.

JACK, an Engine much used in raising ponderous Bodies, as large Stones, Mortar-Pieces, &c.

JACK [in a Ship] is that Flag which is hung out on the Bow-sprit End, or hoisted on the Sprit-Sail, or Top-Mast-Head.

JACK [in Falconry] the Male of Birds of Sport.

JACK [in Bowling] the Mark bowled at, JACK, a Fish, called also a Pike.

JACK by the Hedge, an Herb. Alkaria. L.

JACK with the Lantborn, a fiery Exhalation or Meteor hovering in the Night about marshy Places, appearing like a Candle in a Lanthorn, which occasions Travellers sometimes to lose their Way.

JACK of Dover, a Joint of Meat dressed over again. Chauc.

JACKALL, a black shag-haired Beast, which hunts out for the Prey of the Lion.

JACKANAPES, a Coxcomb, an Impertinent.

JACK'ET [jaquette, F. Jacke, Teut.] a Waistcoat or short Undercoat.

JACK-Pan, a Device used by Barbers to heat Water, and iron Linen.

JACKS, small bits of Wood fixed to the Keys of Virginals, Harpsichords, or Spinnetts.

JACOB [יעקוב, H. i. e. a Supplanter, or Beguiler] the Father of the 12 Patriarchs.

JACOBI'NE [in Cookery] a kind of Pottage with Cheese.

JACOBINES, Monks and Nuns of the Order of St Dominick.

JACOBITES, a Sect of Hereticks set up by one Jacob a Syrian, who acknowledged but one Will, Nature, and Operation in Christ, used Circumcision in both Sexes, signed their Children with the Sign of the Cross, imprinted with a burning Iron, affirmed that Angels consisted of two Natures, Fire and Light: Also a Name given to the Partizans of King James II.

JACOB's Staff, a mathematical Instrument for taking Heights and Distances; a sort of Staff used by Pilgrims in travelling to St James of Compostella in Spain.

JACOBUS [i. e. James, L.] a proper Name of Men; also Gold Coins stamped by King James I. viz. the 22 s. Broad-piece, lately current at 23 s. and the 23 s. Broad-piece then current at 25 s.

JACTA'TION, a vain Boasting. L.

JACTA'TOR, a Boaster, or Bragger. L.

JACTITA'TION [jactito, L.] Tossing, Motion, Restlessness.

JACTIVUS } that loses by Default,

JECTIVUS } L. T.

JACULABLE [jaculabilis, L.] capable of being shot or darted.

JACULA'TION, a shooting or darting. L. JACU

J A.

JACULA'TORY, [*jaculatoire*, F. of *jaculatorius*, L.] that which is suddenly cast from one like a Dart.

A JADE [probably of *gaad*, Sax. a Goad or Spur] a sorry Horse, which will not go without much spurring; also a sorry base Woman, a lewd Wench, a Strumpet.

JAEL [*יאל*, H. i. e. a Doe] the Wife of Heber the Kenite.

JAG of Hay, a small Load. C.

To **JAGG** [probably of *Jagett*, Teut. to cut with a Saw] to notch or make rugged.

A JAGG, a small Load of Hay.

JAGGED, notched, rugged.

JAGGING Iron, an Instrument used by Pastry-Cooks.

JAGUE, a Ditch. C.

JAH [*יהוה*, H. *o w' be that is*, Gr.] one of the Names of God.

JAIL. See *Gaol*.

JAKES [of *jacere*, L. Minsb.] an House of Office, a Lay-stall.

JAL'AP, the Root of an Indian Plant, something like our *Briony*.

Resin of **JALAP**, a Dissolution of the resinous Parts of Jalap in Spirits of Wine.

JAM } a thick Bed of Stone, which hin-

JAMB } ders the Miners in their pursuing the Veins of Ore.

JAMAICA, a noted Island of America.

JAMBEUX, Boots, Armour for the Legs. Cbauc.

JAMBICK Verse, a Verse either Greek or Latin, compounded of Iambick Feet.

JAMBS } [*jambis*, F.] the Side Posts of

JAUMBS } a Door.

JAMBUS [*ιαμβος*, Gr.] an Iambick Foot in Verse, consisting of two Syllables, the first short, and the other long.

JAMES [*Jayme*, Span. of *Jacobus*, L. of *יחזקאל*, H.] a proper Name of Men.

JAMINUM, Furze or Gorse, also Gorsey Ground. O. L.

JANACKS, oaten Cakes. See *Anacks*.

JANE [*Jeanne*, F. of *Joanna*, L.] a proper Name of Women.

To **JANGLE** [*jangler*, F. *zanken*, Teut. to differ, to be at Variance, to contend in Words.

JANGLERESSES, Brabblers.

JANITOR, a Door-keeper, or Porter at a Gate. L.

JANITOR, [among *Anatomists*] the lower Orifice of the Stomach. L.

JANIZARIES, the Foot-Guards of the Grand Seignior; also certain Officers at Rome, who revise the Pope's Bulls.

JANNOCK, oaten Bread. N. C.

JANSENISM, the Tenets of *Cornelius Jansenius*, Bishop of *Ypres*, who held *Augustin's* Opinion concerning Grace, and opposed the Jesuits.

JANSENIST, one who follows the Opinion of *Jansenius*.

JANTY } hoydening, ramping, wan-

JAUNTY } ton,

J A

JANUARY [*Januarius*, L. so called from *Janus*, an ancient King of Italy, deify'd after his Death] the first Month in the Year.

To **JAPA'N**, to varnish and draw Figures on Wood, Metal, &c. after the Manner of the Artificers in Japan, an Island in the East India Sea.

JAPE, a Tale or Jest.

JAPED, cheated. O.

JAPE *Worthy*, ridiculous. Cbauc.

JAPIN, to jest. Cbauc.

JARCH, a Seal. C.

JAR'DES, Swellings on the Outside of a Horse's Ham.

JAR'GON [*Skinner* supposes it to be derived of *Jargone*, Ital. from *Chierico*, a Clergyman; for when the Laity heard the Latin Tongue, unknown to them, used in the Liturgies and Prayers of the Church, they called that, and all other Tongues which they understood not, *Chiericon*, q. d. *Clergyman's Language*] Gibberish, Fustian Language, Pedlars French.

To **JARR** [*Skinner* derives it from *guerroyer*, F.] to brawl; but *Minsheu* from *garrire*, L. to prate] to quarrel or fall out.

To **JARR** [in *Musick*] to disagree in Sound, or go out of Time.

A JARR, a Difference, Quarrel, Contention.

A JARR [*jarre*, F. *jarro*, Span.] an earthen Vessel, containing of Oil, from 18 to 26 Gallons.

A-JARR, as, the Door stands a-jarr, &c. half open.

JAR'ROCK, a sort of Cork.

JASMIN [*jasminum*, L.] a Shrub, the Flowers of which are very fragrant.

JASPER [*jasse*, F.] of *jaspis*, L. of *ιασπις*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a green Colour, transparent with red Veins, and also of other Colours.

JASPO'NIX [*ιασπονυξ*, Gr.] a kind of Jasper of a white Colour with red Streaks.

JASS-Hawk, a young Hawk newly taken out of the Nest.

IATRALEIP'TICK [*ιατραλειπτης*, of *ιατρος*, a Physician, and *αλειπτης*, an Anointer, Gr.] a Physician who undertakes to cure Distempers by external Unction and Friction.

IATROCHYM'ICK [of *ιατρος*, and *χυμος*, Gr.] a chymical Physician.

IATROMATHEMAT'ICK [of *ιατρος* and *μαθηματικος*, Gr. a Mathematician] a mathematical Physician.

JAVARIS, a Swine in America, which has its Navel upon its Back.

JAVEL, a slendering Fellow. Spencer.

JAV'ELIN [*javeline*, F. *javelina*, Span.] a Dart or Half Pike, which the Ancients used in War.

The **JAUMB** of a Door [of *jambe*, the Leg, F.] a Side Post.

JAUN'DICE [*jaunisse*, of *jaune*, F. Yellow]

I C

Yellow] a Disease caused by the Overflowing of the Gall.

To **JAUNT** [of *jancer*, F. to drive a Horse about till he sweats] to trot or trudge up and down.

A **JAUNT**, a tedious, fatiguing, troublesome Walk.

JAUNTS [*jauntes*, F.] the Felloes of a Wheel.

JAWS [Leagle, Sax. or *joue*, F. the Cheek Bone; but Dr T. H. says the Ancients writ *Gbarwes*, from the Word *Gbarw*] the Bones in which the Teeth are inserted.

A **JAY**, a Bird. F.

JAZEL, a sort of precious Stone of a blue Colour.

IBARRED [*barré*, F.] fortified with Bars. *Cbauc.*

IBATHED [*gehadet*, Teut.] bathed. *Cb.*

IBERNA'GIUM, the Season for sowing Winter Corn. O. L.

IBETE, set forth, went.

IBETE, beat. *Cbauc.*

I'BIS, a small Bird in *Egypt*, which eating up the Serpents which annoyed the Country, was therefore worshipped by the ancient Inhabitants; when this Bird was sick, it used to inject with its long Bill the Water of the Nile into its Fundament, whence *Langius* writes, they learned the Use of Clysters.

IBORE, born. *Cbauc.*

ICE [*Ir*, Sax. *Eys*, Belg. *Ijs*, L. S. and Dan. *Eys*, Teut.] a hard transparent Body, formed from some liquid Matter, fixed and congealed.

ICE Birds, a sort of Birds in *Greenland*.

ICE Bone, a Rump of Beef. *Norw.*

ICE Pear, a sort of Pear which will keep till *January*.

ICE'NI, the People who anciently inhabited the Counties, now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Huntingtonshire*.

ICH, a Word used for I in the West of *England*.

ICH Dien [of *Ich*, I, Teut. and *Dienen*, Teut. or *Deman*, Sax: to serve, q. d. I serve] a Motto belonging to the Badge of the Arms of the Prince of *Wales*, first assumed by *Edward the Black Prince*.

I'CHABOD [יְחִיָּהוּ, H. i. e. where is the Glory of God] the Son of *Phineas*, the Priest.

ICHNEU'MON [*ichneu'mon*] a small Animal that breaks the Eggs of the Crocodile.

ICHTNOGRAPHY [*ichnographie*, F. *ichnographia*, L. of *ichnographia*, of *ichnos*, a Draught, and *graphein*, to delineate, Gr.] in *Architecture*, is a Geometrical Plan or Plat-form of an Edifice, or the Ground-Plot of a House or Building, delineated upon Paper.

ICHTNOGRAPHY [in *Perspective*] is the View of any thing cut off by a Plane parallel to the Horizon, just at the Bottom of it.

ICHTNOGRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is a Draught of the Length and Breadth of the Works raised about a Place.

I'CHOR [*ichor*, Gr.] a sharp watery Hu-

I D

mour tinged with Blood, which flows from Ulcers. L.

ICHORO'DES, a Moisture like Corruption.

ICHTHYOCOL'LA [*ichthocol'la*, Gr.] a Glue made of the Skin of a Fish. L.

ICHTHYOL'OGY [*ichthyologia*, Gr.] a Discourse or Description of Fishes.

ICHTHYO'PHAGI [*ichthyophagi*, Gr.] a People who feed wholly upon Fish. L.

ICICLE, a Shoot of Ice hanging down.

ICLED [*gekloidet*, Teut.] cloathed. *Cb.*

ICLIPED, called or named. O.

ICOINED, coined. *Cbauc.*

ICOMEN, come. *Cbauc.*

I'CON [*ikon*, Gr.] a Cut, or Picture, an Image, or the Representation of a thing.

ICON'D, I learned. O.

I'CONISM [*iconismus*, L. of *εικονισμός*, Gr.] a Fashioning, a true and lively Description.

ICONISM [*Rhetorick*] a Figure when a Person or Thing is represented to the Life.

ICO'NOCLAST [*ikonoklastes*, of *ikon* an Image, and *κλάω*, to break, Gr.] a Breaker or Demolisher of Images, a Name given to some of the *Greek* Emperors of *Constantinople*, who were Enemies to Image-Worship.

ICONOGRAPHY [*εικονογραφία*, of *ikon* and *γράφω*, to delineate, Gr.] a Description by Pictures or Images.

ICOR'VEN, cut or carved. O.

ICOSA'EDRON [*ikosaedron*, Gr.] a regular solid Body bounded by 20. equal Triangles, having 20 equal Sides.

ICOUGHT, caught. *Cbauc.*

ICTER'ICAL [*ictericus*, L. of *ικτερικος*, Gr.] troubled with, or subject to, the Jaundice.

ICTERUS [*ikteros*, Gr.] the Jaundice.

ICTERUS albus, the Green-Sickness.

I'CTUS Cæcus, } a Bruise or Swelling. a-

I'CTUS Orbis, } ny Maim or Hurt with-
out the Skin being broken. O. L.

IDAMPNID, damned. *Cbauc.*

IDARTID, shot. *Cbauc.*

IDE'A [*idée*, F. *idia*, Gr.] is the Image or Representation of any thing conceived in the Mind. L.

IDEA Morbi [among Physicians] is a complex Perception of such a Collection of Accidents, as concur to any Distemper expressed by some particular Term. L.

IDE'AL, of or belonging to an Idea. F.

IDENTICAL } [*identique*, F. of *idem*,
IDENTICK } L.] that is the same.

IDENTIFICATION, causing of Identity.

IDENTITA'TE nominis, a Writ which lies for one who is taken and committed to Prison for another Man of the same Name.

IDENTITY [*identité*, F.] the Sameness of a thing.

IDES of a Month [*Idus*, L.] were 8 Days reckoned backward to the End of the Month in every Month by the ancient Romans.

IDL-

J E

IDIOC'RASY [*ἰδιωγραφία*, Gr.] the proper Temperament or Disposition of a Thing or Body.

IDIOC'Y, } the State or Condition of
IDIOC'Y, } an Idiot.

ID'IOM [*idiome*, F. *idioma*, L. of *ἰδιωμα*, Gr.] the peculiar Phrase or Manner of Expression in any Language, a Propriety in Speaking.

IDIOMAT'ICAL, belonging to an Idiom.

IDIOP'ATHY [*idiopathia*, L. *ἰδιοπάθεια*, of *ἰδιος*, proper, and *πάθος*, Affection, Gr.] that peculiar Affection which we naturally have to any particular Thing.

IDIOPATHY [in *Physick*] a primary or original Disease, which neither depends on, nor proceeds from, any other.

IDIOSYN'CRASY [*ἰδιωσυγκράσια*, Gr.] a Temperament peculiar to any animal Body, whereby it hath, either in Sickness, or in Health, a peculiar Inclination or Aversion against or to some peculiar Things.

ID'IOT [*idiota*, L. *ἰδιώτης*, Gr.] a private Person, an unlearned Man. F.

IDIOT [in *Law*] a natural Fool, a Changeling.

IDIOT'A *inquirenda vel examinanda*, a Writ to the Sheriff to examine the Party suspected of Idiocy, and to certify the Matter into Chancery. L.

IDIOT'ICAL, belonging to private Men, or Fools.

IDIOT'ICALNESS, the being an Idiot.

ID'IOTISM [*idiotisme*, F. *idiotismus*, L. of *ἰδιωτισμός*, Gr.] a Propriety of Speech belonging to any Language.

IDLE [*idle*, Sax. perhaps of *eitel*, useless, *Teut.* *idle*, L. S.] slothful, sluggish.

IDLESS, Idleness. *Spenc.*

IDOL [*idole*, F. *idolum*, L. of *εἰδωλον*, Gr.] an Image or Statue representing some false Deity.

IDOLASTER, an Idolater. *Chauc.*

IDOLATER [*idolatre*, F. *idololatra*, L. *εἰδωλολατρής*, of *εἰδωλον*, an Idol, and *λατρεία*, Worship, Gr.] a Worshipper of Idols.

To **IDOL'ATRIZE** [*idolatrare*, F.] to commit Idolatry.

IDOL'ATROUS [*idolatre*, F.] given to Idolatry.

IDOL'ATRY [*idolatrie*, F. *idololatria*, L. of *εἰδωλολατρεία*, Gr.] Idol-Worship.

IDOLET, a little Idol.

To **IDOLIZE** [*idolatrare*, F.] to be extremely fond of, to doat upon.

IDONE'ITY, Fitness. L.

IDONEOUS [*idoneus*, L.] fit, meet, proper, convenient.

IDRAWE, drawn. *Ch.*

IDYL [*idylle*, F. *idyllum*, L. of *εἰδύλλιον*, Gr.] a little pastoral Poem about the Affairs of Shepherds.

I. E. is put for *id est*, or *that is*.

JEAL'OUS [*jaloux*, F. *zelotypus*, L.] afraid of having a Rival, tender of.

J E

JEAL'OUSY [*jalousie*, F. *zelotypia*, L.] a being jealous; Suspicion, Mistrust.

JEAR-Rope [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Hawser fastened to the Main and Fore-Yard, to help to hoise up the Yard, and to keep the Yards from falling, if the Tyes should break.

JEAT, a kind of black, light, brittle Stone, otherwise called black Amber.

JECHONTAH [יְחֹנָתָן of מִנְחָן a Base, and יְהוָה the Lord, H. i. e. the Stability of the Lord] a King of *Judah*.

To **JEER** [probably of *scheeren*, *Teut.*] to laugh at, flout, or ridicule.

JEER Rope. See *Jear Rope*.

JEGGET, a Kind of Sausage.

JEHO'AHAZ [יְהוֹאָחָז of יְהוָה the Lord, and חָזָה he saw, H. i. e. the Lord hath seen] a King of *Judah*.

JEHOSH'APHAT [יְהוֹשָׁפָט of יְהוָה the Lord, and שָׁפַט Judgment, H. i. e. the Judgment of the Lord] a King of *Judah*.

JEHO'VAH [יְהוָה, H.] the most sacred Name of God, denoting Him, who is, who was, and is to come.

JE'HU [יְהוּ, H. i. e. Being] a Captain who was anointed King by *Elisha*.

JEJUNA'TION, a fasting. L.

JE'JUNE [*jejunus*, L. fasting] barren, dry, empty in Style.

JE'JUNELY, emptily, sillily.

JEJU'NITY [*jejunitas*, L.] Emptiness of Style, Barrenness, Dryness.

JEJU'NUM [in *Anatomy*] the second Part of the Intestines, beginning where the *Duodenum* ended, and so called from its being often found empty. L.

JEL'LY [*gelée*, F. of *gelando*, L. freezing] Broth which standing till it is cold, grows into a Jelly, and represents Ice.

JEMAN, Yeoman. O. R.

JEM'MARD, creased and scolloped, also the peculiar Affection we have to any thing.

JEMME, a Jewel, a Gem. *Ch.*

JE-ne sçai-quoi [four French Words connected into one] signifies, *I know not what*.

JENKS,

JEN'NINGS, } all Contractions and
JENK'INS } Diminutives of *John*.

JENK'INSON,

JEN'NETS, *Spanish* or *Barbary* Mares.

JEN'NY-Wren, a fine Song-Bird.

JEO'FAIL [*j'ai failli*, F.] an Oversight in Pleading. O. L.

To **JEO'PARD** [q. d. *j'ai perdu*, F. *I have lost all*] to hazard.

JEO'PARDY [probably of *jeu perdu*, F. a lost Game] Danger, Hazard, Risk.

To **JEO'PARDEN**, to put into Jeopardy. *Chauc.*

JEOPERDISE, Jeopardy. *Chauc.*

JEOPERDOUSLY, with Jeopardy. *Ch.*

JEREMIAH

JEREMIAH [יְרֵמְיָהוּ, *H. i. e.* exalting the Lord] a Prophet of the Jews.

JER'GUER, an Officer of the Custom-house, who oversees the Waiters.

A **JERK** [γυρ, *Sax.* a Rod; *Minshew* derives it from *gercken*, *Goth.*] a Lash of a Whip; a hasty Pull or Twitch.

To **JERK** [*gercken*, *Goth.*] to beat, to lash; also to pull or twitch suddenly.

JER'KIN [Cynzelkin, *Sax.* of Cynzel, a Coat] a short upper Coat.

JERK'IN [of *Geyer*, *Teut.* a Vulture, and *kint*, a Dimin.] a male Hawk.

JEROBO'AM [יְרֹבְאָם of יִרְבָּם he contended, עַם with, or עַם the People, *H. i. e.* fighting against] the first King of the ten Tribes of Israel.

JER'SEY, the finest of the Wool, separated from the rest by combing.

JERU'SALEM [יְרוּשָׁלַם of יֵרוּ they shall see, and שָׁלֵם *Salem*, Peace, *H. i. e.* they shall see Peace] the chief City of Judea.

JERUSALEM *Artichokes*, a Plant like Potatoes.

JES'SAMIN } [*jasmin*, *F.* *jasminum*, *L.*]

JES'SEMIN } a Shrub bearing sweet-scented Flowers.

JES'SANT [in *Heraldry*] denotes shooting forth, as Vegetables do.

JES'SE [יֵשׁוּעַ, *H.* a Graft] the Father of King David.

JES'SES [*getti* or *zetti*, *Ital.*] Ribbons hanging down from Garlands; also short Straps of Leather fastened to Hawks Legs, and so to the Varvels.

A **JEST** [*chistes*, *Span.*] a merry witty Conceit.

To **JEST** [probably of *gesticulari*, *L.* because the ancient Mimicks used Gesticulations in breaking their Jests on the Company] to talk wittily and jocosely.

JESUA'TI, an Order of Monks, so named from their having the Name of Jesus often in their Mouths.

JESUITED, which has embraced the Doctrine and Principles of the Jesuits.

JESUITICAL, belonging to the Jesuits, also equivocating, using sly Insinuations.

JESUITS, Religious of the Society of Jesus, an Order first founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish Soldier, and confirmed by Pope Paul III. A. C. 1540.

JESUS [Jesus 'Ihous, *Gr.*] of יֵשׁוּעַ, *H. i. e.* the Saviour] the Name of our blessed Lord and Saviour Christ.

JESUS College in Oxford, founded A. C. 1571, by Hugh Price, Doctor of Law, called also the *Wells College*.

JET [*jayet*, *F.* of *gagates*, *L.*] a sort of black, light, and brittle Stone.

JET, a Device. *O.*

To **JET** [of *jetter*, *F.* to toss] to carry the Body stately or proudly; also to run up and down.

JET d'Eau, is the Pipe of a Fountain which throws up the Water to any considerable Height in the Air. *F.*

JETHRO [יִתְרוֹ, *H. i. e.* excelling] Moses's Father-in-Law.

JET'SON } [of *jetter*, *F.* to throw up]

JET'SOE } that which being cast over-

JET'SAM } board in a Time of Shipwreck, is found cast upon the Shore.

JEUSE [זוּ, *Fr.*] Juice. *Ch.*

JEWEL [joyau, *F.* Juweel, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] a precious Stone.

JEWELLER [Jubeliere, *Teut.* Joüailier, *F.* one who deals in Jewels and precious Stones.

JEWISE [of *Gepize*, *Sax.* a Punishment] Reward by Revenge; also a Gibbet. *O.*

JEW'ISH [Jüdisch, *Teut.*] belonging to the Nation of the Jews.

JEWS [Juden, *Teut.* Juiz, *F.* Jebudai, *L.* יהודים, *H.*] the People of Judea, and their Posterity.

JEWS-Ears, a spongy Substance growing about the Root of an Elder-Tree.

JEWS-Stone, a Marchasite.

JEWS-Trump, an Instrument of Musick.

IF [if, *Sax.*] a conditional Conjunction.

IFARE, gone. *O.*

IFELLOWSHIPED, joined in Fellowship or Company. *Ch.*

IFERE, together in Company. *O.*

IFETTE, an Effect; also fetched. *O.*

IFICHED, fixed. *O.*

IFLITTE, fleeting. *Ch.*

IFOUNDED, sunk. *O.*

IFRETEN [gefreeten, *L. S.*] devoured. *O.*

IGLOSED, flattered. *Ch.*

An **IGNA'RO** [of *ignarus*, *L.*] a foolish ignorant Fellow.

IG'NEOUS [igneus, *L.*] fiery.

IGNIFEROUS [ignifer, *L.*] bearing or bringing Fire.

IGNIFLUOUS [ignifluus, *L.*] running or flowing with Fire.

To **IGNIFY**, to set on Fire. *L.*

IGNIGENOUS [ex igne genitus, *L.*] begotten of Fire.

IGNIPOTENT [ignipotens, *L.*] powerful in Fire.

IGNIS, Fire. *L.*

IGNIS Actualis [with Surgeons] actual Fire, that which burns at the first Touch; as Fire itself, or heated searing Irons.

IGNIS Fatuus, a fiery Meteor, commonly called *Will with a Wisp*, or *Jack with a Lanthorn*, appearing chiefly in Summer Nights, and haunting commonly Church Yards, Meadows, and Bogs; it consists of a sort of viscid Substance, or fat Exhalation, which being kindled in the Air, reflects a kind of thin Flame, yet without any sensible Heat, and often causes People to wander out of their Way.

IGNIS

I H

IGNIS Judicium, the old Judicial Trial by Fire. *O. L.*

IGNIS Persicus [among Surgeons] a Gangrene; also a Carbuncle, or fiery Plague Sore. *L.*

IGNIS Potentialis, Potential Fire, a Composition of a burning Quality, which being laid upon a Part, produces the same Effect as real Fire. *L.*

IGNIS Reverberii [among Chymists] a Reverberatory Fire, the Flame of which beats back upon the Vessel. *L.*

IGNIS Rotæ [among Chymists] Wheel-Fire, when the Flames cover the Copper, or melting Pot, entirely over, both round the Sides, and the Top. *L.*

IGNIS Sacæ, a Disease called St Anthony's Fire, or the Shingles. *L.*

IGNIS Suppressionis [among Chymists] a Fire above the Sand, sometimes made use of in chymical Operations. *L.*

IGNIS Sylvæstris [with Physicians] a sort of Pimple otherwise called *Phlyctæna*, *L.*

IGNITEGIUM [ab igne tegendo, *L.*] the Eight o'Clock Bell, a Signal for putting out Fires and Lights at that Hour, according to a Law made by William the Conqueror. *L.*

IGNITION [in Chymistry] reducing to Powder by means of Fire, Calcination.

IGNIVOMOUS [ignivomus, *L.*] vomiting, belching out Fire or Flames.

IGNOBILITY [ignobilitas, *L.*] Baseness of Birth.

IGNOBLE [ignobilis, *L. i. e. non nobilis*], of mean Birth, base, vile. *F.*

IGNOMINIOUS [ignominieux, *F. of ignominiosus, L.*] disgraceful, dishonourable, reproachful.

IGNOMINY [ignominie, *F. ignominia, L. of in and nomen, q. d. a lessening of one's Reputation*] Infamy, Disgrace, Discredit, Dishonour.

IGNORAMUS [*i. e. We know not*] a Term used by the Grand Jury, which they write on the Bill of Information for the Inquisition of criminal Causes, when they dislike the Evidence as defective, or too weak to make good a Presentment, and then all further Inquiry upon the Party is stopped.

IGNORANCE [ignorantia, *L.*] want of Knowledge. *F.*

IGNORANT [ignorans, *L. q. d. non norans*] that knows nothing of a Matter; also unlearned, illiterate. *F.*

IGNOSCIBLE [ignoscibilis, *L. q. d. culpa, quam non noscere libet*] that may be pardoned or forgiven.

IGRAVEN [beggraben, *Teut.*] dug, buried. *O.*

IGURDE, to fly round, or in a Circle. *Ch.*

IHERIED, praised. *Chauc.*

IHOLPE [geholfen, *Teut.*] helped. *Ch.*

I. H. S. are the three first Letters of the Words *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, *i. e. Jesus*

I L

the Saviour of Men; a Motto which is commonly made use of by the Jesuits.

To **JIFF**, to jest, to make a Laughing-stock of one.

A **JIG** [probably of *Geige, Teut. Gige, Dan. a Fiddle*] a kind of Dance.

JIG by Jowl [*q. d. Cheek by Jowl*] very close together.

JILL, a quarter of a Pint.

JILL [of *Julia, or Juliana*] a Doxy.

JILL Flurt, a sorry Wench, an idle Slut.

A **JILT**, a lewd Woman, who cheats or disappoints one.

To **JILT**, to deceive one's expectation, more especially in the Point of Amours.

JIMMERS, joined Hinges. *N. C.*

A **JIPPO**, a shabby Fellow, a poor Scrub.

IKENDE [bekant, *Teut.*] known. *Ch.*

IKENILD-Street, one of the four famous High-ways which the Romans made in England, leading from Southampton to Tinnmouth, so called from the *Iceni*, the ancient Inhabitants of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgehire.

ILAD, led or laid. *Chauc.*

ILAST, left. *Chauc.*

ILCHE, or *Icke*, the same. *Chauc.*

ILE [ἐλάς, *Gr.*] the Flank, where the small Guts are.

ILEX, the Scarlet Oak. *L.*

ILIA, the Flanks; the small Guts. *L.*

ILVACAL ? [*iliacus, L.*] belonging to **ILVACK** } the *Ilia*.

ILIACK Muscle [in Anatomy] is one of those which bend the Thigh.

ILIACK Passion, the twisting of the Guts.

ILIACK Vessels, the double forked Vessels of the Trunk of the great Artery and the great Vein of the Abdomen.

ILIACUS externus [among Anatomists] a Muscle of the Thigh which arises from the inward hollow of the *Os Ilium*.

ILTADS [*Iliades, L. of Ἰλιάδες, Gr.*] the Title of Homer's Poem, whose Subject is the Destruction of Troy, which is called *Ilium*.

ILICHE, alike, like. *Ch.*

ILIKE, like. *O.*

ILIMED, taken. *O.*

ILIUM Os [Anatomy] the upper Part of the Bone called *Os innominatum*. *L.*

ILK, each, every one. *O.*

ILK, the same. *Spenc.*

ILL [*Ubel, Teut.*] a Contradiction of Evil.

To **ILL**, to reproach, to speak ill of. *N. C.*

ILLABORATE [illaboratus, *L. i. e. non laboratus*] done or made without Labour or Pains.

ILLACERABLE [ilacerabilis, *L. i. e. non lacerabilis*] that cannot be torn.

ILLACHRYMABLE [illachrymabilis, *L. i. e. non lachrymabilis*] not capable of weeping. *L.*

ILLAPSE

ILLAP'SE [*illapsus*, L. i. e. *lapsus in*] a gentle falling, or sliding in or upon.

To ILLA'QUEATE [*illaqueatum*, L. q. d. *in laqueum ducere*] to entangle or ensnare.

ILLAQUEA'TION, an ensnaring or entangling.

ILLATEBRA'TION, a hiding, or seeking in Corners. O. L.

ILLA'TION, an Inference or Conclusion. L.

ILLA'TIVE, in the Way or Nature of inferring from. L.

To ILLA'TRATE [of *in*, i. e. *non* and *atratum*, L.] to scoff or baik at any thing.

An ILLATRA'TION, a barking against one. L.

ILLAU'DABLE [*illaudabilis*, L.] not worthy of Praise.

ILLE'CEBROUS [*illecebrofus*, L.] that enticeth or allureth.

An ILLEC'TIVE [*illectamentum*, L.] an Allurement or Enticement.

ILLE'GAL [of *in*, i. e. *non*, and *legalis*, L.] contrary to Law.

ILLEGAL'ITY, Unlawfulness.

ILLEGIBLE [from *in* and *lego*, L.] that cannot be read.

ILLEGITIMATE [*illegitime*, F. of *illegitimus*, L. i. e. *non legitimus*] unlawful; also unlawfully or basely born, a Bastard.

ILLEP'ID [*illeepidus*, L.] unpleasant, dull in Conversation.

ILLEV'IALE, what cannot or may not be levied, or recovered. L. T.

ILLIB'ERAL [*illiberalis*, L.] base, niggardly, ungenteel.

ILLIBERAL'ITY [*illiberalitas*, L.] Meanness of Spirit, Niggardliness.

ILLI'CIT } [*illicite*, F. *illicitus*, L.

ILLI'CITOUS } i. e. *non licitus*] unlawful, not allowed, unwarrantable.

To ILLIGATE [*illigatum*, L.] to bind to.

ILLIGA'TION, an inwrapping or intangling. L.

ILLIMITABLE [of *in* Neg. and *limes*, a Limit, L.] that cannot be limited.

ILLIQUA'TION, a melting down one thing into another.

ILLIQUATION [in *Chymistry*] a mingling earthy Bodies with metalline, so as to retain their own Substance.

ILLIT'ERATE [*illiteratus*, L. i. e. *non literatus*] which has little or no Knowledge of Letters, unlearned.

ILLIT'ERATENESS, Unlearnedness.

ILLNESS, Sicknefs, Badness, &c.

ILLO'CABLE [*illocabilis*, L.] that cannot be hired or placed out.

ILLO'GICAL [of *in*, Neg. and *logicus*] not agreeable to the Rules of Logick, unreasonable.

To ILLU'DE [*illudere*, L. i. e. *ludere in*] to play upon, to mock, to jeer.

To ILLUME, to enlighten, to brighten.

To ILLUMINATE [*enluminer*, F. *illuminatum*, L. q. d. *lumen fundere in*] to enlighten, to set off.

To ILLUMINATE [in *Painting*] to lay Colours on Maps and Prints, to gild and colour the initial Letters of Manuscripts.

ILLUMINATION, an Enlightening. L.

ILLUMINATIVE Month [with *Astronomers*] is that Space of Time that the Moon is visible, or between one Conjunction and another.

ILLUMINATIVE, having a Tendency to enlighten.

ILLUMINATORS, Persons who formerly gilded and coloured the Capital Letters of Manuscripts, &c. L.

To ILLU'MINE, to illuminate. Milton.

ILLU'SION, a Mocking or Scorning; a Sham or Cheat; a false Representation. F. of L.

ILLU'SIVE } [*illusoire*, F.] deceitful.

ILLU'SORY } To ILLU'STRATE [*illustrer*, F. *illustratum*, L.] to make clear and evident, to explain.

ILLUSTRA'TION, a making clear, plain, or evident. F. of L.

ILLUSTRIOUS [*illustre*, F. of *illustris*, L.] eminent, famous, excellent, noble, renowned.

ILLUTAMEN'TUM [among *Physicians*] an ancient Form of an external Medicine, like the *Ceroma*, with which the Limbs of Wrestlers and others were rubbed, especially after Bathing. L.

ILOGIN [*loge*, F.] lodged. Chauc.

ILORN [*verloren*, Teut.] lost. Chauc.

IM'AGE [*imago*, L. q. d. *imitago*] a natural or artificial Representation or Semblance of a Thing; a Picture or Statue. F.

IMAGE] in *Opticks*] is the Projection of an Object in the Base of a Convex Glass.

IM'AGERY, painted or carved Work of Images, Tapestry with Figures.

IMAGINABLE, that may be imagined or conceived in the Mind. F.

IMA'GINARY [*imaginaire*, F. of *imaginarius*, L.] not real, fantastick, that appears only in Fashion or Form, and has no real Being but in one's Fancy.

IMAGINA'TION, is that Faculty, by which we, as it were, picture corporeal Substances in the Mind, as if we saw them actually with the Eyes; or an Application of the Mind to the Phantasm or Image of some

some corporeal thing impressed in the Brain, Conceit, Fancy, Thought. *F. of L.*

IMAGINATIVE [*imaginativus, L.*] of or belonging to the Imagination. *F.*

IMAGINATIVE, suspicious, jealous, thoughtful: Imagination, Opinion. *Chauc.*

To IMAGINE [*imaginor, F. of imaginari, L.*] to conceive, to think or suppose, to fancy.

IMASKID, masked, covered. *Chauc.*

To IMBAL'M [*q. d. to lay in Balm*] to anoint a dead Body with certain Drugs or Spices, in order to preserve it.

To IMBAN'K [*of in and Bank*] to inclose within Banks.

IMBAR'GO [*q. d. an Injunction laid on Barks or Ships*] a Stop or Stay of Shipping by publick Authority. *Span.*

To IMBAR'K [*embarquer, F. embarcare, Ital.*] to go aboard a Ship, to put on Ship-board, to engage in a Business.

IMBARKATION [*embarquement, F.*] putting on Ship board.

To IMBA'SE [*q. d. to make base*] to mix with baser Metals.

To IMBATTLE [*q. d. to put into Battle*] to put into Battle Array.

IMBE'CILE [*imbecille, F. of imbecillis, L. q. d. sine bacillo,*] weak, feeble.

IMBECIL'LITY [*imbecillité, F. imbecillitas, L.*] Weakness, Feebleness, a State of Languor or Decay, wherein the Body cannot perform its usual Exercises or Functions.

To IMBEL'LISH [*embellir, F. embellire, Ital. q. d. to make fine*] to adorn, beautify, or grace.

EMBEL'LISHMENT [*embellissement, F.*] Ornament.

To IMBEZZLE } [probably of *imbecillus*,
To IMBE'SIL } *L. weak, q. d. to weaken*]

to consume or waste things committed to one's Trust, to pilfer or purloin.

IMBEZZ'LEMENT [*q. d. imbecillitas, L.*] a Wasting.

To IMBIBE [*imbiber, F. imbibere, L.*] to suck or drink in; to receive by Education.

IMBIBEMENT, the Act of imbibing.

IMBIBITION [*in Chymistry*] an eager Drinking, or Soaking in of any Liquid.

To IMBITTER [*of im and bitter, Sax. berhitteren, Teut.*] to make bitter, to exasperate or provoke.

To IMBODY [*of im and Body*] to make up into one Body, to make or join itself to a Body: Also to mingle several Ingredients together.

To IMBOL'DEN [*of im and bold, Sax. bold*] to make bold, to encourage.

IMBORD'URING [*in Heraldry*] is when the Field, and Circumference of the Field, are both of one Metal, Colour, or Fur.

To IMBOSOM, to hold in the Bosom; to admit to the Heart or Affection.

To IMBOSS [*imbossare, Ital.*] to raise in Bosses or Bunches.

To IMBOSS, to noose, to circumvent, &c. *Shakesp.*

IMBOSSED [*Hunting Term*] a Deer is said to be imbossed, when she is so hard pursued that she foams at the Mouth.

IMBOS'SING, a sort of Carving or Engraving, when the Figures stand out from the Plane on which it is made.

To IMBOW'EL, to take out the Bowels.

IMBRA'CERY, tampering with the Jury. *L. T.*

To IMBRICATE [*imbricatum, of imbrex, a Gutter-Tile, L.*] to cover with Tiles.

IMBRICATED [*in Botany*] a Term used to express the Figures of the Leaves of some Plants that are hollowed within, like an Imbrex, or Gutter-Tile.

IMBRICA'TION, a making crooked like a Gutter-Tile. *L.*

IMBROCA'DO, Cloth of Gold or Silver. *Span.*

IMBRO'CUS, a Drain or Water-course. *O. L.*

To IMBROIDER [*of im and broder, F.*] to make Flowers and other curious Works with a Needle upon Cloth, Silk, &c.

An IMBROIDERER [*of im and brodeur, F.*] a Worker of Imbrodery.

IMBROIDERY [*of im and Broderie, F.*] imbrodered Work.

To IMBROIL [*of im and brouiller, F.*] to cause Broils or Quarrels; to put into Confusion, to disorder.

To IMBRUE [*imbuer, F. of imbuer, L.*] to moisten or wet, to soak or steep.

To IMBRUE one's Hands in Blood, is to commit Murder.

To IMBU'E [*imbuer, L.*] to season the Mind with good Principles, Virtue, Learning, &c.

To IMBURS'E [*embourser, F.*] to put in to Stock of Money.

IMBURSEMENT, Expences.

IMEINTE, mingled. *Chauc.*

IMENT, meant. *Chauc.*

IM'ITABLE [*imitabilis, L.*] that may be imitated. *F.*

IM'ITARY [*of imitatorius, L.*] imitatory, or belonging to Imitation. *Shakesp.*

To IM'ITATE [*imiter, F. imitatum, L.*] to follow the Example of another, to do the like, according to a Pattern.

IMITATION, imitating. *F. of L.*

IMITATION'E } [*in Musick Books*] de-

IMITAZ'ZIONE } notes a particular Way of Composition, wherein each Part is made to imitate each other. *Ital.*

IM'ITATIVES [*with Grammarians*] Verbs which express any kind of Imitation, as *patrissare*, to take after the Father, *matrissare*, to take after the Mother, *i. e.* to imitate their Actions, Humour, or Fashion.

IMITA'TOR, a Man who imitates. *L.*

IMITA'TRIX [*imitatrice, F.*] a Woman who imitates. *L.*

I M

IMMACULATE [*immaculé*, F. of *immaculatus*, L. q. d. *sine macula*] without Spot or Stain, unspotted, spotless.

IMMANENT [of *in* and *manens*, L.] remaining in, inherent.

IMMANITY [*immanitas*, L.] Fierceness, Wildness, Cruelty, Savageness, Vastness, Hugeness.

IMMANUEL [עֲמַנוּאֵל, H. i. e. God with us] a Name of Christ.

IMMARCESIBLE [*immarcescibilis*, L.] never fading, that cannot wither or decay.

IMMATERIAL [*immateriel*, F.] that consists not of Matter or Body; also of little Moment or Consequence.

IMMATERIALITY, an immaterial Quality or Nature.

IMMATURE [*immaturus*, L. i. e. *non maturus*] unripe, which is not come to Perfection.

IMMATURE [in *Physick*] is applied to the Aliments and animal Spirits, not sufficiently digested or concocted.

IMMATUREITY [*immaturité*, F. of *immaturitas*, L.] Unripeness.

IMMECHANICAL, not according to the Laws of Mechanicks.

IMMEDIMATE [*immediat*, F. *immediatus*, L. q. d. *sine medio*] which follows without any thing coming between; that follows or happens presently; that acts without Means.

IMMEDIMATELY, directly, presently.

IMMEDICABLE [*immedicabilis*, L.] which cannot be healed, incurable.

IMMEMORABLE [*immemorabilis*, L.] not to be remembered; not worth Remembrance; past Memory; unspeakable.

IMMEMORIAL [of *in* and *memorialis*, L.] which is out of Mind or beyond the Memory of Man.

IMMENGED, mingled. *Chauc.*

IMMEN'SE [*immensus*, L. i. e. *non mensus*] unmeasurable, exceeding great, huge, vast. *F.*

IMMENSITY [*immenfité*, F. of *immensitas*, L.] Unmeasurableness, Vastness, Infiniteness.

IMMENSURABILITY, Unmeasurableness, Infiniteness. *L.*

IMMEN'SURABLE [of *in* and *mensurabilis*, L.] unmeasurable.

To **IMMER'GE** [*immergere*, L.] to dip or plunge into.

IMMER'GED [*immersus*, L.] dipped or **IMMERSED** plunged into.

To **IMMERSE** [*immersum*, L.] to plunge or dip over Head and Ears.

IMMER'SION, a dipping or plunging, the sinking of any Body in a Fluid. *F. of L.*

IMMERSION of a Star [in *Astronomy*] is when it approaches so near the Sun, as to be hid in its Beams.

IMMERSION [of the Moon] is when the Moon, being about to be eclipsed, enters into the Earth's Shadow.

IMMERSION [in *Pharmacy*] is the Method of preparing Medicines, by steeping

I M

them in Water, to take away some Quality or ill Taste.

IMMETHODICAL [of *in*, Neg. and *methodus*, L.] that is without due Method or Order, confused.

To **IMMIGRATE** [*immigratum*, L.] to pass or come into.

IMMINENT [*imminens*, L.] approaching, at hand, ready to come upon us, hanging over our Heads.

IMMINUTION [of *in* and *minuo*] a diminishing or lessening. *L.*

IMMISERABLE [*immiserabilis*, L.] not to be pitied; also one whom no body pities.

IMMISCIBLE, not capable of being mingled.

IMMIS'SION, a putting or letting into. *L.*

To **IMMIT** [*immistere*, L.] to put, let, or squirt into.

IMMOBILITY [*immobilité*, F. of *in*, Neg. and *mobilitas*, L.] Unmoveableness, Stedfastness.

IMMODERATE [*immodéré*, F. of *immoderatus*, L. q. d. *sine modo*] unreasonable, excessive, beyond the Bounds of Moderation.

IMMODERATION, Excess, Intemperance. *F. of L.*

IMMODEST [*immodeste*, F. of *immodestus*, L.] that has no Modesty, wanton.

IMMODESTY [*immodestie*, F. of *in*, Neg. and *modestia*, L.] Wantonness, Unmannerliness.

IMMODULATE [*immodulatus*, L.] done without regard to due Proportion.

To **IMMOLATE** [*immoler*, F. *immolatum*, L.] to offer Sacrifice.

IMMOLATION, a Sacrificing or Offering. *F. of L.*

IMMOMENT, of no Value. *Shaksp.*

IMMORAL [of *in* and *moralis*, L.] of depraved Morals, contrary to good Manners.

IMMORALITY [of *in*, Negative, and *moralitas*, L.] Corruption of Manners, Lewdness, Profaneness, Debauchery.

IMMORIGEROUS [*immorigerus*, L.] disobedient.

IMMORIGEROUSNESS, Disobedience, Proneness to disoblige.

IMMORTAL [*immortel*, F. of *immortalis*, L.] that never dies, everlasting.

IMMORTALITY [*immortalité*, F. of *immortalitas*, L.] a never dying; the State of that which is immortal, a Living for ever, everlasting.

To **IMMORTALIZE** [*immortaliser*, F.] to make immortal.

IMMOVEABLE [*immobile*, F. *immobilis*, L.] which cannot be moved, unmovable.

IMMOVEABLE Feasts, Festivals which constantly fall upon the same Day of the Month, though they vary in the Day of the Week.

IMMOVEABLY, in such a manner as not to be moved.

IMMUNITY [*immune*, F. *immunitas*, L. q. d. *sine munere*] Exemption from Office, Duty,

Duty, or Charge; Freedom, Liberty, Privilege.

To IMMU'RE [of *in* and *murus*, L. a Wall] to shut up between two Walls.

IMMU'SICAL, not harmonious, not musical.

IMMUTABILITY [*immutabilité*, F. of *immutabilitas*, L.] Unchangeableness, Constancy.

IMMU'TABLE [*immutable*, F. of *immutabilis*, L.] unchangeable, constant.

IMMUTABLE Circles [in *Astronomy*] the Ecliptick and Equator, so called, because they never change, but are the same to all the Inhabitants of the Earth.

IMMUTATION, a changing, or altering.

IMOVED, moved. *Chauc.*

IMP, was formerly used in a good Sense, as in the Chancel may be seen, where an Earl of *Warwick*, who died a Minor, is called the noble Imp. I therefore take it to be derived from the next following [probably of *impius*, L. very wicked] a familiar Spirit, a Demon; a Child, or Offspring. *Spenc.*

IMP [*Impffen*, *Teut.* to graft] among Gardeners, a kind of Graft to be set in a Tree.

To IMP a Feather in a Hawk's Wing [among *Falconers*] to add a new Piece to an old broken Stump.

IMPACTED [*impactus*, L.] driven in.

To IMPAIR [*impaired*, F. q. d. *impejorare*, L.] to diminish, to make worse, to weaken.

IMPAIR'ING, making less.

To IMPA'LE [*empaler*, F. *empalare*, Ital. of *in* and *palus*, L. a Stake] to inclose and fence about with Stakes; to drive a Stake through the Body of a Malefactor.

IMPA'LED [in *Heroldry*] when the Coats of a Man and his Wife, who is not an Heiress, are borne in the same Escutcheon, and are marshalled in Pale, the Husband's on the Right-side, and the Wife's on the Left; this is called by *Heralds* *Baron* and *Femme*, two Coats *impaled*.

IMPALED, undaunted, without Fear.

IMPAL'PABLE [of *in* and *palpabilis*, L.] not to be distinguished by feeling.

IMPANA'TION [of *in* and *panis*, L. Bread] a Term applied to the *Lutheran* Doctrine of the Lord's Supper, who believe that the Body of Christ subsists with the Species of Bread in the Sacrament. L.

IMPAN'NEL. See *Empannel*.

IMPANNULA'RE, to empannel a Jury.

IMPAR'ADISED, enjoying the Delights of Paradise. *Milton.*

IMPARCAMEN'TUM, the Right of pouding Cattle. O. L.

IMPARIL'ITY [*imparilitas*, L.] Inequality, Unevenness.

IMPARISYLLAB'ICAL [of *impar*, un-

qual and *syllaba*, L.] not consisting of a like Number of Syllables.

IMPART'IFY [*imparitas*, L.] Inequality, Unevenness.

To IMPARK' [q. d. to park in] to inclose or fence in a Piece of Ground for a Park.

IMPAR'LANCE [of *parler*, F.] a Motion made to the Declaration of the Plaintiff, by the Defendant, whereby he craveth Respite, or another Day to put in his Answers.

IMPARSONNEE, put into the Possession of a Benefice. O. L. T.

To IMPART' [*impartire*, L.] to give Part to another, to communicate, to deliver one's Mind.

IMPART'ANCE, an impairing or communicating to another. *Shakesp.*

IMPAR'TIAL [*impariel*, F.] void of Partiality, just, upright.

IMPARTIAL'ITY [of *in* and *partialité*, F.] a being impartial, Disinterestedness.

IMPAS'SABLE, that cannot be passed through.

IMPASSIBIL'ITY [*impassibilité*, F. *impassibilitas*, L.] an Uncapableness of suffering.

IMPAS'SIBLE [*impassibilis*, L.] that cannot suffer. F.

IMPASTA'TION [q. d. making into *Paste*] a sort of Masonry wrought with Stone beaten to Powder, and made up like Paste.

IMPA'TIENCE [*impatientia*, L.] Uneas-

IMPA'TIENCY } lines of Mind under Sufferings; also Hastiness or Passion. L.

IMPA'TIENT [*impatiens*, L. q. d. *qui pati non potest*] that has no Patience, choleric, hasty, unquiet. F.

To IMPA'TRONISE [*s'empatroniser*, F.] to take Possession of a Benefice.

To IMPA'WN, to give as a Pledge.

IMPATRONIZA'TION, a putting into full Possession of a Benefice.

To IMPEACH' [probably of *empêcher*, F. to hinder] to accuse and prosecute for Felony and Treason; to hinder. *Spenc.*

IMPEACH'MENT [*empêchement*, F.] Accusation or Information against one.

IMPEACH'MENT of Waste, a Restraint from committing Waste on Lands or Tenements.

IMPECCABIL'ITY [*impeccabilité*, F.] a being incapable of sinning.

IMPECCABLE [*impeccabilis*, L.] that cannot sin or do amiss. F.

To IMPEARL', to form into pearly Drops of Dew. *Milton.*

To IMPE'DE [*impedire*, L. q. d. *pedibus involvere*] to hinder, let, or stop.

IMPEDIA'TI *Ganes*, Dogs that are law'd or disabled from doing Mischief in a Forest. O. L. T.

IMPE'DIENT [*impediens*, L.] letting, staying, or hindering.

IMPEDIMENT [*impedimentum*, L.] Hindrance, Disturbance, Obstruction; also an Imperfection or Defect in one's Speech.

To

I M

To IMPEL [*impellere*, L.] to drive or thrust forward; also to force.

To IMPEND [*impendere*, L.] to hang over one's Head, as Dangers or Judgments.

IMPEN'DENCY, a Hanging over the Head. L.

IMPEN'DENT [*impendens*, L.] hanging over Head, being at hand.

IMPEN'DIOUS [*impendiosus*, L.] liberal, that spends more than is needful.

IMPENETRABILITY [in *Philosophy*] the Distinction of one extended Substance from another, so that two Bodies extended cannot be in one and the same Place, but must of Necessity exclude each other.

IMPENETRABLE [*impenetrabilis*, L.] that cannot be pierced thro', or divided into; that cannot be discovered or fathomed.

IMPENITENCE } [of *impœnitentia*, L.]

IMPENITENCY } a Want of, or being without Repentance; a continuing in sinful Courses. F.

IMPENITENT, who does not repent, or is not sorry for his Sins or Faults. F.

IMPEN'SIBLE [*impenfibilis*, L.] without Reward; *gratis*.

IMPER'ATIVE [*imperativus*, L.] commanding. F.

IMPERATIVE Mood [in *Grammar*] that which denotes commanding, or bidding to do such an Action.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, which is not to be perceived. F.

IMPERCIABLE [of *im* and *percer*, to pierce or penetrate, F.] impenetrable. Ch.

IMPER'FECTION [*imperfait*, F. *imperfectus*, L.] not perfect or complete, unfinished, faulty.

IMPER'FECTION Tense [in *Grammar*] that which denotes time indefinitely, neither perfectly past, or future; as, *I was writing when*. &c.

IMPER'FECTION Flowers [in *Botany*] are such as want the Petals, or those finely coloured Leaves which stand round and compose the Flowers.

IMPER'FECTION Plants [in *Botany*] are such as either really want Flowers and Seeds, or seem to want them.

IMPER'FECTION Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such whose aliquot Parts taken together do either exceed or fall short of that whole Number, of which they are Parts.

IMPER'FECTION, the want of something requisite or suitable to the Nature of the Thing, Imperfection, Defect. F. of L.

IMPER'FORABLE, not to be bored thro'.

IMPERIAL [*imperialis*, L.] belonging to an Emperor or Empire.

IMPERIAL Lily, a Flower.

IMPERIAL Table, an Instrument for measuring of Land, &c.

IMPERIALISTS, the Subjects or Forces of the Emperor of Germany.

IMPERIE, Rule. Ch.

IMPERIOUS [*imperieux*, F. of *imperiōsus*, L.] commanding, lordly, haughty.

I M

IMPER'SONAL Verbs [in *Grammar*] such as are used in the third Person singular only.

IMPERSPICUOUS [*imperficus*, L.] not clear or evident.

IMPERTINENCE, } Extravagance,

IMPERTINENCY, } Foolery, Non-sense. F.

IMPERTINENT [of *in* and *pertinens*, L.] not to the Purpose, absurd, silly. F.

An IMPERTINENT, a troublesome, foolish, or silly Person.

IMPERTURBED [*imperturbatus*, L.] undisturbed, serene, calm.

IMPERVIOUS [*impervius*, L.] through which there is no Passage, unpassable; such a Closeness of Pores, or particular Configuration of Parts, as will not admit another through.

IMPERVIOUS [among *Naturalists*] Bodies are said to be *impervious* to others, when they will not permit the Rays of Light to pass thro' them, &c.

IMPES, Shoots, young Twigs. Ch.

IMPET'IGINOUS [*impetiginosus*, L.] troubled with the Itch.

IMPETIGO, a cutaneous Foulness, as the Itch, a Ringworm, or a Tetter. L.

IMPETIGO Celsi, a sort of Leprosy, or Scabbiness. L.

IMPETRABLE [*impetrabilis*, L.] easy, or that may be obtained by Intreaty. F.

To IMPETRATE [*impetret*, F. *impetratum*, L. of *in* and *patro*] to obtain by earnest Request or Intreaty; to obtain a Grant of any Favour or Privilege.

IMPETRA'TION, an obtaining by earnest Intreaty. L.

To IMPETRE [*impetret*, F.] to obtain. C.

IMPETUOSITY } [*impetuosité*, F. *im-*

IMPETUOUSNESS } *petuositas*, L.] a driving headlong with great Force and Violence, a violent Motion, or driving forward, Vehemency.

IMPETUOUS [*impetueux*, F. of *impetuosus*, L.] violent, rapid, vehement, raging, boisterous.

IMPETUS [in *Mechanicks*] the Blow or Force with which one Body strikes against another. L.

IMPID, grafted. Ch.

IMPIERMENT [*Empirement*, O. F.] Prejudice, Damage.

IMPIETY [*impiété*, F. of *impietas*, L.] Ungodliness, Irreligion.

To IMPIG'NORATE, to pledge, to pawn.

IMPIGNORA'TION, a putting to pawn. L.

IMPIGRITY [*impigritas*, L.] Quickness, Diligence.

IMPING [in *Falconry*] the inserting a Feather into the Wing of a Hawk, in the Place of one that is broke.

To IMPINGE [*impingo*, L.] to fall against, to strike against.

To IMPIN'GUATE [*impinguatum*, L.] to fatten.

IMPIOUS

I M

IMPIOUS [*impie*, F. *impius*, L.] ungodly, profane, lewd.

IMPLACABILITY [*implacabilitas*, L.] implacableness, Irreconcilableness.

IMPLACABLE [*implacabilis*, L.] not to be appeased or pacified. F.

To IMPLANT [of *in* and *planter*, F. or *plantare*, L.] to fix or fasten in the Mind.

IMPLANT'ING, a setting or fixing into. L.

IMPLAUSIBLE [of *in* and *plausibilis*, L.] unlikely to recommend.

To IMPLEAD [of *in* and *plaidere*, F.] to sue or prosecute by Course of Law.

To IMPLETIE, to fill. L.

IMPLEMENTS [*q. d.* Employments, of employer, F.] all Things necessary in any Trade, or about a House, as Tools, Furniture, &c.

To IMPLICATE [*implicare*, L.] to in-fold or wrap up.

IMPLICATED [by Physicians] is applied to such Fevers, where two at a time afflict a Person, either of the same kind, as a *double Tertian*; or of different, as an *intermittent Tertian*, and a *Quotidian*.

IMPLICATION, a folding or wrapping within another thing, an entangling; also a necessary Consequence. F. of L.

IMPLICIT [*implicitus*, F. of *implicitus*, L. *q. d.* folded in] tacitly understood, intricate, following by Consequence.

IMPLICIT Faith, a Belief grounded upon the Judgment or Authority of others.

IMPLORATION, an imploring or beseeching. L.

To IMPLORE [*implorare*, F. of *implorare*, L.] to beg earnestly with Tears and Prayers, to beseech.

IMPLUME [*implumis*, L.] bald, without Feathers.

IMPLUVIOUS [*impluvius*, L.] wet with Rain.

To IMPLY [*impliquere*, F. *implicare*, L.] to in-fold, contain, denote, signify.

IMPOLITE [*impolitus*, L.] unpolished, rude, coarse, rough.

IMPOLITICK [of *in*, Neg. and *Politicus*, L.] disagreeing with the Rules of Policy, imprudent, unwise.

IMPONDEROUS, void of perceptible Weight.

IMPORCATION, a making a Baulk, or Ridge in the Plowing of Land. L.

IMPOROUS [of *in*, Neg. and *porosus*, L.] that has no Pores or little Holes for the Passage of Sweat, Vapours, &c.

IMPORT, Sense or Meaning.

To IMPORT [*importare*, F. of *importare*, L.] to bring Commodities into a Port; also to concern or signify.

IMPORTABLE, impossible, intolerable. Chauc.

IMPORTANCE, Moment, Weight, Consequence, Concernment. F.

IMPORTANT, of great Concern, Weight, or Moment; material. F.

I M

IMPORTATION, the bringing in of Merchandizes from foreign Countries. L.

IMPORTUNACY } [*importunité*, F. *im-*
IMPORTUNITY } *portunitas*, L.] an eager Pressing or Urging; hard Dunning.

IMPORTUNATE [*importune*, F. *importunus*, L.] troublesome, wearying with too frequent or unreasonable Requests, very urgent.

To IMPORTUNE [*importuner*, F. *q. d.* to be earnest in his Suit, as having no other Part to land at] to press or sue for with great Earnestness; to request earnestly and often.

IMPORTUNE, troublesome. Ch.

IMPORTUOUS [*importuosus*, L.] without Port or Harbour.

To IMPOSE [*imponere*, F. *impositum*, L.] to injoin, to lay a Tax, to lay or put upon; also to cheat.

To IMPOSE a Form [in Printing] to set the Pages in due Order in the Form or Chase, in order to make them ready for the Press.

To IMPOSE upon one, to cheat, deceive; also to put upon one.

IMPOSITION, a laying on, an Injunction; a deceiving; also an Assessment.

IMPOSITIONTIOUS Names [*impositivus*, L.] primitive or radical Names.

IMPOSSIBILITY [*impossibilité*, F. *impossibilitas*, L.] that which cannot be done.

IMPOSSIBLE [*impossibilis*, L.] that is not possible, or cannot be done. F. Also an Impossibility.

IMPOST [*imposita*, Ital. of *imponendo*, L.] a Tax or Tribute, but more especially such as is received by a Prince or State, for Goods brought into any Haven from other Nations. F.

IMPOSTOR [*imposteur*, F.] a Cheat, a Deceiver, a false Pretender. L.

To IMPOSTUMATE } [*apostumere*, F.
To IMPOSTHUMATE } of *apostumare*, Ital.] to grow into an Imposthume.

IMPOSTUMATION } the Act of
IMPOSTHUMATION } Impostumating.

IMPOSTUME } [*apostume*, F. *apost-*
IMPOSTHUME } *huma*, L.] a swelling of Humours, or gathering of corrupt Matter in any Part of the Body.

Pestilential IMPOSTHUME, a Swelling accompanied with a Fever, Swooning, Headach, and Faintness.

IMPOSTURE [*impostura*, L.] Cheat, Cozenage, Deceit. F.

IMPOTENCE } [*Impotentia*, L. *q. d.* sine
IMPOTENCY } *potentia*] Weakness. Want of Power, or Strength, a natural Defect which hinders Generation.

IMPOTENT [*impotens*, L.] unable, weak, infirm, maimed. F.

To IMPOVERISH [*appauvrir*, F. *impoverire*, Ital.] to make poor.

IMPOVERISHMENT, a being made poor.

To IMPOUND Cattle, to put them in a Pound for some Trespass done by them.

To

I M

To IMPOWER [of *in* and *power*] to vest one with Power, to enable him to act.

IMPRAC'TICABLE [*impracticable*, F.] that cannot be done.

To IMPRECA'TE [*imprecatum*, L. q. d. *precibus vocare in*, i. e. *super*] to curse, to call down Mischief upon, to wish Evil to.

IMPRECA'TION, a cursing, or calling down Mischief upon another F. of L.

IMPRECA'TORY, that containeth or implieth cursing in it.

IMPREG'NABLE [*impregnable*, F. q. d. *not to be taken*] that cannot be taken by Force.

IMPREG'NATE [*impregnée*, F. of *in* and *pregnant*, L.] being with Child, or great with Young.

To I-PREGNATE [*s'impregner*, F.] to imbödy, soak, or drink in.

To IMPREGNATE [of *in* and *pregnant*, L.] to get with Child, to make fruitful.

IMPREGNA'TION, is the Immission of the Male Seed in Coition, by which the Female conceives, or becomes with Young. L.

IMPREGNATION [in *Chymistry*] is when a Body has imbibed so much Moisture, that it will admit no more. F. of L.

IMPRESSE, an Emblem or Device with a Motto. *Ital.* and *Span.*

IMPRESS' [*impressio*, L.] a Print, Stamp, or Image.

To IMPRESS' [*impressum*, L.] to print, stamp, or make an Impression upon; to compel to enter into publick Service.

IMPRESS-Money, Money paid to Soldiers, &c. compelled into the publick Service.

IMPRES'SION, a Stamp, Mark, or Print. L.

An IMPRESSION [of *Books*] is that Number of Books which is printed off at the same Time.

To IMPRIME [Hunting Term] to rouse, unharbour, or dislodge a wild Beast; also to make her forsake the Herd.

IMPRIMEKY [Law Term] an Impression or Print; also a Printing-house, or the Art of Printing.

IMPRIMINGS, Beginnings, first Essays. O.

IMPRYMIS, first of all, in the first Place. L.

To IMPRINT' [*empraindre*, F. of *imprimere*, L. q. d. *premere in*] to impress or fix a Thing in one's Mind, or in any Matter.

IMPRISION, an Attempt. O.

To IMPRISON' [*emprisonner*, F.] to put in Prison or Goal.

IMPRISONMENT [*emprisonnement*, F.] Confinement, Imprisoning.

IMPROBABILITY, an Unlikeliness of being true, or what cannot be proved. F. of L.

IMPRO'BABLE [*improbabilis*, L. q. d. *quod probari non potest*] unlikely, which has no Likelihood of being true.

To IMPROBATE [*improbatum*, L.] to disallow, dispraise, or dislike.

IMPROBATION, disallowing or disproving of, Dislike. L.

I M

IMPROB'ITY [*improbitas*, L.] Dishonesty, Knavery.

IMPROCREAB'ILITY, Barrenness. L.

IMPROCREABLE } [*improcreabilis*, L.] not begotten.

To IMPROLIFI'cate, to impregnate.

IMPROPER' [*impropre*, F. of *improprius*, L.] unfit, inconvenient, unseasonable.

To IMPROPRIATE [q. d. *proprium facere*] is to employ the Revenues of a Church Living to his own Use. L. T.

IMPROPRIA'TION, the Act of Improprating; also a Parsonage or Ecclesiastical Living in the Hands of a Layman, or which descends by Inheritance.

IMPROPRIA'TOR, he that has Possession of a Spiritual Living or Parsonage by Inheritance.

IMPROPRIETY of Speech [*impropriété*, F.] is when the Writer or Speaker doth not make use of proper and significant Expressions.

To IMPROVE [either of *in* and *probus*, L. good, q. d. to make a Thing better in itself, or *in* and *prove*, F. a Proof, q. d. to meliorate a Thing by Trials or Essays] to better, to promote or advance, to grow refined; to make a Progress in Arts and Sciences.

IMPROVE'ABLE, that may be improved or made better.

IMPROVE'MENT, Bettering, Progress, an advancing of Profits, a Thriving, a Benefiting in any kind of Profession.

IMPROV'IDENCE [*improvidentia*, L.] Want of Forecast.

IMPROV'IDENT [*improvidus*, L. q. d. *non pro se videns*] who does not forecast, or foresee, unheedful.

IMPRU'DENCE [*imprudencia*, L.] Indiscretion, Unadvisedness, a Want of Precaution, Deliberation, and Foresight of the Consequences of things. F.

IMPRU'DENT [*imprudens*, L.] inconsiderate, unadvised, unwise. F.

IMPRUDIAMENTUM, Improvement of Land by Husbandry, &c. O. L.

IMPUDENCE [*impudentia*, L.] Shamelessness, Sauciness. F.

IMPUDENT [*impudens*, L. q. d. *pudorem non habens*] shameless, saucy, graceless. F.

IMPUDIC'ITY [*impudicité*, F. *impudicitas*, L.] Lewdness, Obscenity, Immodesty.

To IMPUGN' [*impugnare*, F. of *impugnare*, L.] to oppose, to disprove, to endeavour to confute by Argument.

IMPUIS'SANCE, Want of Strength, or Means to succeed in an Affair. F.

IMPULSE [*impulsus*, L.] a thrusting, pushing, or driving forward, an Inforcement, Motion, Persuasion.

IMPULSION, a thrusting forward, or driving on, a constraining. F.

IMPUL'SIVE, that drives or thrusts forward. F.

IMPU'NITY [*impunité*, F. *impunitas*, L.] a being free or exempt from Punishment.

IMPURE

IMPURE [*impurus*, L.] unclean, filthy, lewd. *F.*
IMPURENESS, Uncleanneſs.
IMPURITY [*impuritas*, *F.* of *impuritas*, L.] Uncleanneſs, Filthineſs, Lewdneſs.
IMPURPLED, coloured with a purple Colour.
IMPUTATION, which is imputed to another, or the Act itſelf. *F.* or *L.*
IMPUTATIVE, that is imputed to another, as *imputative Righteouſneſs*.
TO IMPUTE [*imputare*, *F.* of *imputare*, *L.* of *in* and *puto*] to attribute or aſcribe the Merit to one; alſo to charge or lay the Blame or Fault on one.
IMPUTRESCIBLE, incorruptible. *L.*
IMPUTRIBLE [*imputribilis*, *L.*] not liable to putrify or be putrified, incorruptible.
IMUM Cali [*in Astrology*] the fourth Houſe in a Figure of the Heavens. *L.*
IN, a Prepoſition, noting the Place, Time, State, Power, Proportion of any thing.
INABILITY [*inabilitas*, *F.*] an Incapacity, or not being able or capable.
INACCESSIBLE [*of in* and *acceſſibilis*, *L.*] not to be come at, unapproachable.
INACCESSIBLE Height or Diſtance [*in Geometry*] which cannot be come at to be meaſured, by reaſon of ſome Obſtacle in the way.
INACCURACY, want of Exaſtneſs.
INACTION, Inaſtivity. *F.*
INAD'EQUATE [*of in* and *adequatus*, *L.*] diſproportionate.
INAD'EQUATE Ideas [*Philophy*] ſuch as are but a partial and incomplete Representation of thoſe Archetypes or Images, to which the Mind refers them.
INADVER'TENCE } [*inadvertance*, *F.*]
INADVER'TENCY } a not ſufficiently obſerving, a want of Heed or Care.
INAF'FABLE [*of in* and *affabilis*, *L.*] not courteous, unpleasant in Converſation.
INAFFECTA'TION, Unaffectedneſs, being free from Preciſeneſs, or Formality. *L.*
INALIENABLE, which cannot be alienated or transferred to another by Law. *L.*
INALIMENTAL, which does not nourish. *L.*
INAMIALE [*inamabilis*, *L.*] unlovely, not deſerving Love.
INAMISABLE, that can never be loſt.
INAMORA'TO, a Lover. *Ital.*
INAM'OURED, fallen in Love with.
INANIL'OQUENT } [*inaniloquus*, *L.*]
INANIL'OQUOUS } vain Talking or Babbling.
INANIMATE [*inanimus*, *F.* *inanimatus*, *L.*] lifeleſs, dead, without Life or Soul.
INANITION [*in Phyſick*] Weakneſs, occaſioned by want of Nouriſhment. *F.*
INANITY [*in Philoſophy*] Emptineſs, or abſolute Vacuity, implying Abſence of all Body and Matter whatſoever. *L.*
INAPPETENCY [*of in* and *appetentia*, *L.*] Want of Appetite for Victuals.
INAPPLICABLE, not capable of being applied to. *L.*

INAPPLICATION, Heedleſſneſs.
INARABLE [*inarabilis*, *L.*] not to be plowed.
INARGENTA'TION [*of in* and *argentum*, *L.* Silver] a Silvering or Covering a thing with Silver.
INARTICULATE [*of in* and *articulatus*, *L.*] undiſtinct, conſuſed, not articulate.
INARTIFICIAL [*inartificialis*, *L.*] without Art, unworkmanly, artiſleſs.
INASPIC'UOUS [*inaſpicuus*, *L.*] hard to be ſeen, inviſible.
INATTENTION, Diſregard, Negligence.
INAUDIBLE, not to be heard. *L.*
TO INAUGURATE [*inauguratum*, *L.*] to inſtal, to inveſt with an Office or Dignity.
INAUGURA'TION, an Inſtalment, &c.
INAURATED [*inauratus*, *L.*] covered over with Gold, gilded over.
INAURA'TION, a Gilding or Covering with Gold. *L.*
INAUSPICIOUS [*inauſpicatus*, *L.*] unlucky, ill boding.
INBLA'URA, the Product or Profit of Land. *O. L.*
IN'BOROW and *Outborow*, an Office in old Times, for obſerving the Ingreſs and Egreſs, and allowing the Paſſage of thoſe who travelled to and again between England and Scotland.
IN'BRED, natural; alſo belonging to a particular Country.
INCALES'CENCE [*of incaleſcere*, *L.*] is the growing hot of a thing by ſome inward Motion or Fermentation.
INCALES'CENT [*incaleſcens*, *L.*] growing hot by ſome internal Motion and Fermentation.
INCALESCENT Mercury [*in Chymiſtry*] Quickſilver prepared after a particular Manner, ſo that mingled with a due Proportion of Leaf Gold, it would turn to a Paſte; and with Gold would grow hot.
TO INCAMP [*of in* and *camper*, *F.*] to pitch Tents, or build Huts, on a Spot of Ground choſen for that Purpoſe.
INCAMP'MENT [*of in* and *campement*, *F.*] the Lodging of an Army in the Field.
INCANTA'TION, Charming; an Enchantment, Charm, or Spell. *L.*
INCANTA'TOR [*q. d. qui cantatione decipit*] an Inchanter or Charmer. *L.*
INCA'PABLE [*incapax*, *L.*] not capable, unable, unfit. *F.*
INCAPA'CIOUS [*incapax*, *L.*] not fit or large enough to contain a thing.
TO INCAPA'CITATE, to render incapable, to put out of Capacity.
INCAPA'CITY [*incapacitas*, *F.*] the not having Qualities or Parts ſufficient or neceſſary to be in a Condition to do or receive a thing.
TO INCAR'CERATE [*incarceratum*, *L.*] to impriſon.
INCARCERA'TION, an Impriſoning, or Impriſonment. *L.*
INCAR.

INCAR'NARDINE, of a bright Carnation or Flesh Colour. *F.*

To INCAR'NATE [*incarnar*, *F.* of *incarnatum*, *L.*] to bring Flesh upon, or fill up with new Flesh.

INCAR'NATE Devil, a Devil in Man's Shape; a devilish Person.

INCARNATION [*in Chymistry*] a particular Way of purifying Gold. *F.* of *L.*

INCARNATION [*in Divinity*] an assuming or taking Flesh.

INCARNATION [*in Surgery*] a making of Flesh grow.

An INCAR'NATIVE [*of Incarnans*, *L.*] a Medicine causing the Flesh to grow.

To INCA'SE, to cover, inclose, to envelop.

INCA'STELLED [*spoken of Beasts*] narrow heel'd, or hoof-bound. *F.*

INCA'VATED [*of incavatum*, *L.*] made hollow.

INCAUTIOUS, unwary, negligent, heedless.

An INCEN'DIARY [*incendiaire*, *F.* of *incendarius*, *L.*] a Setter of Houses on Fire; a Sower of Division and Strife.

To INCEN'SE [*incensum*, *L.* Sup.] to inflame, or stir up to Anger.

IN'CENSE [*incensum*, *L.*] a rich Perfume made use of in sacred Rites.

INCENSE-Wort, an Herb.

IN'CENSING, burning Perfumes in Honour to a Deity.

INCEN'SORY, a perfuming Pan or Censer.

An INCEN'TIVE [*incentivum*, *L.*] an Incitement or Motive.

INCEN'TIVE [*incentivus*, *L.*] inciting or stirring up.

INCEN'TOR, the same as Incendiary.

INCEP'TION, a Beginning or Enterprize. *L.*

INCEP'TIVE [*in Grammar*] as *Verbs Inceptive*, are such Verbs as express a Proceeding by Degrees in an Action.

INCEP'TIVE Magnitudes [*in Geometry*] are such Moments or first Principles, as tho' of no Magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing such.

INCEP'TOR, a Beginner; in the University it signifies one who is upon taking the Degree of *Master of Arts*.

To IN'CERATE' [*inceratum*, *L.*] to do over with Wax.

INCERATION [*in Pharmacy*] is a mixing of Moisture with something that is dry, till the Substance be brought to the Consistence of soft Wax.

INCERTITUDE [*incertitudo*, *L.*] Uncertainty, Doubtfulness. *F.*

INCES'SANT [*i. e. non cessans*] continual, without ceasing. *L.*

INCEST [*inceste*, *F.* of *incestus*, *L.* of *in* and *castus*, unchaste] carnal Copulation or Marriage with one who is too near a kin.

INCESTUOUS [*incestueux*, *F.* *incestuosus*, *L.*] given to, or guilty of, Incest.

INCH [*ince*, *S.*] the 12th Part of a Foot, Sale by INCH of Candle, is when Goods being divided into several Lots or Parcels, and about an Inch of Candle being lighted, the Buyers bid during its burning, and the last Bidder, when the Candle goes out, has the Lot or Parcel so exposed to Sale.

To INCHAIN [*enchainer*, *F.*] to put in Chains.

To INCHANT' [*enchanter*, *F.* of *incantare*, *L.*] to bewitch or charm.

INCHANT'ER [*enchanteur*, *F.* *incantator*, *L.*] a Conjuror, Sorcerer, Wizard.

INCHANT'MENT [*enchantement*, *F.* of *incantamentum*, *L.*] a Charm or Spell.

INCHANT'RESS [*enchantresse*, *F.*] a Witch, a Sorceress.

To INCHA'SE [*enchaser*, *F.*] to set in Gold, Silver, &c.

IN'CHEPIN, the lower Gut of a Deer.

To IN'CHOATE [*inchoatum*, *L.*] to begin any Work.

INCHOATION, a Beginning of any Work. *L.*

INCHOATIVE, beginning.

To INCIDE [*of incidere*, to cut, *L.* of *in* and *cado*] Medicines are said to *incide*, which consist of pointed and sharp Particles, as Acids, and most Salts; by the Force or Insinuation of which, the Particles of other Bodies are divided, which before cohered one with another.

INCIDENCE [*of in and cado*] a falling in with.

INCIDENCE [*in Opticks*] the Place where two Lines or Rays meet.

INCIDENT [*incidens*, *L.*] happening to, or falling out occasionally.

An INCIDENT, a particular Event or Circumstance attending a Matter.

INCIDENT [*in Law*] a thing necessarily depending upon another as more principal.

INCIDENT Point [*in Opticks*] is that Point in which a Ray of Light is supposed to fall on a Piece of Glass.

INCINERATION [*Chymistry*] is the reducing of the Bodies of Vegetables, Minerals, &c. into Ashes by a violent Fire.

INCIP'IENT [*incipiens*, *L.*] beginning.

To INCIR'CLE [*incirculer*, *F.*] to encompass or surround.

INCISION, a Cutting or Lancing, a Gash. *L.*

INCISION [*in Surgery*] is the cutting the Skin or Flesh, to open a Swelling; also a Wound in the Skull made by a cutting Instrument.

Crucial INCISION [*in Surgery*] the lancing a Swelling crosswise.

INCIS'IV, } the foremost Teeth in
INCISO'RES, } each Jaw. *L.*

INCIS'IVUS Musculus [*Anatomy*] a Muscle drawing the upper Lip upwards. *L.*

INCISURE [*incisura*, *L.*] a Cut or Gash.

INCITATION, a stirring up or provoking. *To F. of L.*

To INCITE [*inciter*, F. of *incitare*, L.] to stir up, to egg or spur on.

INCITEMENT [*incitamentum*, L.] Inducement or Motive.

INCIVIL [*incivilis*, L. q. d. *cive non dignus*] unmannerly, clownish, rude. F.

INCIVILITY [*incivilité*, F.] Unmannerliness, Rudeness.

INCLAMATION, a calling upon. L.

INCLAUSA, a Home-Close, or Inclosure near a House. O. L.

INCLE, a sort of Tape.

INCLEMENCY [*inclemence*, F. *inclementia*, L.] a being void of Pity or Compassion, Unmercifulness, Unpitifulness, Rigour, Sharpness.

INCLINABLE, inclining to, prone, apt.

INCLINATION, a bowing downward; a natural Disposition to a Thing, Proneness, Aptness. F. of L.

INCLINATION [in *Chymistry*] is the pouring of any Liquor from its Settlement or Dregs, only by stopping the Vessel.

INCLINATION [in *Geometry*] is the mutual Leaning or Tendency of two Lines or Planes towards each other, so as to make an Angle.

INCLINATION of two Planes [in *Geometry*] is the acute Angle made by two Lines drawn, one in each Plane, and perpendicular to their common Section.

INCLINATION of a Plane [in *Dialling*] is the small Arch of a vertical Circle, perpendicular to the Plane and the Horizon, intercepted between them.

INCLINATION of the Axis of the Earth, is the Angle that it makes with the Axis of the Ecliptick.

INCLINATION of a Planet, is an Arch of the Circle of Inclination, which is included between the Ecliptick and the Place of that Planet in its Orbit.

INCLINATION of a Right Line to a Plane, is an acute Angle which that Line makes with any Line of the Plane towards which it leans.

INCLINATION of a Ray [in *Dioptricks*] is an Angle made by that Ray with the Axis of Incidence in the first Medium, at the Point where it meets or enters the second Medium.

To INCLINE [*inclinare*, of *inclinare*, L.] to bow or bend to, to lean towards.

INCLINING Planes [in *Dialling*] are such as lean to the Horizon.

To INCLIBE, to grasp, to inclose. *Shakespeare*.

To INCLOISTER [of *en* and *cloître*, F.] to shut up in a Cloister or Monastery.

To INCLOSE [*enclosse*, F. of *includere*, L. q. d. *claudere in*] to shut in, to fence about, to surround with a Wall, Bank, &c.

INCLOSURE [of *in* and *clausura*, L.] a Place inclosed or fenced in.

To INCLUDE [*includere*, L.] to take in, to comprehend, to contain.

INCLUSION, an Inclosing or Shutting up. L.

INCLUSIVE, that comprehends or takes in. L.

INCOAGULABLE [of *in* and *coagula*, L.] that cannot be curdled or congealed together.

INCOGITABLE [*incogitabilis*, L.] thoughtless.

INCOGITANCY [*incogitantia*, L.] a Want of Thought, Inconsiderateness, Rashness.

INCOGITANT [*incogitans*, L.] heedless, thoughtless.

INCOGITATIVE, unthinking, heedless, rash.

INCOG or INCOG'NITO, unknown, without Attendants, or Marks of Distinction.

INCOHERENCE [of *in* and *cobarentia*, L.] a Disagreement or not suiting well together.

INCOHERENT [of *in* and *cobarens*, L.] that does not suit or agree well together.

INCOLUMITY [*incolumitas*, L.] Safety, Freedom from Danger.

INCOMBROUS, cumbersome. *Chauc.*

INCOMBUSTIBLE [of *incombustibilis*, L.] that cannot be burned or consumed by Fire.

INCOME [*Einkommen*, *Teut.* q. d. *Comings in*] Rent, Revenue, Profit.

INCOMMENSURABLE [of *in* Neg. *con*, and *mensurabilis*, L.] that cannot be measured, that has not an equal Measure or Proportion with another. F.

INCOMMENSURABLE [in *Algebra*] Surd Roots are said to be incommensurable to rational Numbers.

INCOMMENSURABLE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such which have no common Divisor which can divide them both equally.

INCOMMENSURABLE Quantities [in *Geometry*] are such Quantities which have no aliquot Parts, or any common Measure that may measure them.

INCOMMENSURABLE Quantities [in *Power*] is, when between the Squares of two Quantities there can be found an Area or Content that may serve for a common Measure, to measure both exactly.

To INCOMMO'DE [*incommoder*, F. of *incommodare*, L.] to cause an Inconvenience, to prejudice or hurt.

INCOMMO'DIOUS [*incommodus*, L.] unprofitable, unfit, troublesome, offensive.

INCOMMOD'ITY [*incommodité*, F. *incommoditas*, L.] Inconvenience, Trouble.

INCOMMUNICABLE [*incommunicabilis*, L.] that cannot be made common, or imparted to others. F.

INCOMMUTABLE, not liable to change, not to be changed.

K k k

INCOM

I N

INCOMPACT [of *in* and *compactus*, L.] not close fastened or joined together.
INCOMPARABLE, [*incomparabilis*, L.] without Compare, matchless, excellent. F.
INCOMPASSIONATE [of *in* and *compassio*, L.] void of Pity.
INCOMPATIBILITY [*incompatibilitas*, F.] a being incompatible, Antipathy, Contrariety.
INCOMPATIBLE, disagreeing, not enduring or consisting one with another. F.
INCOMPENSABLE, [of *in* and *compensare*, L.] incapable of being recompensed.
INCOMPETENCY [*incompetentia*, F. *incompetentia*, L.] Insufficiency, Inability.
INCOMPETENT [*incompetens*, F. of *in* and *competens*, L.] incapable, not duly qualified, unfit, improper.
INCOMPLETE [of *in* and *completus*, L.] not complete, not finished. F.
INCOMPLEX [of *in* and *complexus*, L.] uncompounded, single, simple.
INCOMPLIANCE, a not consenting or not bearing with.
INCOMPOSED [of *in* and *compositus*, L.] not orderly, uncouth, neglected, ill-favoured.
INCOMPOSITE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] the same as *Prime Numbers*; such as are made only by Addition.
INCOMPOSIBLE Proposition [in *Logick*] that which affirms what another denies.
INCOMPOSURE [of *in* and *compositura*, L.] Confusion, Disorder.
INCOMPREHENSIBILITY } [*incomprehensibilis*, F.] a being incomprehensible or unconceivable.
INCOMPREHENSIBLE [*incomprehensibilis*, L.] that cannot be comprehended or conceived in the mind. F.
INCOMPRESSIBLE [*incompressibilis*, F.] that cannot be compressed into less Space.
INCONCEIVABLE [*inconcevabile*, F.] not to be conceived or imagined.
INCONCINNITY [*Inconcinntas*, L.] an ill Grace, Unhandsomeness, Disproportion.
INCONCLUSIVE, without such Evidence as to determine the Understanding.
INCONCUSS [*inconcuusus*, L.] unshaken.
INCONCUSILE [of *inconcuusus*, L.] that cannot be shaken or moved.
INCONGEALABLE [of *in* and *congelabilis*, L.] that cannot be frozen.
INCONGRUITY [*incongruitas*, F. *incongruitas*, L.] Disagreeableness, Unfitness.
INCONGRUITY [with *Grammarians*] an Impropriety of Speech.
INCONGRUITY [among *Naturalists*] is a Property by which a fluid Body is hindered from uniting with any other Fluid, or solid Body, which is different from it.
INCONGRUOUS [*incongruus*, F. of *incongruus*, L.] unfit, disagreeable.
INCONNEXION [of *in* and *connexio*, L.] a Defect in joining Things together, Want of Coherence.

I N

INCONSEQUENCE } [*inconsequentia*, L.]
INCONSEQUENCY } Weakness of arguing, when the Conclusion follows not from the Premisses.
INCONSEQUENT [*inconsequens*, L.] that does not follow or result from.
INCONSIDERABLE, of small Account, not worthy of Regard. F.
INCONSIDERANCY [*inconsiderantia*, L.] Unadvisedness, Inconsiderateness.
INCONSIDERATE [*inconsideratus*, L.] unadvised, rash.
INCONSIDERATION, Want of Thought, L.
INCONSISTENCE } a not Agreeing,
INCONSISTENCY } Suiting, or Comparing. L.
INCONSISTENT [of *in* and *consistens*, L.] not consistent, agreeable, or suitable to.
INCONSO'LABLE [*inconsolabilis*, L.] that cannot be comforted.
INCONSONANCY [*inconsonantia*, L.] Unagreeableness in Sound.
INCONSTANCY [*inconstancia*, F. *inconstantia*, L.] Unsteadiness, Changeableness.
INCONSTANT [*inconstans*, L.] fickle, wavering, uncertain. F.
INCONTESTIBLE [*incontestabile*, F.] indisputable, certain, undoubted.
INCONTINENCY [*incontinentia*, F. of *incontinentia*, L.] a not abstaining from unlawful Desires; lustful Inclinations, Intemperance.
INCONTINENCY [among *Physicians*] is said of such natural Discharges as are involuntary through Weakness; as an involuntary Discharge of Urine, &c.
INCONTINENT [*incontinens*, L.] that has no Government of himself, unchaste, unbrayed, intemperate, loose. F.
INCONTINENT } [*incontinenter*, F.]
INCONTINENTLY } immediately, presently.
INCONTROVERTIBLE, indisputable.
INCONVENIENCE } [*inconveniente*, F.] Trouble,
INCONVENIENCY } F. }
INCONVENIENT [*inconveniens*, L.] not convenient, troublesome.
INCONVERSABLE [of *in* and *conversabilis*, F.] unsuitable, unfit for Conversation.
INCONVERTIBLE [of *in* and *convertibilis*, L.] that cannot be altered, changed, or converted.
IN'CONY, Wit, a mimicking Wit. *Shakespeare*.
INCORD'ING, the falling down of the Guts in a Horse's Cods, &c.
INCORPORALITY [*incorporalitas*, L.] the having no Body.
To INCORPORATE [*incorporare*, F. of *incorporatum*, L.] to imbody, to admit into a Society.
To INCORPORATE [in *Chymistry*] is to

to mix or unite the Particles of one Body with another.

INCORPORATE [*incorporatus*, L.] embodied together.

INCORPORA'TION, an uniting one Body or Thing with another. L.

INCORPORATION [in *Chymistry*] mixing of dry and moist Bodies together, so as to make one Mass.

INCORPORATION [in *Physick*] the mixing the Particles of different Bodies so together, as to appear an uniform Substance, without discerning the Ingredients or Bodies mixed in any of their particular Qualities.

INCORPOREAL [*incorporel*, F. of *in* and *corporeus*, L.] having no Body, bodiless.

INCORPORE'ITY, the Condition or State of that which has no Body.

INCORRECT [*incorrectus*, L.] not correct, faulty.

INCOR'RIGIBLE [of *in corrigibilis*, L.] past Correction, obstinate, that cannot be reclaimed. F.

INCORRUPT' [*incorruptus*, L.] uncorrupted, untainted.

INCORRUPTIBLE [*incorruptibilis*, L.] not subject to Corruption or Decay; also that cannot be bribed.

INCORRUPTIBIL'ITY } [*incorruptibilis*, F.
INCORRUPT'IBLENESS } *tibilité*, F.
the State or Condition of that which is incorruptible.

INCORRUPTIBLES, Hereticks in the sixth Century, who held that the Body of our Saviour was incorruptible, and free from Passion.

To INCOUNT'ER [*rencontrer*, F.] to fight with, to join in Battle.

To INCRASSATE [*incrassatum*, L.] to thicken or make thick.

INCRASSA'TION, a making thick or gross. L.

To INCREA'SE [*increscere*, L.] to grow or to cause to grow; to enlarge.

INCREASED in Number [in *Astrology*] a Planet is said to be so, when by its proper Motion it exceeds its mean Motion.

INCREATED [*increatus*, L.] not made or created.

INCREDIBIL'ITY } [*incredibilitas*, L.]
INCRED'IBLENESS } a being incredible, or past Belief.

INCRED'IBLE [*incredibilis*, L.] that is not to be believed, surpassing Belief.

INCREDU'LITY [*incredulité*, F. of *incredulus*, L.] Unbelief, Unaptness, or Backwardness to believe.

INCRED'ULOUS [*incredule*, F. *incredulus*, L.] hard of Belief, who will not believe.

INCREMABLE [in and *cremo*, L.] not consumable by Fire.

INCREMENT [*incrementum*, L.] Increase, Improvement, a growing or waxing bigger.

INCREMENT [in *Algebra*] signifies the infinitely small Increase of a Line in Fluxions, growing bigger by Motion.

INCREMENT [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure wherein a Speech rises up gradually from the lowest to the highest Pitch.

To INCREPATE [*increpatum*, L.] to chide or rebuke.

INCREPA'TION, Chiding, Rebuke, &c.

INCRES'CENT [in *Heraldry*] a Figure representing the Moon past the New, and not come to the Full.

To INCROACH [of *in* and *crocher*, F. to hook in] to hook in, or usurp upon.

INCROACHMENT, an usurping upon.

To INCRUST [*incruster*, F. of *incrutare*, L.] to parget, rough-cast, or make hard in a Crust.

INCRUSTA'TION, a making or becoming hard on the Outside, like a Crust, a Rough-casting, a Pargetting. L.

To INCUBATE [*incubatum*, L.] to brood or hover over, to lie or sit upon, as a Hen.

INCUBA'TION, } a Lying upon, a Sit-
INCUBITURE, } ting, as Birds on

Eggs, a Brooding. L.

INCUBUS [*incube*, F.] the Night-Mare, a Disease when a Man in his Sleep supposes he has a great Weight lying upon him: A Devil who has carnal Knowledge of a Woman under the Shape of a Man. L.

To INCULCATE [*inculquer*, F. *inculcatum*, L. of *in* and *calco*, q d to press into] to repeat and insinuate upon a thing often, as it were, to beat it into one's Head.

INCULCA'TION, inculcating.

INCULP'ABLE [*inculpabilis*, L.] unblameable.

INCUMBENT [*incumbens*, L.] lying upon.

An INCUMBENT, one that is in present Possession of a Benefice.

To INCUMBER [*incumberer*, F. *incombrare*, Ital.] to crowd, to stop, to clog, to hinder.

INCUMBRANCE [*incombre*, F.] an Hindrance, Clog, or Stoppage.

INCUNEA'TION, a forcing into wedge-wise.

To INCUR' [*incurrere*, L.] to run upon or into; to fall under.

INCUR'ABLE [of *in* Neg. and *curare*, L.] that cannot be cured. F.

INCUR'IOUS [*incuriosus*, L.] careless, negligent.

INCUR'IOUSNESS [*incuria*, L.] Carelessness, Negligence.

INCUR'SION, an Inroad of Soldiers into an Enemy's Country. L.

To INCURVATE [*incurvatum*, L.] to crook, bow, or bend.

INCURVA'TION, a Crooking or Bending. L.

INCUR,

I N

INCURVATION [in *Surgery*] a Bunch or Swelling in the Back.

IN'CUS [in *Anatomy*] one of the Bones in the inner Part of the Ear. *L.*

INCUS'SION, a violent shaking against or into. *L.*

To **IN'DAGATE** [*indagatum*, *L.*] to search or inquire diligently.

INDAGATION, a diligent Searching or Inquiring into. *L.*

To **INDAM'AGE** [*endommager*, *F.*] to bring Damage, to hurt or prejudice.

To **INDAN'GER** [of *in* and *danger*, *F.*] to expose to Danger or Hazard.

To **INDEAR'** [of *in* and *dear*, *Sax.*] to gain or cause Affection, to make dear and beloved.

INDEAR'MENT, that which gains Love, or an endeared Affection.

To **INDEBT**, to put into Debt; to oblige.

INDEBT'ED [*endetté*, *F.*] in Debt to, owing.

INDE'CENCY [*indecence*, *F.*] Unbecom- ingness.

INDE'CENT [*indecent*, *L.*] unbecoming, unhandsome, unbefitting. *L.*

INDE'CIMABLE [of *in* and *decima*, *L.*] not tithable, not liable to pay Tithes.

INDECLINABLE [*indeclinabilis*, *L.*] a grammatical Term used of Nouns that do not vary the Cases; also not to be declined or shunned. *F.*

INDECO'ROUS [*indecorus*, *L.*] unhand- some, unseemly. *F.*

INDECORUM, Unseemliness, unhand- some Carriage.

INDEED, in reality, in truth.

INDEFATIGABLE [*indefatigabilis*, *L.*] unwearied, that cannot or will not be wearied.

INDEFEA'SIBLE } [of *in* and *defaire*,
INDEFEI'SIBLE } *F.*] that cannot be
defeated, or made void. *L. T.*

INDEFECTIBIL'ITY, the Gift of never failing.

INDEFECT'IBLE [of *indefectus*, *L.*] that cannot or will not fail.

INDEFENSUS, one who is impleaded, and refuses to answer. *L. T.*

INDEFINITE [*indefini*, *F.* of *indefinitus*, *L.*] that has no Bounds or Limits set, unlim- ited, undefined.

INDELIB'ERATENESS [of *in* and *deli- beratio*, *L.*] Suddenness, Rashness.

INDEL'IBLE [*indelible*, *F.* *indelibilis*, *L.*] that cannot be cancelled or blotted out.

To **INDEM'NIFY** [*indamnis*, *F.* or of *indemnitas* and *fio*, *L.*] to save, or bear harmless.

INDEMNITY [*indemnité*, *F.* of *indem- nitas*, *L.*] a being saved harmless; also a year- ly Pension of one or two Shillings paid an- ciently to the Archdeacon, when a Church was appropriated to an Abbey or College.

INDEMON'STRABLE [*indemonstrabilis*, *L.*] that can't be proved or demonstrated.

I N

To **INDENT'** [*endenter*, *F.*] to jag or notch; also to contract, to bargain.

INDENT'ED, notched.

INDENT'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Out-line of a Bordure is in the Form of the Teeth of a Saw.

INDENTED Line [in *Fortification*] is a Line made like the Teeth of a Saw.

INDEN'TURE, a Writing indented at the Top, containing an Agreement between two or more Persons.

INDEPEN'DENCY [*independance*, *F.*] not depending upon another; Absoluteness.

INDEPEN'DENT [*independant*, *F.*] that has no Dependency upon any one.

INDEPENDENTS, Dissenters who ma- nage all things relating to Church Disci- pline, within their own Congregations, and do not allow any Dependence on a National Church.

INDE'PRECABLE [*indeprecabilis*, *L.*] that will not be intreated.

INDE'FINENTLY [*indefinenter*, *L.*] with- out Cessation.

INDETER'MINATE [*indeterminé*, *F.* of *in* and *determinatus*, *L.*] undetermined, undecided, unlimited.

INDETERMINATION, Doubt, Wave- ringness. *L.*

INDEVO'TION, Want of Devotion, Ir- religion. *F.*

IN'DEX, a Token or Mark to shew or direct to, as the Hand of a Clock, &c. also the Table of the Contents of a Book. *L.*

INDEX *expurgatorius*, a Catalogue of Books prohibited by the Court of Rome.

IN'DEX [in *Musick Books*] is a little Mark at the End of each Line of a Tune, shewing what Note the next Line begins with. The same that the French call *Guidon*, and the Italians *Mostra*.

IN'DEXES of Powers [in *Algebra*] are the Exponents which shew the Order, Place, or Seat of each Power; as also its Number of Dimensions.

INDIA, a large Country in *Asia*.

INDIAN Cresses, an Herb.

INDIAN Mouse, a little Creature that creeps into the Mouths of Crocodiles, and eating up their Entrails, kills them.

INDICANT-Days [among *Physicians*] are those Days which signify that a Crisis or Change in a Disease will happen on such a Day.

To **IN'DICATE** [*indiquer*, *F.* *indicatum*, *L.*] to shew or discover.

INDICATING-Days [with *Physicians*] the same as *Indicant*, or critical Days.

INDICA'TION, a Shewing, a Sign, or Symptom. *L.*

INDICATION [among *Physicians*] a Discovering what is to be done, in order to recover the Patient's Health.

INDICA-

I N

INDICATIVE Mood [in Grammar] is that Mood which barely affirms or denies, and no more.

INDICA'TOR [in Anatomy] one of the Muscles which extends the Forefinger. L.

INDICATO'RIOUS Musculus [Anat.] a Muscle which turns the Eye aside. L.

INDICA'TUM [in Physick] is that which is signified to be done, in order to the Recovery of Health.

INDICA'VIT, a Writ by which the Patron of a Church may remove a Suit commenced against his Clerk, from the Court Christian, to the King's Court.

INDICO, a blue Stone brought out of India, used in Dying, Painting, &c.

To **INDICT'** [indictum, L. q. d. dicam inferre in, i. e. contra] to impeach, to accuse, to prefer a Bill against an Offender in due Course of Law.

INDICT'ABLE, that may be indicted or prosecuted.

INDIC'TION [in Chronology] is the Space of 15 Years; a way of Reckoning appointed by the Emperor Constantine, in the Room of the Olympiads.

INDICT'MENT [in Law] is an Accusation or Presentment of those who have committed any illegal Trespas.

INDIFFERENCE } [indifferentia, L.]
INDIFFERENCY } Unconcernedness, a not caring for. F.

INDIFF'ERENT [indifferens, L.] of little or no Concern; pretty good or passable; that has no Affection or Love for. F.

INDIGENCE [indigentia, L.] Need, Poverty, Want.

INDIGE'NOUS [indigène, F. indigena, L.] Native to a Country.

INDIGENT [indigens, L.] needy, poor, wanting. F.

INDIGEST'ED [indigesté, F. indigestus, L.] not digested, confused, out of Order.

INDIGEST'IBLE, which cannot be digested. L.

INDIGES'TION, a Want of Digestion, or Rawsness in the Stomach. F.

To **INDIGITATE** [indigitatum, L.] to point at, to shew, as it were, with the Finger.

INDIGITA'TION, a Shewing, a plain Demonstration, or convincing Proof.

INDIG'ITES, Demi-gods, Heroes, or eminent Persons anciently enrolled among the Gods. L.

INDIGN [indignus, L.] unworthy, underserving, &c.

INDIG'NANT [indignans, L.] angry, full of Indignation.

INDIGNA'TION, Anger, Passion, Wrath. L.

INDIG'NATORY Muscle [among Anatomists] is that which turns the Eye aside, causing that Motion which is peculiar to Men in the Passion of Anger.

I N

INDIG'NITY [indignité, F. of indignitas, L.] unworthy Usage, Affront, Baseness, Infamy, Disgrace.

INDIGO. See Indico.

INDIRECT [indirectus, L.] not upright, unfair, unhandsome, &c.

INDISCERN'IBLE [of in and discernere, L.] that cannot be discerned or perceived.

INDISCERP'IBILITY [of in and discerpere, L.] a being inseparable.

INDISCERP'IBLE, which cannot be rent, divided, or separated.

INDISCREET [indiscret, F. of in and discretus, L.] unwise, unwary, unadvised.

INDISCRE'TION, Want of Discretion or Judgment. F.

INDISCRIM'INATE [indiscriminatus, L.] not separated, distinguished or differenced.

INDISPENS'ABLE } [of in and dispen-
INDISPENS'IBLE } sare, L.] that cannot be dispensed with, but is of absolute Necessity, and admits of no Excuse. F.

To **INDISPO'SE** [indisposer, F.] to make unfit or incapable.

INDISPOSI'TION, Alteration of Health, Illness, a being disordered. F.

INDISPU'TABLE [of in and disputabilis, L.] not to be questioned or disputed. F.

INDISSOL'VABLE [indissolubilis, L.] that cannot be dissolved.

INDISSOLUBIL'ITY } [indissolubilité,
INDISSOLUBEL'NESS } F.] Incapability of being loosed or undone.

INDIS'SOLUBLE [indissolubilis, L.] that cannot be loosed, broken, or undone. F.

INDISTINCT [indistinctus, L.] confused, disordered. F.

INDISTIN'GUISHABLE [indistinguibilis, L.] not to be distinguished.

INDISTUR'BANCE [of in and disturbatio, L.] Freedom from being disturbed.

To **INDI'TE** [indictum, L. Sup.] to compose or dictate the Matter of a Letter to another in writing it.

INDIVID'UAL [individuel, F. individuus, L.] the same, one only, not to be divided.

An **INDIVID'UAL** } [in Philosophy] a
INDIVID'UUM } Body or Particle so small that it cannot be divided. L.

INDIVIDUUM [Logick] that which denotes but one Person or Thing.

INDIVIDUUM Determinatum [Logick] when the Person or Thing is determined or named; as Peter, the River Thames, &c. called also Signatum.

INDIVIDUUM Demonstrativum [in Logick] is when a demonstrative Pronoun is used in the Expression, as this, that.

INDIVIDUUM ex Hypothese [in Logick] is when a general Name or Term is restrained by the Supposition to a particular Thing; as when it is said, the Son of such a Man, and it is known that he had but one Son.

INDIVI-

I N

INDIVIDUUM *Vagum* [in *Logick*] that which, tho' it signifies but one Thing, yet may be any of that Kind; as when we say, a *Man*, a certain *Person*, or one did so.

INDIVISIBILITY [of *indivisibilis*, L.] the Quality of that which is not divisible.

INDIVISIBLE [*indivisibilis*, L.] which cannot be divided. *F.*

INDIVISIBLES [in *Geometry*] are such Elements or Principles, as any Body or Figure may be supposed to be ultimately resolved into, as a Line into Points, a Surface into Lines, a Solid into Surfaces.

INDIVISUM, that which two Persons hold in common without Partition. *L.*

INDOCIBILITY } [*indocilité*, *F.* of *in-*
INDOCILITY } *docilitas*, L.] an Un-
aptness to learn, or to be taught.

INDOCIBLE } [*indocilis*, L.] that cannot
INDOCILE } be taught, dull, blockish. *F.*

To **INDOCTRINATE** [*endocitriner*, *F.*] to instruct or teach.

INDOLENCE } [*indolentia*, L.] a being
INDOLENCY } insensible of Pain or
Grief, lazy. *F.*

INDOLENT [*indolens*, L.] insensible, careless, supine, lazy. *F.*

INDOMABLE [*indomabilis*, L.] untameable.

To **INDORSE** [*endorser*, *F.* of *in* and *dor-*
sum, L.] to write on the Back of a Deed,
Bond, or Note.

INDORS'ED [in *Heraldry*] Fish are said
to be borne indorsed, when their Backs are
each toward the other.

INDORSEMENT [*endorsement*, *F.*] the
Writing upon the Back of a Conveyance,
Obligation, &c.

To **INDOW** [*endouairer*, *F.* of *indotare*,
L.] to bestow a Dower, to settle Rents or
Revenues upon.

INDRAUGHT [of *in* and *draught*, *Sax.*] a
Gulph or Bay running in between two Lands.

To **INDRENCH**, to soak, to drown. *Sh.*

INDUBIOUS, not doubtful. *Harv.*

INDUBITABLE [*indubibilis*, L.] un-
doubted.

To **INDUCE** [*inducero*, L.] to lead, to
persuade.

INDUCEMENT, a Motive to a Thing.

INDUCIARY [of *inducia*, L.] belonging
to a Truce or League.

INDUCIATE, immediate, next; as the
induciate Heir, the next Heir.

INDUCTED [*inductui*, L.] which has
received Induction, admitted to the Possession
of any Ecclesiastical Living.

INDUC'TION, a Leading into. *L.*

INDUCTION [in *Law*] putting a Clerk
in Possession of his Church, by leading him
into it, and delivering him the Keys.

I N

INDUCTION [in *Logick*] a kind of Ar-
gumentation, or imperfect Syllogism, when
the *Species* is gathered out of the Individuals,
the *Genus* out of the *Species*, and the Whole
out of the Parts.

To **INDUE** [of *in* and *duer*, *F.*] to qua-
lify, supply, or furnish.

To **INDUE** [of *in* and *duen*, *Teut.*] a
Term used by Falconers of a Hawk, and sig-
nifies to digest or concoct.

To **INDULGE** [*indulgero*, L.] to coker,
be fond, or make much of; to allow.

INDUL'GENCE [*indulgentia*, L.] Fond-
ness, Gentleness, Aptness to bear with; also
Pardon and Forgiveness. *F.*

INDULGENCE, *Fr.* Forgiveness. *Chauc.*

INDUL'GENT [*indulgens*, L.] tender-
hearted, gentle, kind, fond. *F.*

INDULT } [of *indultus*, L.] a special
INDULTO } Grant of the Pope to do
or obtain something contrary to the Canon
Law. *Ital.*

INDULT of Kings, a Power granted to
Kings by the Pope to nominate to consisto-
rial Benefices.

INDULTO [in *Commerce*] an Imposition
by the King of Spain on Commodities im-
ported in the Gallies.

INDURABLE [of *endurer*, *F.* or *in*
and *durare*, L.] that may be endured or
borne.

INDURANTS [*indurantia*, L.] hardening
Medicines. *P. T.*

To **INDURATE** [*induratum*, L.] to har-
den, or make hard.

INDURA'TION, a making hard.

To **INDURE** [*endurer*, *F.*] to bear or
suffer, to last or continue.

INDUSIUM [in *Anatomy*] the innermost
Coat which covers a Child in the Womb;
called also *Aminion*. *L.*

INDUS'TRIOUS [*industrius*, *F.* *in-*
dustriosus, L.] laborious, pains-taking, dili-
gent.

INDUS'TRY [*industrie*, *F.* of *industria*, L.]
Pains-taking, Labour, Diligence.

To **INE'BRIATE** [*inebriatum*, L.] to make
drunk; also to besot.

INEBRIATION, a making drunk. *L.*

INECH'ED, put in. *Chauc.*

INE'DIA [among *Physicians*] Abstinence,
an Eating less than usually. *L.*

INEFFABILITY [*ineffabilis*, *F.*] Un-
speakableness.

INEFFABLE [*ineffabilis*, L.] unspeakable,
not to be uttered or expressed. *F.*

INEFFABLE Numbers [in *Algebra*] the
same as *Sord* Numbers.

INEFFECTIVE } [*inefficax*, L.] that
INEFFECTUAL } has no Effect, fruit-
less, vain.

INEFFICA'CIUS [*inefficace*, *F.* *inefficax*,
L.] of no Efficacy, Force, or Virtue.

INEF-

INEFFICACY [*inefficacitè*, F.] Inefficaciousness, Want of Force or Virtue.

INELABORATE, unlaboured, not well done.

INELEGANT [*inelegans*, L.] not becoming, or beautiful.

INEMENDABLE [*inemendabilis*, L.] that cannot be amended; a Crime was said (in old Times) to be so, which could not be atoned for by Fine.

INENARRABLE [*inenarrabilis*, L.] that cannot be related. F.

INENODABLE [*inenodabilis*, L.] not to be untied or explained.

INEPT [*inepte*, F. *ineptus*, L. of *in*, i. e. *non* and *aptus*] unmeet, unfit, weak, silly.

INEPTITUDE [*ineptitudo*, L.] Unaptness, Incapacity, Silliness.

INEQUABLE [*inequabilis*, L.] unequal, uneven.

INEQUAL [*inequalis*, L.] unequal, uneven, unlike.

INEQUALITY [*inequalitas*, L.] Unequalness, Unevenness, Unlikeness.

INERGETICAL [of *in* and *energia*, L. *inertitia*, Gr.] sluggish, unactive.

INERRABILITY [of *in* and *errare*, L.] Infallibility.

INERABLE, that cannot err, infallible. L.

INERT [*iners*, L. of *in*, i. e. *non*, and *ars*] sluggish, unfit for Action.

INERTITUDE [*inertitudo*, L.] Slothfulness, Sluggishness.

To **INESCATE** [*inescatum*, L.] to deceive or inveigle.

INESCATION, a Deceiving or Inveigling. L.

INESCUTCHEON [in *Heraldry*] is an Escutcheon containing one Fifth of the Field, and is borne in it as an Ordinary.

IN esse [i. e. in Being] a Law Phrase, signifying what is apparent, and has a real Being. L.

INESTIMABLE [*inestimabilis*, L.] which cannot be sufficiently valued. F.

INEVIDENT [of *in* and *evidens*, L.] obscure, not clear.

INEVITABLE [*inevitabilis*, L.] not to be shunned or avoided.

INEXCOGITABLE [*inexcogitabilis*, L.] not to be devised or found out.

INEXCUSABLE [*inexcusabilis*, L.] not to be excused. F.

INEXHAUSTABLE, that which cannot evaporate.

INEXHAUSTED [*inexhaustus*, L.] not drawn out or emptied. L.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, which cannot be drawn out or emptied.

INEXORABLE [*inexorabilis*, L.] that is not to be intreated or persuaded.

INEXPECTABLE [*inexpectabilis*, L.] not to be looked for.

INEXPEDIBLE [*inexpedibilis*, L.] cumbersome, that one cannot rid himself of.

INEXPE'DIENT [of *in* and *expeditus*, L.] not convenient or fit.

INEXPERIENCE [of *in* and *experientia*, L.] Want of Experience and Skill.

INEXPERIENCED [*inexpertus*, L.] that has no Experience.

INEXPIABLE [*inexpiabilis*, L.] not to be expiated or atoned for. F.

INEXPLA'NABLE [*inexplicabilis*, L.] that cannot be explained.

INEXPLICABLE [*inexplicabilis*, L.] which cannot be unfolded or explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE [*inexprimabile*, F. or *in* and *expressus*, L.] that cannot be expressed, unutterable.

INEXPU'GNABLE [*inexpugnabilis*, L.] not to be taken or won by Force, impregnable. F.

INEXTINGUISHABLE [*inextinguibile*, F. of *inextinguibilis*, L.] not to be put out or quenched.

INEXTIRP'ABLE [*inextirpabilis*, L.] that cannot be extirpated or rooted out.

INEX'TRICABLE [*inextricabilis*, L.] that which one cannot rid himself, or get out of, nor be disentangled.

INEXU'PERABLE [*inexuperabilis*, L.] that cannot be surpassed or overcome.

To **INEYE**, to inoculate; as the Infiton of a Bud into a foreign Stock.

INFABRICATED [*infabricatus*, L.] not well wrought, rough.

INFALLIBILITY [*infallibilitè*, F.] an Impossibility to be deceived, a Faculty of never erring.

INFALLIBIL'ITYSHIP, the Dignity or Gift of being infallible; a sort of sarcastical Title given to the Pope, or any Pretender to Infallibility.

INFAL'IBLE [*infallibilis*, L.] that cannot err or be deceived, never-failing. F.

INFAMOUS [*infame*, F. of *infamis*, L.] of evil Report, scandalous, base.

INFAMY [*infamie*, F. of *infamia*, L.] Disgrace, Discredit, Reproach, Shame.

INFANCY [*enfance*, F. *infantia*, L.] Childhood, the first State of human Life, reckoned from the first to the seventh Year.

INFANGTHEF [of *infangan* and *theof*, Sax.] a Privilege of Lords of certain Manors, to pass Judgment of Theft committed by their Servants within their Jurisdiction.

INFANT [*enfant*, F. of *ensans*, of *non fando*, L. speaking] a young Child under 7 Years.

INFANT [in *Law*] all Persons are reputed so under the Age of 21 Years.

INFANTA's, all the Daughters of the Kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest, who is stiled *Princesa*.

INFANTE's, all the Sons of the Kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest, who is stiled *Principe*.

INFANTICIDE [*infanticidium*, L.] killing or murdering of Infants, as that of Herod.

INFANTRY [*infanterie*, F.] the Foot-Soldiers of an Army.

INFARCTION [*in* and *farcio*, L.] stuffing, Confiscation.

INFATIGABLE [*infatigabilis*, L.] not to be tired or wearied. F.

To **INFATUATE** [*infatuer*, F. of *infatuatum*, L.] to make foolish, or besot; to bewitch.

INFATUATION, a Besotting, &c. L.

INFAVOURABLE [*infaavorabilis*, L.] not to be favoured.

INFAUSTOUS [*infaustus*, L.] unlucky.

To **INFECT** [*infecere*, F. of *infectum*, L.] to communicate to another Corruption, Poison, or Pestilence; to corrupt or taint.

INFECTION, that Manner of communicating a Disease by some Effluvia or Particles which fly off from disordered Bodies, and mixing with the Juices of others, occasion the same Disorders as in the Bodies they came from; a Plague, Corruption. L.

INFECTIOUS [of *infectio*, L.] apt to infect, tainting, catching.

INFECOND [*insecund*, F. of *insecundus*, L.] barren, unfruitful.

INFECONDITY [*insecundité*, F. of *insecunditas*, L.] Barrenness, Unfruitfulness.

INFEEBLE [of *in* and *faible*, F.] to weaken; to make feeble.

INFELICITY [*infelicitas*, L.] Unhappiness.

To **INFEOFF** [*infeoffer*, F.] to unite or join to the Fee. L. T.

INFEOFFMENT [*feofamentum*, L. Barb.] a Settlement in Fee. L. T.

To **INFER** [*inferre*, F. of *inferre*, L.] to conclude, to draw a Consequence.

INFERENCE [of *inferendo*, L.] Conclusion. Consequence.

INFERIOR [*inferior*, L.] lower in Place, Rank, or Degree.

INFERIOR Planets [in *Astronomy*] are such as are placed beneath the Orbit of the Sun.

INFERIORITY [*inferiorité*, F.] lower Rank or Degree.

INFERIORS [*inferiores*, L.] Persons of a lower Rank, or meaner Quality.

INFERNAL [*infernalis*, L.] belonging to Hell, hellish, low, nethermost.

INFERNAL Stone [among *Surgeons*] a perpetual Cautick, which causes great Pain in the Operation.

INFERTILE [*infertilis*, L.] barren, unfruitful.

INFERTILITY } [*infertilité*, F.]
INFERTILENESS } Barrenness, Unfruitfulness.

To **INFEST** [*infester*, F. of *infestare*, L.] to annoy or trouble.

To **INFIBULATE** [*infibulatum*, L.] to clasp, to button together.

INFIBULATION, a Buckling, Buttoning, or Claspings together. L.

To **INFI'CIATE** [*inficiatum*, L.] to deny or disavow.

INFIDEL [*infidelle*, F. of *infidelis*, L.] a Heathen, or one who believes nothing of the Christian Religion.

INFIDELITY [*infidelité*, F. of *infidelitas*, L.] Unbelief, the State of an Unbeliever; also Unfaithfulness, Disloyalty.

INFIDIOUS [*infidus*, L.] unfaithful false.

INFIMUS Venter [in *Anatomy*] the lower Belly, the lowermost of the three Venter in a human Body.

INFINITE [*infini*, F. of *infinitus*, L.] that hath no Bounds, Terms, or Limits; boundless, endless.

INFINITE'SIMALS, such Quantities as are supposed to be infinitely small.

INFINITIVE Mood [*Grammar*] a Mood so named, because not limited either by Number or Person, like other Moods.

INFINITY } [*infinite*, F. of *infinitus*, L.]
INFINITENESS } Endlessness, Unmeasurableness.

INFIRM [*infirmus*, F. of *infirmus*, L.] weak, feeble, crazy, sickly.

INFIRMARY [*infirmarie*, F. of *infirmarium*, L.] an Apartment for sick People in a Monastery or Hospital.

INFIRMITY [*infirmité*, F. of *infirmitas*, L.] Sickness, Weakness, Feebleness.

INFISTULATED [of *in* and *fistula*, L.] turned to, or full of Fistula's.

To **INFIX** [*infixum*, Sup. L.] to infix, to fasten into.

To **INFLAME** [*enflamer*, F. of *in* and *flammare*, L.] to enrage, incense, or put into a Passion; also to increase.

INFLAMEABLE [*inflammable*, F.] apt to catch or take Fire.

INFLAMMATION, is when the Blood is obstructed, so as to crowd in a greater Quantity into any certain Part, and give it a greater Colour and Heat than is usual; a Swelling with Heat, Redness, and beating with Pain. L.

INFLAMMATIVE, setting in a Flame, of a Nature or Quality apt to inflame.

To **INFLATE** [*inflatus*, L.] to swell, or puff up with Wind.

INFLATION, a blowing or puffing up; stretching or filling any Part with a flatulent or windy Substance; also a windy Swelling. L.

To **INFLECT** [*inflectere*, L.] to bow or bend, to change or vary.

INFLECTION } a Bowing or Bend-
INFLEXION } ing.

INFLECTION [in *Opticks*] a multiplex Refraction of the Rays of Light, caused by the unequal Thickness of any Medium.

INFLECTION Point of a Curve [*Geometry*] is a Point wherein a Curve begins to bend back again a contrary Way.

INFLEXI:

INFLEXIBILITY } Obstinacy, Stiff-
INFLEXIBleness } ness, an inflexible
 Humour. *F. of L.*

INFLEXIBLE [*inflexibilis*, *L. i. e. non flexibilis*] which cannot be bended or bowed; not to be prevailed upon or persuaded.

INFLEXION, a Bending, Turning, Winding. *L.*

To **INFLICT** [*infigere*, *F. inflicere*, *L. q. d. figere in*] to dash or strike against, to lay a Punishment upon.

INFLICTION, a laying a Punishment upon, a Smiting. *L.*

INFLUENCE [*influentia*, *L.*] a flowing into, a sending forth Power or Virtue; the Power of a Superior over an Inferior.

To **INFLUENCE** [*influer*, *F.*] to sway, or have Power over.

INFLUENT [*influent*, *L.*] flowing into.

INFLUENT Juices [among Physicians] Juices of a human Body, that by the Contrivance of Nature, and Laws of Circulation, fall into another Current or Receptacle; as the Bile to the Gall-Bladder, &c.

INFLUENTIAL, influencing, or bearing Sway.

INFLUX [*influxus*, *L.*] a flowing, or running into.

To **INFOLD** [*of in and pealdan*, *Sax. einfasten*, *Teut.*] to fold or wrap up.

To **INFO'LIATE** [*in and folium*] to cover with Leaves.

To **INFORC'E** [*enforcer*, *F.*] to prevail upon by Force of Argument, to strengthen.

INFORCEMENT, a Compulsion, or Constraint. *F.*

To **INFORM** [*informare*, *F. informare*, *L. q. d. in formam ducere*] to give notice, to tell, to teach, instruct, or make acquainted with.

INFORM [*informis*, *L.*] mis-shapen, without Form.

In FORMA Pauperis [Law Phrase] is having Clerks and Counsel assigned without Fees, upon Affidavit made, that the Suitor's Debts being paid, he is not worth five Pounds. *L.*

INFORMA'TION, a making known, Telling, Advice, Instruction; an Accusation or Charge brought against one. *L.*

INFORMA'TUS [*non sum* [*i. e. I am not informed*]] a formal Answer made in Court by an Attorney, when he has no more to say in defence of the Client. *L. T.*

INFORM'ED Stars [in Astronomy] are such of the fixed Stars as are cast into, or ranged under, any Form.

INFORM'ER, one who informs in a Court of Judicature, or before a Magistrate, against such as transgress the Law.

INFORM'OUS [*informe*, *F. informis*, *L.*] without Form, Shape or Fashion.

INFOR'TUNATE [*infortunatus*, *F. of infortunatus*, *L. i. e. non fortunatus*] unhappy, unlucky.

INFOR'TUNE, Misfortune. *Chauc.*

INFOR'TUNES [in Astrology] Saturn and Mars, so called, because of their unfortunate Influences.

INFORTUNID [*infortunatus*, *L.*] unfortunate. *Chauc.*

To **INFRAN'CHISE** [of *franc*, *F. france*, *Ital. free*] to make a Freeman or Denizen; to incorporate into a Society or Body Politick.

INFRANCHISEMENT, infranchising, setting free, Discharge, Release.

INFRA Scapularis Musculus [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Arm, which arises from the lower Part of the Scapula. *L.*

INFRA Spinofus Musculus [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Arm placed below the Spina. *L.*

INFRAC'TION, a breaking in. *L.*

INFRAN'GIBLE [*infrangibilis*, *L.*] not to be broken, durable, strong.

INFRE'QUENT [*infrequens*, *F.*] that seldom happens, rare, uncommon. *F.*

INFRICA'TION } a rubbing or chaffing,
INFRIC'TION } *F.*

To **INFRING'E** [*infringere*, *L. q. d. to break in upon*] to break a Law, Custom, or Privilege.

INFRINGEMENT, such Violation, Breach, &c.

To **INFRI'GIDATE** [*in and frigidus*, *L.*] to chill, to make cold.

INFRUGIFEROUS [*infrugiferus*, *L.*] not bearing Fruit.

INFUCA'TION, a painting of the Face, a colouring or disguising. *L.*

INFUMA'TION, a drying in Smoak. *L.*

INFUNDIBULIFORMES [among Botanists] any Flowers shaped like a Funnel.

INFUNDIBULUM Cerebri [in Anatomy] the Brain Funnel, a hollow Place in the Root of the Brain, through which serous Humours are discharged. *L.*

INFUNDIBULUM Renum [in Anatomy] the Basin through which the Urine passes to the Ureters and Bladder. *L.*

INFUR'iate [of *in* and *furiatus*, *L.*] stark mad, or recovered from Madness.

To **INFUSCATE** [*infuscatum*, *L.*] to make dark or dusky.

INFUSCA'TION, a making dark or dusky. *L.*

To **INFU'SE** [*infuser*, *F. of infusum*, *Sup. L. i. e. fundere in*] to pour in or into, to soak or steep, to endue with, or inspire.

INFU'SION, a pouring in. *F. of L.*

INFU'SION [in Pharmacy] a steeping of Drugs, Leaves, Roots, &c. in some Liquor, in order to get out their Virtue.

An **ING** [Ing, *Dan.*] a Meadow or low Ground, a Common. *Lincolnshires*

To **INGEMINATE** [*ingeminatum*, *L.*] to double or repeat often.

INGEM'INATED Flowers [among Florists] is when one Flower grows out of another.

INGEMINATION, a Doubling or Repeating.

I N

To **INGENDER** [*engendrer*, F. *ingenerare*, L.] to beget, produce, or breed.

INGENERABLE [*ingenerabilis*, L.] that cannot be ingenerated.

INGENERATED [*ingeneratus*, L.] not engendered, not produced by Generation; bred in one naturally.

INGENIO, an House or Mill where Sugar is made.

INGENIOUS [*ingenieux*, F. of *ingeniosus*, L.] quick-witted, full of Wit or Invention.

INGENITE [*inginitus*, L.] in-bred, natural, bred by Nature.

INGENITE Disease [with *Physicians*] one that comes into the World with a Person, much the same as *Hereditary*.

INGENIUM [in *old Records*] an Engine or Device.

INGENUITAS Regni [in *old Records*] the Freeholders or Commonalty of the Kingdom; sometimes the Term was applied to the chief Barons, i. e. the great Lords, and King's Common-Council.

INGENUITY } [*ingenuité*, F. of
INGENUOUSNESS } *ingenuitas*, L.]
Freedom, Frankness, Sincerity.

INGENUOUS [*ingenuus*, F. of *ingenuus*, L.] frank, free, open, sincere, plain.

INGENY [*ingenium*, L.] Genius, natural Disposition.

To **INGEST** [*ingestum*, L.] to put in.

INGESTABLE [*ingestabilis*, L.] that cannot be borne.

INGINEER [*ingenieur*, F.] an Artist in fortifying and attacking Fortresses.

To **INGIRT**, to surround, *Shakespeare*.

INGLE [of *ignis*, L. Fire] a Boy hired to be abused against Nature. N. C.

INGLORIOUS [*ingloriosus*, L.] that is of no Renown or Repute, dishonourable.

INGLUVIES [with *Physicians*] a voracious Appetite. L.

To **INGORGE**, to cram or stuff in.

INGOT [*Lingot*, F. *Cinguls*, Teut.] a Wedge of Gold or Silver.

To **INGRAFT** [of *in* and *graffer*, F.] to set a Shoot in a Stock of a Tree; to implant, imprint, or fix.

INGRAILED [in *Heraldry*] notched about with small round Notches with the convex Parts inwards.

INGRAM [of *Engel*, an Angel, and *nem*, Sax. Purity] a Surname.

INGRA'TE [*ingrat*, F. of *ingratus*, L.] ungrateful, unthankful.

To **INGRA'TIATE one's self** [of *in* and *gratia*, L.] to endeavour to gain the good Will of another, to curry Favour.

INGRA'TITUDE [*ingratitude*, L.] Ungratefulness, Unthankfulness. F.

INGRAVIDA'TION [of *in* and *gravidatio*, L.] the same as Impregnation or getting with Child.

INGRE'DIENT [*ingrediens*, L.] one of the Simples put into a compound Medicine, &c. F.

I N

INGREE [of *Gré*, F.] in good Part. V.
INGRESS [*ingressus*, L.] an Entrance upon, or going into.

INGRESS [in *Astronomy*] is the Sun's entering into the first scruple of one of the four Cardinal Signs, especially *Aries*.

INGRES'SU, is a Writ of Entry, whereby a Man seeketh Entry into Lands and Tenements. L.

INGRESSU ad communem Legem, is a Writ which lies where a Tenant makes a Feoffment, and dies; so that he in Reversion shall have the said Writ against any Person who is in the Land.

INGRES'SUS [in *Law*] an Entrance; a Duty which the Heir at full Age formerly paid to the chief Lord, for entering upon the Lands, which were fallen to him.

INGROSS [*Law Term*] that which belongs to the Person of the Lord, and not to any Manour, Lands, &c.

To **INGROSS** [of *in* and *grossier*, F.] to write over the Draught of a Deed in a fair and large Character.

To **INGROSS** [of *in* and *gross*, F.] to buy up all of a Commodity, to forestal.

INGROSSER, one who buys up Corn growing, or other Provisions, before they are brought to Market.

INGROSSER, a Clerk that writes Records Conveyances, &c. in Text Hand.

INGROS'SING [of a *Fine*] is when the Indentures, being drawn up by the Chirographer, are delivered to the Party to whom the Cognizance is made.

INGROSSMENT, the Act of ingrossing, or writing Conveyances.

INGUEN [with *Anatomists*] the Bend of the Thigh, commonly called the Groin. L.

INGUINALIA [among *Anatomists* and *Physicians*] is any Subdivision made of that Part, or any Thing therein contained, or applied thereunto as a Medicine. L.

To **INGULF** [in and *goulpe*, Belg. *gouffre*, F.] to swallow down, to devour.

To **INGURGITATE** [*ingurgitatum*, L.] to swill, to swallow greedily, to devour gluttonously.

INGURGITA'TION, Swilling, Swallowing greedily, &c.

INGUST'ABLE [in and *gusto*, L.] not perceptible by the Taste.

INHAB'LE [*inhabilis*, L.] unmeet, unweildy.

To **INHABIT** [*habiter*, F. *inhabitare*, L.] to dwell in a Place.

INHAB'ITABLE [*inhabitabilis*, L.] not habitable; also habitable, or that may be dwelt in.

INHABITANT [*inhabitans*, L.] one who dwells or lives in a Place.

To **INHA'LE** [*imbalo*, L.] to draw in with Air, to inspire.

To **INHERE** [*inbarere*, L.] to stick or cleave fast to.

INHE-

I N

INHERENCE } [*inherence*, F.] the Qua-
INHERENCY } lity of that which sticks
 close to.

INHERENT [*inherens*, F.] sticking fast
 in, cleaving, abiding in. F.

To **INHERIT** [*heriter*, F. of *heres*, L.]
 to get by Inheritance or Possession.

INHERITANCE [*heritage*, F.] is a Per-
 petuity of Right in Lands and Tenements to
 a Man and his Heirs.

INHERITOR, a Male Heir.

INHERITRIX, a Female Heir.

INHESION [*inbasio*, L.] a sticking or
 cleaving to.

To **INHIBIT** [*inhiber*, F. *inhibitum*, L.]
 to prohibit, or forbid.

INHIBITION, a forbidding. L.

INHIBITION [in Law] is a Writ which
 forbids a Judge to proceed farther in the
 Cause before him.

To **INHILD** to infuse, to inspire. Chauc.

INHO'CK } [of *Durk*, a Corner, L. S.]

INHO'KE } a Corner of a Common Field
 plowed up and sowed. O. L.

INHOLD'ER, he that holdeth or keepeth
 an Inn, an Inn-keeper.

INHONESTA'TION, a Disparaging or
 Disgracing. L.

INHOSPITABLE [*inhospitalis*, L.] not gi-
 ven to Hospitality, discourteous, uncivil, rude.

INHOSPITALITY [*inhospitalitas*, L.]
 Rudeness to Strangers, not giving them En-
 tertainment, Churlishness.

INHUMAN [*inhumanus*, F. *inhumanus*, L.]
 void of Humanity, barbarous, cruel, savage.

INHUMANITY [*inhumanité*, F. of *inhu-
 manitas*, L.] Barbarity, Cruelty, Savageness,
 Unkindness, Incivility.

INHUMATED [*inhumatus*, L.] unburied,
 not interred.

INHUMA'TION, a Burying or putting
 into the Ground. F. of L.

INHUMATION [in Chymistry] when two
 Pots (the Bottom of the uppermost being full
 of little Holes) are covered with Earth, and
 a Wheel Fire-made, causing the Vapours to
 sweat thro' in the Distillation; a Digestion
 made by burying the Materials in Dung, or
 in the Earth.

To **INHUME** [*enbumer*, F. *inhumare*, L.
 q. d. in *humo ponere*] to bury or inter.

INHUMED [*enhumé*, F. *inhumatus*, L.]
 buried or interred.

To **INJECT** [*injectum*, Sup. L.] to cast or
 squirt in.

INJECTIO *intestinalis*, a Clyster. L. P. T.

INJECTION, a Casting or Squirting in.
 F. of L.

INJECTION [in Physick] the casting any
 liquid Medicines into the Wounds or Cavities
 of the Body, by a Syringe, &c.

INJECTION [with Anatomists] is the fil-
 ling the Vessels of a human or animal Body
 with Wax, or any other proper Matter, to
 shew their Ramification.

I N

IN'LUM [in Anatomy] the Beginning of
 the oblongated Marrow.

INIMAGINABLE, not to be imagined.

INIMITABLE [*inimitabilis*, L.] that can-
 not be imitated.

To **INJOIN'** [*enjoindre*, F. of *injungere*,
 L.] to require, to lay upon.

INIQUITAUNCE, Unequality. Chauc.

INIQUITOUS [*inique*, F.] unjust, wicked.

INIQUITY [*iniquité*, F. *iniquitas*, L.]
 Want of Equity, Injustice, Wickedness.

INITIAL [*initialis*, L.] beginning. F.

To **INITIATE** [*initier*, F. of *initium*,
 L.] to instruct in the first Principles of any
 Art, Science, &c. to admit into any Order
 or Faculty, to begin.

INITIATION, the entering or admitting
 any one into any Order or Faculty. L.

INJUCUND [*injucundus*, L.] unpleasant.

INJUCUNDITY [*injucunditas*, L.] Un-
 pleasantness.

INJUDICABLE [*injudicabilis*, L.] that
 cannot be judged.

INJUDICIAL [of *in* and *judicialis*, L.]
 not according to Judgment.

INJUDICIOUS [of *in* and *judicieux*, F.]
 void of Judgment or Discretion.

INJUNCTION [*injunction*, F.] an Injoin-
 ing, Command, or Order.

INJUNCTION [in Law] is a Writ ground-
 ed upon an Order in Chancery, either to give
 the Plaintiff Possession, or to stay rigorous
 Proceedings in another Court.

To **INJURE** [*injurer*, F. *injuriam inferre*,
 L.] to abuse, endamage, or wrong.

INJURIOUS [*injurieux*, F. of *injuriosus*,
 L.] hurtful, offensive, wrongful, against Right
 and Law.

INJURY [*injure*, F. *injuria*, L. *quod sit
 contra jus*] Abuse, Offence, Wrong.

INJUST' [*injusté*, F. *injustus*, L.] wrong-
 ful, offensive.

INJUSTICE [*injuria*, L.] an unjust Act,
 unfair or hard Dealing. F.

INK [Juck, Belg.] Liquor for Writing.

INK [in Falconry] is the Neck of any Bird
 which a Hawk preys upon.

INK of a Mill, a sort of forked Iron which
 is fastened on the Spindle.

To **INKINDLE** [probably of *in* and
zunden, Teut. or *zundelan*, Sax.] to light,
 to set on Fire, to catch Fire, to break out.

An **INKLING** of a Matter [*Minbew* de-
 rives it of *inclinando*, L. because the Ear is
 inclined to hear it; others from *Munkelen*,
 Teut. a small Rumour, and others of *Gem-
 kelnhe*, a Descant in Musick; or of *in* and
kallen, Du. to tell] a small Rumour, an
 Hint, an Intimation.

INLA'GARY [Law Term] a Restitution
 of one outlawed to the King's Protection,
 and to the Benefit of a Subject.

INLA'GH, a Person subject to the Law,
 he that is in some Frank-pledge.

INLAND

I N

INLAND [*Einland, Teut.*] situate upon the main Land, or in the Heart of a Country, far from the Sea-Coast.

INLAND, that Part of any Land or Manour, which lay next to the Mansion-House, and was used by the Lord himself. *O. L. T.*

INLAND Bills [*Einlandisch, Teut.*] in Trade, Bills payable in the same Country or Nation in which they are drawn.

INLAND Town, one seated far within the Land, to which no Vessel can sail.

INLAND Trade, a Trade-carried on within the Country; a Home-Trade.

To **INLAR/GE** [of *in* and *large*, *F.* of *largus*, *L.*] to make large, to discourse at large upon a Subject.

To **INLAPIDATE** [*in* and *lapido*, *L.*] to turn to Stone.

To **INLAY** [of *in* and *lay*, *enlegen, Teut.*] to work in Wood or Metal with several Pieces of different Colours, curiously set together.

INLEAS/ED [*enlacé, F.*] caught in a Lease or Snare, intangled.

IN'LET [of *in* and *letzan*, *Sax.*] an Entrance or Passage into.

To **INLIGHTEN** [of *in* and *lighren*, *Sax.* *enleachten, Teut.*] to give Light to.

To **INLIST** [of *in* and *list*] to enter into the List of Soldiers.

INLISTED, entered as a Soldier.

IN'LY [*Inniglich, Teut.*] inwardly. *Ch.*

IN'MATE [of *in* and *Mata*, *Sax.* *Maet*, *Belg.*] a Lodger.

IN'MOST, most inward.

INN [*Inne, Sax.*] a Publick House for the Entertainment of Travellers.

To **INN**, to lodge at an Inn.

To **INN Corn**, to get it into Barns, &c. at Harvest-time.

INNA'TABLE [*innatabilis, L.*] that cannot be swimmied in.

IN'NATE [*innatus, L.*] inbred. natural.

INNATE Principles, are Principles or Ideas stamped upon the Soul or Mind at its first Make; and which it brings into the World with it.

INNAVIGABLE [*innavigabilis, L.*] that cannot be sailed on.

INNER [*innor, Sax.* *inner, Teut.*] inward.

INNEREST } [*ynnorz, Sax.*] inpermost.

INREST } *Chauc.*

INNERMOST } [*memerz, Sax.* *innerste, Teut.*] the most inward.

IN'NINGS, Lands recovered from Sea, by Draining and Banking.

INNITENT [*innitens, L.*] endeavouring or essaying.

IN'NO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Hymn or Spiritual Song. *Ital.*

INNOCENCE } [*innocentia, L.*] Guilt-

INNOCENCY } lessness, Purity of Soul, Harmlessness. *F.*

INNOCENCE, Ignorance. *Chauc.*

INNOCENT [*innocens, L.*] i. e. non no-

I N

cent] guiltless, inoffensive, harmless, silly, simple. *F.*

An **IN'NOCENT**, an half-witted Person, an Idiot. *F.*

IN'NOCENTS Day, the 28th of December, observed in Memory of Herod's slaying the innocent Children, called also *Childermas Day*.

INNOC'UOUS [*innocuus, L.*] harmless, doing no Hurt.

IN'NOM, Barley [of *Einengenommen, Teut.*] such Barley as is sown the second Crop after the Ground is fallowed. *F. C.*

INNOM'INABLE [*innominabilis, L.*] not fit to be named.

INNOMINA'TA Ossæ [in *Anatomy*] nameless Bones, two Bones placed in the Side of the *Os Sacrum*. *L.*

INNOMINA'TA Tunica Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a certain Coat of the Eye which wants a Name. *L.*

INNOMIFA'TUS Humor [in *Physick*] one of the four Secondary Humours, wherewith the Ancients thought the Body was nourished. *L.*

INNOTES'CIMUS, Letters Patent which are always of a Charter of Feoffment, or some other Deed, not of Record. *L.*

To **IN'NOVATE** [*innovare, F.* *innovatum, L.*] to lay aside old Customs and bring up new ones.

INNOVA'TION, a bringing in of new Customs or Opinions, Change, Alteration. *F.* of *L.*

INNOVA'TOR [*innovateur, F.*] a Person who brings in new Customs, &c. *L.*

INNOX'IOUS [*innoxius, L.*] harmless.

INNS of Court, four Houses or Colleges established for the Entertainment of Students in the Law, *Gray's-Inn*, *Lincoln's-Inn*, the *Inner and Middle Temples*, to which was added the *Outer Temple*.

INNS of Chancery, Houses appointed for young Students in Law, eight in Number, viz. *Barnard's*, *Clement's*, *Ciſſford's*, *Furnival's*, *Lyon's*, *New*, *Staple's*, and *Thavys-Inn*.

INNU'BILOUS [*innubilis, L.*] without Clouds, fair, serene.

INNUEN'DO, a Word frequently used in Writs, Declarations, &c. and its Use is only to declare and ascertain the Person or Thing which was left doubtful before.

INNU'MERABLE [*innumerable, F.* of *innumerabilis, L.*] numberless, that cannot be numbered.

INNUTRITION, a nourishing, or bringing up.

INOBSER'VABLE [*inobservabilis, L.*] not to be observed, unworthy of Observation.

To **INOCULATE** [*inoculatum, L.*] to graft in the Bud.

INOCULATION, is an Insertion or Grafting of the Bud of one Fruit tree into the Stock of another; also the infusion of Matter

Matter from ripened Pustules of the Small Pox, into the Veins of the uninfected.

INOCULATOR, one that practises Inoculation.

To INO'DIATE [of *in*, Neg. and *odio*, L.] to bring an Odium upon, to render odious, to disgrace.

INO'DOROUS [*inodorus*, L.] without Scent, unperfumed.

INOFFEN'SIVE [of *in* and *offensif*, F.] that gives no Offence, harmless.

INNOFFI'CIOUS [*inofficiosus*, L.] backward in doing one any good Office or Turn, discourteous, disobliging.

INOMEN [genoutmen, Teut.] taken, obtained. O.

INOPI'NABLE [*inopinabilis*, L.] that could not be thought.

INOPI'NATE [*inopiné*, F. of *inopinatus*, L.] unthought of, unexpected.

INOPPORTU'NE [*inopportunus*, L.] unseasonable.

INOR'DINATE [*inordinatus*, L.] out of Order, extravagant, immoderate.

INORDINATE Proportion [in Geometry] where the Order of the Terms is disturbed.

INORDINA'TION, Irregularity. L.

INORGANICAL [of *in* and *organicus*, L.] wanting Organs or Instruments proper for any Motion or Operation.

INOSCU'LA'TION [of *in* and *osculatio*, L.] the Joining of the Mouths of the capillary Veins and Arteries.

In POS'SE } [in Law] that is not,
In POTENTIA } but may be. L.

INPRISII, Accomplices, Abettors. O.

INQUEST [*enqueste*, F.] Inquiry, Search, especially that made by a Jury, also the Jury itself.

The Court of INQUEST, a Court held at Guild-Hall, London, for determining all Complaints preferred for Debt by one Inhabitant against another, as far as the sum of 40 s. called the Court of Conscience.

INQUI'ETUDE [*inquietudo*, L.] Restlessness, Disquiet, Unquietness. F.

INQUIETUDE [in the Art of Physick] a convulsive Motion of the Muscles in the Limbs, which causes the sick Patient to throw himself from one Side to another.

To INQUINATE [*inquinatum*, L.] to defile or foul.

INQUINA'TION, Defiling or Foulng.

INQUIR'ABLE [of *inquirere*, L.] that may be inquired about, or searched into.

To INQUIRE [*inquirere*, F. of *inquirere*, L.] to ask or demand, to examine or inquire into.

INQUIREN'DO, an Authority given to a Person or Persons, to inquire into something for the King's Advantage. L. T.

INQUIRY [of *inquirere*, L.] Search, Asking, &c.

INQUISITION, a diligent Search or Inquiry, a strict Examination. F. of L.

INQUISITION [in Law] a Manner of

proceeding in criminal Matters by the Judge, or by the Grand Inquest, before the Judges in Eyre.

The Spanish INQUISITION, a Tribunal or great Council, first erected by Ferdinand, the Catholick King of Spain, and the Pope, to cause all Moors and Jews living there to be baptized: But now the Power of it is exercised with all Barbarity and Cruelty against Christians, under the Notion of Hereticks, and all that are not staunch Roman Catholicks.

INQUISITIVE [of *inquisitum*, L.] desirous to know every thing, curious, prying.

INQUISITOR [*inquisiteur*, F.] a Sheriff, a Coroner; also a Judge of the Spanish Inquisition.

To INRAGE [*enrager*, F.] to put into a Rage, to make mad.

To INRAIL, to inclose with Rails.

To INRICH' [*enricher*, F.] to make rich, to adorn or embellish.

IN'ROAD } [of *in* and *rode*, of to ride]
IN'RODE } the Invasion of a Country by Enemies.

To INROL' [*enroler*, F.] to set down in a Roll, to record or register.

INROL'MENT [*enrolment*, F.] an Enrolling, &c.

INROL'MENT [in Law] the Entering or registering any lawful Act, as Recognizance or Fine, &c.

INSA'NABLE [*insanabilis*, L.] not to be cured.

INSA'NE [*insanus*, L.] out of Order as to Health; also distracted, mad.

INSA'NY [*insania*, L.] Madness, Frenzy, Dotage.

INSATIABILITY } [*insatiabilité*, F.
UNSATIABILITY } of *insatiabilitas*, L.] Unsatisfiedness.

INSA'TIABLE [*insatiabilis*, L.] that cannot be satisfied with Meat or Drink, &c. F.

INSA'TIABLENESS, the not being capable of receiving Satisfaction.

INSA'TIATE [*insatiatus*, L.] not satiated, unsatisfied.

INSATIETY [*insatietas*, L.] Unsatiableness.

INSAT'URABLE [*insaturabilis*, L.] that cannot have enough.

INSCIENCE [*inscientia*, L.] Ignorance.

INCONSED [in Military Affairs] a Term used when Part of an Army is secured with a Sconce or small Fort.

To INSCRIBE [*inscribere*, L.] to write in or upon.

INSCRIB'ED Bodies [in Mathematicks] regular Bodies.

INSCRIB'ED Figures [in Mathematicks] those that are drawn within others.

INSCRIPTION, a Title, Name, or Character, written or engraven over any thing. F. of L.

INSCRU'TABLE [*inscrutabilis*, L.] unsearchable, unfathomable. F.

To

I N

To INSCULP' [*insculpere, L.*] to engrave, carve, or cut.

INSECABLE [*insecabilis, L.*] that cannot be cut.

INSECT [*insecte, F. insectum, L.*] any small living Creature that creeps or flies, either not divided into Limbs and Joints, as other Creatures, but encompassed with Rings or Divisions, capable of being parted without utterly destroying Life, as Worms, &c. for else divided between the Head and Body, as Flies, Pismires, Bees, &c.

INSECTABLE [*insectabilis, L.*] that cannot be followed.

INSECTATION, a Railing or Inveighing against one. *L.*

INSECTATOR, a Railer, Slanderer, or Backbiter. *L.*

INSECTATOR [in *Old Records*] a Prosecutor or Adversary at Law.

INSECTILE, that which cannot be further cut or divided. *L.*

INSECTION, a cutting into. *L.*

INSECTION [with *Anat.*] the different Unions of the Parts one with another.

INSECTIVOROUS [of *insectum*, and *vorax, L.*] that feeds upon Insects.

INSECTOLOGER [*insect* and *λογος*] one who describes Insects.

INSECURE [of *in* and *securus, L.*] that is not secure, unsafe.

INSEER [*Enseher, Teut.*] one that has a good Insight into Matters. *Chauc.*

INSELID, sealed up. *Chauc.*

INSEMINATION [*insemination, F.*] scattering Seed on the Ground.

INSENSATE [*insensé, F. insensatus, L.*] senseless, mad, foolish.

INSENSIBILITY [*insensibilité, F.*] Senselessness, Foolishness.

INSENSIBLE [*insensibilis, L.*] void of Sense or Feeling.

INSEPARABLE [*inseparabilis, L.*] that cannot be separated, severed, or parted.

To INSERT' [*inserer, F. insertum, L.*] to put or bring in.

INSERTION, a putting, planting, or grafting in. *F. of L.*

To INSERVE [*inservire, L.*] to bear a Part in, or promote.

INSERVICEABLE, unserviceable.

INSESSUS [among *Physicians*] a Bath for the lower Parts, in which the Patient sits down to the Navel. *L.*

INSETERNA [*inrezena, Sax.*] an Inditch. To INSHELL, to hide in a Shell.

INSICCATION, a Drying. *L.*

INSIDIATOR, one who lies in wait. *L.*

INSIDIOUS [*insidieux, F. insidiosus, L.*] insinuating, treacherous, deceitful.

INSIGHT [*Insicht, L. S.*] Hint, Light, Knowledge of a Matter.

INSIGNIFICANCY [of *in* and *significancia, L.*] Unprofitableness, the being worthless or inconsiderable.

INSIGNIFICANT [of *in* and *significans, L.*] that signifies nothing, inconsiderable.

I N

IN'SIMUL *tenuit*, one Species of the Writ called *Formedon*.

INSINCERE [*insincerus, L.*] dissembling, unfaithful.

To INSINUATE [*insinuer, F. insinuatum, L.*] to intimate, to give a Hint of; also to wind or screw one's self into Favour.

INSINUATION, a winding one's self in by Degrees, an Intimation or slight Touch of a Thing. *F. of L.*

INSINUATION of a Will [in *Civil Law*] is the first Production of it, or the leaving it *pene Registrum*, in order to his Probate.

INSINUATIVE [*insinuant, F. insinuativus, L.*] apt to insinuate, engaging.

INSIPID [*insipide, F. insipidus, L.*] having no Taste or Relish, unfavoury.

INSIPID [in speaking of a *Discourse, &c.*] flat or dry.

INSIPIDITY [*insipidité, F.*] Unfavouriness, Flatness.

INSIPIENCE [*insipientia, F.*] Want of Knowledge, Foolishness.

To INSIST' [*insister, F. insistere, L.*] to stand much upon, to urge, to be instant.

To INSIST [with *Geometricians*] the Angles of any Segment are said to insist or stand upon the Arch of another Segment.

INSITION [in *Gardening*] Grafting or Setting of any Cyon or Bud into the Stock of a Tree. *L.*

INSITIVE, grafted in, not natural.

To INSLAVE [of *in* and *Slave, L. S. Schlave, Teut.*] to make a Slave or Drudge of.

To INSNARE [of *in* and *bestræker, Dan.*] to draw into a Snare.

INSO'CIABLE [*insociabilis, L.*] not sociable, unfit for Society or Conversation.

INSOLA'TION, a laying in the Sun, a Bleaching. *L.*

INSOLATION [in *Pharmacy*] the Digestion of any Ingredient or mixed Body, by exposing it to the Sun Beams.

INSOLENCY } [*insolentia, L.*] Impu-
INSOLENCY } dence, sauciness, Haughtiness. *F.*

IN'SOLENT [*insolens, L.*] saucy, bold, proud. *F.*

INSO'LIBLE, unanswerable. *Chauc.*

INSO'LITE [*insolitus, L.*] unusual, unaccustomed.

INSOL'VABLE [*insolubilis, L.*] insolvent, not able to pay. *F.*

INSOL'UBLE [*insolubilis, L.*] that cannot be solved or loosed.

INSOL'VENCY [*insolubilité, F.*] the Condition of one who is not in a Capacity to satisfy his Creditors.

INSOL'VENT, not able to pay.

INSOM'NIOUS [*insomniosus, L.*] troubled with Dreams, not sleeping soundly.

To INSPECT' [*inspectum, L.*] to look narrowly into, to oversee.

INSPECTION, Overseeing, Insight, looking on or into. *F. of L.*

INSPECTOR

I N

INSPECTOR [*inspecteur*, F.] an Overseer. *L.*

To **INSPERSE** [*inspersum*, L.] to sprinkle upon.

INSPECTION, a Sprinkling upon. *L.*

INSPEXIMUS, Letters Patent, so called, because they begin, after the King's Title, with this Word, *Inspeximus*. *L.*

To **INSHERE**, to place in an Orb or Sphere. *Milt.*

INSPIRATION, an Inspiring or Breathing into. *F. of L.*

INSPIRATION [with *Anatomists*] the Taking in of Air or Breath by the Dilatation or Widening of the Chest.

INSPIRATION [among *Divines*] the heavenly Grace, which fills the Soul with extraordinary and supernatural Gifts.

To **INSPIRE** [*inspirer*, F. of *inspirare*, L.] to put into one's Head, to prompt, to endue or fill with.

To **INSPIRE** [of *in* and *Spirit*] to put Life and Spirit into one.

INSPISSATION, a Thickening or making thick, as when a Liquid is brought to a thicker Consistence, by evaporating the thinner Parts. *L.*

INSTABILITY [*instabilité*, F. of *instabilis*, L.] Unsteadfastness, Unsteadiness.

INSTABLE [*instabilis*, L.] unstable, inconstant, uncertain.

To **INSTALL** [*installer*, F. or of *in* and *stall*, Sax.] to put in Possession of an Office, Order, or Benefice.

INSTALLATION } [*installation*, F.]

INSTALLMENT } the Act of installing.

INSTANCE [*instantia*, L.] Intreaty, Motion; also Model, Example, Proof. *F.*

To **INSTANCE**, to bring or produce an Instance.

INSTANT [*instans*, L.] eager upon a thing, earnest, pressing, present, near at hand. *F.*

An **INSTANT**, a short Moment, a Portion of Time so small that it cannot be divided.

INSTANTANEOUS [*instantaneus*, L.] momentary, happening in the Nick of Time.

To **INSTATE**, to place in a certain Rank or Condition.

INSTAURATION, a restoring to the former State, a renewing, a repairing. *F. of L.*

INSTAURUM, Stock upon a Farm, or Instruments of Husbandry. *O. R.*

To **INSTIGATE** [*instiguer*, of *instigatum*, L.] to egg or set on; to provoke to.

INSTIGATION, a stirring up to, putting on, Encouragement to, Incitement. *F. of L.*

INSTIGATOR [*instigateur*, F.] an Encourager, an Abettor. *L.*

To **INSTILL** [*instiller*, F. of *instillare*, L.] to pour in by Drops, to infuse Principles or Notions.

INSTILLATION, an Infilling. *F. of L.*

To **INSTIMULATE** [*instimulatum*, L.] to prick forwards, to provoke.

I N

INSTIMULATION, a Pricking or Egging forward.

INSTINCT [*instinctus*, L.] an inward Stirring or Motion, a natural Bent or Inclination to a Thing; that Aptitude or Disposition in any Creature, which by its peculiar Formation it is naturally endowed with. *F.*

To **INSTITUTE** [*instituer*, F. of *institutum*, L.] to enact, decree, appoint, or ordain, to establish, or found.

An **INSTITUTE** [*institat*, F. of *institutum*, L.] an Order or Rule of Life.

INSTITUTES [*instituta*, L.] Principles, Precepts, Ordinances; also a Collection of the Roman Laws, made by Order of the Emperor *Justinian*.

INSTITUTION, Establishment, Appointment; also Instruction, Education, or training up. *F. of L.*

INSTITUTION to a Benefice, is the putting a Clerk into the Possession of the Spiritualities of a Benefice.

INSTITUTIONS [in *Physick*] are such as teach the necessary *Præcognita* to the Practice of Medicine, or the Cure of Diseases.

An **INSTITUTE** [*instituteur*, F.] an Instructor, Founder, &c.

To **INSTRUCT** [*instruire*, F. of *instruere*, L.] to teach, train, or bring up.

INSTRUCTION, Teaching, Education, Order, or Precept. *F. of L.*

INSTRUCTION, Direction in an Affair of Moment.

INSTRUCTIVE [*instructif*, F.] apt to instruct.

INSTRUMENT [*instrumentum*, L. q. d. *quo aliquid instruimus*] a Tool to do any Work with; also a publick Act, Deed, or Writing, drawn up between two or more Parties, and containing several Covenants agreed upon betwixt them. *F.*

INSTRUMENTAL [*instrumentalis*, L.] belonging to an Instrument; also serviceable, or contributing to as a Means. *F.*

INSUAVITY [*insuavitas*, L.] Unpleasantness.

To **INSUCCATE** [*insuccatum*, L.] to moisten with Liquor.

INSUCCATION [in *Pharmacy*] the moistening of Drugs with the Juice of Roses, Violets, &c.

INSUCCESSFUL [of *in* and *successus*, L.] that has no good Success, unfortunate.

INSUFFERABLE, intolerable, detestable, &c.

INSUFFICIENCY [*insuffisance*, F. of *in* and *sufficiens*, L.] Inability, Incapacity.

INSUFFICIENT [*insuffisant*, F. of *in* and *sufficiens*, L.] not sufficient, incapable.

INSUFFLATION [in and *sufflo*, L.] breathing upon.

INSULAR [*insulaire*, F. of *insularis*, L.] belonging to an island.

INSULATA Columna [in *Architecture*] is a Pillar which stands alone. *L.*

To

I N

To INSULATE, to make an Island.
 INSULOUS [*insulosus*, L.] full of Islands.
 INSULSE [*insulsus*, L.] unfavoury, foolish.
 INSULTITY [*insultitas*, L.] Folly, Stupidity, Unfavouriness.

To INSULT [*insulter*, F. *insultare*, L. q. d. *saltare in*, i. e. *contra*] to affront, domineer, vapour, or crow over.

To INSULT' [in *Military Affairs*] to assault or take a Post with open Force, without using of Trenches, Saps, &c.

An IN'SULT [*insulté*, F. *insultus*, L.] an Abuse, Affront, Outrage, Assault, Onset.

INSUL'TURE [*insulture*, F. *insultura*, L.] a leaping upon, a triumphing.

INSUPER [i. e. over and besides, L.] a Term used by the Auditor of Accompts in the Exchequer, who says, so much remains *insuper* to such a one.

INSUPERABIL'ITY, Invincibleness.

INSU'PERABLE [*insuperabilis*, L.] not to be vanquished or overcome.

INSU'PERABLY [*insuperabiliter*, L.] beyond Prevention or Recovery.

INSUPPORT'ABLE, not to be borne with or endured. F.

INSU'RANCE [in and *seur*, F. or of *Assurance*, F.] Security given to make good the Loss of Ships, Merchandize, Houses, &c. in Consideration of a Sum of Money in Hand paid.

To INSU'RE [*assurer*, F.] to engage, to make good any Thing that is in danger of being lost; also to pay the Premium of such Insurance.

INSURMOUNT'ABLE [*insurmontable*, F.] that cannot be overcome by Labour or Industry.

INSURREC'TION, a rising against, a popular Tumult, or Uproar.

To INSUSUR'RATE [*insusurratum*, L.] to whisper one in the Ear.

INSUSURRA'TION, a whispering in the Ear. L.

To INTABULATE [*intabulatum*, L.] to write in Tables.

INTACT' [*intactus*, L.] untouched.

INTACTÆ [in *Geometry*] Right Lines to which Curves do continually approach, and yet can never touch them. L.

INTACT'IBLE } [*intactus*, L. that cannot be touched.

INTAN'GIBLE } not be touched.

INTAGLIO's [*Ital.*] precious Stones engraven with the Heads of great Men, or Inscriptions, &c. such as are often set in Rings, &c.

IN'TAKERS, Persons on the Borders of Scotland, who were the Receivers of such Booty as their Accomplices, called *Out-Partners*, used to bring in.

To INTAM'INATE [*intaminatum*, L.] to defile.

To INTANGLE [q. d. *intendiculare*, L. or of *tangle*, Sax. a little Twig of which Snakes were made for Birds] to twist together, to perplex or confound.

I N

INTANGLEMENT, a Perplexity.

IN'TEGER [i. e. whole, entire, L.] in *Arithmetick* it signifies a whole Number in Contradistinction to a Fraction.

INTEGRAL, belonging to an Integer, whole, entire.

INTEGRAL Parts [in *Philosophy*] are those Parts which make up the Whole.

To IN'TEGRATE [*integratum*, L.] to make whole, to renew, to restore.

INTEGRA'TION, a making whole, renewing, or restoring.

INTEGRITY [*intégrité*, F. of *integrus*, L.] Honesty, Uprightness, Sincerity.

INTE'GUMENT [*integumentum*, L.] a Covering.

INTEGUMENTS [among *Anatomists*] the common Covering of the Body, whether the *Cuticula*, *Cutis*, or the Membranes of any particular Parts.

IN'TELLECT [*intellectus*, L.] the Faculty of the Soul, which is commonly called the Understanding.

INTELLECTUAL [*intellectuel*, F. of *intellectualis*, L.] belonging to the Understanding.

INTELLECTUALS, the Power and Properties of the Understanding.

INTELLIGENCE [*intelligentia*, L.] Knowledge, Understanding; the Correspondence that Statesmen and Merchants hold in Foreign Countries; Advice or News. L.

INTEL'LIGENCER, one whose Business it is to enquire into, and spread News.

INTEL'LIGENCES [in *Philosophy*] Angels, spiritual Beings.

INTEL'LIGENT [*intelligens*, L.] understanding, well knowing, perceiving. F.

INTEL'LIGIBLE [*intelligibilis*, L.] capable of being understood or apprehended. F.

Sub-INTELLIG'ITUR [i. e. it is understood] something to be understood. L.

INTE'MERATE [*intemeratus*, L.] undefiled, unpolluted.

INTEM'PERANCE [*intemperantia*, L.] Uncapability to rule and moderate a Man's Appetites and Lusts; immoderate Desires, Excess. F.

INTEMPERATE [*intemperant*, F. of *intemperatus*, L.] immoderate, &c.

INTEM'PERATENESS } [*intemperie*, F. of *intemperies*, L.]

INTEM'PERATURE } Intemperance; also a Disorder in the Air or Humours of the Body.

INTEM'PERIES [among *Physicians*] a Dyscrasy or ill Habit. L.

INTEMPESTIVE [*intempestivus*, L.] unreasonable, out of Time.

To INTEND' [*intendere*, L.] to design, or purpose; to mean.

INTEND'ANT, one who has the Inspection, Conduct, and Management of certain Affairs; the Governor of a Province in France.

INTEND'MENT,

INTENDMENT, Intention, Sense, Meaning, Purpose.

INTENERATION, making tender. *L.*

INTENSE [*intensus*, *L.*] very great, or excessive.

INTENSION [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies against one who enters after the Death of a Tenant, and holds another out in the Remainder or Reversion.

INTENSION [in *Philosophy*] is the Increase of the Power or Energy of any Quality, as Heat and Cold, &c.

INTENSIVELY, extremely, excessively.

INTENT } [*intentus*, *L.*] fixed, or

INTENTIVE } closely bent upon a Business.

INTENT } Meaning, Purpose, De-

INTENTION } sign. *F.* of *L.*

INTENTION [among *Physicians*] that Judgment, or particular Method of Cure, which a Physician forms to himself from a due Examination of Symptoms.

INTENTION [in *Physicks*] is the Increase of any Power or Quality, as Remission is its Decrease or Diminution.

INTENTION [in *Metaphysics*] the Exertion of the intellectual Faculties with more than ordinary Vigour.

INTENTIONAL, of the Intention.

INTENUATE, sweet smelling. *Chauc.*

INTERCALARY Days [among *Physicians*] those Days during the Course of a Distemper, in which Nature is excited to throw off her Load unseasonably, as the 3d, 5th, 9th, 13th and 19th.

INTERCALATION, is a putting in of a Day into the Month of *February*, in Leap-Year. *F.* of *L.*

To **INTERCEDE** [*intercedere*, *F.* of *intercedere*, *L.*] to come between, to be a Mediator; to intreat, to use his Interest on the Behalf of another.

INTERCEDENT-Day } [among *Physi-*
INTERCEDENTAL } *cians*] an extraordinary critical Day which being caused by the Violence of the Disease, falls between the ordinary critical Days.

To **INTERCEPT** [*intercepter*, *F.* of *interceptum*, *L.* q. d. *inter eundum capere*] to take up by the Way; to prevent.

To **INTERCEPT** [in *Mathematicks*] is to take between, comprehend, or contain.

INTERCEPTED Axis } [in *Conic*
INTERCEPTED Diameter } *Sections*] are the same with *Abscisse*.

INTERCESION, an Intreating in Behalf of another. *F.* and *L.*

INTERCESSOR [*intercessor*, *F.*] one that intercedes, a Mediator. *L.*

INTERCHAIN, to chain & link together.

To **INTERCHANGE** [of *entre* and *changer*, *F.*] to exchange between Parties.

INTERCHANGEABLY, mutually, or by turns,

INTERCIPIENT [*interceptions*, *L.*] an intercepting Power.

INTERCISION, a cutting off between, or in the midst.

To **INTERCLUDE** [*intercludere*, *L.*] to shut up between, to inclose.

INTERCLUSSION, a shutting up, or stopping up between. *L.*

INTERCOLUMNIATION [in *Architecture*] is the Space or Distance between the Pillars of a Building. *L.*

INTERCOMMONING [*Law Term*] is the Feeding of Cattle promiscuously on two adjoining Commons.

To **INTERCOMMUNICATE** [of *inter* and *communicatum*, *L.*] to communicate mutually, or one with another.

INTERCOSTAL [*intercostalis*, *L.*] lying between the Ribs. *F.*

INTERCOSTAL Nerve [in *Anatomy*] a Nerve proceeding from the Spinal Marrow, and spreading itself in the Belly, through all the Bowels.

INTERCOSTALES Externi } [in *Ana-*
INTERCOSTALES Interni } *tomy*] Muscles lodged in the Space of the Ribs.

INTERCOURSE [of *entre* and *course*, *F.* of *intercurfus*, *L.*] mutual Correspondence, Commerce, or Traffick.

INTERCURRENT [*intercurrens*, *L.*] running between.

INTERCURSATION, an often running between. *L.*

INTERCUS [of *inter* and *cutis*, *L.*] a kind of Dropsy, called *Anasarca*. *L.*

INTERCUTANEOUS [*intercutaneus*, *L.*] lying between the Skin and Flesh.

To **INTERDICT** [*interdire*, *F.* of *interdictum*, *L.*] to prohibit or forbid, to suspend; to exclude from partaking of the Sacraments.

INTERDICTED [*Water* and *Fire*] were such, who (in old Times) for some Crimes were banished; which Judgment, tho' it was not pronounced by express Sentence, yet was with an Order, That no Man should receive them into his House, or afford them the Use of Water and Fire, these two necessary Elements.

INTERDICTION, a forbidding or debarring the Use of any thing.

INTERDICTION [in *Law*] is an Ecclesiastical Censure, forbidding the Exercise of the ministerial Function.

INTERE [*entier*, *F.*] intire. *Chauc.*

INTEREMPTION, a killing or slaying. *L.*

To **INTERESS** } [*interesset*, *F.* of *in-*

To **INTEREST** } *teresse*, *L.*] to concern, to engage.

INTEREST [*interet*, *F.* of *inter* and *esse*, *L.* to eat among] Use Money paid for the Loan or Forbearance of a principal Sum lent for a certain Time.

INTEREST [*interet*, *F.* of *inter* and *esse*, *L.* to eat among] Use Money paid for the Loan or Forbearance of a principal Sum lent for a certain Time.

M mm

concerneth]

I N

To **IN'SULATE**, to make an Island.
IN'SULOUS [*insulosus*, L.] full of Islands.
INSUL'SE [*insulsus*, L.] unfavoury, foolish.
INSULS'ITY [*insulsitas*, L.] Folly, Stupidity, Unfavouriness.

To **INSULT** [*insulter*, F. *insultare*, L. q. d. *saltare in*, i. e. *contra*] to affront, domineer, vapour, or crow over.

To **INSULT** [in *Military Affairs*] to assault or take a Post with open Force, without using of Trenches, Saps, &c.

An **IN'SULT** [*insultus*, F. *insultus*, L.] an Abuse, Affront, Outrage, Assault, Onset.

INSUL'TURE [*insultura*, F. *insultura*, L.] a leaping upon, a triumphing.

IN'SUPER [i. e. over and besides, L.] a Term used by the Auditor of Accompts in the Exchequer, who says, so much remains *in super* to such a one.

INSUPERABILITY, Invincibleness.

INSUPERABLE [*insuperabilis*, L.] not to be vanquished or overcome.

INSUPERABLY [*insuperabiliter*, L.] beyond Prevention or Recovery.

INSUPPORTABLE, not to be borne with or endured. F.

INSU'RANCE [in and *seur*, F. or of *Assurance*, F.] Security given to make good the Loss of Ships, Merchandize, Houses, &c. in Consideration of a Sum of Money in Hand paid.

To **INSU'RE** [*assurer*, F.] to engage, to make good any Thing that is in danger of being lost; also to pay the Premium of such Insurance.

INSURMOUNTABLE [*insurmontable*, F.] that cannot be overcome by Labour or Industry.

INSURREC'TION, a rising against, a popular Tumult, or Uproar.

To **INSUSURRATE** [*insusurratum*, L.] to whisper one in the Ear.

INSUSURRA'TION, a whispering in the Ear. L.

To **INTABULATE** [*intabulatum*, L.] to write in Tables.

INTACT [*intactus*, L.] untouched.

INTACTÆ [in *Geometry*] Right Lines to which Curves do continually approach, and yet can never touch them. L.

INTACT'IBLE } [*intactus*, L. that cannot be touched.
INTAN'GIBLE } not be touched.

INTAGLIO's [*Ital.*] precious Stones engraven with the Heads of great Men, or Inscriptions, &c. such as are often set in Rings, &c.

IN'TAKERS, Persons on the Borders of Scotland, who were the Receivers of such Booty as their Accomplices, called *Out-Partners*, used to bring in.

To **INTAM'INATE** [*intaminatum*, L.] to defile.

To **INTANGLE** [q. d. *intendiculare*, L. or of *tangle*, Sax. a little Twig of which Snarcs were made for Birds] to twist together, to perplex or confound.

I N

INTANGLEMENT, a Perplexity.

IN'TEGER [i. e. whole, entire, L.] in *Arithmetick* it signifies a whole Number in Contradistinction to a Fraction.

INTEGRAL, belonging to an Integer, whole, entire.

INTEGRAL Parts [in *Philosophy*] are those Parts which make up the Whole.

To **INTEGRATE** [*integratum*, L.] to make whole, to renew, to restore.

INTEGRA'TION, a making whole, renewing, or restoring.

INTEGRIT' [*integrité*, F. of *integritas*, L.] Honesty, Uprightness, Sincerity.

INTE'GUMENT [*integumentum*, L.] a Covering.

INTEGUMENTS [among *Anatomists*] the common Covering of the Body, whether the *Cuticula*, *Cutis*, or the Membranes of any particular Parts.

IN'TELLECT [*intellectus*, L.] the Faculty of the Soul, which is commonly called the Understanding.

INTELLECTUAL [*intellectuel*, F. of *intellectualis*, L.] belonging to the Understanding.

INTELLECTUALS, the Power and Properties of the Understanding.

INTELLIGENCE [*intelligentia*, L.] Knowledge, Understanding; the Correspondence that Statesmen and Merchants hold in Foreign Countries; Advice or News. L.

INTEL'LIGENCER, one whose Business it is to enquire into, and spread News.

INTEL'LIGENCES [in *Philosophy*] Angels, spiritual Beings.

INTEL'LIGENT [*intelligent*, L.] understanding, well knowing, perceiving. F.

INTEL'LIGIBLE [*intelligibilis*, L.] capable of being understood or apprehended. F.

Sub-INTELLIG'ITUR [i. e. it is understood] something to be understood. L.

INTE'MERATE [*intemeratus*, L.] undefiled, unpolluted.

INTE'MPERANCE [*intemperantia*, L.] Uncapableness to rule and moderate a Man's Appetites and Lusts; immoderate Desires, Excess. F.

INTE'MPERATE [*intemperant*, F. of *intemperatus*, L.] immoderate, &c.

INTE'MPERATENESS } [*intemperie*, F.
INTE'MPERATURE } [*intemperies*, L.]

Intemperance; also a Disorder in the Air or Humours of the Body.

INTE'MPERIES [among *Physicians*] a Dyscrasy or ill Habit. L.

INTE'MPESTIVE [*intempestivus*, L.] unreasonable, out of Time.

To **INTEND'** [*intendere*, L.] to design, or purpose; to mean.

INTEND'ANT, one who has the Inspection, Conduct, and Management of certain Affairs; the Governor of a Province in France.

INTEND'MENT,

INTEND'MENT, Intention, Sense, Meaning, Purpose.

INTENERA'TION, making tender. *L.*

INTEN'SE [*intensus*, *L.*] very great, or excessive.

INTENS'ION [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies against one who enters after the Death of a Tenant, and holds another out in the Remainder or Reversion.

INTENSION [in *Philosophy*] is the Increase of the Power or Energy of any Quality, as Heat and Cold, &c.

INTENS'IVELY, extremely, excessively.

INTENT' } [*intentus*, *L.*] fixed, or

INTENT'IVE } closely bent upon a Business.

INTENT' } Meaning, Purpose, De-

INTENTION } sign. *F.* of *L.*

INTENTION [among *Physicians*] that Judgment, or particular Method of Cure, which a Physician forms to himself from a due Examination of Symptoms.

INTENTION [in *Physicks*] is the Increase of any Power or Quality, as Remission is its Decrease or Diminution.

INTENTION [in *Metaphysicks*] the Exertion of the intellectual Faculties with more than ordinary Vigour.

INTENTIONAL, of the Intention.

INTENUATE, sweet smelling. *Chauc.*

INTERCA'LARY Days [among *Physicians*] those Days during the Course of a Distemper, in which Nature is excited to throw off her Load unseasonably, as the 3d, 5th, 9th, 13th and 19th.

INTERCALATION, is a putting in of a Day into the Month of *February*, in Leap-Year. *F.* of *L.*

To **INTERCE'DE** [*intercedere*, *F.* of *intercedere*, *L.*] to come between, to be a Mediator; to intreat, to use his Interest on the Behalf of another.

INTERCE'DENT-Day } [among *Physi-*

INTERCEDENTAL } *cians*] an extraordinary critical Day which being caused by the Violence of the Disease, falls between the ordinary critical Days.

To **INTERCEPT'** [*interceptor*, *F.* of *interceptum*, *L.* q. d. *inter eundem capere*] to take up by the Way; to prevent.

To **INTERCEPT** [in *Mathematicks*] is to take between, comprehend, or contain.

INTERCEPT'ED Axis } [in *Conic*

INTERCEPT'ED Diameter } *Sections*]

are the same with *Abscissæ*.

INTERCES'SION, an Intreating in Behalf of another. *F.* and *L.*

INTERCES'SOR [*intercesseur*, *F.*] one that intercedes, a Mediator. *L.*

INTERCHA'IN, to chain or link together.

To **INTERCHANG'E** [of *entre* and *changer*, *F.*] to exchange between Parties.

INTERCHANGEABLY, mutually, or by turns.

INTERCIPIENT [*intercipiens*, *L.*] an intercepting Power.

INTERCIS'ION, a cutting off between, or in the midst.

To **INTERCLU'DE** [*intercludere*, *L.*] to shut up between, to inclose.

INTERCLU'SION, a shutting up, or stopping up between. *L.*

INTERCOLUMNIATION [in *Architecture*] is the Space or Distance between the Pillars of a Building. *L.*

INTERCOM'MONING [*Law Term*] is the Feeding of Cattle promiscuously on two adjoining Commons.

To **INTERCOMMU'NICATE** [of *inter* and *communicatum*, *L.*] to communicate mutually, or one with another.

INTERCOST'AL [*intercostalis*, *L.*] lying between the Ribs. *F.*

INTERCOSTAL Nerve [in *Anatomy*] a Nerve proceeding from the spinal Marrow, and spreading itself in the Belly, through all the Bowels.

INTERCOSTA'LES Externi } [in *Ana-*
INTERCOSTA'LES Interni } *tomy*] Mus-

cles lodged in the Space of the Ribs.

INTERCOURSE [of *entre* and *course*, *F.* of *intercurfus*, *L.*] mutual Correspondence, Commerce, or Traffick.

INTERCUR'RENT [*intercurrens*, *L.*] running between.

INTERCURSA'TION, an often running between. *L.*

INTERCUS [of *inter* and *cutis*, *L.*] a kind of Dropsy, called *Anasarca*. *L.*

INTERCUTA'NEOUS [*intercutaneus*, *L.*] lying between the Skin and Flesh.

To **INTERDICT'** [*interdire*, *F.* of *interdictum*, *L.*] to prohibit or forbid, to suspend; to exclude from partaking of the Sacraments.

INTERDICT'ED [*Water* and *Fire*] were such, who (in old Times) for some Crimes were banished; which Judgment, tho' it was not pronounced by express Sentence, yet was with an Order, That no Man should receive them into his House, or afford them the Use of Water and Fire, these two necessary Elements.

INTERDICT'ION, a forbidding or debarring the Use of any thing.

INTERDICTION [in *Law*] is an Ecclesiastical Censure, forbidding the Exercise of the ministerial Function.

INTERE [*entier*, *F.*] intire. *Chauc.*

INTEREM'TION, a killing or slaying. *L.*

To **IN'TERESS** } [*interessere*, *F.* of *in-*

To **IN'TEREST** } *teresse*, *L.*] to concern, to engage.

IN'TEREST [*intérêt*, *F.* of *inter* and *esse*, *L.* to eat among] Use Money paid for the Loan or Forbearance of a principal Sum lent for a certain Time.

INTEREST [*intérêt*, *F.* of *inter* and *esse*, *L.* to eat among] concerneth]

M mm

[concerneth] Advantage, Concernment, Benefit, Credit, Power, Right.

INTEREST Simple, is that which arises from the Principal only.

INTEREST Compound, is that which arises from the principal and simple Interest forborn.

INTERFECTION, Killing, Murder. *L.*

INTERFECTOR [among *Astrologers*] a destroying Planet, placed in the eighth House of a Figure, either five Degrees before the *Opp.* or twenty-five after. *L.*

To **INTERFE'RE** [of *inter* and *ferire*, *L.*] to knock and rub one Heel against another, as some Horses do; also to hit or fall foul of one another; to clash.

INTERFLUENT [*interfluens*, *L.*] flowing between.

INTERFLUOUS [*interfluitus*, *L.*] that runneth or floweth between.

INTERFULGENT [*interfulgens*, *L.*] shining between.

INTERFUSED [*interfusus*, *L.*] poured or scattered between.

INTERGAPING [of *inter*, *L.* and *Gæpen*, *L. S.*] a Gaping or Opening between.

INTERJACENT [*interjacens*, *L.*] lying between.

To **INTERJECT'** [*interjeter*, *F.* *interjectum*, *L.*] to cast between, to throw in.

INTERJECTION [in *Grammar*] is an undeclinable Word, used to express the Affections and Passions of the Mind.

INTERIM, in the mean while, *L.* Also a certain Deed, containing a mixed Form of Doctrine, tendered by the Emperor Charles V. at *Augsburg*, to be subscribed both by Protestants and Papists, and to be observed till a General Council. *L.*

INTERIOR [*interieur*, *F.*] more inward, being on the Inside. *L.*

To **INTERLACE** [*intrelasser*, *F.*] to twist one with another, to insert, or put in among.

INTERLAPSE, the Flow of Time between any two Events.

To **INTERLARD** [*entrelarder*, *F.*] to lard, or stuff lean Meat with Fat.

To **INTERLEAVE** [of *inter*, *L.* and *leap*, *Sax.*] to put blank Paper between the Leaves of a Book.

To **INTERLINE** [*inter lineas scriber*, *L.*] to write between two Lines.

An **INTERLINE** [*interligne*, *F.* of *interlinea*, *L.*] a Line written between others.

INTERLINEARY [*interlignaire*, *F.* of *interlinearis*, *L.*] interlined.

INTERLINEARY Bible, a Bible which has one Line of a *Latin* Translation printed between every two Lines of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Originals.

INTERLOCUTION, a Speaking between, or while another is speaking. *F.* of *L.*

INTERLOCUTION [in *Law*] an Intermedial Sentence before a final Decision; or a determining some small Matters in a Trial,

till such Time as the principal Cause be fully known.

INTERLOCUTOR [in *Scots Law*] the Sentence of a Court or Judge.

INTERLOCUTORY [*interlocutoire*, *F.* of *interlocutorius*, *L.*] Interlocution.

INTERLOCUTORY Order [in *Law*] is that which decides not the Cause, but only settles some intervening Matter relating to the Cause.

To **INTERLOPE** [of *inter* and *loupen*, *Belg.* to run. *q. d.* such as run in between, and so prevent the Commerce of others] to intercept or disturb the Commerce of a Company.

INTERLOPERS [in *Law*] are those that without legal Authority, intercept the Trade of a Company.

INTERLUCA'TION [in *Husbandry*] a lopping off branches to let in Light between.

INTERLU'CENT, shining between. *L.*

An **INTERLUDE** [*interludium*, *L.*] a Part of a Stage-play, that which is sung or represented between the several Acts.

INTERLU'NARY [of *inter* and *lunaris*, *L.*] belonging to the Space between the old Moon and the new.

INTERLU'NIUM, the Time in which the Moon has no Appearance or *Phasis*. *L.*

INTERMARRIAGE, Marriage betwixt two Families, where each takes one, and gives another.

INTERMEAT'ION, a flowing or passing between. *L.*

To **INTERMED'DLE** [*entremettre*, *F.*] to concern one's self in another's Business.

INTERMEDIATE [*intermediatus*, *L.*] that is or lies between.

INTERME'DIUM, a Space or Distance between. *L.*

INTERMES'SES [in *Cookery*] Courses set on a Table between other Dishes.

To **INTERMETE**, to intermeddle. *O.*

INTERMEW'ING [in *Falconry*] the Mewing of a Hawk from the first Change of her Coat till she turn white.

INTERMICA'TION, a shining among. *L.*

To **INTERMIN'GLE** [*entremettre*, *F.* of *intermiscere*, *L.*] to mingle among or with.

INTERMINABLE ? [*interminatus*, *L.*]

INTERMINATE boundless, endless.

INTERMINA'TION, a Threatning. *L.*

INTERMIS'SION, a breaking or leaving off for a while, Discontinuance, Ceasing. *F.* of *L.*

INTERMISSIONS [in *Architecture*] the Spaces between the Wall and the Pillars, or between one Pillar and another.

To **INTERMIT'** [*intermittere*, *L.*] to leave off for a while.

INTERMIT'TENT [*intermittens*, *L.*] intermitting, discontinuing. *L.*

INTERMIT'TENT Disease, such as comes at certain Times, and then abates a little.

INTER-

I N

INTERMITTENT *Stitch* [among Surgeons] is a sort of *Stitch* made at certain separate Points in the sewing of a cross or transverse Wound.

INTERMITTING *Pulse*, is that which is held up by the Fit for a while, and then beats again.

To INTERMIX' [*intremeler*, F. *intermixtum*, L.] to mix between or among.

INTERMIX'TURE [of *inter* and *mixtura*, L.] a Mingling between or among others.

INTERMUNDANE [of *inter* and *mundanus*, L.] relating or belonging to the Space between Worlds, according to the Supposition of *Epicurus*.

INTERMURAL [*intermuralis*, L. of *inter* and *murus*] that is between two Walls.

INTERNAL [*internus*, F. of *internus*, L.] that is within, inward.

INTERNE'CION [*internecio*, L.] Massacre, Slaughter.

INTERNO'DII [in *Anatomy*] the *Extensor Pollicis*.

INTERNO'DIUM [in *Botany*] is the Space contained between any two Knots or Joints of the Stalk of a Plant.

INTERNUNTIO [*internuncio*, Ital. of *inter* and *nuncius*, L.] an Agent for the Court of Rome, in the Courts of foreign Princes, where there is no express *Nuncio*.

INTER'NUS *Musculus auris* [in *Anatomy*] the inward Muscle of the Ear, a Muscle lying in a Channel of the Bone, called *Os Petrosum*. L.

INTEROSSEI *Musculi Manus* [in *Anatomy*] the Muscles of the Hands between the Bones. L.

INTEROSSEI *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] seven Muscles of the Toes arising from the *Ossa Metatarsi* of the lesser Toes, and falling down into the first Internode of each Toe, sideways. L.

INTERPASSA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is the Stitching of Bags at certain Distances, to prevent the Drugs contained in them from falling together in a Lump.

INTERPELLA'TION, an Interruption or Disturbing. L.

To INTERPLEAD', to discuss, or try a Point which accidentally falls out before the main Cause is determined. L. T.

INTERPLICA'TION, an interfolding or folding between. L.

To INTERPOLATE [*interpolatum*, L.] to new vamp, or furbish up, to refresh; to alter or falsify an Original. L.

INTERPOLA'TION, a furbishing up, new vamping; a falsifying an Original. L.

INTERPOLA'TOR, a new Vamper or Furbisher; a Falsifier. L.

To INTERPOSE [*interposer*, F. of *interpositum*, L. Sup.] to put in or between, to intermeddle in a Business.

INTERPOSITION, an Interposing, &c.

I N

To INTERPRET [*interpretari*, L. q. d. *præ inter duos*] to expound or explain, to translate.

INTERPRETABLE [*interpretabilis*, L.] easy to be expounded, &c. L.

INTERPRETA'TION, an Exposition, Explanation, Translation. F. and L.

INTERPRETA'TIVELY, by Consequence, or according to another Person's Notion of the Matter.

INTERPRETER [*interprete*, F. of *interpretari*, L.] an Expounder, &c.

INTERPUNCT'ION, a Distinction by Pricks and Points, set between, a Pointing. L.

To INTER' [*enterrer*, F. of *in* and *terra*, L.] to bury or lay under Ground.

INTERMENT [*enterrement*, F.] Burial, putting in the Ground.

INTERREG'NUM } [*interregne*, F.] the

INTERREIGN } Space of Time between the Death or Deposition of one King, and the Succession of another.

INTER-REX, he that governs while there is no King. L.

To INTER'ROGATE [*interroger*, F.] [*interrogatum*, L.] to ask a Question, to demand.

INTERROGA'TION, a Question or Demand. F. and L.

Note of INTERROGATION, a Point of Distinction thus expressed (?)

INTERROG'ATIVE [*interrogativus*, L.] that interrogates, asks, or demands. F.

INTERROGATIVES [in *Grammar*] certain Particles which are made use of in asking a Question.

An INTERROG'ATORY [*interrogatoire*, F. of *interrogatorium*, L.] an Interrogation or Examination.

INTERROG'ATORIES [in *Law*] are Questions put to Witnesses brought to be examined.

To INTERRUPT' [*interrompre*, F. *interruptum*, L.] to break or take off, to hinder or stop.

INTERRUPTION, a Troubling one in the midst of Business; an Interposing in the middle of a Discourse; a Discontinuance or Breaking off. F. and L.

INTERRUPTION [in *Geometry*] is a Disjunction of Proportion.

INTERSCAP'ULAR Cavities [in *Anatomy*] are the hollow Places between the Shoulder-blade and the *Vertebra's*. L.

INTERSCAPULA'RIVM [in *Anatomy*] a Process or Knob at the Shoulder blade, in the Part which is called the *Spine*.

To INTERSCIND [*interseindere*, L.] to cut in two in the midst.

To INTERSCRIBE [*interscribere*, L.] to write between, to interline.

INTERSCRIPTION, a Writing between or Interlining. L.

INTERSE'

I N

INTERSE'CANT [*intersecans*, L.] cutting in two in the Middle.

INTERSE'CANTS [*Heraldry*] are pertransient Lines crossing one another.

To **INTERSE'CT** [*interfeco*, L.] to cut, to divide each other mutually.

To **INTERSEM'INATE** [*interseminatum*, L.] to sow among or betwixt.

To **INSERT** [*of inter and sero*, L.] to set, plant, or graft between.

An **INTERSHOCK'**, a Clashing, or Hitting of one thing against another.

INTERSOIL'ING [*Husbandry*] the laying of one kind of Earth upon another.

To **INTERSON'ATE** [*interfonatum*, L.] to sound between.

To **INTERSPERS'E** [*of inter and spargere*, L.] to scatter or sprinkle here and there.

INTERSPER'SED [*interspersus*, L.] scattered or sprinkled here and there.

INTERSPER'SION, a Strewing, Scattering, or sprinkling about. L.

INTERSPINA'LES Colli [*in Anatomy*] are small Muscles of the Neck, arising from the upper Parts of each double Spinal Process of the Neck.

INTERSPIRA'TION, a Breathing between, a Fetching of Breath.

To **INTERSPI'RE** [*interspirare*, L.] to breathe between, to vent.

INTERSTEL'LAR [*of inter and stellaris*, L.] a Term used to express those Parts of the Universe which are without and beyond our Solar System, which are supposed to be planetary Systems, having each a fixed Star for the Centre of their Motion, as the Sun is of ours.

INTERSTICE [*interstitium*, L.] a Distance of Space between.

INTERSTITIAL, having a Space between.

To **INTERTEX'** [*intertexere*, L.] to interweave.

INTERTEXT', interwoven.

INTERTEXTURE, an Interweaving or Weaving between. L.

INTERTIES' [*in Architecture*] small Pieces of Timber which lie horizontally between the Sommers.

INTERTRI'GO, a Fretting off of the Skin of the Part near the Fundament, or between the Thighs, a Gall or Chafe. L.

To **INTERTWINE** or **INTERTWIST**, to unite by twisting one in another.

INTERVAL [*intervalle*, F. of *intervalum*, L.] a Space between, a Distance, a Pause, Respite.

INTERVAL [*in Musick*] Distance or Difference between any two Sounds, whereof one is more grave, and the other acute.

To **INTERVE'NE** [*intervenire*, F. of *intervenire*, L.] to come between, to come in unlooked for.

INTERVE'NIENT [*intervenant*, F. of *intervenire*, L.] intervening, or coming in accidentally.

I N

INTERVENTION, an Interposal or Coming between. F. of L.

To **INTERVERT'** [*intervertere*, L.] to overthrow, to convert a Thing to his own Use.

IN'TERVIEW [*of entrevue*, F.] a Meeting of great Persons, a Sight of one another.

INTERVI'GILANT [*intervigilans*, L.] watchful, or awaking now and then, or between whiles. L.

To **INTERVI'GILATE** [*intervigilatum*, L.] to awake now and then.

INTERVIGILA'TION, a Watching or Waking between whiles. L.

To **INTERVOLVE**, to roll one within another.

To **INTERWEAVE** [*of inter and weaving*, Sax. of *Weben*, Teut.] to weave with, mingle among.

INTES'TABLE [*intestabilis*, L.] incapable by Law to make any Will, or be taken for a Witness.

INTESTATE [*intestat*, F. of *intestatus*, L.] a Person dying, who has not made any Will or Testament.

INTES'TINE [*intestinus*, L.] inward, within, belonging to the inward Parts, lying within the Entrails.

INTESTINE War, a Civil War, as it were within the Bowels of a State or Kingdom.

INTESTINES [*les intestins*, F. of *intestina*, L.] the Entrails or Bowels, the inward Parts of any living Creature.

The **INTESTINES** [*in Anatomy*] are long and large Pipes, which by several Circumvolutions and Turnings, reach from the *Pylorus* to the *Anus*, and are accounted six times as long as the Body to which they appertain.

INTESTI'NUM Cecum, the blind Gut. L.

INTESTINUM Rectum, the strait Gut. L.

To **INTHRAL'** [*of in and thral*, Sax. a Slave] to enslave, to bring into Bondage.

To **INTHRONE** } [*introniser*, F. of *intronizare*, L.] to set upon the Throne.

INTHRONIZA'TION, Instalment, the Placing on a Throne or Seat of Majesty. F.

To **INTI'CE** [*of attiser*, F. or prob. of *en and tihzan*, Sax. to over persuade] to allure or draw in cunningly, to tempt.

INTICE'MENT, an Alluring, a Drawing in, &c.

INTILL, into. *Chauc.*

IN'TIMACY [*of intimus*, L. most dear] strict Friendship, great Familiarity.

IN'TIMATE [*intime*, F. of *intimus*, or *intimatus*, L.] most dear or familiar, intirely beloved.

An **INTIMATE** [*intime*, F. of *intimus*, L.] a dear or familiar Friend.

To

To INTIMATE [*intimer*, F. of *intimatum*, L.] to give to understand, to hint, to shew.

INTIMATION, a Hint, signifying, or secret declaring. F. of L.

To INTIMIDATE [*intimider*, F.] to put in Fear, to frighten, to dishearten.

INTIMIDATION, an Affrighting or Disheartening. F.

INTIRE [*entier*, F. of *integer*, L.] complete, perfect, whole.

To INTIT'LE [*intituler*, F. of *intitulare*, L.] to give a Title, Right, or Claim to; to make or write a Title for a Book.

INTITULATION, an intitling, or adding a Title to a Thing. F. of L.

INTO [*into*, Sax.] a Preposition.

INTOL [of *in* and *toll*, Sax.] Toll or Custom paid for Commodities brought in and sold out.

INTOL'ERABLE [*intolerabilis*, L.] not to be borne or endured, unsufferable. F.

INTOL'ERANCY [*intolerantia*, L.] Impatience.

To INTOMB' [*entomber*, F.] to put into a Tomb, to bury.

To INTO'NATE [*intonatum*, L.] to thunder, to make a rumbling Noise.

INTONATION [in *Musick*] is the giving the Tone or Key, by the Chanter, to the rest of the Choir in the Cathedral.

To INTONE, to make a slow protracted Noise. Pope.

To INTORT [*intortuo*, L.] to twist, to wreath, to wring. Pope.

To INTOXICATE [*intoxicatum*, L.] to poison or make drunk, to bewitch.

INTOXICATION, poisoning, making drunk, &c. L.

INTRACTABLE [*intractabilis*, L.] ungovernable, unruly.

INTRA'DA [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Entry, much the same as *Prelude* or *Overture*. Ital.

INTRA'DO [*intrada*, Span.] Entrance into a Place.

INTRA'NEOUS [*intraneus*, L.] that is within, inward.

INTRAN'SITIVE [*intransitivus*, L.] not passing from one to another. Gram.

To INTRAP' [*attraper*, F.] to catch in a Trap, to ensnare.

INTRARE *Mariscum*, to drain a Marsh or Bog. O. R.

To INTREAT' [of *in* and *trailer*, F.] to ask humbly, to supplicate.

INTREAT'Y, a submissive Asking, a Supplication.

To INTRENCH' [of *in* and *trenchée*, or *retrancher*, F. a Trench] to fortify with a Trench or Rampart; also to incroach upon, to usurp.

INTRENCH'MENT, a Work which defends a Post against the Attacks of an Enemy.

INTREPID [*intrepidé*, F. of *intrepidus*, L.] fearless, undaunted, resolute.

INTREPIDITY [*intrepidité*, F.] Fearlessness, Undauntedness, Courage.

INTRICACY [*intricatura*, L.] Intanglement, Difficulty, Perplexity.

INTRICATE [*intricatus*, L.] intangled, perplexed.

INTRIGUE } [*intrigue*, F.] a cunning Design, Plot, or secret Contrivance.

To INTRIGUE [*intriguer*, F.] to plot or cabal.

INTRIN'SICK } [*intrinsicque*, F. of *in-*
INTRIN'SICAL } *trinfecus*, L.] inward, occult, secret; also real, genuine.

To INTRODUCE [*introduire*, F. of *introducere*, L.] to bring or lead in.

INTRODUCTION, a leading in or introducing; also a Preface to a Book, Discourse, &c. F. of L.

INTRODUCTIVE, serving to introduce.
INTRODUCTOR [*introducitur*, F.] an Introducer. L.

INTRODUCTORY [*introduktorius*, L.] by way of Introduction, serving to introduce.

INTROGRES'SION, a going into. L.

INTROIT, the Beginning of the Popish Mass. F.

INTROMIS'SION, a letting or sending in. L.

To INTROMIT' [*intromittere*, L.] to let or send in.

To INTROSPECT' [*introspectum*, L.] to look narrowly into. L.

INTROSPEC'TION, a looking narrowly into. L.

INTROSUC'TION, a Sucking into. L.

INTROSUMP'TION [in *Philosophy*] the taking of Nourishment, whereby animal Bodies are increased.

INTROVERSION, a turning inward. L.

To INTRUDE [*intrudere*, L.] to thrust one's self rudely into Company or Business.

INTRUDER [*un intrus*, F. of *intruder*, L.] he that intrudes.

INTRUDER [in *Law*] one who gets Possession of Lands void by the Death of a Tenant for Life or Years.

INTRU'SION, an Intruding or Thrusting one's self into Company, &c. F. of L.

INTRUSION [in *Law*] a violent or unlawful Entrance upon Lands, Tenements, &c. void by the Death of a Possessor, by one who has no Right.

INTRUSIO'NE, a Writ which lieth against an Intruder.

To INTRUST' [of *in* and *trust*, from *trust*, Sax. true] to put in Trust with.

INTUITION [*intuitus*, L.] a clear Seeing into, a distinct Beholding, a Looking upon, Consideration, Examination.

INTU'ITIVE, beholding, considering.

INTUMES'CENCE [*intumescentia*, L.] Swelling, Puffing, or Rising up.

INTU'MULATED [*intumulatus*, L.] unburied.

INTURN' [among *Wrestlers*] is when one

one puts his Thigh between the Thighs of his Adversary, and lifts him up.

INTUSE, a Bruise. *Spenc.*

To INVA'DE [*invadere*, L.] to attack or set upon.

To INVA'DIATE, to engage or mortgage Lands. *O. L.*

INVADIATIONES, Mortgages, or Pledges. *O. L.*

INVADIA'TUS, is when one has been accused of some Crime, which not being fully proved, he is obliged to find Sureties.

INVALESCENCE } [*invalescentia*, L.]

INVAL'ETUDE } Want of Health.

INVAL'ID [*invalidus*, F. of *invalidus*, L.] infirm, weak; also of no Force, which does not stand good in Law.

An INVAL'ID, a Person wounded or disabled in War, and unfit for farther Service.

To INVAL'IDATE [*invalidare*, F.] to weaken, to make void.

INVALIDITY [*invaliditas*, F.] the being invalid, the Nullity of any Act or Agreement.

INVA'RIABLE [*invariabilis*, L.] unchangeable, steadfast, constant. *F.*

INVA'SION, an Inroad or Descent upon a Country, an Usurpation, or Encroachment. *F. of L.*

INVECH'ED } [*in heraldry*] signifies

INVECT'ED } the direct contrary to Ingrailed; which see.

An INVECTIVE [*invectiva*, L.] railing, sharp virulent Words or Expressions. *F.*

INVECTIVE [*invektivus*, L.] railing, reproaching, virulent. *F.*

To INVEIGH [*invektivare*, F. of *invectum*, L.] to speak bitterly against one.

To INVE'GLE [probably from *vagolare*, Ital. or *aveugler*, F. to make blind] to allure, entice, or deceive by fair Words.

INVEN'DIBLE [*invendibilis*, L.] unfaleable

To INV'EL'OPE [*envelopere*, F.] to wrap up, to infold.

To INVEN'OM [*envenomare*, F.] to poison, to infect.

To INVENT' [*inventare*, F. of *inventum*, L.] to find out, to contrive or devise.

INVENTION, a finding out; also a Contrivance or Device. *F. of L.*

INVENTION [*in logic*] that Part which supplies Argument for Disputation.

INVENTION [*in rhetoric*] is that Part which consists in finding out proper Means to persuade.

INVENTION'S, Money or Goods found, and not challenged by any Owner. *L. T.*

INVENTIVE, apt to invent. *F.*

INVENTOR [*inventor*, F.] a Finder out, Contriver, Devise. *L.*

To INVENTORY [*inventorier*, F.] to put into an Inventory.

INVENTORY, an Account or Catalogue of Goods and Chattels of a Party deceased.

INVERSE [*inverse*, F. of *inversus*, L.] inverted, reciprocal, opposed to Direct.

INVER'SION, a Turning the Inside out. *F. of L.*

INVERSION [*in Geometry*] is when in any Proportion the Consequences are turned into Antecedents, & *à contra*.

INVERSION [*in Rhetoric*] is a Figure whereby the Speaker makes that to be for his Advantage, which was alledged against him.

To INVERT' [*invertere*, L.] to turn Upside down, or Inside out, to turn the contrary way.

To INVEST' [*investire*, F. of *investire*, L.] to put into Possession of Lands, Tenements, &c. also to instal with any Dignity or Honour.

To INVEST a Place [*Military Term*] to besiege a Place so closely, as to stop up all its Avenues, and to cut off all Communication with any other Place.

To INVES'TIGATE [*investigare*, L.] to trace or find out by Steps, to search or inquire diligently.

INVESTIGATION, a Tracing, diligent Search, &c. *L.*

INVESTIGATION [*Mathematicks*] is the Analytical Way of Demonstration.

INVESTITURE [*investitura*, L.] a Putting into Possession of an Estate, &c. *F.*

INVETERACY, an old Grudge, or long Continuance of a Disease.

INVETERATE [*inveteratus*, F. of *inveteratus*, L.] confirmed by long Use, grown into a Custom, waxen old.

INVETERATION, a growing into Use by long Custom. *L.*

INVID'IOUS [*invidiosus*, L.] hated, odious, envied, or envious.

To INVIGILATE [*invigilare*, L.] to watch diligently.

INVIGILANCY [*of in and vigilantia*, L.] Want of Watchfulness, Carelessness.

To INVIGORATE [*of in and vigor*, L.] to inspire with Vigour, Life, and Spirit.

INVINCIBLE [*invincibilis*, L.] not to be overcome or conquered. *F.*

INVOLABLE [*inviolabilis*, L.] not to be violated or broken. *F.*

INVOLATE [*involutus*, L.] not violated or corrupted.

To INVIRON [*environner*, F.] to compass or surround.

INVIS'IBLE [*invisibilis*, L.] that cannot be seen. *F.*

INVITATION, a Bidding or Inviting. *F. of L.*

INVITATORY [*invitatoire*, F.] serving to invite.

To INVITE [*invitare*, F. of *invitare*, L.] to desire or bid one to come, as to a Feast or Ceremony, &c.

To INUMBRATE [*inumbare*, L.] to cast a Shadow upon.

To INUNCATE [*inuncare*, L.] to hook or entangle.

INUNC.

INUNCTION, an Anointing. *L.*

To INUNDATE [*inonder*, *F.* *inundatum*, *L.*] to overflow.

INUNDATION [*inondation*, *F.*] an Overflowing of Water, a Flood. *L.*

To INVOCATE } [*invoker*, *F.* *invoca-*
To INVOKE } *catum*, *L.*] to call upon.

INVOCATION, a Calling upon, a Crying for Help. *F.* of *L.*

INVOLCE, a particular Account of the Value, Custom, Charges, &c. of any Goods sent by a Merchant to his Correspondent in another Country.

INVOICE *Tare*, the Weight of the Cask, Bag, &c. in which Goods are contained, mentioned in the Invoice.

INVOLUCRUM any common Covering of particular Parts of the Body. *L.*

INVOLUCRUM Cordis [*in Anatomy*] is a Membrane which surrounds the Heart, the same as *Pericardium*.

To INVOLVE [*involvere*, *L.*] to wrap or fold in, to engage, to entangle.

To INVOLVE [*in Algebra*] to multiply a Quantity into itself.

INVOLUNTARY [*involuntaire*, *F.* of *involuntarius*, *L.*] unwilling, contrary to one's Will.

INVOLUNTARY [with *Physicians*] is said of any natural Excretion, which happens thro' Weakness, or Want of Power to restrain it; all convulsive Motions, where the Muscles are invigorated to Action without the Consent of the Mind.

INVOLUTION [*in Algebra*] is the raising up any Quantity assigned, considered as a Root to any Power assigned.

INURBANE [*inurbanus*, *L.*] clownish, uncivil.

INURBANITY, clownish Behaviour, Incivility.

INURE [of *in* and *ure*, *i. e.* *Use*] to use, to accustom.

To INURE, to take Effect. *L. T.*

To INURN, to intomb, to bury. *Dryd.*

INUSTION [among *Physicians*] is sometimes used for hot and dry Seasons. *L.*

INUSTION [among *Surgeons*] is used for the Operation of the *Cautery*.

INUTILITY [*inutilité*, *F.* of *inutilitas*, *L.*] Unusefulness, Unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE [*invulnerabilis*, *L.*] that cannot be wounded.

INWARD [*inward*, *Sax.*] on the Inside.

To INWRAP, to involve; to perplex; to ravish or transport.

JOAB [יואב, *H. i. e.* Fatherhood] the Captain General of *David's* Army.

JOAKIM [יחזקיהו, of יהוה, the Lord יקום, shall arise, *H.*] the Son of King *Josiah*.

JOAN [contracted of *Joanna*, *L.* *Ἰωάννα*, *Gr.* of יוחנן, *H. i. e.* the Grace of God] a proper Name of a Woman.

JOANNITICKS, an Order of Monks who wear the Figure of a Chalice on their Breast.

JOASH [יחזקיהו, *H. i. e.* the Fire of the Lord] a King of *Judah*.

JOB [יוב, *H. g. d.* patient] a Man renowned for Patience.

A JOB, a Guinea. *Cant.*

A JOBB, a small Piece of Work.

A JOBBER, one who undertakes Jobs or small Pieces of Work; one who buys or sells Cattle for others.

JOB/BERNOWL [of *jobbe*, dull, and *Bowl*, the Crown of the Head, *Du.*] a Block-head.

To JOBE [at the *University*] to chide, to reprimand.

JOCK'EY, one who manages and deals in Horses; also a Cheat.

JOCONDE [of *jocundus*, *L.*] pleasant. *Chauc.*

JOCO'SE [jocosus, *L.*] given to Jest, merry, pleasant.

JOCO'SITY [jocositas, *L.*] Jestiness, Drollery.

JOCULAR [jocularis, *L.*] jocular, done or spoken in Jest, pleasant, merry.

JOCULARITY, Jocoseness, Drollery, Mirth.

JO'CUND [jocundus, *L.*] joyful, blithe, sportful, merry, pleasant.

To JOG } [*hockelen*, *Teut.*] to

To JOG'GLE } shove or shake.

JOGELOURS, jugglers. *Chauc.*

JOHN [יהוה, *H. i. e.* God's Grace] a proper Name of Men.

St JOHN'S Wort, an Herb. *Hypericum*, *L.*

To JOIN [joindre, *F.* of *ungere*, *L.*] to knit or unite together, to add to.

JOIN'DER, two joined in an Action against another. *L. T.*

JOINER, one who makes Utensils of Wood joined.

A JOINT [jointure, *F.* *junctura*, *L.*] a Place where one Thing or Member is added to another.

JOINT Tenants, or such as come to and hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, or without Partition.

JOINTER, a sort of Plane to smoothe Boards with.

JOINTURE [junctura, *L.*] a Maintenance allotted or joined to the Wife, in Consideration of the Dowry she brought her Husband. *F.*

To JOINTURE a Wife, is to make a Jointure or Settlement over to her by Deed.

To JOIST, to take in Cattle to feed for Hire. *Lincolnsh. Nottinghamsh.*

JOISTS [of *joindre*, or *adjuster*, *F.*] Pieces of Timber which are framed into the Girders or Sommers of an House.

To JOKE [jocari, *L.*] to jest or droll.

A JOKE, a Jest or Droll. *L.*

JOLENING, jolly, joyful. *Chauc.*

JOLLITY

J O

JOL'LITY [q. d. *jovialitas*, of *Jovis*, L.] Gaiety, Mirth, Good humour.

JOL'LY [q. d. *jovialis*, of *Jovis*, L.] brisk, lively, merry.

To **JOLT** [of *jouster*, F.] to shake or toss up.

A **JOLT** Head [q. d. Gouty Head] a Person having a great Head.

JOMBRE, to join. *Chauc.*

JON'AH [יֹנָתָן, H. i. e. a Dove] the Name of a Prophet.

JON'ATHAN [יְהוֹנָתָן of יְהוָה the Lord, and נָתַן he gave, H. i. e. the Gift of God] the Son of King Saul.

JONGLERIE, Jangling. *Chauc.*

IONICK *Dialect*, a Manner of Speech peculiar to the *Ionians*.

IONICK Mood, a light and airy sort of Musick, of soft and melting Strains.

IONICK Order [in *Architecture*] is the Form of a Column or Pillar invented by the *Ionians* in ancient *Greece*.

JONQUIL, a Flower.

JON'THUS [ἰονθος, Gr.] a little hard calous Swelling in the Skin of the Face.

JO'RAM [יְהוֹרָם, H. i. e. the Height of the Lord] a King of *Judah*.

JOR'DAN [יַרְדֵּן, H. i. e. the River of Judgment] a River of *Judah*.

JORDANIS, double Urinals. *Chauc.*

JORDEN [גֶּזֶן, Sax. Dung, and den, a Receptracle] a Pot. *Pope.*

JOSEPH [יוֹסֵף, H. i. e. Increase] a Son of *Jacob*.

JOSH'UA [יְהוֹשֻׁעַ, H. i. e. the Lord, Saviour] a Governor of the *Israelites*.

JOSIAH [יְהוֹשִׁיָּא of אֵש Fire, and יְהוָה, or יְהוֹשִׁעַ he saved, H. i. e. the Fire of the Lord] a pious King of *Judah*.

JOS'SING-Block; a Block to get up on Horseback.

To **JOSTLE**, to thrust or push with the Elbows, &c.

JOS'TUM, Agistment, the pasturing or feeding of Cattle. *O. R.*

JOT [iota, F. and L. of ἰωτα, Gr.] a Title, a Point.

IO'TACISM [iotacismus, L. of ἰωτακισμός, Gr.] a running much upon the Letter *Iota*, or *I*.

To **JOUDER**, to chatter. *C.*

JOVIAL [jovialis, of *Jovis*, q. d. one born under *Jove læto*, under the chearful Planet *Jupiter*] pleasant, jolly, merry. *F.*

JOVINIANISTS, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who disputed against the Virginity of the Mother of our Saviour.

JO'UISAUNCE } [jüissance, F.] Joy.

JOY'ANCE } Sporting.

JOUR'NAL [Journal, F.] a Diary or Day-Book. *F.*

JOURNAL [in *Merchants Accompts*] is a Book into which every Particular is posted out of the Waste-Book.

I R

JOUR'NAL [in *Navigation*] is a Book wherein is kept an Account of the Ship's Way at Sea, the Changes of the Wind, and other Occurrences.

JOURNE, a Day's Work. *Chauc.*

JOUR'NEY [of *journée*, F. a Day's Work, of *diurnum*, L.] Travel by Land.

JOURNEY [among *Husbandmen*] a Day's Work, in Plowing, Sowing, Reaping, &c.

JOURNEY-Choppers, Sellers of Yarn by Retail.

JOURNEY-Man, properly one who works by the Day; but now any one who works under a Master.

JOURNEY Accounts [Law Term] is when a Writ is overthrown without the Fault of the Plaintiff, and a new one is purchased by Journey Accounts, i. e. as soon as it possibly can.

JOWELES, Jewels. *Chauc.*

JOWES, Jaws. *Chauc.*

A **JOWL** [Ceole, Sax. the Jaws] a Head of a Salmon, &c.

JOW'LER [q. d. having a great Jowl or Head] a Dog's Name.

JOWSTS, Juffs and Tournaments. *Ch.*

JOY [joye, F.] Gladness, Mirth, Pleasure.

JOYS of the Planets [among *Astrologers*] certain Dignities which happen to the Planets, by being in the Place of a Planet of like Quality or Condition, or when they are in a House agreeable to their own Nature.

JOYCE [merry] a proper Name of Women. *F.*

JOY'EUX, pleasant, joyful, *F. Ch.*

JOY'FUL, full of Mirth or Joy.

JOY'LESS, destitute of Joy.

JOY'NAUNT, joining. *Ch.*

JOY'OUS [joyeux, F.] merry, chearful.

IPECACUA'NHA, an *Indian* Plant, the Root of which is often used for an Emetick.

IPERLID, set with Pearls. *Ch.*

IPRIVED, pried into, searched. *O.*

IPS'WICH [Ἰππυχίη, of the River *Gipping*, and Wic, a Bay, Sax.] a Sea-Port in *Suffolk*.

IRAF'T, *Irest* [beraucht, Teut.] bereaved. *Chauc.*

IRAKED, raked up. *Ch.*

IRAS'CIBLE [irascible, L.] capable of Anger, apt to be angry. *F.*

IRAYLED, covered. *O.*

IRE [ira, L.] Anger or Wrath.

IRE'FUL, very angry.

IRE'LAND [called by the Natives *Eren*, by *Claudian* *Oesperia*, in the *C. Br.* *Buerden*, of *Diere*, the West, *Irish*] the Westernmost Island in *Europe*.

IRENAR'CH [εἰρηάρχης, Gr.] a Justice of the Peace.

IRIS [a Rainbow, L.] in *Anatomy*, the fibrous Circle next the Pupil of the Eye, distinguished with Variety of Colours.

IRK'SOME, troublesome, tedious.

IRON [Ipon, Sax.] a very porous Metal.

To

To IRON, to make Linen, &c. smooth with an heated Iron; also to put Fetters on a Malefactor.

IRON-Monger, a Dealer in Iron.

IRON-Moulds, a Sort of small yellow Spots in Linen, Paper, &c. also yellow Lumps of Earth or Stone found in the Chalk Pits about the Chiltern in Oxfordshire.

IRON-Sick [Sea Phrase] a Ship is said to be Iron-sick, when her Spikes, Bolts, Nails, &c. are so worn out, that they make Hollows in the Planks, whereby the Ship leaks.

IRON-Wood, a kind of Wood, so hard and ponderous, as to sink in Water.

IRONICAL [ironique, F. of ironicus, L. of σιρωνικός, Gr.] spoken by way of Irony or Raillery.

IRONNE [Ichranu, Teut.] I did run. Chauc.

IRONY [ironie, F. of ironia, L. of σιρωνία, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, by which we speak contrary to what we think, by way of Derision or Mockery to him we argue or talk with.

IROUS, passionate, angry. Chauc.

To IRRA'DIATE [irradiatum, L.] to dart or cast forth Beams upon.

IRRADIATION, a casting forth Beams, an Enlightening, a Lustre, or Brightness. F. of L.

IRRADIATION [in Chymistry] is the Operation of some Mineral Medicines, which impart their Virtue without losing any Thing of their own Substance or Weight.

IRRA'TIONABLE [irrationabilis, L.] unreasonable.

IRRA'TIONAL [irrationel, F. irrationabilis, L.] void of Reason, unreasonable.

IRRA'TIONAL Lines [in Geometry] such as are incommensurable to a rational Line.

IRRATIONALITY, the being void of Reason.

IRRECLAIMABLE, not to be changed to the better. Addison.

IRRECONCILEABLE [irreconciliable, F.] that cannot be reconciled.

IRRECORDABLE [irrecordabilis, L.] not to be recorded or remembered.

IRRECOVERABLE } [of in and recou-
IRRECUPERABLE } verable, F. of ir-
recuperabilis, L.] not to be recovered or gotten again.

IRREDUCIBLE, not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABLE [irrefragabilis, L.] undeniable, not to be understood. F.

IRREFUTABLE [irrefutabilis, L.] that cannot be confuted.

IRREGULAR [irregulier, F. of irregulus, L. i. e. non secundum regulam] not regular, disorderly, unruly.

IRREGULAR Bodies [among Mathematicians] are Solids not terminated by equal and like Surfaces.

IRREGULARITY [irregularité, F. of irregularitas, L.] going out of Rule, Disorderliness.

IRREGULARITY [in Canon Law] an Incapacity of taking Holy Orders, viz. being base born, notoriously guilty of a Crime; maimed, much deformed, &c.

IRRELATIVE [in and relativus, L.] single, unconnected.

IRRELIGION [of in and religio, L.] Want of Religion, Ungodliness. F.

IRRELIGIOUS [irreligieux, F. of irreligiosus, L.] without Religion, ungodly.

IRREMEDIBLE [irremediabilis, L.] that cannot be remedied, desperate, helpless. L.

IRREMIS'SIBLE [irremissibilis, L.] not to be remitted or forgiven, unpardonable.

IRREMOVABLE, not to be moved or changed.

IRREMU'NERABLE [irremunerabilis, L.] not to be rewarded.

IRREPAIRABLE [irreparabilis, L.] which cannot be repaired or restored to its first State. F.

IRREPLEVABLE } [Law Term] that
IRREPLEV'SABLE } ought not to be
replevied, or set at large upon Sureties.

IRREPREHENSIBLE [irreprehensibilis, L.] not to be reprehended or blamed. F.

IRREPROACHABLE [irreproachable, F.] not to be reproached or charged with any Fault.

IRREPROVEABLE [of in and reprouer, F.] not to be reproved, blameless.

IRRESISTIBLE [of in and resistere, L.] that cannot be resisted or withstood.

IRRESOLUBLE [irresolubilis, L.] not to be slack or loose.

IRRESOLUTE [irresolu, F. of irresolutus, L.] unresolved, uncertain what Course to take.

IRRESOLUTION, Uncertainty, Unresolvedness, Suspence; Want of Courage. F. of L.

IRRETRIEVABLE [of in and irretrievable, F.] not to be retrieved or recovered.

IRREVERENCE [irreverentia, L.] Want of Reverence for sacred Things and holy Persons. F.

IRREVERENT [irreverens, L.] that shews no Reverence or Respect. F.

IRREVER'SIBLE [of in and reversibilis, F.] that cannot be reversed, repealed, or made void.

IRREVO'CABLE [irrevocabilis, L.] not to be revoked or recalled. F.

To IRRIGATE [irrigatum, L.] to water, to wet, to moisten.

IRRIGATION, Watering the Ground. L.

IRRIG'UOUS [irriguus, L.] moist, wet, plashy.

IRRI'SION, Laughing to Scorn, flouting, mocking. F. of L.

To **IRRITATE** [*irriter*, F. *irritatum*, L.] to provoke to Anger, to incense or urge.

IRRITATION, a Provoking or Stirring up to Wrath. F. of L.

IRRITATION [with Physicians] is a Species of Stimulus, expressing a lesser Degree of it than Vellication or Corrugation.

To **IRRORATE** [*irroratum*, L.] to bedew or besprinkle.

IRRORATION, a Bedewing. &c. L.

IRRUMPENT [*irrupens*, L.] breaking in upon, rushing in violently.

IRRUPTION, a Breaking into by Force or Violence, an Inroad. F. of L.

IS [of *ist*, Teut. *est*, L. *est*, Gr.] the third Person singular of *am*.

ISAAC [יִצְחָק, H. i. e. he shall laugh] the Son of Abraham.

ISABEL/IA [q. d. *Eliza bella*, L. handsome *Elizabeth*] a proper Name of Women.

ISAGOGICAL [*isagogicus*, L. of *isagoge*, Gr.] pertaining to an Introduction, introductory.

ISAGON [*isagoge*, Gr.] a geometrical Figure, having equal Angles.

ISATODES [with Surgeons] a Boil or Sore, whose Colour resembles that of Wood, with which Cloth is dy'd blue.

IS'CARIOT [some derive it from יִשְׂרָאֵל קָרְיוֹת a Town of Judah; others from יִשְׂכָּר Lying or Falstiy; others from כָּכָר Syr. a Pulse] a Surname of Judas, who betrayed our Saviour.

ISCHÆMA [*ischaimon*, Gr.] Medicines for stopping of Blood.

ISCHI'AS [*ischias*, Gr.] the Sciatica or Hip-Gout. Gr.

ISCHIAS Major [in Anatomy] a Branch of the Crural Vein, going to the Muscle and the Fat of the Leg. L.

ISCHIAS Minor [in Anatomy] a small Branch of the Crural Vein, which is wholly spent on the Muscles and Skin, which are about the upper Joint of the Thigh.

ISCHIATICAL [*ischiatricus*, L.] troubled with the Hip-Gout.

ISCHIUM [in Anatomy] the Hip or Huckle Bone.

ISCHURETICKS, Medicines which force Urine when suppressed.

ISCHURIA [*ischuria*, Gr.] a Stoppage or Difficulty of Urine.

ISHAPEN [Teutschaffen, Teut.] shaped Chauc.

ISHED, scattered. O.

ISHENE shining Chauc.

ISHMAEL [יִשְׁמָעֵאל of אֱלֹהִים God and שָׁמַע he hath heard H. i. e. God hath heard] Abraham's Son by Hagar.

ISHORN [abgescharen, Teut.] short docked. O.

ISHOVE, shewn, set forth. O.

ISICLE [Dim. of Ice, Jissel, Belg.] a Drop of Water frozen.

ISINGLASS, a kind of Fish Glue, used in Physick, and in clearing Wines.

YSIS, the River Ouse in Wiltshire, which afterwards meeting with the River Thames, is called *Thamesis*. Also an Egyptian Goddess.

ISLAND [of *isle*, F.] a Country or Piece of Land surrounded on all Sides by the Sea or a River.

ISLANDER, the Inhabitant of an Island.

ISLE, an Island. F.

ISLES [of *isle*, F. *ala*, L. a Wing] certain strait Passages between Pews within a Church.

ISLE [in Architecture] are the Sides or Wings of a Building.

ISLINGTON [probably of *Isnel*, Sax. an Hostage, or Entertainment, and *zun*, Sax. a Town, by reason of the many Inns there] a Village near London.

ISLIP [of *Isert*, a Guest, and *leof*, dear Sax. q. d. an hospitable Town, kind to Strangers] a Town in Oxfordshire, memorable for the Birth of Edward the Confessor.

ISOCHRONAL Line [in Geometry] is that in which a heavy Body is supposed to descend, without any Acceleration.

ISOCHROME [*isochronos*, Gr.] equal in Time.

ISOCHROME Vibrations of a Pendulum [in Mechanics] are such as are made in equal Time.

ISO'COLON [*isocolon*, Gr.] a Term for two Sentences alike in Length.

ISOMERIA [*isomeria*, Gr.] a Distribution into equal Parts.

ISOMERIA [in Algebra] is the Method of freeing an Equation from Fractions.

ISO'NOMY [*isonomia*, L. of *isonomia*, Gr.] an Equality of Laws.

ISO'PERIMETRICAL Figures [in Geometry] are such as have equal Perimeters or Circumferences.

ISOSCELES Triangle [*isosceles*, Gr.] a Triangle which has two Legs or Sides only equal, and the third is called the Base.

ISPED, dispatched. O.

IS'PENDED, considered. O.

ISRAEL [יִשְׂרָאֵל of אֱלֹהִים he acted the Prince, and אֱלֹהִים God, H. i. e. prevailing in the Lord] a Name given to the Patriarch Jacob.

IS'SACHAR [יִשָּׁכָר of אֱלֹהִים he hired, H. i. e. Wages] a Son of Jacob by Leah.

IS'SUANT [in Heraldry] is when a Lion, or other Beast, is drawn in a Coat of Arms just issuing out of the Bottom Line of any Chief, Fesse, &c.

IS'SUE [*issue*, F.] a Passage or Out-let; an Event or End.

ISSUE [in Law] are Children begotten between Man and Wife; also Profits from Fines, or of Lands and Tenements, also a Matter depending in Suit.

To **ISSUE** [Neut.] to stream or spring forth, to come out.

To ISSUE *forth* [Afr.] to publish or disperse abroad, also to disburse.

ISSUES [in Pharmacy] small artificial Apertures in a fleshy Part of the Body, to drain off superfluous Moisture, or give Vent to some noxious Humour.

ISTALLED, placed. O.

ISTHMIAN Games, certain Games held every sixth Year in the Isthmus of Corinth, by the ancient Greeks.

ISTHMUS [*isthme*, F. of *ισθμος*, Gr.] a little Neck or Part of Land joining a Peninsula to the Continent.

ISTHMUS [among Anatomists] are such Parts as in their Situation have any Resemblance to an Isthmus of Land; as that Part which lies between the Mouth and the Gullet; and the Ridge that separates the Nostrils, &c.

ISTOCK'ED, put in the Stocks. Chauc.

ISTOND, stood. Chauc.

ISTRAINED, tied close. O.

ISWONK, laboured. Chauc.

IT [his, Sax. *het*, Belg. *id*, L. 3 that Thing.

ITALIAN [*Italicus*, F. of *Italicus*, L.]

ITAL'ICK } belonging to Italy.

ITALICK letter, [among Printers] that Letter which stands not upright, but leaning.

ITALY [*Italia*, L.] a famous Country in Europe.

ITCH, a certain Disease in the Skin, rising in small Pustules; which is cured by Brimstone.

To ITCH, to feel a sort of pricking Pain, occasioned by the Blood; also to long or wish to do or have a Thing.

ITCHING, pricking, smarting.

ITEM [i. e. also or likewise, L.] a Caution or Warning; also an Article of an Account.

ITERARIUM, a Surgeon's Instrument. L.

To ITERATE [*iteratum*, L.] to do or say the same Thing over again.

ITERATION, a saying or doing the same Thing over again. F. of L.

ITHROWE, thrown. Chauc.

ITINERANT [*itinerans*, L.] travelling or journeying.

ITINERANT Justices, Justices formerly sent into divers Counties, to hear and determine such Causes especially as were Pleas of the Crown.

ITINERA'R'IUM [among Surgeons] an Instrument, which being fixed in the urinary Passage, shews the Sphincter or Neck of the Bladder, in order to the more sure making of the Incision, in order to find the Stone; the same as *Catheter*.

An **ITINERARY** [*itinerare*, F. of *itinerarium*, L.] a Journal, or Account of the Occurrences in a Journey or Voyage.

ITIN'ERARY [*itinerarius*, L.] belonging to a Journey, &c.

TRESSID, having her Hair dressed in Tresses. Chauc.

JUB, a Bottle, a Pig. O.

JUBA [among Botanists] a soft loose Beard, hanging at the Ends of the Husk of some Plants, which are of the Nature of Corn. L.

JU'BAL [יובל, H. i. e. fading, or a Trumpet] a Son of Lamech.

JUBARB, the Herb *Housleek*.

A JU'BILATE [of *jubilatus*, L.] a Monk, Canon, or Doctor in the Romish Church, who has been fifteen Years a Professor.

JUBILATION, a solemn Rejoicing, a Shouting for Joy. F. of L.

JU'BILE [*jubilatus*, L. of יובל, H.]

JU'BILEE a Year of Rejoicing, celebrated every fiftieth Year among the Jews, in Commemoration of their Deliverance out of Egypt.

JUBILEE [among Christians] a Solemnity first instituted by Pope Boniface VIII. in the Year 1300, who ordained it to be kept every hundredth Year; afterwards Clement IV. ordered one to be kept every fifty Years, and Sixtus IV. one to be kept every twenty-fifth Year.

JUCCA Peruviana, an American Plant, of whose Root is made the Bread called *Casava*, in the West-Indies.

JUCK'ING-Time, the Season of going to the Haunts of Partridges, early in the Morning or Evening, to listen for the calling of the Cock Partridge.

JUCUND [*jucundus*, L.] jocund, merry, pleasant.

JUCUND'ITY [*jucunditas*, L.] Mirth, Pleasantness.

JUDAEA [*Judea*, L. יודaea, H.] a Country in Syria, in the lesser Asia, which was inhabited by the Jews.

JU'DAH [יודא, H. i. e. Praise, Confession] a Son of Jacob.

JUDA'ICAL [*Judaicus*, F. of *Judaicus*, L.] belonging to the Jews.

JUDA'ISM [*Judaisme*, F. of *Judaismus*, L.] the Religion, Customs, or religious Rites of the Jews.

To JUDA'ISE [*judaizer*, F. of *judoizare*, L.] to hold the Customs or religious Rites of the Jews.

JUDGE [*Juge*, F. of *judex*, L.] an Officer of eminent Parts and Probity appointed to execute Justice in civil or criminal Cases.

JUDGE Lateral, is one who assists and sits on the Bench with another.

To JUDGE [*juger*, F. of *judicare*, L.] to try or determine Causes; also to make Judgment of, or determine in the Mind.

JUDG'MENT [*jugement*, F. of *judicium*, L.] the discerning Faculty, Reason, Opinion, Prudence.

JUDG-

J U

JUDGMENT [in *Law*] a Decision, the Censure of the Judges, a Sentence.

The **JUDGMENTS** of *God*, are those remarkable Punishments which he inflicts upon People for their Sins and Transgressions.

JUDICABLE [*judicabilis*, L.] that may be judged or discussed.

A **JUDICATORY** [*judicatorium*, L.] belonging to Judgment, a Place of Judgment.

JUDICATURE, a Judge's Place or Office. *F.*

A Court of **JUDICATURE**, an Assembly of Judges and other Officers, for the trying and determining Causes.

JUDICIAL [*judicialis*, L.] belonging to a Cause, Trial, or Judgment.

JUDICIAL Astrology, a Science pretending to judge of, and foretel future Events, by observing the Position and Influences of the Stars, &c.

JUDICIARY [*judiciaire*, *F.* of *judiciarius*, L.] the same as Judicial.

JUDICIOUS [*judicieux*, *F.*] endued with good Judgment, or Reason; rational, discreet.

JUDICIOUSNESS, the Faculty of judging rightly.

JUDICIUM Dei [*i. e.* the Judgment of *God*, L.] a Name given by our Ancestors to the Trials of Ordeal, which are now quite laid aside. See *Ordeal*.

JUDITH [יְהוּדִית, *H. i. e.* Praising] the Daughter of *Merari*.

A **JUG** [probably of the Nickname of *Jug* or *Joan*] an earthen Pot or Pitcher to hold Drink.

A **JUG** [of *jagerum*, L. an Acre] a common Pasture or Meadow. *W. G.*

JUGAL [*jugalis*, L.] belonging to a Yoke or Marriage.

JUGALE Os [in *Anatomy*] the jugal Bone about the Temples, the same as *Zygoma*.

To **JUGATE** [*jugatum*, L.] to yoke or couple together.

JUGE, a Judge. *Chauc.*

To **JUGGLE** [*jouglor*, *F.*] to play the *Hocus Pocus*, to shew Tricks with Sleight of Hand; to act clandestinely.

JUGGLER, a Cheat, a trickish Fellow, &c.

JUGGLING, shewing Tricks; acting clandestinely.

A **JUGGLEMEAR**, a Quagmire. *Norw.*

JUGULAR [*jugulaire*, *F.* of *jugularis*, L.] belonging to the Throat.

JUGULAR Veins [in *Anatomy*] are those Veins which pass along the Sides of the Neck to the Bottom of the Head.

To **JUGULATE** [*jugulatum*, L.] to cut the Throat.

JUGULUM [in *Anatomy*] is the Forepart of the Neck, where the Windpipe lies; also

J U

the Neck-bone or Channel-bone; also the upper Breast-bone.

JUICE [*jus*, *F.*] Moisture, Gravy.

JUICELESS, without Juice.

JUICINESS, the abounding in Juice.

JUICY, full of Juice.

JUJUBES [*jujuba*, L.] a sort of Italian Prunes.

To **JUKE** [of *jouber*, *F.* of *jugum*, L.] to perch or roost, as a Hawk does.

JUKE [in *Falconry*] the Neck of any Bird that the Hawk preys upon.

JU'LAP [*julep*, *F.* of *julapium*, L. B.

JU'LEP } of *julep*, a Persian Word signifying a sweet Potion] a liquid Medicine of a pleasant Taste.

JU'LI [among *Botanists*] those Catkins or long worm-like Tufts, which, at the Beginning of the Year, grow out of Willows, Haws, &c. L.

A **JU'LIAN** [in *Cookery*] Pottage made of a Leg of Mutton roasted, and put into a Pot with Beef, a Fillet of Veal, &c.

JULIAN Law, a Law among the Romans which made Adultery Death.

JULIAN Year, a Space of Time consisting of 365 Days, six Hours; so called from *Julius Caesar*, who caused the Roman Calendar to be reformed.

JULIAN Period, a Cycle of 7980 Years successively following one another, and takes its Name from *Julius Scaliger*, the Inventor of it.

JULIO, a Piece of Coin at *Leghorn* and *Florence*, in Value about 6 d. Sterling.

JULIUS Caesar, the first Emperor of the Romans.

JULY [*Juillet*, *F.* *Julius*, L.] the fifth Month in the Year, reckoning from *March*, so named in Honour to *Julius Caesar*.

JULY, jolly. *Chauc.*

JUM'BALS, a sort of sugared Paste made by Confectioners.

To **JUMBLE**, to mingle, to confound, to shake.

JUMART, the Mixture of a Bull and a Mare. *F.*

JUMENT' [*jumentum*, L.] a labouring Beast, any sort of Beast used for Tillage or Carriage.

JUMENTARIOUS [*jumentarius*, L.] belonging to such Beasts.

To **JUMP** [*guippen*, *Dut.*] to leap.

A **JUMP**, a Leap; also a short Coat; also a sort of Bodice for Women.

JU'NAMES, Land sown with the same Grain it was sown with the Year foregoing. *W. G.*

JUNCA'RE, to strew or spread with Rushes, according to the old Custom of adorning Churches. *O. L.*

JUNC'TO, } a Meeting of Men to sit in

JUN'TO, } Council; also a Cabal or Faction. *Span.*

JUNC-

JUNCTURE [*junctura*, L.] a joining or coupling together; also an Instant, Nick or Moment of Time; the present Posture or State of Affairs.

JUNE [*Junius*, & *junioribus*, i. e. the younger sort of People] the sixth Month of the Year.

JUNETIN [*q. d.* Apple of June] a small Apple, which ripens first.

JUNIOR, younger in Age, or standing in any Profession or Faculty.

JUNIPER-Tree [*Juniperus*, L.] a Shrub.

A JUNK [of *juncus*, L. a Bulrush] a sort of Indian Ship.

JUNK [among Sailors] Pieces of old Cable.

To **JUNK'ET**, to entertain one another with Banquets or Treats.

JUNKETS [probably of *juncades*, Fr. Sweetmeats] any sort of delicious Fare to feast or make merry with.

JUNO, a Heathen Goddess.

JUNO's Rose, the Lily.

JUNO's Tears, the Herb *Vervain*.

IVORY [*Yvoire*, Fr. of *Ebur*, L.] the Elephant's Tooth.

JUPITER, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, the chief Deity of the Heathens; also one of the seven Planets, the largest and highest except *Saturn*, which makes its Revolution about the Sun in the Space of 12 Years.

JUPITER [with *Astrologers*] is styled the greater *Fortune*, as being of a kind and temperate Nature.

JUPITER [with *Chymists*] signifies Tin.

JUPITER [with *Heralds*] denotes the blue Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes, and answers to *Sapphire* in those of the Nobility, and to *Azure* in the Escutcheons of the Gentry.

JUPPON, a short close Coat.

JURAMENT [*juramentum*, L.] an Oath.

JURAT [*juratus*, L.] a Magistrate in some Corporations in the Quality of an Alderman.

JUR'DEN [of *gon*, Filth, and *den*, a Lodging, *Sax. q. d.* the Filth of the Chamber] a great Chamber pot.

JURIDICAL [*juridique*, Fr. of *juridicus*, L.] belonging to the Law; also actionable; also just, judicial, orderly.

JURIDICAL Days, Court Days on which the Law is administred.

JURISDICTION, Authority and Power to administer and execute Laws; also a Court of Judicature; also the Verge or Extent of it.

JURISPRUDENCE [*jurisprudencia*, L.] the Skill or Knowledge of the Law.

JURIST [*juriste*, Fr.] a Civilian, a Lawyer, one who treats of Matters of Law.

JURIS Utrum, a Writ lying for a Possessor of a Benefice, whose Predecessor has alienated his Lands or Tenements.

A JURNUT, an Earth-Nut.

JUROR [*jurator*, L.] is one of the Jury sworn.

JURY [*jurée*, of *jurar*, to swear, Fr.] is either twelve or twenty-four Men.

JURY [in *Common Law*] a Company of twenty-four or twelve Men, sworn to inquire of the Matter of Fact, and declare the Truth upon such Evidence as shall be given to them, relating to the Matter of Fact.

Grand JURY, consists of twenty-four substantial Men, either Gentlemen, or some of the better sort of Yeomen, chosen indifferently by the Sheriff out of the whole County, to consider of all Bills of Indictment preferred to the Court, which they either approve by writing upon them *Billa vera*, or disallow by indorsing *Ignoramus*.

Petty JURY, consists of twelve Men, impannelled upon criminal and civil Cases. Those that pass upon *Life* and *Death*, have those Matters referred to them, as were approved of by the Grand Jury, and bring in their Verdict *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*. Whereupon the Prisoner receives Judgment and Condemnation, or is acquitted and set free. In civil Cases, the Jury, after due Consideration, bring in their Verdict either for the Plaintiff or the Defendant; and in real Actions, either for the Demandant or Tenant.

JURY-Mast [Sea Term] is a Yard set up instead of a Mast, which has been broken down by a Storm or Shot.

JUS, Law, Right, Equity.

JUS Corona, the Right of the Crown, which differs in many Things from the general Law, in relation to the Subject.

JUS Curialitatis Angliae, the Courtesy of England.

JUS Hereditatis, the Right of Inheritance.

JUS Patronatus [Canon Law] the Right of presenting a Clerk to a Benefice; the same that in the *Common Law* is called *Advowson*.

JUSSEL [perhaps of *Lebussel*, a Dish, Teut.] a Dish made of several Meats mixed together.

JUS'SULENT [*jussulentus*, L.] sod or stewed in Broth.

JUST [*juste*, Fr. of *justus*, L.] righteous, reasonable, fit.

JUST Divisors [in *Mathematicks*] are such Numbers or Quantities, which will divide a given Number or Quantity, so as to leave no Remainder.

To **JUST** [*jouster*, or *jouter*, Fr.] to run a-tilt.

JUSTICE

JUSTICE [*justitia*, L.] Justice, Equity, Reasonableness, Right, Law.

JUSTICE ? [*justicer*, F. of *justitarius*, L.] one who is deputed by the King to do Right, by way of Judgment.

JUSTICE Chief [*of the Common Pleas*] is a Lord by his Office, and with his Assistants hears and determines all Causes at the Common Law, i. e. all civil Causes between common Persons.

JUSTICE Chief [*of the King's Bench*] is a Lord by his Office, and Chief Justice of England, who hears and determines all Pleas of the Crown, viz. such as common Offences committed against the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King; as Treasons, Felonies, and the like.

JUSTICE [*of the Hundred*] is the Lord or Alderman of that Hundred.

JUSTICE Seat, is the highest Forest Court, always held before the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of the Forest.

JUSTICEMENTS, all Things belonging to Justice. L. T.

JUSTICES [*of Assize*] are those which by special Commission are sent into this or that County, to hold Assizes for the Ease of the Subject.

JUSTICES [*in Eyre*] are such who are commissioned to go into divers Counties to hear such Causes as are termed *Pleas of the Crown*, which was done to ease the People of coming to the King's Bench.

JUSTICES [*of Goal Delivery*] such as are sent with Commission to hear and determine Causes belonging to those that for any Offences are cast into Prison.

JUSTICES [*of Labourers*] were Justices formerly appointed to curb the Forwardness of labouring Men, who would either be idle, or exact unreasonable Wages.

JUSTICES [*of Nisi Prius*] are now the same with Justices of Assize, and so called from the Words of the Adjournment, viz. *Nisi prius Justiciarii venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas Assizas*, i. e. unless the Justices come before into those Parts to take Assizes; it being an usual Adjournment of a Cause in the Common Pleas, to put it off to such a Day.

JUSTICES [*of Oyer and Terminer*] Justices deputed upon some special and extraordinary Occasion to hear and determine some peculiar Causes.

JUSTICES [*of the Pavilion*] were certain Judges of a Pie-Powder Court, which the Bishop of Winchester anciently authorised at a Fair kept at St Giles's Hill near that City.

JUSTICES [*of the Peace*] are such as are appointed by the King's Commission to main-

tain the Peace in the Counties where they dwell.

JUSTICES [*of the Quorum*] are such of the Justices aforesaid, whose Commission begins, *Quorum vos unum nos volumus*.

JUSTICES [*of Tryal*, or *Tryal Boston*] were certain Justices appointed by King Edward I. to make Inquisition thro' the Realm upon all Officers, touching Bribery, Extortion, &c. as also upon Breakers of the Peace, Barretors, and other Offenders.

Justices [*of the Kingdom*] are Persons deputed to be Regents or chief Governors of the Realm during the King's Absence.

JUSTICIABLE, under Jurisdiction, subject to Suit. F.

JUSTICIARY [*justicier*, F. of *justitarius*, L.] an Administrator of Justice.

JUSTICIES, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the Dispatch of Justice in some special Cause; wherewith, of his own Authority, he cannot deal in the County Court. This Writ enables him to hold Plea of a great Sum; whereas by his ordinary Power he can hold no Pleas but of Sums under 40s.

JUSTIFIABLE, that may be justified.

JUSTIFICAL [*justificus*, L.] that executes Justice.

JUSTIFICATION, a clearing, justifying. F. of L.

JUSTIFICATION [*in Divinity*] is a clearing of Transgressors of the Divine Laws, by the Imputation of Christ's Righteousness, without any Merit on the part of the Transgressors.

JUSTIFICATION [*in Law*] is a giving a good Reason in the Court why he did such a Thing, as he is called to answer for.

JUSTIFICATORS [*Law Term*] such who by Oath justify the Innocence, Report, or Oath of another. L.

JUSTIFIER, one who justifies; one who defends or absolves.

To JUSTIFY [*justifier*, F. *justificare*, L.] to clear one's self, to make his Innocence appear, to verify, to prove, maintain, or make good.

To JUSTIFY [*in Divinity*] is to make or declare innocent.

To JUSTIFY [*in Law*] is to give a good Reason why an Act was done.

To JUSTIFY [*among Printers*] is to make the Lines equally tight or slack.

JUSTINIAN [*Justinianus*, L.] a Roman Emperor, who was famous by causing the Civil Law to be collected in a Body, called the *Pandects* and *Code*.

JUSTINIANS, a Religious Order, founded in 1412, at St Justin's Abbey at Padua.

JUSTIS Aray, Justs, and Preparations for them. *Obaue*.

JUSTITIES

K A

JUSTITIES, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the Dispatch of Justice in some Special Cause, of which he cannot by his ordinary Power hold Plea in his County Court.

JUSTITIUM, Law-Seat, a Stay or ceasing from Administration of Justice.

L. To **JUSTLE**, to shake, jog, shove.

JUSTNESS, the Exactness or Regularity of any thing; but especially in Matters of Language or Thought.

JUSTS [*jouſtes*, F.] Engagements by Men on Horseback with Spears, by way of Diversion.

To **JUT out** [of *jetter*, F.] to stand out beyond the rest.

JUTER [among *Chymists*] is the fruitful, congealing, saltish Quality of the Earth.

JUTTY, a Part of a Building which juts or stands out farther than the rest.

JUVENILE [*juvenilis*, L.] youthful, sprightly, brisk.

JUVENILITY [*juvenilitas*, L.] Youthfulness, Sprightliness, Briskness.

JVENTURE [of *juventus*, L.] Youth.

JUXTA-Position [among *Anatomists*] is that Disposition of Parts in a Body, whereby they are joined and combined together.

PVY [*Ipuz*, Sax. *Epheto*, Teut.] a Plant which twines about Trees, and fastens upon Walls.

IWIMPLED, muffled. O.

IWONNE [*eeuwonnen*, Teut.] won, gained. *Chauc.*

IWRITEN, wrapped about. *Chauc.*

IWROKE, wreaked. O.

IWRYEN, hidden.

IWYEN, Eyes, Eyes. O.

IYEVE, given. *Chauc.*

K A

A KAARL-Cat [of *kaple*, Sax. a Male] a Boar Cat. *Lincolnsh.*

KAB [*קב*, H.] an Hebrew Measure containing three English Pints.

KABIN, a sort of temporary Marriage among the Mahometans.

KALE, Turn. *Chesh.*

KALENDAR [*calendarium*, of *calenda*, L. the first Day of every Month with the Romans] an Ephemeris or Almanack, to shew the Day of the Month.

K E

KALLI, a Sea-Herb, the Ashes of which are used in making Crystal Glasses and Soap, called also *Glass-Wort*.

KAM, awry, quite from the Matter; as *Clean kam*, quite from the Purpose. *Shakespeare.*

KAN, the Name of an Officer in *Persia*, answering to Governor with us.

KAN'TREF [*kant kref*, C. Br.] a Division of a County in *Wales*, containing an hundred Towns.

KARE'NA [*Chymical Term*] the twentieth Part of a Drop.

KARFT [of *kerben*, to cut Notches, Teut.] carved. *Chauc.*

KARITE, a Name which the Monks gave to the best Drink, or strong Beer, that was kept in the Monastery.

KARLE [*Ceopl*, Sax. *Berk*, Teut.] a Servant, a Clown; as *Butcapl*, a Seaman, *Hupcapl*, a Household Servant: And hence probably our Word *Churl* is derived.

KARLE Hemp, the latter green Hemp.

KA'ROB, a sort of small Weight used by Goldsmiths, being the twenty-fourth Part of a Grain.

KARRA'TA Fæni, a Cart Load of Hay.

KARYN [*Carême*, F.] Lent. O.

KATHARINE [*Catharina*, L. of *καθαρος*, Gr. pure] a proper Name of Women.

KATZEN Silver [Teut.] a sort of Stone, which, it is said, cannot be consumed either by Fire or Water.

To **KAW** [of *kaw*, Belg.] to cry as a Jackdaw does.

To **KAW** [*kauchen*, Teut.] to fetch one's Breath with much Difficulty, to gape for Breath.

A KAY } [*kacpe*, Belg. *kay*, Teut. and
A KEY } L. S.] a Place to land or ship off Goods; a Wharf.

KAY'AGE, Money paid for Wharfage.

KAYLE, Ninepins; Nineholes; Rattlepins.

KAZZARDLY Cattle, such Cattle as are subject to Casualties. N. C.

KEAL, Pottage. N. C.

A KEAL [of *celan*, Sax. to be cold] a Cold or Cough. *Lincolnsh.*

KEB'BERS, refuse Sheep taken out of the Flock. C.

To **KECK** } [of *kuch*, Belg. Cough,
To **KECKLE** } or *kuchen*, L. S.] to make a Noise in the Throat, by reason of Difficulty in Breathing.

To **KECK'LE** [of *Kugel*, a Ball, Teut.] to wind or twine some small Ropes about the Cable or Bolt Ropes, to preserve them from galling in the Hawse, or in the Ship's Quarter. *Sea Term.*

KECKS,

K E

KECKS, dry hollow Stalks of some Plants.
 KEDGE, brisk, lively. *Suffolk.*
 To KEDGE, to fill one's self with Meat.
 N. C.

A KEDGE-Belly, a Glutton. N. C.
 To KEDGE [*Sea Term*] to set up the Fore-sail, Fore-top sail, and Mizzen, and to let a Ship drive with the Tide, letting fall and lifting up the Kedge Anchor, as often as Occasion serves, when in a narrow River they would bring her up and down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide.

KEDGERS } small Anchors used in
 KEDGE Anchors } calm Weather, and in a small Stream.

KEDLACK, a Weed that grows among Corn.

KEEL, a Vessel for Liquors to stand and cool in.

KEEL [of *cælan*, *Sax.* *kiel*, *L. S.* *keil*, *Teut.* probably of *κοιλός*, *Gr.* hollow] is the lowest Piece of Timber in a Ship, in the Bottom of her Hull, one End whereof is at the Stem, and the other at the Stern.

False KEEL, is a second Keel which is sometimes put under the first.

Rank KEEL, is a deep Keel, which is good to keep a Ship from rolling.

KEEL Raking } a Punishment of Male-
 KEEL Haling } factors at Sea, by letting them down with Ropes, and drawing them underneath the Ship's Keel.

KEEL Rope, a Hair Rope running between the Keelson and the Keel of a Ship, to clear the Timber Holes, when they are choaked with Ballast.

To KEEL [*cælan*, *Sax.* *kühlen*, *Teut.*] to cool. O.

KEEL'AGE, a Duty paid at *Havlepool* in *Durham*, for every Ship coming into that Port.

KEELING, a kind of Fish.

KEELS [*Cæler*, *Sax.*] a sort of Long-boats, in which the Saxons invaded *England*.

KEELSON, the next Piece of Timber in a Ship to her Keel, lying right over it, next above her Floor-Timbers, and is fast bound together with Iron Hoops.

KEEN [*cene*, *Sax.* *kæn*, *Belg.*] sharp, that cuts well; also cunning, subtle.

To KEEP [*keepe*, *Belg.*] to retain, preserve, nourish, observe, look to, &c.

A KEEP, a strong Tower in the Middle of a Castle, the last Resort of the Besieged, as the *Keep of Windsor Castle*; also the inner Fort of *Dover Castle*, built by King *Henry II.* was called the *King's Keep*.

KEEP your Loof } [*Sea Term*] a Phrase

KEEP her to } used when the Steersman is directed to keep the Ship near the Wind.

KEEPER of the Great Seal, is a Lord by his Office, and one of the King's Privy Council; his Authority is much the same as that of the Lord Chancellor.

K E

KEEPER of the Privy Seal, is a Lord by his Office, through whose Hand pass all Charters signed by the King before they come to the Great Seal, and also some Deeds which do not pass the Great Seal at all.

KEEPER of the Forest, is an Officer who has the principal Government of all Things belonging to the Forest, and the Check of all the other Officers; called also the *Chief Warden of the Forest*.

KEEPER of the Touch, is an Officer of the Mint, who is now called the *Master of the Assay*.

To KEEVE a Cart, to overthrow it, to turn out the Dung. *Chesh.*

KEEVER [*Kuber*, *Teut.*] a Brewing Vessel for the Drink to work in before it is tun'd.

A KEG } [*caque*, *F.*] a Vessel for Stur-

A KAG } geon, Salmon, and other pickled Fish.

KEIKERT [of *kierken*, to see, *L. S.* *gacken*, *Teut.*] stared. O.

KEIRI, the Wall-Flower. *Leucium luteum*. L.

KELL. See *Kiln*.

KELLOW, Black Lead. N. C.

KELLUS, a Substance like a soft white Stone, found in the Tin Mines in *Cornwall*.

KELP, a Substance made of Sea-Weed dry'd and burnt, which being stirred with an Iron Rake, cakes together, of which Bottles are made.

KEL'TER [*Skinner* derives it from *ophilter*, *Dan.* to gird, but probably from *Cultura*, *Trimming*, *L.*] Frame, Order.

To KEMB [*cæmban*, *Sax.* *hammen*, *Teut.*] to comb.

KEM'BO [*ascembo*, *Ital.* of *καμπω*, *Gr.* to bend] as to set one's Arms a-Kembo, is to set each Hand upon each Hip, or else obliquely, or athwart.

KEMMET, foolish. *Shropsh.*

KEMP [*Cæmpa*, *Sax.* a Soldier] a Sir-name.

KEMPLIN, } a Brewer's Vessel.
 KEMPLINGS, } O.

KEMPT [*comptus*, *L.*] combed, trimmed. O.

To KEN [*cennan*, *Sax.* *kennan*, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to know, to spy out at a Distance.

KEN [*Cen*, *Sax.*] Knowledge, Sight, or View. *Locke*.

KENEBOWE, a-kembo. *Ch.*

KEN'ELM [q. d. *Kindhelm*, the Helmet or Protector of his Kindred, *Camden*; or of *Cinning*, *Sax.* a King, and *Halm*, an Helmet, *Verslegan*] a King of the *Englsh Saxons*.

KENKS [*Sea Term*] are Doublings in a Cable or Rope, when it does not run smooth, as it is handed in or out.

To make KENKS [*Sea Phrase*] is said of a Rope that makes Turns, and does not run clever in the Blocks or Pullies.

KEN.

K E

KEN'NEL [*canal*, *canalis*, L.] a Water-course.

KENNEL [*chenil*, F. of *Canile*, L.] a Hut for a Dog, a Fox's Hut or Hole.

KENNEL of Hounds [*Hunting Term*] a Pack or Cry of Hounds.

To **KEN'NEL** [of a Fox] he is said to *kenne*, when he lies close in his Hole.

KEN'NETS, a sort of coarse *Welsh* Cloth.

KENNETS [in a Ship] are small Pieces of Timber nailed to the Inside, to which the Tacks or Sheets are belay'd or fastened.

KENODOXY [*κενοδοξία*, of *κενός*, empty, and *δόξα*, Glory] Vain-glory.

KEN'RED [*cene*, bold, and *nebe*, Counsel, *Sax.*] a King of *Northumberland*.

KEN'RIC [*cene*, bold, and *rice*, *Sax.* a Kingdom, *q. d.* a valiant Ruler] a King of the *West Saxons*.

KEN-Specked [of *cennan*, to know, and *piece*, a Speck, *Sax.*] marked or branded.

KENT [*Cenx*, *Lombard* derives it from *Caine*, *Welsh*, a Leaf, because it formerly abounded in Woods; but *Camden* from *Can-ton*, a Corner, because *England* in this Place stretcheth out itself into a Corner to the North-East] the South-Eastern County of *England*.

KEN'WULPH [of *cene*, valiant, and *Ulp*, Help, *Sax.*] a King of the *West Saxons*, Founder of *Wincham-Abbey* in *Gloucestershire*.

To **KEP**, to boken, *i. e.* when the Breath is stopped, being ready to vomit.

N. C.
To **KEP** a Ball, to catch it, or keep it from falling.

KEP, Care. *N. C.*

KEPE, Care. *Chauc.*

KE'PEN, to keep or take care of. *N. C.*

KERB-Stone [of *courbe*, Fr.] a Stone laid round the Brim of a Well, &c.

KER'CHIEF [*q. d.* *Coverchief*, of *cou-uir*, F. to cover, and *chef* the Head, F.] a sort of Linen Dress formerly worn by Women on their Heads; thence comes *Handkerchief*, though improperly.

KERF [*Kerbe*, *Teut.*] a Notch in Wood.

A KERLE of Veal, Mutton, &c. is a Loin. *S. C.*

KER'MES, the Grain of the Scarlet Oak, and is the chief Ingredient in a Confection called *Alkermes*.

KERN, an *Irish* Foot Soldier, lightly armed with a Dart or Skene; also a Vagabond or strolling Fellow; a Country Bumkin.

To **KERN**, to corn, salt, or powder; as Beef, Pork, &c.

KERNE, a Churl or Farmer. *Spem.*

KER'NEL [*Cipnel*, *Sax.* Kern, *Teut.*] the eatable Part of a Nut, or the Stone

K E

of any Fruit. *Metaph.* the middle or best Part.

KERNEL Water, a Liquor made of the Kernels of Apricocks, Cherries, &c. pounded and steep'd in Brandy.

KER'NELLED Walls [of *crenelle*, F.] Walls built with Notches or Crannies, for the better Convenience of shooting with Bows, &c.

KER'NILS [of *Karnel*, O. F. Lat. Barb. *Quernellus*, *Creneau*, F.] Battlements, or rather the Openings of the Battlements. *Chauc.*

KER'NITH, grieving. *O.*

KERS [*Kresse*, *Teut.*] Cresses.

KER'SEY [*Karsape*, *carisee*, F. *carisea*, Span. *q. d.* coarse Say] coarse woollen Cloth.

KESER [*Keser*, *Teut.*] Cæsar. *Ant. Brit.*

KESH'ITAH [*קשיטה* H. *i. e.* a Lamb] a Hebrew Coin; so named from the Image of a Lamb upon it.

KESTIN, cast, kissed. *Chauc.*

KESTON [*Cesary tun*, *Sax.* in Imitation of *Kaisarapia*, Gr. *Cæsarea*, L.] a small Village in *Kent*, where *Cæsar*, Dictator, had a Conflict with the *Britons*.

KESTREL, a kind of Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

A **KETCH** [*Dr Th. H.* derives it from *ciacchia*, Ital. a Tub] a Vessel having only a Mizzen and Main-Mast.

A **KETTE-Car**, a nasty, stinking Fellow. *N. C.*

KET'TLE [*Kessel*, *Teut.*] a Vessel to boil in, made of Brass or other Metal.

KETTLE-Drum, a Drum, the Body of which is Brass.

To **KEVERE**, to recover. *Chauc.*

KEV'ILS [of *cheville*, F. of *clavicular*, L.] are small wooden Pins in a Ship, upon which the Tackle and Sails are hung to dry.

A **KEY** [*Cage*, *Sax.* clef, F. *clavis*, L. of *κλεις*, Gr.] an Instrument to open a Lock.

KEY [in *Musick*] is a certain Tone whereunto every Composition ought to be fitted.

KEY Stone [in *Architecture*] is the middle Stone of an Arch, to bind the Sweep of the Arch together.

KEY of a River or Haven [*Kepe*, *Belg.* and *L. S. Bay*, *Teut.*] a Wharf for landing, or shipping of Goods: Also a Station for Ships to ride, where they are, as it were, locked in with the Land.

KEY of a Book, an Explication of Persons or Things, which are so expressed as not to be easily understood by every Reader.

KEYNARD, a Micher or Truant. *O.*

KEYS, } a Guardian, Warden, or
KEYUS, } Keeper. *O. R.*

O o o

KIBE

KIBE [*Kibbs*, C. Br.] a Chilblain, with Inflammation upon the Heels, often occasioned by Cold.

KIBED-Heels [in Horses] Scabs breeding about the nether Joint, and overthwart the Fetlock.

KIBRIT [*Chymical Term*] Sulphur.

KIBSEY, a kind of Wicker Basket.

KICHEL [of *Kuche*, Teut.] a kind of Cake. O.

To KICK [*kanchet*, Teut. *calcere*, L.] to strike with the Foot.

KICK'LE, } uncertain, doubtful, as when

KITT'LE, } a Man knows not his own Mind.

KICK-Shaws [*quelque choses*, F.] French Ragouts or Sauces; also Tarts, Jellies, or such-like Viſuals.

KID [*Kid*, Dan. *bædus*, L. of '7], H.] a young Goat.

KID [*à cadendo*, L.] a small Brush Fagot. N. C.

KID, made known, discovered. O.

KID, formerly one trepanned by Kidnappers; now one who is bound Apprentice here, in order to be transported to the English Plantations in America.

KID'DER, } a Huckster, who carries,

KID'YER, } Corn, Viſuals, &c. up and down to sell.

KID'EROW, a Place for a sucking Calf to lie in. C.

KID'LE, } a Dam in a River to catch

KID'EL, } Fish. O. R.

KID'LES, unlawful Fishing-Nets.

To KID'NAP, to entice or steal away Children.

KID'NAPPER, a Person who makes it his Business to decoy either Children or young Persons, to send them to the English Plantations in America.

KID'NEY-*Veich*, an Herb. *Vulneraria rustica* L.

KID'NEYS [probably of *cennan*, Sax. to beget, because the Kidneys are esteemed helpful to Generation, or of *Cynne*, Sax. Sex. in a secondary Sense, the Genital Parts (which distinguish Sexes) and *Bliah*, i. e. from the Nighness of the Genital Parts, especially the Seed-Vessels, thereto]

KIDNEY-Beans, *Phaseolus*, L. a Pulse well known.

KID'NEY-Wort, an Herb.

KIDST, knowest. *Spen*.

KIL'DERKIN [*Kinderkin*, Belg.] a liquid Measure, containing eighteen Gallons, or two Firkins.

To KILL [*cpelan*, Sax. probably of *Kahle*, the Throat, Teut. and L. S. q. d. *kahlen*, to cut the Throat, *duagller*, Dan. to strangle] to deprive of Life.

KIL'LOW, a mineral Stone, made use of in drawing Lines.

KIL'LOW, a Corn Measure in Turkey, 39 3/4ths Pecks English; and 5 Zant Killows is 6 English Bushels.

KILN } [*Cyln*, Sax.] a Furnace to burn
KILL } Chalk for making Lime; for burning Bricks or Tiles; a Place for drying Malt or Hops.

KILPS, Pot Hooks. N. C.

KIMBO [*Schembo*, Ital.] crooked, bent, arched.

KIMBOLTON [formerly called *Kinnidantum*, from *kin*, bolt, and *run*, Sax.] a Town in Huntingdonshire.

KIMELIN, a Brewing Vessel. *Chauc*.

KIN [a Diminutive of *Kind*, Teut. and Belg. and L. S. a Child] related.

KIN'BURGH [of *Cynne* Bury, Sax. i. e. the Strength and Defence of Kindred] a proper Name of Women.

KINCHIN [*Kindgen*, Teut.] a little Child. *Cant*.

KINCHIN-cove, a little Man. *Cant*.

KIND [probably of *Cyn*, Sax. one who agreeth with others] benevolent.

A KIND [*Cynde*, Sax.] a Species, a Sort.

KIN'DER [among Hunters] a Company of Cats, &c.

To KINDLE [perhaps of *cennan*, Sax.] to bring forth young, especially Rabbits.

To KINDLE [probably of *zyndelan*, Sax. to lay Fire to] to cause to light or burn.

KIN'DRED [*Cynne*, Sax.] Persons of the same Blood or Descent.

KINE, all Sorts of Cows.

KING [Cynge, of *Konnen*, Sax. to know, on Account of the eminent Knowledge and Prudence with which he ought to be endued; or of *konnen*, Sax. to have Power, because he has absolute Rule over the whole Land; *Koningh*, Belg. *Konig*, L. S. and Teut.] a sovereign Prince or chief Ruler.

KING-Apple, an excellent Fruit, preferred by some before the *Jenneting* or *Ju-netting*.

KING at Arms, is an Officer at Arms, that has the Pre-eminence over the Society; whereof we have three, *Garter*, *Norroy*, and *Clarenceux*, whereof *Garter* is the Principal.

KING's-Bench, a Court or Judgment-Seat, where the Kings of England in ancient Times used to sit in their own Persons; and therefore it was then moveable with the Court or King's Household, and was styled *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia*.

This Court is more especially exercised about criminal Matters, and Pleas of the Crown. The Lord Chief Justice of England is President of it, who has three or four Justices for his Assistants.

KING's-Delf [of *King* and *Delbe*] a great Ditch which King *Canutus* digged in Huntingdonshire.

KING's-Evil, a Disease, the Gift of curing which is ascribed to the Kings and Queens.

K I

Queens of England, as derived from Edward the Confessor.

KING's-Fisher, a Bird so called, because it hath blue Feathers, representing the Purple, which Kings wear upon some Occasions; and also Fisher, from its feeding on Fish.

KING'DOM [Cynedom, Sax. Coningdom, Belg.] one or more Countries subject to a sovereign Prince.

KING'DOMS [among Chymists] are three Orders of natural Bodies, Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal.

KING-GELD, Escuage, or Royal Aid.

KING's Silver, Money that is due to the King in the Court of Common-Pleas, for a Licence there granted to any Man for passing a Fine.

KING Piece [among Builders] a Piece of Timber standing upright in the Middle between two Rafters.

KING'STON [of King and tun, a Town, Sax.] a Town upon the River Thames in Surrey, famous for being the Seat of the English Saxon Kings in the Danish Wars, and the Coronation of three Kings.

KING's Widow, a Widow of the King's Tenant in Chief, who, to keep the Land after her Husband's Decease, was obliged to make oath in Chancery, that she would not marry without the King's Leave. O. L.

A KING-Cough, a Chin-cough. N. C.

Clerk of the KING's Silver, an Officer of the Court of Common-Pleas, to whom every Fine is brought, after it has been with the Custos Brevium.

To KINK, it is spoken of Children when their Breath is long stopped through eager crying or coughing.

KINS'FOLK, Persons allied to one by being descended of the same Family, or by Affinity.

KINSMAN, a Male Cousin.

KINS'WOMAN, a Female Cousin.

A KINTAL [quintal, F.] a Weight of about an hundred Pounds, more or less, according to the Usage of different Nations.

KIPE, a Basket made of Osiers, broader at bottom, and narrower by Degrees to the Top, but left open at both Ends for taking Fish. Oxfordshire.

KIPPER-Time, the Time between the Third and Twelfth of May, during which Salmon-Fishing is forbidden in the River Thames.

KIRA'T, a Weight of three Grains.

KIRK [Kirche, Teut. Kirke, L. S.] a Church.

KIRKED, turning upwards. O.

A KIRK'MOTE, a Meeting of Parishioners upon the Affairs of the Church.

KIRK Oswald [i. e. the Church of Oswald, a King and Martyr, in Honour of whom a Temple was there erected] a Town in Cumberland, called vulgarly Kirk Uz-zald.

K L

KIRTLE [Cynzel, Sax. Kirtle, Teut.] a sort of short Jacket.

KIRTLE of Flax, twenty-two Heads in a Bunch, and about an Hundred Pounds in Weight.

To KISS [cyrran, Sax. kussen, Teut. and L. S. of *χύσα*, Gr.] to salute with a Kiss.

A KISS [Copp, Sax. Kus, L. S. Kus, Teut.] a Salute with the Lips.

Kissing goes by Favour.

This Proverb is a Reflection upon Partiality, where particular Marks of Kindness and Bounty are bestowed on Persons who are Favourites, whether they deserve it or no, while Persons more meritorious are neglected. But thus it will be where Persons are led more by Humour than Judgment; so say the Romans, *Trabit sua quemque voluptas*; and the Greeks, *Οὐ πάντος ἀνδρός εἰς Κορινθὸν ἰσθ' ὁ πλὴς*.

KISSING-Crust, Crust formed by one Loaf and the Oven touching another.

KIF, an Abbreviation of Christopher.

KIT, a Pocket Violin.

KIT [Kitte, Belg.] a Milking Pail; a small Violin; also a small Tub with a Cover. G.

KIT-Floor, a particular Bed or Lay in a Coal-mine, as at Wednesbury in Staffordshire; the fourth Parting in the Body of the Coal, being one Foot thick, is called the Kit Floor.

KIT-Keys, the Fruit of the Ash-Tree.

KITCHEN [Cycene, Sax. Kuche, Teut. cuisine, F. of *coquina*, L.] a Room where Meat is dressed, &c, also Kitchen-Stuff, i. e. Grease.

Clerk of the KITCHEN, an Officer in the House of the King, or Nobleman, whose Business is to buy in Provisions, &c.

KITE [Cyza, Sax.] a Bird of Prey; also a Paper Dragon.

A Lark is better than a Kite.

This Proverb intimates, that Things are not to be valued by their Bulk, but according to their intrinsic Worth and Value; that a little which is good, is better than a great deal of that which is good for nothing; and so say the Latins, *Inest sua gratia parvis*; and the Greeks, *Μεγα βελιον, μικρα κακον*.

KITE, a Belly. Cumberl.

A KITHE, a Cup. Chauc.

To KITHE, to shew, to make known, to discover. Chauc.

KIT'LING } [q. d. Catling. Katzen, Teut.] a little young Cat.

To KLICK, to make a Noise like a Pair of Sheers in cutting, &c.

To KLICK up [klacken, Du.] to catch up. Lincolnshire.

To

K N

To **CLICK**, to stand at the Door, and call on Customers, as Shoemakers, &c.

A **CLICKER**, one who clicks at a Shoemaker's, Salesman's, &c.

To **KNAB** [knappen, *Du.*] to bite.

A **KNACK** [knappenege, *Sax.* Knowledge] a particular Skill or Faculty; also the Top of a Thing; also a pretty Contrivance or Toy.

To **KNACK** [knacken, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to knap with one's Fingers.

To **KNACK**, to speak finely. *C.*

A **KNACK'ER**, a Collar-maker for Horses. *S. C.*

KNAG } [Cnæp, *Sax.*] a Knot in Wood;
KNAP } also a Stump that grows out of the Horns of a Hart near the Forehead.

KNAG'GY, full of Knots.

KNAP [Cnæp, *Sax.*] the Top of an Hill, or any thing that sticks out.

KNAP-Weed, an Herb. *Jacea*, *L.*

To **KNAP** [of knacken, *Teut.*] to snap or break asunder.

To **KNAP** [among Hunters] to feed upon the Tops of Leaves, Shrubs, &c.

KNAP-Sack [Knapp Sack, *Teut.* *Ganapfa*, *F.* from *Cnapa*, *Sax.* knappe, *Belg.* signifies in low Language to eat, and as Soldiers carry their Ammunition Bread, &c. in these Knapsacks, they have thence obtained the Name, *q. d.* in *English* Provision Bag, and the *French* is a Corruption of the *Belg.*] a Leather Bag in which Soldiers carry their Necessaries.

To **KNA'PPLE**, to grow off.

KNAPPY, full of Warts. *Cbaue.*

KNARE [knor, *Germ.*] a hard Knot.

KNAVE [Cnapa, *Sax.* Knabe, *L. S.* Knab, *Teut.* a Boy or Servant. Hence in old Writers, a Male Child is distinguished from a Girl by a *Knave Child*; afterwards it was used for a Servant Boy, and by Degrees a Serving-man] formerly only a Servant or Lacquey; with us now a crafty, deceitful Fellow; a Cheat; also the Name of a painted Card.

KNAVE-Line, a Rope in a Ship which serves to keep the Ties and Halliards from turning one upon another.

KNA'VEY, the Practice of a Knave, deceitful Dealing.

KNA'VISH, fraudulent, dishonest, waggish.

KNA'VISHNESS, Dishonesty; also Wagghiness.

To **KNEAD** [cnædan, *Sax.* kneden, *L. S.* knaten, *Teut.*] to work Meal into Dough.

KNECK [among Sailors] is the Twisting of a Rope or Cable as it is veering out.

KNEDDE [knutten, *L. S.*] knit. *Cb.*

A **KNEE** [cneo, *Sax.* knie, *Teut.*] the upper Part of the Jointure of the Leg and Thigh.

K N

KNEE-Grass, an Herb. *Gramen Geniculatum*. *L.*

KNEE-Helm, a Shrub.

KNEES [in *Botany*] are those Parts in some Plants which resemble the Knees and Joints.

KNEES [of a Ship] are Pieces of Timber bow'd like a Knee, which bind the Beams and Futtocks together.

KNEE-Timber, Timber proper for making the Knees of a Ship; also the Cutwater of a Ship.

To **KNEEL** [knien, *Teut.*] to stand or bear one's self upon the Knees.

KNEEL'ING, small Cod, of which Stock-fish is made; called also *Menwell*.

KNELL [of cnyllan, *Sax.* to strike, of knassen, to make a Sound, or Report, *Teut.*] a Passing-Bell, the Ringing of a Bell at the Departure of a dying Person.

KNET, Neatness.

KNET'LESS [*Sea Term*] two Pieces of spun Yarn put together untwisted into a Block, Pulleys, &c.

KNEVELS. See *Lennets*.

KNICK Knacks, Curiosities valued more for Fancy than real Use.

KNIFE [Cnif, *Sax.* Kniff, *Belg.*] an Instrument for cutting Victuals, &c.

KNIGHT [Cnight, *Sax.* Knecht, *L. S.* and *Teut.* a Servant, because anciently they were either the King's Domestick Servants, or of his Life-Guards; in *Latin*, *Eques*, a Soldier or Horseman] a Title of Honour bestowed by the King on such as he thinks fit to single out from the common Class of Gentlemen; of which there are several Orders.

KNIGHTLY, active, skilful. *N. C.*

BRITISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS-Bachelors, is the lowest, but most ancient Order.

KNIGHTS of the Round Table, King Arthur's Knights, an Order of Knighthood, said to be the most ancient of any in the World.

KNIGHTS Bannerets, Knights made in the Field, by cutting off the Point of their Standard, and making it a Banner, who are allowed to display their Arms in a Banner in the King's Army.

KNIGHTS Baronets, an Order erected by King James I. who, for several Imbursements towards the Plantation in *Ulster* in *Ireland*, created divers to this Dignity, and made it hereditary.

KNIGHTS of the Bath, an Order of Knights created within the Lists of the Baths, who bathed themselves, and used several religious Ceremonies the Night before their Creation.

KNIGHTS of the Carpet, so called, because they kneel on a Carpet at their Creation.

KNIGHTS

K N

KNIGHTS of the Chamber, Knights Bachelors made in the Time of Peace, and in the King's or Queen's Chamber.

KNIGHTS of the Garter, an Order of Knighthood instituted by King Edward III. A. C. 1350. Some say, upon Account of good Success in a Skirmish, wherein the King's Garter was used for a Token; others say, That the King, after his great Success, dancing one Night with his Queen, and other Ladies, took up a Garter which one of them dropp'd, whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said, That ere long he would make that Garter of high Reputation; and shortly after erected the Order of the Blue Garter, with this Motto; *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. Evil be to him that Evil thinks. These Knights are also called *Knights of St George*.

Poor KNIGHTS of Windsor, 26 old Soldiers, &c. depending on the Order of the Garter, and so called because the Seat of this College is *Windsor Castle*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of Christian Charity, instituted by King Henry III. for the Benefit of poor Captains, and maimed Soldiers.

KNIGHTS of the Hare, an Order of 12 Knights, created by King Edward III. in France, upon the Occasion of the Shouting of the French, thought to be the Onset of a Battle; upon which he drew up his Army in Array; but the Shout appeared to be occasioned only by the running of a Hare between the two Armies; wherefore, in a Merriment, they were afterwards called *Knights of the Hare*.

KNIGHTS of the Holy Sepulchre, an Order of Knighthood founded by St Helena, and confirmed by the Pope, after she had visited Jerusalem, and found the Cross of our Saviour.

KNIGHTS of Nova Scotia, in the West Indies, created by King James I. of Great-Britain, who wore a Ribband of an Orange tawny Colour.

SCOTCH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of St Andrew, an Order of Knighthood established by Archaius, King of the Scots, A. C. 809, called also *Knights of the Thistle*.

KNIGHTS of the Rue, or of St Andrew.

FRENCH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of Broom Flower, erected by St Lewis, King of France, with this Motto; *Exaltat humiles*.

KNIGHTS de l'Epi [i. e. of the Ear of Corn, or of the Ermin] an Order instituted by Francis V. in Bretagne, A. C. 1450.

KNIGHTS de l'Etoile [i. e. of the Star] an Order of Knighthood in France, whose Motto is, *Monstrant regibus astra viam*.

K N

KNIGHTS of the Order of St Genette, is the most ancient Order of Knighthood in France, erected by Charles Martel, after the beating of the Saracens in a great Battle at Tours, A. C. 782, where many of those Genettes, like Spanish, or Civet-Cats, were found in the Camp.

KNIGHTS of the Cock and Dog, founded by King Philip I. of France.

KNIGHTS of the Golden Fleece, an Order instituted by Philip Duke of Burgundy, upon his marrying Isabel the Daughter of Portugal; the Motto is, *Ante feret quam flamma micet*. There are in this Order thirty, whereof the King of Spain is chief.

KNIGHTS of the Golden Shield, an Order established by Lewis II. King of France; the Motto *Allons*, i. e. Let us go, viz. to the Defence of our Country.

KNIGHTS of the Half Moon, or *Crescent*, an Order instituted by Renier, Duke of Anjou, when he conquered Sicily, A. C. 1462, with this Motto, *Los*, i. e. Praise.

KNIGHTS of St Michael the Arch-Angel, a French Order instituted by Lewis XI. A. C. 1469. There are in this Order 36, wherein the King is chief.

KNIGHTS of St Magdalene, a French Order of Knighthood instituted by St Lewis against Duels.

KNIGHTS of the Lily in Navarre, a French Order of Knighthood founded by Prince Gracia, A. C. 1048.

KNIGHTS of the Porcupine, or of Orleans, a French Order, whose Device was *Cominus & e minus*; but King Lewis XII. crowned the Porcupine with another Motto, *Ultus avos Troja*.

KNIGHTS du Saint Esprit, i. e. of the Holy Ghost, an Order created by Henry III. of France at his Return from Poland, who was both born, and crowned King of France, on Whit Sunday.

KNIGHTS of the Thistle [in the House of Bourbon] a French Order of Knights, who commonly bear this Motto, *Nemo me impune laceffit*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of the Virgin Mary in Mount Carmel, an Order instituted by Henry IV. A. C. 1607, consisting of an hundred French Gentlemen.

KNIGHTS of the Ship, an Order of St Lewis, in an Expedition against the Saracens.

KNIGHTS of the Swan, an Order of Knights of the House of Cleve.

GERMAN KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of Austria and Corinthia, instituted by the Emperor Frederick III. first Archduke of Austria, called also *Knights of St George*.

KNIGHTS of the Crown Royal, appointed by the Emperor Charlemain, in favour of the

K N

the *Frizons*, who assisted him against the *Saxons*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of the Dragon, an Order erected by the Emperor *Sigismund*, *A. C.* 1417, upon the Condemnation of *John Hus* and *Jerom of Prague*.

KNIGHTS Teutonic, a mixed Order of Hospitallers and Templars, to whom the Emperor *Frederick II.* gave *Prussia*, upon Condition they should subdue the Infidels; which accordingly they did. The Elector of *Brandenburgh* was at last sole Master, for at first they had three.

KNIGHTS of the Band, or Red Staff, instituted *A. C.* 1330, by *Alphonso XI.* King of *Castile* and *Leon*.

KNIGHTS of Calatrava, an Order erected by *Alphonso IX.* King of *Spain*, in Favour of certain *Cavalieros*, who went out of Devotion to succour *Calatrava* against the *Moor*s.

KNIGHTS of the Dove, instituted by *John I.* King of *Castile*, *A. C.* 1379.

KNIGHTS of St Jago, or St James, an Order who observe *St Austin's* Rules, and were settled under Pope *Alexander III.* The Great Master is next to the King in State.

KNIGHTS of St Maria de Mercede, an Order of Knights for the Redemption of Captives.

KNIGHTS of Montefio, an Order erected by *James II.* King of *Arragon* in *Valencia* in *Spain*, *A. C.* 1317.

KNIGHTS of the Pear-Tree, an Order instituted in the Year 1179, called afterwards Knights of *Alcantara*, in the Kingdom of *Leon*, or Knights of *St Julian*.

KNIGHTS of St Salvador in Arragon, an Order instituted by *Alphonso*, *A. C.* 1118.

KNIGHTS of the Virgin Mary's Looking-Glass, instituted by *Ferdinand*, Infant of *Castile*, *A. C.* 1410.

PORTUGUESE KNIGHTS. KNIGHTS OF JESUS CHRIST.

ROMISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of St John at Jerusalem, an Order erected about the Year 1120, and took their Name from *John*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, having their first Foundation and Abode at *Jerusalem*, and had afterwards their Residence in the Isle of *Rhodes*, till they were driven thence by the *Turks*, *A. C.* 1523. Since which Time their chief Seat has been at *Malta*.

KNIGHTS Templars [i. e. of the Temple] were an Order of Knighthood erected by Pope *Gelasius*, or, as some say, *Baldwin II.* King of *Jerusalem*, about the Year 1117, who first dwelt in Part of the Buildings that belonged to the Temple at *Jerusalem*; their Office and Vows were to defend the Temple, Sepulchre, and Christian Strangers, to enter-

K N

tain them charitably, and conduct them in their Pilgrimage thro' the Holy Land, and defend them against Infidels; but at last growing vicious, and too rich and powerful, or, as some say, falling away from Christianity to the *Saracens*, the whole Order was abolished, *A. C.* 1309, by Pope *Clement V.* as also *A. C.* 1312, by the Council at *Vien-na*, and their Substance given to the Knights of *Rhodes*, and other Religious Orders.

KNIGHTS of Rhodes [now at *Malta*] sprung from the Knights of *St John of Jerusalem*, or Knights-Hospitallers, after they were forced out of the Holy Land; and having held *Rhodes* 200 Years, they were driven out thence by *Solyman*; after which the Emperor *Charles V.* gave them *Malta*, paying a Falcon annually for a Heriot, which is paid yearly to the King of *Spain*.

KNIGHTS of Cyprus, or of the Sword, erected by *Lusignan*, King of *Jerusalem* and *Cyprus*.

ITALIAN KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Annunciada, an Order of Knighthood of *Savoy*, erected in Memory of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin.

KNIGHTS of the Order of St Maurice and Lazaro, an Order instituted in the Year 1119, the Duke of *Savoy* being confirmed their Grand Master.

KNIGHTS of St George, an Order of Knighthood in *Genoa*.

KNIGHTS of the precious Blood of Christ, an Order founded *A. C.* 1608, by the Duke of *Mantua*, where some Drops of it are said to be kept.

KNIGHTS of St Stephen, an Order erected *A. C.* 1591, by *Casmo*, Duke of *Florence*, in Honour of Pope *Stephen IX.*

KNIGHTS of Calza [i. e. of the Stocking] a Venetian Order.

KNIGHTS of St Mark, a Venetian Order.

DANISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Dane Broge, an Order instituted by the King of *Denmark*, *A. C.* 1671, in Memory of a Victory over the *Swedes*, when the Danish Colours were seen (as they say) in the Heavens.

KNIGHTS of the Elephant, a Danish Order.

SWEDISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Sword and Baudrick.

KNIGHTS of the Seraphim, an Order erected *A. C.* 1324, by *Magnus*, King of *Sweden*.

POLISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of the White Eagle,

Eagle, created *A. C.* 1325, by *Ladislaus V.* King of Poland.

KNIGHTS of the *Militia Christiana*, an Order of Knights but newly erected in Poland.

KNIGHTS of the *Shire*, two Knights, or other Gentlemen of Worth, chosen to serve in Parliament for Shires, or Counties, by the Freeholders of *Great Britain*.

KNIGHTS's Fee, is so much Inheritance as is sufficient yearly to maintain a Knight, which in *Henry III's* Time was fifteen Pounds, or two hundred Acres of Land.

KNIGHTS's Service, a Tenure whereby several Lands were anciently held of the King, upon Condition to bear Arms in his Service. This Tenure drew after it Homage, Escuage, Marriage, Wardship, and other Incumbrances, and therefore was wholly taken away by 12. *Car. II.*

KNIGHTS Errant, certain fabulous wandering Knights, such as *Don Quixote*, &c. whose wonderful Exploits are related in Romances.

KNIGHTS Marshal, Officers who have Jurisdiction and Cognizances of all Transgressions within the King's House and Verge.

KNIGHTS of the Post, Persons who for Hire will swear whatever you would have them.

KNIGHTS [*Sea Term*] are two Pieces of Timber, in each of which go four Shivers, three for the *Halliards*, and one for the *Top-Ropes*, which are commonly made in the Form of some Head.

KNIGHTS's Spur, an Herb.

KNIGHT'EN Court, a Court-Baron, or Honour-Court, held twice a-Year under the Bishop of *Hereford* at his Palace, where the Lords of the Manors and their Tenants, holding by Knight's Service, of the Honour of that Bishoprick, are Suitors.

KNIGHT'EN Guild, an old Guild or Company in *London*, founded by King *Edgar*, consisting of 19 Knights. King *Edgar* gave them a Portion of void Ground lying without the City, now called *Portoken Ward*.

KNIP'PERDOLLINGS, Hereticks, so called from *Knipperdolling*, their Ring Leader, who appeared in *Germany* 1535, about the Time of *John of Leyden*.

To **KNIT** [*cnyttan, Sax. knitter, Du.*] to make Knots, to join, to contract.

KNIT-Stockings, were first brought into *England* by *William Rider, An. Dom. 1564*, from *Italy*. Wove Stockings first devised by *William Lee*, of *St John's College, Cambridge, An. Dom. 1699*.

KNITTING Needle, a Wire with which Women use to knit Stockings, &c.

KNITTLE, a String that gathers a Purse round.

KNIT'TLING [*Knutten, L. S.*] the Ballast of a Ship. *O.*

A **KNOB** [*Cnæp, Sax. Knopp, or Knobbele, Belg. Knoppe, Dan.*] a Knob or Knot upon a Tree, or any Thing.

KNOBBY, having many Knobs.

To **KNOCK** [*cnucian, Sax. knoccio, Welsh*] to hit or strike upon; to beat at a Door for Admittance.

KNOCK'ER, the Hammer which hangs at a Door. *Pope.*

KNOLL, the Top of a Hill. *N. C.*

KNOLLS [*knolle, Belg.*] Turnips. *Kent.*

KNOLLS of Peace, certain Mounts in the Sheriffdom of *Stirling* in *Scotland*.

To **KNOLL**, to ring or sound a Bell.

KNOP'PED, tied, laced. *O.*

KNOP, any tofty Top.

A **KNOT** [*Cnotta, of Cnyttan, Sax. Knote, Teut.*] a Tying or Construction of Strings, Ribbons, &c.

KNOTS [so called from King *Canutus* the *Dane*, who esteemed them very highly] a delicious sort of small Birds, well known in some Parts of *England*.

KNOTS [*Sea Term*] the Division of the Log-Line. Each Knot is equal to an *English* Mile.

KNOT-Grass, an Herb. *Centinodia, L.*

KNOT'TINESS, being full of Knots; intricate, difficult.

To **KNOW** [*cnapan, Sax. probably of γνώω, Gr.*] to understand, to distinguish.

KNOW'LEDGE, Understanding, or Acquaintance with.

KNOW'MEN, a Name commonly given to the *Lollards* or good Christians in *England* before the Reformation.

To **KNUB** } [*knüpler, Dan. to beat,*
KNUB/BLE } [*knobelen, Teut.*] to beat with the Fist or Knuckles.

KNUCK'LE [*cnuel, Sax. knoel, L. S. knogle, Dan. knochel, Teut.*] the outward middle Joint of the Finger.

KNUR } [*knörr, Teut.*] a Knot in Tim-
KNURL } ber.

A **KONY Thing** [perhaps of *König, a King, Teut. q. d. fit for a King*] a fine Thing *N. C.*

KRIMNELL, a Powdering Tub. *C.*

To **KYD** [*cuð, Sax.*] to know. *Spenc.*

KYE [*Kuhe, Teut.*] Kine. *C.*

KYRIE Elceson [*Κύριε ἐλέησον, i. e. Lord have Mercy upon us, Gr.*] a Form of solemn Invocation used in the Popish Liturgy.

KYRK [*κυριολόν, Gr.*] a Church. *N. C.*

KYRK Master, a Churchwarden. *N. C.*

KYSTE [*Kiste, L. S.*] a Chest, or Coffin, for Burial of the Dead. *O.*

LA-

LA

L. ^{50 in Latin Numbers.}

LAAS [*laqs*, F. of *laqueus*, L.] a Net or Gin. *Chauc.*

LABAN [לָבָן, H. i. e. white or shining] the Brother of *Rebecca*.

LAB'ARUM [λάρων, Gr.] the Standard of the *Roman* Emperors; also any Standard or Royal Flag.

LAB'DUNUM, a soft kind of Resin brought from *Crete*.

LABEFACTION [*labefactio*, L.] a weakening, enfeebling, destroying. L.

LA'BEL [*labellum*, L.] a thin Brass Ruler, with Sights, commonly used with a Circumference to take Heights.

LAB'ELS [*labella*, L.] Ribbands hanging down on each Side of a Mitre or Garland.

LABELS [*label*, F. in *Heraldry*] are Lines which hang down from the File in the Top of an Escutcheon, and make a Distinction for an Elder Brother.

LABELS [among *Lawyers*] narrow Slips fastened to Deeds or Writings; also any Paper joined by way of Addition to a Will.

LABENT [*labens*, L.] sliding, gliding.

LA'BES [with *Surgeons*] a Standing or Bunching out of the Lips.

LA'BIA, the Lips are used figuratively to express many Parts of a human Body, that by their Figure have any Resemblance thereunto; as *Labia pudendi*, the exterior Parts of a Woman's Privities, &c. L.

LABIAL Letter [*labium*, L. a Lip] pertaining to the Lips. *Labial Letters* are such as in Pronunciation chiefly require the Lips to form their Sound.

LA'BIATE Flowers [among *Florists*] are such as have one or two Lips, some of which represent a kind of Helmet, or Monk's Hood.

LABI'LE [*labilis*, L.] slippery, unstable.

LABO'RANT [*laborans*, L.] one who assists and works under the Chymists, whilst about any Operation.

LABORA'RIS, a Writ which lies against such as refuse to serve, though they have not wherewithal to live.

LABORATORY [*laboratoire*, F. *laboratorium*, L.] a Chymist's Workhouse.

LABORIF'EROUS [*laborifer*, L.] that takes Pains, that endures Labour, painful, difficult.

LABO'RIOUS [*laboriosus*, L.] painful, Pains taking.

LABO'RIOUSNESS, the taking of Pains.

LA'BOUR [*labor*, L.] Pains, Toll, Work, Travail in Childbed.

To **LABOUR** [*laborare*, L.] to take Pains, to endeavour earnestly.

To **LABOUR** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to labour, when she is very unsteady, and rolls and tumbles.

LA'BOURER [*laborator*, L.] one that does drudgery Work.

LABOU'ROUS, laborious, industrious. *Ch.*

LA'BOURSOME, toilsome, troublesome.

LA'BROSE [*labrosus*, L.] having a Brink or Brim, or great Lips.

LAB'YRINTH [*labyrinth*, F. of *labyrinthus*, L. λαβύρινθος, Gr.] a Maze; a Place made with so many Turnings and Windings, that a Man, being once entered in, cannot find the Way out, unless by the Help of a Guide, or of a Clew of Thread, &c. to direct him; also an intricate or obscure Matter or Business.

LABYRINTH [in *Anatomy*] is the second or third Cavity in the Ear in the Bone called *Os Petrosum*.

LAC Luna [among *Chymists*] is a sort of white Earth, which being dissolved in Water, will tinge it of a milky Colour; or a fat, porous, friable Earth, insipid, but indissoluble in Water. L.

LAC Sulphuris [among *Chymists*] is a white Powder produced from a proportionable Mixture of Salt of Tartar and Brimstone boiled a convenient Time in Water, and precipitated with Vinegar. L.

LAC'CA, a sort of red Gum, brought from the *East Indies*, called Seed-Lake.

To **LACE** [*lacer*, F.] to tie, fasten, or join with a Lace; also to edge or border Garments with Lace.

To **LACE**, to ensnare, to confine. *Ch.*

LACE, a Line of Silk, Thread, &c. also a Border or Edging.

LA'CERABLE [*lacerabilis*, L.] that may be torn.

To **LA'CERATE** [*lacerer*, F. of *laceratum*, L.] to tear or pull in Pieces.

LACERATION, a tearing or rending in Pieces. F. of L.

LACERT' [of *lacertus*, L.] a Sinew. *Ch.*

LACER'TA [in *Doomsday Book*] a Fathom.

LA'CESSION, a provoking to Anger. L.

To **LACH**, to lack or want [also of *laccan*, *Sox.*] to catch or snatch. *Chauc.*

LACH'ESIS [of *λαχαινα*, Gr. to appoint or obtain by Lot] one of the three Destinies, and a kind of Deity among the Pagans, who, as they say, spins the Thread of Man's Life. L.

LACHESSE [of *lascber*, F.] Negligence, Slackness. O. L.

LACHRYMA [in *Anatomy*] a Moisture which is separated by the Glands or Kernels of the Eye to moisten them. L.

LACHRYMA [among *Botanists*] whatsoever drops, or is let out by cutting from any Part of a Plant, as Gum, Oil, &c. L.

LACHRYMABLE [*lachrymabilis*, L.] to be lamented or wept for.

LACHRYMAL Point [in *Anatomy*] a Hole in the Bone of the Nose, by which the Matter that makes Tears, passes to the Nostrils.

LA

LACHRYMÆ *Christi* [i. e. the Tears of Christ, L.] a pleasant sort of Italian Wine.

LACHRYMÆ *Jobi* [i. e. Job's Tears, L.] the Herb Gromwell.

LACHRYMATION, a weeping or shedding of Tears; a dropping Moisture.

LACHRYMATORIES, small earthen Vessels, in which in old time the Tears of surviving Friends were repositied, and buried with the Urns and Ashes of the Dead.

LACINIATED [*laciniatus*, L.] notched, jagged at the Edges.

LACK [*laecke*, Belg.] Want, Need.

To LACK [probably of *laecke*, Belg. to decrease] to be in want, to be deficient.

To LACK, to *lacken*, to dispraise. S. G.

LACKEN, contemned or despised; also extenuated or lessened. O.

LACK'ER, a Sort of Varnish.

LACK'Y [*lacquay*, F.] a Page, Footman, or Foot-boy.

LACONICK [*Laconique*, F. of *Laconicus*, L. of *λακωνικός*, Gr.] concise, brief.

LACONISM [*Laconisme*, F. of *Laconismus*, L. of *λακωνισμός*, Gr.] a brief, concise Way of speaking, after the manner of the *Lacedemonians*.

LACTARY [*lactarium*, L.] a Milk or Dairy House. Also [*lactis*, L.] milky.

LACTATION, suckling or giving of Milk, as to a Child; a Suckling. L.

LACTEA. See *Galaxy*.

LACTEAL } [*lacteus*, L.] milky, or
LACTEOUS } like Milk.

LACTEAL Fever, that which comes upon Child-bed Women the fourth Day after Delivery.

LACTEAL Veins [in *Anatomy*] are slender pellucid Vessels, dispersed in great Numbers through the Mesentery, and appointed for the conveying of the Chyle.

LACTEOUS [*lacteus*, L.] milky.

LACTIFEROUS [*lac* and *fero*, L.] what conveys or brings Milk.

LACTIFICAL [*lactificus*, L.] that makes or breeds Milk.

LACUNAR [in *Architecture*] is an arched Roof or Ceiling, more especially the Flanking or flooring above the Portico's.

LAD [*Minshew* derives it from *לד*, H. a Child] a Boy.

LAD, led. *Spen*.

LADDA [in *Old Records*] an Assembly or Court of Justice; a Purgation by Trial.

LADDER [*bladder*, Sax. *Ladder*, L. S. *Leiter*, Teut.] a Machine for getting up to high Places.

LADDERS [in a Ship] are of three Sorts, the Entering Ladder made of Wood, the Quarter Ladder made of Ropes, and the Boltspirit Ladder at the Beak-head, which are only used in great Ships.

LADE, a Passage of Water, the Mouth of a River.

To LADE [*hladian*, Sax. *Laden*, L. S. and Teut.] to load.

To LADE [hladen, Sax. to dip] to empty Water, or any other Liquor out of a Vessel with a Ladle,

LADLE [*hlæden*, Sax.] a Kitchle Utensil for lading or lifting Pottage, Water, &c.

LADLE [in *Gunnery*] a long Staff, with a hollow Place at the End of it, which will hold as much as the due Charge of the Piece it belongs to.

LADY [*hlæpzig*, or *læprian*, from *hlaf*, Sax. Bread, and *Dienen*, Teut. to serve, because in old Times, Dames or Mistresses used to distribute Provisions among their own Servants and the Poor] a Person of Quality's Wife or Daughter. One might with more Reason deduce it from *Ladig*, at Leisure, Teut. having nothing to do. This is much the Case, for they have Servants to wait upon them.

LADY Cow, an Insect, a kind of Beetle.

LADY's Bower, a branchy part, fit for Arbours.

Our LADY's Seal, the Herb Black-Briony, or Wild Vine. *Brinia nigra*, L.

LÆTIFICANTIA [among *Phys*] Compositions in the Intention of Cordials. L.

LA'FORDSWICK [*hlæfordswic*, Sax.] a betraying one's Lord and Master, Treason. L. T.

LAFT, left off; also inclosed. O.

To LAG [Mer. Cas. derives it from *λῆγω*, Gr. to stay, or probably from *Lan*, Sax. long] to loiter, to stay behind.

LAG Wort, an Herb.

LA'GA }

LAGH } [lag, Sax.] the Law.

LA'GAN [of *luggan*, Sax. to lie] such Goods which the Seamen cast over-board in Danger of a Shipwreck.

LAGEMEN, legal Men, such as we call good Men of the Jury.

LAGOPHTHALMY [*lagophthalmia*, L. of *λαγοφθαλμία*, of *λαγός*, a Hare, Gr.] a Disease in the Eyes, which makes the Patient sleep with his Eyes open.

LAGSLITE [*lagslite*, Sax. q. d. a Slight of the Law] a Breach of the Law.

LAICAL } [*laiques*, F. *laicus*, of *λαϊκός*,

LAICK } Gr.] belonging to Laymen.

A LAICK [*laïque*, Fr. of *laicus*, L. of *λαϊκός*, of *λαός*, Gr. the People] a Person not engaged in the Ministry, or who has not taken holy Orders.

LAID, Taint. *Spen*.

LAE, Law. *Chauc*.

To LAINE [*leger*, Teut.] to lay. *Chauc*.

LAINES' [*lanieres*, F.] Thongs, Straps of Leather. *Chauc*.

LAINES [in *Architecture*] Courses or Ranks laid in the Buildings of Walls.

LAIR [among Hunters] the Place where Deer harbour by Day.

LAIR } [*Lager*, Teut.] a Place where

LAYER } Cattle usually rest under some Shelter.

LAIR Wite [of *lægan*, to lie with, and

L A

pire, a Fine. *Sax.*] a Fine laid on those who commit Adultery or Fornication.

LAIITY [λαῖος, Gr. the People] the State of Laymen, the common People, as distinguished from the Clergy.

LAKE, a red Colour used in Painting.

LAKE, Disgrace, Blame. *Chauc.*

A LAKE [in Geography, *Lacus*, L.] a large Place full of Water, encompassed with dry Land and having no Communication with the Sea.

LAKE, fine Cloth and Lawn. *Chauc.*

To LAKE [of *Plægan*, *Sax.* or *Læger*, *Dan.*] to play. *N. C.*

To LAME [*Lamen*, L. *S.* *lahmen*, *Teut.* to make lame] to smite or beat.

L'AMANT, the Lover. *F. Chauc.*

A LAMB [*Lamb*, *Sax.* *lamb*, *Dan.* and *Teut.*] a Sheep under a Year old.

LAMBATIVE [of *lamhere*, L. to lick] a pectoral Medicine, to be licked off the End of a Piece of Liquorice Stick.

LAMB'DACISM [*lambdacismus*, L.] a Fault in speaking, when one insists too long upon the Letter *L*. *Gram.*

LAMB'DOIDES [*λambdoides*, of *Δ* and *idos*, the Form, *Gr.*] the backward Suture of the Brain. *Anat.*

LAMB'BENT [*lambent*, L.] licking, as with the Tongue.

LAMB'BERT [of *Lamb* and *Beophz*, fair, *Sax.* *q. d.* fair *Lamb*] a proper Name.

LAMBIN [*Lammer*, *Teut.*] Lambs. *Ch.*

LAMBITION, a licking. *L.*

LAMBITIVE, licking, lapping. *L.*

LAMB'KIN [*Lamgen*, *Teut.*] a young or little Lamb.

LAMB skin it, a certain Game at Cards.

LAME [*Laam* or *Lam*, *Sax.* *lām*, L. *S.* *lahm*, *Teut.*] maimed or enfeebled in the Members.

LA'MECH [למך *H. i. e.* poor or humbled] the Son of *Methuselah*.

LAMEL'LAÆ [among *Naturalists*] are the little Plates of which the Shells of Shell-Fish are composed.

LAME'NESS [*Lamheit*, *Teut.*] a Weakness or Hurt in some Limb.

To LAMENT' [*lamentar*, *F.* of *lamentari*, L.] to bewail, weep or mourn.

LAM'ENTABLE [*lamentabilis*, L.] to be lamented, doleful. *L.*

LAMENTATION, a Lamenting, a mournful Complaint. *F.* of *L.*

LAMENTINE, a Sea-Cow, a Manatee.

LAMENTATIONE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play or sing in a lamenting, melancholy, mournful, doleful Manner, and therefore of consequence pretty slow. *Ital.*

LAMERS, Thongs. *O.*

LA'MIÆ, Hags, Witches, She-Devils.

LAMIERS, a Sort of Ship Ropes. See *Lanniers*.

LA'MIN [*lamina*, L.] a Plate or thin Piece of Metal.

L A

LAMINÆ [in *Anat.*] the Plates or Tables of the Skull, of which there are two.

LAMINATED, plated over. It is used of such Bodies, whose Contexture discovers such a Disposition as that of Plates lying over one another.

LAMINATION, a Beating into thin Plates. *L.*

To LAMM, to baste one's Shoulders, to drub one.

LAMMAS Day, the First of *August*, so called, as some say, because the Priests used to get in their Tithe-Lambs on that Day.

A LAMP [*un lampe*, *F.* *Lampe*, *Teut.* of *lampas*, L. of *λαμπάς*, *Gr.*] a Light made with Oil in a Proper Vessel.

LAMPA'DIAS a blazing Star, resembling a Torch. *L.*

LAMPERS, a Disease in Horses, when the Throat is swelled.

LAMPE'TIANS, Hereticks in the second Century, who maintained, that Christians were at Liberty to do what they pleased.

LAMPOON', a drolling Poem or Pamphlet, in which some Person is treated with Reproach or abusive Language.

To LAMPOON' one, to expose one to Ridicule in a Lampoon, Libel, or Satire.

LAM'PREY [*Lamprete*, *Teut.* *lampril-lon*, *O. F.*] a kind of Fish, much like an Eel.

LANAR, of *Laner*, a sort of Hawk.

LANARET', a Male Laner Hawk.

LANA'RIOUS [*lanarius*, L.] of or belonging to Wool.

LAN'CASTER [of the River *La*, and *Cæster*, *Sax.* a Castle] the Shire Town of the County.

To LANCE, to cut with a Lancet.

A LANCE [*lancea*, L. *lantre*, *Teut.*] a Spear. *F.*

LAN'CELOT [a Lance or Spear, *Sp.*] a Man's Name.

LANCEPESA'DE, one who has a Command of 10 Soldiers, an under Corporal.

LANCET [*lancette*, *F.*] a Surgeon's Instrument used in letting blood, in cutting of *Fistula's*, &c.

LANCIER, a Lance-Man, or Soldier armed with a Lance. *F.*

To LANCH [*lancer*, *F.* to shoot out] to put a Ship or Boat afloat out of a Dock.

To LANCH out, to be extravagant in Discourse or Expences.

LANCIF'EROUS [*lancifer*, L.] Lance-bearing.

To LAN'CINATE [*lancinatum*, L.] to run through with a Spear, to tear, to rend.

LAND [*Land*, *Sax.* *land*, *Dan.* and *Teut.* Ground, in opposition to Water.

LAND, or **LANT**, Urine, Piss. *Lanc.*

LAND [in an extended legal Sense] signifies all kinds of Ground; but in a more restrained Sense, only ploughed Ground.

To LAND [*Helandian*, *Sax.* *landen*, *Teut.*

L A

Teut. Lander, Dan.] to come or set on Land from on Board a Ship or Boat.

To lay LAND [Sea Phrase] to sail from it, just as far as you can lie it.

LAND Boc [of Land and Boc, Sax. a Book] a Charter or Deed, whereby Lands or Tenements were given or held.

LAND Cape, a narrow Point of Land, which runneth farther into the Sea than the rest of the Continent.

LAND-Cheap [Land-ceap, Sax.] an ancient Fine; paid either in Land or Money, at every Alienation of Land, lying in some peculiar Manor or Borough.

LAND-Crab, a Fish.

LAND-Fall [Sea Term] a falling in with the Land.

LAND-Gabel } [Land gabel, Sax. a

LAND-Gavel } Quit Rent for the Soil of an House, Ground-Rent. *O. L. T.*

LAND Gate, a long and narrow Piece of Land.

LAND-GRAVE [Lantgrave, *L. S.*] one who has the Government of a Province in Germany; a Count, an Earl.

LANDGRA'VIATE, the Jurisdiction or Territory of a Landgrave.

LAND Lay'd [Sea Term] when a Ship is just got out of Sight of Land, the Land is said to be Lay'd.

LAND Leapers Spurge, an Herb. *Tithymalus, L.*

LAND'LESS [lanblear, Sax.] not having any Land.

LAND-lock'd, a Ship is said to ride Land-lock'd, when she rides at Anchor in a Place where there is no Point open to the Sea, so that she is safe from Wind and Tide.

LAND-Loper [Land-luffer, *Teut.*] a Vagabound. *Belg.*

LANDLORD, a Proprietor or Owner of Lands or Tenements.

LAND Mark, a Boundary set up between Lands.

LAND Mark [Landmaht, *Teut.* with Sailors] any Steeple, Mount, Rock, &c. whereby the Pilot knows how they bear by the Compass.

LAND-Mate, one who reaps with another the same or another Ridge of Ground.

LAND-Pike, an American Fish, Saving Legs instead of Fins.

LAND Pirate, an Highwayman.

LAND shut in [Sea Phrase] is when another Point of Land hinders the Sight of that which the Ship came from.

LAND-Tenant, is he who actually possesses the Land.

LAND to [among Sailors] when a Ship lies so far from the Shore, that she can but just ken Land, she is said to lie Land to.

LAND-Turn, the same off the Land by Night, as a Breeze off the Sea by Day.

LAN'DA, an open Field without Wood. *O. L.*

LAND'IMERS, Measures of Land. *O.*

L A

LANDIREC'TA, Services and Duties laid on those who held Lands in the Time of the Saxons.

LAN'DRESS [lavandresse, *F.* of lavatrix, *L.*] a Washer-Woman.

LAN'DRY [of lavare, *L.* to wash] a Place where Linen is washed.

LAND'SCAPE [Landscape, Sax. Landschafft, *Teut.*] a Description of the Land by Hills, Valleys, Cities, Woods, Rivers, &c. in a mix'd Picture or Drawing.

LAND'SCAPE, a View or Prospect of a Country so far as the Eye will carry.

LANE [Laen, *Belg.*] a narrow Street or Passage; a narrow Pass for Soldiers.

To make a LANE [Military Term] to draw up Soldiers in two Ranks, for any great Person to pass through.

LANE'ING, they will give it no Lane-ing. *i. e.* they will divulge it. *N. C.*

LANG [*Teut.*] long. *Chauc.*

LANGATE, a Linen Roller for a Wound.

LAN'GORETH, languisheth. *O.*

LAN'GOT, the Latchet of a Shoe. *N. C.*

LAN'GREL Shot, a sort of Shot which runs loose with a Shackle or Joint in the Middle.

LAN'GUAGE [langage, *F.* of lingua, *L.*] Tongue or Speech.

LAN'GUED [of langue, *F.* the Tongue] having a Tongue.

LANGUED [in Heraldry] the Tongue of an Animal hanging out, usually of a different Colour from the Body.

LANGUEN'TE [in Musick Books] signifies the same as lamentatione; which see. *Ital.*

LANGUID [languidus, *L.*] languishing, faint, weak.

LANGUIDO [in Musick Books] signifies the same as lamentatione; which see. *Ital.*

LANGUIF'ICAL [languificus, *L.*] making faint or feeble, causing languishing.

To LANGUISH [languir, *F.* of languere, *L.*] to grow faint or weak, to droop, to fall, away, to consume or pine away.

LAN'GUISHMENT [languor, *F.* languor, *L.*] a Languishing, a Pining away.

LANGUISSANT [in Musick Book] signifies languishing, and much the same with lamentatione; which see. *Ital.*

LAN'GUOR [languor, *F.* of languor, *L.*] Faintness, Weakness, Feebleness.

A LA'NIARY [lanarium, *L.*] a Shamble a Butcher's Row, a Butcher's Shop, a Slaughter-house.

To LA'NIATE [laniatum, *L.*] to butcher, cut up, quarter; to tear in Pieces.

LANIA'TION, a butchering, a slaughtering, a tearing to Pieces. *L.*

LANIF'EROUS [lanifer, *L.*] Wool-bearing.

LANIF'ICOUS [lanificus, *L.*] making or working Wool.

LANI'GEROUS [laniger, *L.*] bearing Wool or Down.

LANI-

L A

LAN'GEROUS Trees [with *Botanists*] those Trees which bear a woolly downy Substance.

LANIS *de crescentia Wallia traducendis absque custuma*, a Writ which lieth to the Customer of the Port, for permitting one to pass over Wool, without Custom, because he has paid Custom in *Wales* before.

LANK [Slank, *L. S.*] slender, slim; also limber, that hangs flat down.

LANNERET' [prob. so called of *laniendo*, *L.* Butchering] a kind of Hawk.

LAN'NIERS } [perhaps of *laniere*, *F.*]

LAN'NIARDS } small Ropes in a Ship, which serve to slacken or make stiff the Shrouds, Chains, &c.

LANSQUENET', a German Foot Soldier; also a Game at Cards. *F.*

LANTERIUM, the Lantern, Cupola, or Top of a Steeple. *O. L.*

LANTERN } [*lanterne*, *F.* of *laterna*,

LANTHORN } *L.*] a Device for carrying a Light in.

Magical LANTHORN, a small Optical Instrument, which shews, by a gloomy Light upon a white Wall, Monsters so hideous, that those that are ignorant of the Secret believe it to be performed by Magick Art.

LANU'GINOUS [*lanuginosus*, *L.*] downy, or covered with a soft Down.

LANUGO [in *Botany*] a Down or soft woolly Substance growing on some Plants. *L.*

LAP, Drink, Wine, Pottage, &c. *Cant.*

LAP [*Minsbew* derives it from *laetiv*, *Gr.* to receive] the Knees, &c. of a Person sitting, spread somewhat asunder.

To **LAP** up, to wrap up.

To **LAP** [*lappen*, *Sax.* *laper*, *F.* *Lappe*, *Belg.* *Lappen*, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] to lick up with the Tongue.

LAP'ICIDE [*lapicida*, *L.*] a Hewer of Stones, a Stone Cutter.

LAP'IDABLE, that may be stoned; also marriageable, or fit for a Husband.

LAP'IDARY [*lapidarius*, *L.*] belonging to Stones, or one who deals in Gems.

A **LAP'IDARY** [*lapidare*, *F.* of *lapidarius*, *L.*] one that polishes or works in Stones; a Jeweller.

LAP'IDARY Style, Stone-cutter's Style, or such as is used in Epitaphs.

LAPIDARY Verses, Epitaphs, Verses cut on Stone Monuments.

To **LAP'IDATE** [*lapider*, *F.* *lapidatum*, *L.*] to stone to Death.

LAPIDA'TION, a stoning to Death. *F.* **LAPIDES'CENT** [*lapidescens*, *L.*] that which turns any thing into a Stone.

LAPIDIFICATION [*Chymical Term*] is the turning any Substance into a Stone.

LAPIDIL'IUM, a Surgeon's Instrument for extracting a Stone out of the Bladder.

LAPILLA'TION [among *Paracelsians*] the Faculty in an human Body of turning Things to a stony Substance.

L A

LAPIS Admirabilis [among *Chymists*], an artificial Stone made of white Vitriol, Saltpetre, Allum, &c. so called on account of its great Virtues. *L.*

LAPIS Infernalis, a caustick Composition, also called the Silver Cautery. *L.*

LAPIS Lazuli, [a Stone of a Sky Colour, of which Ultramarine is made. *L.*

LAPIS Medicamentosus [in *Pharmacy*] an artificial Stone made of calcin'd Vitriol, Litharge, Bole Armoniack, &c. *L.*

A **LAP'PET** [of *lappe*, *Sax.* *Lappen*, or *Laplein* diminutive of *Lapp*, a Piece of Rag, *Teut.*] a Skirt or hanging Part of a Garment.

LAP'PICE } [among *Hunters*] the Open-
LA'PICE } Sing or Barking of a Dog at his Game.

LAP'PER, one who wraps up; also one who laps or licks up.

LAP'PY, in Liquor, drunk. *Cant.*

LAPSE [*lapsus*, *L.*] a Slip or Fall.

LAPSE [in *Law*] the Omission of a Patron to present to a Church within six Months after it has been void.

LAPSED [*lapse*, *F.* of *lapsus*, *L.*] fallen, forfeited by such a Lapse, past.

LAPSED [in *Divinity*] fallen from the State of Innocency.

LAP'WING [*hleapepince*, *Sax.*] a Bird so called, from lapping its Wings.

LA'QUEUS [in *Surgery*] is a Band so tied, that if it be attracted or pressed with Weight, it shuts up close.

LAQUEUS, a Halter, Gin, or Snare. *L.*

LAQUEUS [in *Anatomy*] the Navel-string. *L.*

LAR'BOARD [*q. d.* *Leher-Board*, *Belg.* of *latus*, *L.* the left] the left hand side of a Ship or Boat, when one stands with his Face towards the Stern.

LAR'CENY [*larcin*, *F.* of *latrocinium*, *L.*] is a wrongful taking away of another Man's Goods, with a Design to steal them.

Great LARCENY, is when the Goods stolen exceed the Value of *rs.*

Petty LARCENY, is when the Goods stolen are under the Value of *rs.*

LARCH Tree [*laryx*, *L.*] a lofty kind of Tree, growing in *Larissa*.

LARD [of *lardum*, *L.* Bacon] the Fat of a Hog's Belly, melted or tied up. *F.*

To **LARD** a Hare [*larder*, *F.*] is to stick little Slices of fat Bacon in it.

A **LARD'ER** [*lardarium*, *L.*] a Place where Victuals are kept.

LARD'ERER, a Clerk of a Kitchen.

LARD'ING Money, Money paid for keeping Hogs in any one's Wood.

LARDOON' [*lardon*, *F.*] a small Slip of Bacon proper for larding.

LARE, a Turner's Wheel, &c.

LARE, Learning, Scholarship. *N. C.*

LA'RES, Household Gods among the Romans. *L.*

LARGE

L A

LARGE [*largus*, L.] broad, great, wide, extensive *F.*

LARGE [in *Musick*] the greatest Measure containing two Longs; one Long, two Briefs; one Brief, two Semibriefs.

To go **LARGE** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship goes right before the Wind.

To **LARGE** [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to *Large*, when she goes neither before the Wind, nor upon the Wind, but, as it were, quartering between both.

LARGE'SS [*largesse*, *F.* of *largitio*, L.] a free Gift, a Dole, a Present.

LARGETTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Movement a little quicker than *Largo*; which see. *Ital.*

LARGHETTO, signifies the same as *Largetto*. *Ital.*

LARGIFICAL [*largificus*, L.] bestowing bountifully.

LARGILOQUENT [*largiloquus*, L.] full of Words, speaking largely.

LARGITION [*largitio*, L.] the Act of giving.

LAR'GO [in *Musick Books*] signifies *slow*, i. e. you are to understand by a slow Movement, yet quicker by one Degree than *Grave*, and by two than *Adagio*.

A LARK [*larpē*, *Sax.* *Lercke*, L. S. *Lerche*, *Teut.*] a Singing bird.

LARK-Heels, the Flower Lark-Spur, *Delphinium*. L.

LARM'ER [in *Architecture*] a flat square Member placed on the Cornice below the *Cymatium*; the Eaves or Drip. *F.*

LARON, a Thief. *F. L. T.*

LARSON, Robbery. *Chauc.*

LAR'VE, Ghosts or Phantoms. L.

LAR'VATED, wearing a Mask, 'frighted with Spirits.

LARYNGOTOMY [of *λάρυγξ*, and *τέμνω*, Gr. to cut] that Operation where the Forepart of the *Larynx* is divided to assist Respiration, during the Time that large Tumours are upon the Upper-parts, as in a Quinsy, &c.

LARYNX [*λάρυγξ*, Gr.] the Throat; properly the Top of the Windpipe. L.

LAS, a Gin or Snare. O.

LASH, did let fall. *Chauc.*

A LASH, the Thong of a Whip, a Sarcasm, &c.

To **LASH** [probably of *loqueus*, L. an Halter, *q. d.* to lash one with a Rope's End, or of *Schlagen*, *Teut.* to smite] to whip or scourge.

To **LASH** [*Sea Term*] is to bind or fasten any thing to the Ship's Sides.

LASH'ERS, the Ropes which bind fast the Tackles and Breeches of the Ordnance, when they are made fast with a Board.

LASH LORN, deprived of, or deserted by his Lash or Mistress. *Shakespeare*.

To **LASCIV'ATE** [*lascivire*, L.] to play the Wanton, to give one's self to Lust and Lechery.

L A

LASCIVIOUS [*lasciv*, *F.* of *lascivus*, L.] wanton in Behaviour, lustful. L.

LASCIVIOUSNESS [*lascivité*, *F.* of *lascivitas*, L.] Wantonness.

A LASK [*laxitas*, L.] an immoderate Looseness in the Belly.

LASKETS [in a Ship] are small Lines like Loops fastened by sewing into the Bonnets and Drabblers.

LASK'ING [*Sea Term*] when a Ship sails neither by Wind, nor straight before it, but quartering between both, she is said to go *Lasking*.

LASS, a Girl, a Maid, a young Woman.

LASSED [of *lassen* *Teut.*] left. O.

LAS'SITUDE [*lassitudo*, L.] Weariness, Faintness, a Heaviness of the Limbs.

LAST [*q. d.* latest, of *lazerz*, *Sax.* *letzst*, *Teut.*] the hindermost.

A LAST [*lart*, of *lærzan*, *Sax.* to load] a Burthen, or a certain Weight or Measure, as a Last of Pitch, Tar, or Ashes, is 12 Barrels, &c. of Cod-fish, 12 Barrels; of Corn, 10 Quarters; of Hides, 12 Dozen.

LAST [in the *Marshes of Kent*] a Court held by 24 Jurats summoned by the Bailiff.

To **LAST** [*lærzan*, *Sax.*] to abide, to continue, to endure.

LAST Heir [*Law Term*] he to whom Lands fall by Escheat for want of lawful Heirs.

A Shoemaker must not go beyond his Last.

The moral instruction of this Proverb is That Persons, though skilful in their own Art, ought not to meddle or make with Things out of their own Sphere, and not presume to correct or amend what they do not understand. The Proverb is only the Latin of *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, in an English Dress; and first took its Authority from a Story of the celebrated Painter *Apelles*, who having drawn a famous Piece, and exposed it to public View, a Cocker came by, and found Fault with it, because he made too few Latches to the *Goloshoes*; *Apelles* mends it accordingly, and sets it out again; and the next Day the Cocker, coming again, finds Fault with the whole Leg; upon which *Apelles* comes out, saying, *Cocker go Home, and keep to your Last*. Accordingly say the Greeks, *σάπραν ἔλαχες, ταύταν κόσμι*.

A LAST [Last, *Teut.*] of Meal, 12 Barrels; of Red Herrings, 20 Cades; Stock-fish, 1000; of Dog-Stones, 3 Pair; Flax or Feathers, 17 C of Gunpowder, 24 Barrels (or 2400 Pound Weight;) of Leather, 20 Dickers; and of Wool, 12 Sacks.

LAST'AGE, Customs in some Markets and Fairs for carrying Things; also a Duty paid for Wares sold by the Last; also for the Ballast of a Ship.

LAST'ING, continuing, during, wearing a long Time.

LAST

L A

LASTINGNESS, Continuance, Duration.
A LAT [*Larte Teut.*] a Lath. *N. C.*
LAT [*q. d. late*] slow, tedious. *Lat Weather*, wet or unreasonable Weather. *N. C.*
A LATCH [*lacet, F. G.*] a String of a Latch] a Fastening of a Door.
To LATCH, to fasten with a Latch. *Locke.*
LATCHED, caught. *Spencer.*
LATCHES of a Clock, those Parts which, wind up and unlock the Work.
LATCHET [*lacet, F.*] a Part of a Shoe by which it is fastened.
LATCHING, catching or infecting. *G.*
To LATE, to seek. *Cumberl.*
LATE [*late, Sax. laet, L. S.*] behind in Time.
LATEBROUS [*latebrosus, L.*] full of lurking Holes.
LA'TENT [*latens, L.*] lying hid.
LATERAL [*lateralis, L.*] belonging to the Sides of any thing, sideways. *F.*
LATERAL Disease, the Pleurisy.
LATERALITY, a being sideways.
LATERAL Equation [in *Algebra*] is an Equation which has but one Root, whereas every quadratick Equation has two, every cubick three Roots, &c.
LATERAN, one of the Pope's Palaces in Rome, so called from *Lateranus*, a Patrician of Rome, whose House was given by *Constantine* to the Pope and his Successors.
A Legate à LATERE [*q. d. a*, Counsellor always at his Elbow] is a Title given to those Cardinals whom the Pope sends to Courts of foreign Princes.
LATERED, loitered. *Chauc.*
LA'TEST [*latest, Sax.*] hindmost in Time.
LATEWARD, of the latter Season.
LATH [*læzza, Sax.*] a thin Piece of elect Wood; also a Turner's Instrument.
A LATHE, a Barn.
ALATHE [*læpe, Sax.*] a great Part or Division in a County, containing three or more Hundreds.
LATHE [of *lazian, Sax.* to delay] Ease or Rest. *N. C.*
LATHE Reeve, an Officer in the Saxon Government, who had Authority over the third Part of the Country whose Territory was called a Tithing.
A LATHER [*laveur, F.*] Water well mixed with Soap till it froth.
LATHING [*Gelabhan, Sax.* to invite] Intreaty, Invitation.
LATIFOLIOUS [*latifolius, L.*] having broad Leaves.
LATIMER [*q. d. Latinier*] an Interpreter. *O.*
LATIN [*Latina lingua*] the Language anciently spoken in Rome.
LATINISM [*latinisme, F.*] Speaking or Writing according to the Propriety of the Latin Tongue.
LATINIST, one skilled in Latin.

L A

LATINITY [*larinité, F. of latinitas, L.*] the Latin Tongue, the Propriety of that Language.
LATION [among *Philosophers*] is the Translation or Motion of a natural Body from one Place to another in a right Line.
LATIROSTROUS [*latus and rostrum, L.*] broad-beaked.
LATISSIMUS Dorsi [among *Anatomists*] the Muscle of the Arm, which takes its Name from its large Size, because with its Partner it covers the whole Back.
LATITANCY [*latitatio, L.*] a lurking or lying hid.
LATITATION [sing or lying hid].
LATITAT, is a Writ whereby all Men in personal Actions are called originally to the King's Bench.
To LATITATE [*latiter, F. of latitatum, L.*] to lurk or lie hid.
LA'TITUDE [*latitudo, L.*] Breadth, Largeness, Widehess, Freedom. *F.*
LATITUDE of a Place [in *Geography*] is the Distance of that Place, either North or South, from the Equinoctial, and measured by that Ark of the Meridian of the Place, which is intercepted between the Place and the Equinoctial.
LATITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the Distance of a Ship from the Equinoctial, either North or South.
Middle LATITUDE, is half the given Sum of any two Latitudes.
LATITUDE of a Star [in *Astronomy*] is the Space that any Star or Planet goes at any time from the Ecliptick.
Apparent LATITUDE [in *Astronomy*] is the Distance of its real Place from the Ecliptick.
Difference of LATITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the Northing or Southing of a Ship, or the Way gained to the Northward or Southward.
Northern LATITUDE of a Star [in *Astronomy*] is its Distance from the Ecliptick towards the North Pole.
Southern LATITUDE of a Star, is its Distance from the Ecliptick towards the South Pole.
LATITUDE of Health [with *Physicians*] that Deviation from a certain Standard, or Weight and Bulk, which a Person cannot admit of without falling into a Disease.
LATITUDINARIANS [of *latitudo, L.*] they who take too great a Liberty in point of Religion.
LA'TRANT [*latrans, L.*] barking.
A LATRANT Writer, an Author who snarls at others.
LATRATION, a barking like a Dog. *L.*
LA'TRED, loitered. *O.*
LATROCINATION, a Robbing, Plundering, or Pillaging. *L.*
LATROCINY [*latrocinium, L.*] Larceny, Theft, Robbery.
LA'TRO-

L A

LA'TROCINY, the Privilege of adjudging and executing Thieves. *O. L.*

LATTE, led, instructed, brought up. *Chauc.*

LAT'PEN } [*Lottoen, Belg.*] Iron tin-
LAT'TIN } ned over.

LAT'TER *Math* [of *Lazzen*, and *Wad*, *Sax. Grass*] a second Mowing.

*LAT'TICE [of *Lazz*, *Six*. a Lath, of *Latten*, Laths, *Teut.*] a Window made of Lath-work.

LAT'US, a Side. *L.*

LATUS *Primum*, [in *Conick Sections*] is a right Line drawn through the *Vertex* of the Section, parallel to the Base of the triangular Section of the Cone, and within it. *L.*

LATUS *Rectum*, an imaginary Line belonging to *Conick Sections*. *L.*

LATUS *Transversum* [in an *Hyperbola*] is a right Line lying between the *Vertexes* of two opposite Sections. *L.*

LAVA'TION, a Washing, a Cleansing of Metals and Minerals from Filth. *L.*

LAVAT'ORIUM, a Laundry. *O. R.*

LAUD [los, *F. laudes*, *L.*] Praise, Commendation.

LAUD'ABLE [laudable, *F. of laudabilis*, *L.*] worthy of Praise, commendable.

LAUDABLE *Matter* [among *Surgeons*] such Matter of a Wound which is natural, and having no bad Quality.

LAU'DANUM, a Medicine extracted out of the purer Part of *Opium*, so called from its laudable Qualities.

LAU'DATIVE [laudativus, *L.*] belonging to Commendation or Praise.

LAUDS [laudes, *L.*] Praises read or sung last, either at Morning or Evening Service.

LAU'DUM, a decisive Sentence, or Award of an Arbitrator. *L. T.*

To LAVE [laver, *F. lavare*, *L. to wash*] to scoop or throw out Water.

The LAVE, all the rest. *Cumberl.*

To LAVE a *Design* [in *Painting*] to do over a Picture with Wash; to cleanse, freshen, or touch it up.

LA'VEDAN, an Iron-Grey Gennet.

To LAVEER' [*Lacheern, Dav.*] to steer a Ship sometimes one Way, and sometimes another.

To LA'VEN, to lave, to drain. *Ch.*

LAVENDER [lavende, *F. of lavendula*, *L.*] an Herb.

LA'VENDER *Cotran*, an Herb.

LA'VENDER, a Laundress. *Ch.*

LA'VER [lavoir, *F. of lavacrum*, *L.*] a Vessel to wash in.

LAVER Bread, a sort of Bread made of a Sea-Plant, which seems to be Oyster-green, or Sea Liver-wort, used in *Wales*.

LAVER'NA, a Goddess to whom Thieves were wont to supplicate. *L.*

LA'VEROCK, a kind of Bird. *Ch.*

L A

To LAUGH [hlehan, *Sax. Lachen*, *Teut.*] an Action well known.

LAUGHANDE [*Lackend*, *Teut.*] Laughing. *Ch.*

LAUGHTER [hleahron, *Sax. Gelächter*, *Teut.*] the Act of Laughing.

To LAVISH [Minsbew derives it of *λαπαζω*, to destroy, to empty, or *λαφύσσω*, to gorge; but *Skinner* from *lavare*, *L. to wash*] to be lavish of, to waste or squander away.

LAV'ISH, prodigal, extravagant.

LAV'ISHMENT, Extravagancy.

LAV'ISHNESS, Wastefulness, Profuseness.

To LAUNCE } [among *Sailors*] to put

To LAUNCH } out; as they say, *Launce out this Davit*, or the *Capsian Bar*. See *Launce*.

LAUNCEGAYS', offensive Weapons prohibited and disused. *O.*

LAUND. See *Lawn*.

LAUNDRESS. See *Laundress*.

LAUREAT' [*laureatus*, *L.*] crowned with Laurel.

Part LAUREAT, the King's Poet.

LAU'REATED *Letters*, were Letters bound up in Leaves, which the Roman General sent to the Senate, when their Contents were Victory and Conquest.

LAUREL [*laurier*, *F. of laurus*, *L.*] a Shrub that is for ever green.

LAU'RES, Gold Coins of King James I. A. C. 1619, with his Head laureated.

LAURER, LAURERE, Laurel. *O.*

LAURIFEROUS [*laurifer*, *L.*] bearing or bringing Laurels.

LAURUSTIVNUS, a wild Bay-tree.

LAU'RYTRE, a Laurel tree. *Ch.*

LAW [Lah and Laga, *Sax. ley*, *F. Lawe*, *Belg. lex*, *L.*] a certain Rule directing and obliging a rational Creature in moral actions.

LAW [an Hill, *Scots*] a Surname.

LAW of *Arms*, is the allowed Rules and Precepts concerning War.

LAW of *Mark or Mart*, is a Law whereby Men take the Goods of those by whom they have received Wrong, by Way of Reprisal, whenever they find them within their own Territories and Bounds.

LAW-Merchant, is a Privilege peculiar to Merchants, different from the Common Law.

LAW of *Reason*, is the Sentence which Reason gives concerning the Goodness of those Things one is to do.

LAW *Spiritual*, the Ecclesiastical or Civil Law.

LAW of the *Staple*, is the same as the Law of *Merchants*.

LAWE, Law. *Ch.*

LAWS of *Motion* [in *Mechanicks*] are those Laws, which two Bodies striking against one another observe both before and after the Shock.

LAWS

L A

LAWs of Nature, those Laws of Motion by which natural Bodies are governed in all their Actions upon one another.

LAWs of Nations, are such as concern Embassies, Entertainment of Strangers, Traffick, and Arms.

LAWs of the twelve Tables, were Laws compiled by the Romans from those of Solon, &c engraven in twelve Tables of Brass, and committed to the Care of the *Decemviri*.

LAW-Days, any Days of open Court.

LAWES, round Heaps of Stones on the Borders between England and Scotland, being a kind of rude Monuments for the Dead.

LAWGHID, laughed. *Cb.*

LAWING of Dogs, the cutting out the Balls, or the three Claws of their Fore-feet.

LAWLESS [*laugheleppre*, *Sax.*] that is without Law, disorderly, irregular.

LAWLESS Court, a Court held at King's-Hall at Rochford in Essex, every Wednesday Morning next after Michaelmas-Day, at Cock-crowing, by the Lord of the Manor of Raleigh, where they whisper, and have no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink, but a Coal; and he who owes Suit and Service there, and does not appear, forfeits double his Rent for every Hour he is missing.

LAWLESS Man, one who has no Benefit of the Law, an Outlaw.

LAWN [*lande*, *F.* *landa*, *Span.*] a great Plain in a Park, or between two Woods.

LAWN [*linon*, *F.* of *λίον*, *Gr.*] a sort of fine Linen Cloth.

LAWYER, a Counsellor, an Advocate, or Pleader, in a Law-suit.

LAX [*Lechs*, *Salmon*, *Teut.*] a kind of Fish.

LAX [*laxus*, *L.*] loose, slack, spacious, or large.

LAXANTIA [with *Physicians*] loosening Medicines, that soften, scour, and cleanse the Bowels. *L.*

LAXATION, a Loosening or Easing. *L.*

LAXATIVE, [*laxatif*, *F.*] that is of a loosening or opening Quality. *L.*

LAXATIVE, loose in the Body, so as frequently to go to Stool.

LAXATIVES, loosening Medicines. *L.*

LAXITY [*laxitas*, *L.*] Looseness, Slackness.

LAY [*ley*, *Sax.*] a Song or Poem.

A LAY-Land [*ley*, of *leag*, *Sax.* a Pasture] Fallow Ground that lies untill'd.

A LAY, a Bed of Mortar; also unplowed Ground; also a Song or Wager.

LAY, Law. *Cb.*

To Lay [*leagan*, *Sax.* *legen*, *Teut.*] to put or place.

To LAY [in Gardening] to bend down the Branches of a Tree, and cover them, that they may take Root.

To LAY-Land [Sea-Term] is to sail from it just as far as you can see.

A LAY'E, a Flame of Fire. *S. C.*

L E

LAY-Man [from *lai*, *F.* of *laicus*, *L.* of *λαϊκός*, *Gr.*] one who follows a secular Employment, or who has not entered into Holy Orders.

LAY-Man [among Painters] a Statue of Wood, whose Joints are so made, that it may be put into any Posture.

LAY-Soil, a Place to lay Soil or Rubbish in.

LAY-Stall [of lay and Stal, *Sax.*] a Place to lay Dung, Soil, or Rubbish in.

To LAY an evil Spirit [*Leeghe*, *Belg.* to thrust down] to confine it, that it do not infest Houses, &c.

LAY-Well, a Well near Torbay in Devonshire, which ebbs and flows several Times in the Space of an Hour, bubbling up now and then like a boiling-pot.

LAYER, a Channel or Bed in a Creek, where small Oysters are thrown in to breed.

LAYER [in Gardening] a young Sprout covered with Mould, in order to raise its Kind.

LAY'SOUR, Leisure. *Cb.*

LA'ZAR [of *Lazarus*, *L.*] a Leper or leprous Person.

LAZARETTO [*lazaret*, *F.*] a Pest-House, an Hospital for Lepers. *Ital.*

LA'ZARUS [לָאָזָרִי, *H. i. e.* Lord's Help] a proper Name of Men.

LA'ZY [*lasci*, *F.* of *laxus*, *L.* *Lofigh*, *Du.*] slothful, sluggish, idle; also naught, bad. *N. C.*

A LAZY, a Vagabond, a wicked or idle Fellow. *N. C.*

LE'A, a certain Quantity of Yarn at Kederminster; every such Lea is to contain 200 Threads, reeled on a Reel four Yards about.

LEACH [*q. d.* which causes *le Ache* in Workmen's Joints] hard Work, a Term frequent among the Miners in the North.

To LEACH [in Carving] as, *Leach that Brawn*, i. e. cut it up.

LEACH Troughs [in Salt-Works] Vessels in which Salt is set to drain.

LEACHER [*Lecker*, *Teut.*] a lustful Person, a Whoremonger.

LEACHEROUS, lustful, libidinous.

LEACHERY [*Leckery*, *Teut.*] Lustfulness, Lust.

LEAD [*leade* or *læd*, *Sax.*] a heavy, coarse, and fusible Metal.

A LEA'DEN } [*of hlyzan*, *Sax.* to make
A LID'DEN } a Noise] a Noise or Din. *N. C.*

LEADEN Hall [perhaps better *Leather-Hall*] a noble ancient Building in London, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather.

To LEAD [*laban*, *Sax.* *leiten*, *Teut.*] to conduct, to guide, to entice.

A LEAF [*leap*, *Sax.* *Loß*, *Dan.*] the Product or Cloathing of Trees or Plants.

LEAF, a Distemper in young Lambs, caused by feeding on Leaves.

LEAF.

L E

LEAFDIAN [*leapdian*, *Sax.*] a Lady.
 LEAGUE [*ligue*, *F.* probably of *leuque*, *Gr.* white, because in old Times they placed white Stones at every League's End from the City] three Miles.

LEAGUE [*ligue*, *F.* of *ligare*, *L.* to bind] a Covenant, or Agreement, but more especially a Treaty of Alliance between Princes and States.

LEAGUER [*Leyger*, *Dan.* Lager, *Teut.*] a Siege laid to a Town.

LEAGUER, one concerned in the League or Confederacy in *France*, in the Times of *Henry III.* and *IV.*

LEAH [*לֵאָה* *H. i. e.* painful] *Jacob's* first Wife.

LEAK [in a Ship] a Hole or Chink, through which the Water gets into it.

To LEAK [*Leken*, *L. S.*] to run out of a Vessel through some Hole or Chink.

To spring a LEAK [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship, by opening some Chink, takes in more Water than ordinary.

LEAK'AGE, an Allowance made to the Merchant, in liquid Things, of 12 per Cent. and to Brewers 3 in 23 Barrels of Beer, and 2 in 22 Barrels of Ale.

LEAK'Y, full of leaky Places; a Vessel is so, when it lets out any of the Liquor contained; or a Ship is so, when it lets Water come in.

LEAM [*Leoma*, *Sax.*] a Flush of Fire, or Lightning.

LEAM } perhaps a Contraction of *ligamentum*, *L.* [among Hunters] a Line to hold a Dog in; a Leash.

LEAM'AN, a Gallant, a Stallion. *Chauc.*

LEAN [*læne*, *Sax.*] poor in Flesh.

To LEAN [*leanne*, *Sax.*] to conceal. *N. C.*

To LEAN [*hlyman*, *Sax.* *lehner*, *Teut.*] to rest against, stay upon, to incline.

LEAN'NESS, the being poor in Flesh.

To LEAP [*hleapan*] to jump

A LEAP [*hleap*, *Sax.*] a Jump, also a Device to catch Fish in.

A LEAP } [*Leap*, *Sax.*] half a Bushel;

A LIP } also a Corn-Basket. *E. C.*

LEAP Year, so named, because of its leaping a Day more that Year than in a common Year, namely every fourth Year. See *Bisextile*.

LEAR Ground, as *Rich Lear*, is good Ground for feeding and fattening Sheep. *Ch.*

To LEAR, to lean. *N. C.*

To LEARN [*leornian*, *Sax.* *lernen*, *Teut.*] to receive Instruction in Arts or Sciences, to get Intelligence, &c.

To LEARN [*lepan*, *Sax.* *lehren*, *Teut.*] to instruct or inform.

LEAR'NER [*Leornene*, *Sax.*] one who is instructed.

LEARN'ING, Skill in Languages, or Sciences.

LEASE [probably of *laisser*, *F.* to leave] a Demise, or Letting of Lands or Tenements to another for a Rent reserved.

L E

To LEASE [*Lesen*, *L. S.* or *Wachlesen*, *Teut.*] to glean or pick up scattered Corn.

LEASE, Praise. *O.*

A LEASH [*lesse*, *F.* *Letse*, *L. S.*] a Leather Thong, by which the Falconer holds his Hawk fast; a Line to hold a Dog in.

LEASH of Greyhounds, is three Hounds.

LEASH Laws, are Laws to be observed in Hunting or Courting.

LEAS'ING [*leapinge*, *Sax.*] Lying.

LEASSEE } the Party to whom a Lease

LESSEE } is granted.

LEASSOR } the Person who lets or grants

LESSOR } a Lease.

LEAST [*leaz*, *Sax.*] the smallest.

LEA'SURE } [*loisir*, *F.*] Opportunity,

LEISURE } convenient or vacant Time.

LEASSUNGS, Lyes or Untruths. *Ch.*

LEAT of a Mill, a Trench for conveying Water to or from a Mill.

LEATH, Ceasing, Intermission, &c.

LEA'THER [*leðer*, *Sax.* *Leder*, *Teut.*] Hides of Beasts dressed, tanned, &c.

LEA'UTY, Loyalty. *O.*

LEAVE [*leafe*, *Sax.* *Merloff*, *L. S.* Licence, Liberty.

To give LEAVE [*hpan*, *Sax.* *Merloff*, *geben*, *L. S.*] to permit.

To LEAVE [probably of *belipan*, *Sax.* to remain; *Minshew* derives it from *λείπω*, *Gr.* to leave] to forsake, to depart from.

LEA'VEN [*levain*, *F.* of *levare*, *L.*] a Piece of Dough salted and soured, to ferment and relish the whole Lump.

The LEAVEN of Sin [among Divines] is an Inclination to do Evil, proceeding from the Corruptness of human Nature.

LEAVER [*levier*, *F.* of *lewando*, *L.*] a Bar of Wood or Iron, to lift or bear up a Weight.

LEAVER [in *Mechanicks*] is a Balance resting on a certain determinate Point, called its *Fulcrum*.

LEAVES, the Plural of Leaf.

LEAVINGS, Remnant, &c. *Addif.*

LECAN'OMANCY [*lecanomantia*, *L.* *λεκανομαντία*, of *λεκανή*, a Basin, and *μαντία*, Divination, *Gr.*] a sort of Divination by Water in a Basin.

LECCA'TOR, a Leacher, a Debauchee. *O. L.*

To LECH, to heal, to cure. *Chauc.*

LECHE, a Physician. *Chauc.*

To LECH on, to pour on. *N. C.*

LECTERN [*lectrin*, *F.*] a Reading Desk in a Church. *O.*

LECTISTERN [*lectisternium*, *L.*] a Festival among the ancient Romans, during which the Statues of the Gods were taken off from the Pedestals, and laid upon Beds in their Temples, and magnificently treated.

LECTISTER'NIUM [among Physicians] that Apparatus which is necessary for the Cure of a sick Person in Bed. *L.*

L E

LECTORN [*lectrinum*, L.] a Reading-Desk. *Chauc.*

LECTUAL [by Physicians] is said of a Person whose Distemper requires him to be confined in Bed. *L.*

LECTURE [*lectura*, L.] a Reading; an Instruction given by the Master to his Scholars; also a Discourse upon any Text of Scripture, Art, or Science; a Sermon. *F.*

LECTURER [*lector*, L.] a Reader of Lectures, i. e. certain Portions of any Author, or Science, read in public Schools.

LECTURER [in Divinity] a Minister who preaches in the Afternoon, having no Benefit besides the free Gift of the People.

LECTURNIUM, the Reading-Desk, or Pew in a Church. *O. L.*

LED'DEN [of *læden*, Sax.] Latin Language. *Spén.*

LEDE } [of *leyde*, Sax.] lead away;
LEED } also People, Servants, Vassals. *Chauc.*

To **LE'DEN** [perhaps of *leiden*, *Teut.* to suffer, endure] to languish. *O.*

A **LEDGE**, a Sort of Border.

To **LEDGE**, to alledge. *Chauc.*

LEDGER [of *legere*, L. to gather] the chief Book in which every Man's particular Account, as also of every sort of Goods bought and sold, are distinctly placed.

LEDGER, [*à legendo*, L.] an Ambassador.

LEDGES [in a Ship] small Pieces of Timber lying athwart from the *Waft-Trees*, to the *Roof-Trees*, which serve to bear up the Nettings or Grantings over the Half Deck.

LEE [probably from *Peau*, F. towards the Water] is differently used at Sea, for that Part the Wind blows upon, but generally for that Part which is opposite to the Wind.

LEE-Shore, is that on which the Wind blows.

A-**LEE** the Helm [Sea Phrase] put the Helm to the Leeward Side of the Ship.

To lay a Ship by the **LEE**, is to bring her so, that all her Sails may lie flat against the Mast and Shrouds, and the Wind come right on her Back-side.

LEE-Fang [in a Ship] a Rope reeved let into the Creengles of the Courses, to hale in the Bottom of a Sail, or to lace on a Bonnet, &c.

LEE Dutch [Sea Phrase] Have a Care of the *Lee-Latob*, i. e. keep the Ship near the Wind.

LEECH [*lece*, of *lectian*, Sax. to heal] a Farrier or Horse Doctor.

LEECH, a small Water-Serpent, that sucks the Blood of Animals.

LEECHYD, dressed, seasoned. *O.*

LEED, the Month of March. *O.*

LEED *Julls*, Cow-Hides. *O.*

LEEDS [*Loybir*, Sax. probably of *Leob*, Sax. People; q. d. a populous City] a Town in Yorkshire.

LEEF, willing. *Spén.*

L E

LEEF-Silver, a Fine silver by a Tenant to his Lord for Leave to plow and sow.

LEEK [*leec*, Sax.] a Pot-Herb.

LEEM [of *leoma*, Sax.] a Flame, Light, Blaze. *Chauc.*

To **LEER** [of *lauren*, *Teut.* to observe, leer, *Dan.* to laugh; but *Somner* derives it from *bleaps*, Sax. the Forehead or Cheek] to cast a cunning or wishful Look.

LEER [of *lepan*, Sax.] Learning, Doctrine. *Spén.*

LEER of a Deer [of *leger*, *Teut.* to lodge] the Place where he lies to dry himself after he had been wet by the Dew.

LEERO Viol [corruptly for *Lyna Viol*] a kind of musical Instrument.

LEES [lies, F.] the Dregs of Water, Wine, &c.

To **LEESE**, to release. *O.*

LEESE, lost. *Spén.*

LEET [of *hve*, Sax. little, q. d. little Court, or *læz*, of *lagran*, Sax. to censure; or, as *Minsheu* says, *à litibus*, L. Suits] a Law-Day.

Court-**LEET**, is a Court out of the Sheriff's Turn, and inquires of all Offences under the Degree of High Treason, that are committed against the Crown and Dignity of the King.

LEETCH [Sea Term] is the outward Edge or Skirt of the Sail from the Earing to the Clew; or rather the Middle of the Sails between these two.

LEETCH-Line [in a Ship] small Ropes made fast to the Letch of the Sails.

LEETEN you, you make yourself, or pretend to be. *Chfsh.*

LEETH *Wake*, pliable, limber. *N. C.*

LEEWARD Ship [Sea Term] one which is not fast by Wind, or which doth not sail so near the Wind, as to make her Way to good as she should.

LEEWARD Way [in Navigation] somewhat allowed to drive a Ship to the Leeward from that Point which she seems to go by the Compass.

To fall to **LEEWARD**, is to lose the Advantage of the Wind.

LEEWARD Tide, is when the Tide and Wind go both one Way.

To **LEFE**, to leave, to forsake. *Chauc.*

LEFE [*lieb*, *Teut.*] dear, loving, pleasant. *Chauc.*

LEFE [*Liebe*, *Teut.*] Love, Affection. *Ch.*

LEFELY, lawful. *Chauc.*

LEFIST [*Liebest*, *Teut.*] dearest. *Chauc.*

LEFT [*lufre*, *Du.*] sinister, not right.

LEG [*heek*, of *lecken*, *Teut.* to kick] the lower Part of the Bodies of Animals, serving for Support and Motion.

LEGS [in a Ship] are small Ropes which are put through the Bolt Ropes of the Main and Fore sail.

LEGS [Trigonometry] the Sides of a Triangle.

LEGA, the Alloy of Money.

LG ABLE

LEGABLE [*legibilis*, L.] that is not entailed as Hereditary, but may be bequeathed by Legacy. *L. T.*

LEGACY [*legatum*, L.] a Gift bequeathed by a Testator in his Will.

LEGAL [*legalis*, L.] according to Law, lawful, pertaining to the Jewish Law. *F.*

LEGALITY [*legalité*, F.] Lawfulness, Agreeableness to the Law.

LEGATARY [*legatarius*, L.] the same as Legate.

LEGATE [*legatus*, L.] an Ambassador sent by the Pope to a foreign Prince.

LEGATEE [*legataire*, F. of *legatarius*, L.] a Person who has a Legacy left him in a Will.

LEGATINE, or **LEGANTINE**, belonging to a Legate.

LEGATION } the Office or Function

LEGATESHIP } of a Legate. *F.* of L.

LEGATOR [*lego*, L.] one who makes a Will.

LEGATUM, a Legacy or Bequest. *O. R.*

LEGED, lodged. *Chauc.*

TO LEGEN, to allay or assuage. *O.*

LEGEND, to lay, to alledge. *Chauc.*

LEGEND [*legende*, F. of *legendo*, L.] a Popish Book, containing a particular Account of the Lives of the Saints, called the *Golden Legend*; a fabulous Relation or Tale.

The **LEGEND**, the Words that are about the Edge of a Piece of Coin or Medal.

LEGENDARY, belonging to a Legend, fabulous.

LEGER Book. See *Ledger*.

LEGERDEMAIN [*leger de main*, F. i. e. quick of Hand] Sleight of Hand, Couzenage, juggling Tricks.

LEGERMENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play lightly, gently, and with Ease. *Ital.*

LEGGANCE, a Lodging. *Chauc.*

LEGIANCE, Allegiance. *O.*

LEGIBLE [*legibilis*, L.] that may be read, easy to be read.

LEGIFEROUS [*legifer*, L.] making or giving Laws.

LEGION, a Regiment or Body of the Roman Army, consisting of sometimes more and sometimes less, but at the most 6000 Foot, including 300 Horse. *F.* of L.

LEGIONARY [*legionarius*, L.] belonging to a Legion.

LEGISLATIVE [of *legis* and *latus*, L. of *fero*, L.] having Authority to make or give Laws.

LEGISLATOR [*Legislatur*, F.] a Giver of Laws, a Law-giver. *L.*

LEGISLATURE [of *legis* and *latura*, L.] the Authority of making Laws, or Power which makes them.

LEGITIMACY [*legitimité*, F. of *legitimus*, L.] lawful, rightful; also born in lawful Wedlock.

TO LEGITIMATE [*legitimer*, F. of *legitimus*, L.] to make or declare natural Children legitimate; to qualify with such Conditions as are according to Law.

LEGITIMATION, legitimating. *F.* of L.

LEGRUITA [in *Doom's-day Record*] a Fine or Punishment for unlawful Familiarity with a Woman.

LEGUMEN [among *Botanists*] a Species of Plants called *Pulse*, so called of *lego*, L. to gather, because they may be gathered with the Hands without cutting.

LEGUMINOUS, belonging to Pulse.

LEGYSTERS, Lawyers. *Chauc.*

LEICESTER [Leagecester, of *leag*, Sax. fallow Ground, and *Cearzen*] the County Town, probably so called from its being built hard by a *Leag*, or Common.

LEIGH [ley, Sax. a Pasture or Meadow] a Surname. *O.*

LEIRY Places, cavernous, full of Caverns

LEISURE [*loisir*, F.] Freedom from Business or Hurry.

LEITS [*q. d. Lots*] Nomination of Offices in Esteem. *N. G.*

LEKE, lawful. *O.*

LELE, true, honest, lawful. *Chauc.*

LEMA [with *Oculists*] a white Mitter or Humour congealed in the Eyes. *L.*

LEM'AN [*Paimante*, F. a Sweetheart] a Concubine, a Harlot; also a Gallant.

LEMES, Lights or Flames. *O.*

LEM'MA [*ἀνμμα*, Gr.] an Argument or Subject of what is to be treated of.

LEMMA [in *Mathemat.*] a Proposition which serves previously to prepare the Way for the Demonstration of some Theorem, or the Construction of some Problem.

LEMNIAN Earth, a sort of Earth of an astringent Quality, used in Pharmacy.

LEMON [*limon*, F.] the Lemon Tree, or its Fruit.

LEMONADE, Liquor made of Water, Sugar, and the Juice of Lemons.

LEM'STER [formerly called *Leon Minster*, from a Lion, which, as some relate, appeared to a Monk in a Dream] a Town in *Herefordshire*.

LEMURES, Hobgoblins, Ghosts, or Night Spirits. *L.*

TO LEND [*lænan*, Sax. *lehnen*, Teut.] to grant the Use of any thing to another.

LENDS [*Lennen*,] the Loins. *O.*

LENGER [*langer*, Teut.] longer. *Span.*

LENGTH [of *leng*, Sax. long, *lange*, Teut.] the Extent from End to End.

LENGTH [in *Geometry*] is the first Dimension of Bodies, considered in their utmost Extent.

TO LENGTHEN [*langeren*, Teut.] to make longer.

LENIENT Medicines [with *Physicians*] softening or loosening Medicines. *L.*

LENITIVE [*lenitif*, F. of *lenire*, L.] that is of a softening or asswaging Quality.

LENITY [*lenitas*, L.] Mildness, Softness, Gentleness, Calmness.

LE'NO [in *Anatomy*] a Part of the Brain, called *Torcular Hierophili*.

LENS [in *Opticks*] a concave or convex Glass,

L E

Glass, that is made to throw the Rays of Vision into a Point.

LENS [among *Anatomists*] the chrystalline Humour of the Eye, so called from its Performance of the same Office.

LENT [leneren, Sax. Lente, Belg. Lent, Teut. the Spring of the Year] a set Time for Fasting and Abstinence for 40 Days, next before *Easter*.

LENT, LENTEMENT [in *Musick Books*] denotes a slow Movement, and signifies much the same as *Largo*. Ital.

Tres LENTEMENT [Fr.] signifies very slow, or a Movement between *Largo* and *Grave*, and the same as when *Largo* is repeated, as *Largo, Largo*.

LENTEN, belonging to *Lent*.

LENTICULA [in *Opticks*] a small concave or convex Glass.

LENTICULA [among *Physicians*] a particular Kind of Fever, the same as *Petechialis*, which throws upon the Skin little Spots like Flea-bites, but somewhat larger; also the same as *Lentigo*.

LENTICULAR, belonging to the Humour of the Eye, called *Lens*.

LENTIFORM [lens and forma, L.] having the Form of a *Lens*.

LENTIGINOUS [of *lentigo*, L.] full of Freckles.

LENTIGO [among *Physicians*] a freckly or scurvy Eruption upon the Skin, such especially as is common to Women in the Time of their Childbearing. L.

LEN'TILS [lentilles, F. of *lentes*, L.] a sort of Pulse.

LENTISCK [lentiscus, L.] a Wood of a pale, brown Colour, that produces the Mastich.

LENTITUDE, Slowness, Negligence. L.

LEN'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a slow Movement, the same as *Lent*, or *Lentement*; which see. Ital.

LEN'TOR [among *Physicians*] that sly, viscid, coagulated Part of the Blood, which in malignant Fevers obstructs the capillary Vessels. L.

LEN'VOY, the Epilogue after a Copy of Verses. Spenc.

LE'O [in *Astronomy*] a Lion, the Name of one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *July*.

LEO [with some *Physical Writers*] a Species of Leprosy, the same as *Elephantiasis*. L.

LEON'ARD [leon, Sax. a Lion, and Aerd, Teut. Nature] a Name of Men.

LEONARD Hawk, a Lanner Hawk.]

LEONINE [leonin, F. of *leoninus*, L.] belonging to a Lion, of a Lion-like Nature, cruel, savage.

LEONINE Verses, a sort of Latin Verses, which rhyme in the Middle and End, making, as it were, a Lion's Tail.

LEONINES, a sort of old Coin.

L E

LEOP'ARD [leopardus, L. q. d. begotten by a *Pardus*, i. e. a Libbard, and a *Lioness*, λεοπαρδαλις, Gr.] a wild spotted Beast.

LE'OPOLD [of leob, Sax. the People, and Hold] a proper Name of Men.

LEP and Lace [in the Manor of *Whittle*, in *Essex*] a Custom that every Cart which comes over a Part thereof, called *Greenbury*, paid 4 d. to the Lord of the Manor, except it were a Nobleman's Cart.

LEPANDE, leaping. O.

LEPER [un lepreux, F. of *leprosus*, L.] a leprous Man or Woman.

LEPERLOGE, an Hospital for Lepers. *Chauc.*

LEP'ID [lepidus, L.] pleasant, jocular, smart, witty.

LEPID'ITY [lepiditas, L.] Pleasantness, Wittiness, &c.

LEPIDOEI'DES [in *Anatomy*] is the scaly Suture of the Skull.

LEPORINE [leporinus, L.] belonging to a Hare.

LEPORI'NA labia, is when the upper Lip hath a natural Defect in the Middle, like a Slit towards the Nose, resembling that of an Hare; an Hare-lip.

LEPRA [among *Physicians*] a scurvy Eruption upon the Skin, a Leprosy. L.

LEPRO'SO Amovendo, a Writ which lies for a Parish to remove a Leper. L.

LEP'ROSY [lepre, F. of *lepra*, L. of λεπρα, Gr.] a dry white Scab or Scurf, whereby the Skin becomes scaly like a Fish.

LE'PROUS [lepreux, F. of *leprosus*, L. λεπρός, Gr.] afflicted with a Leprosy.

LEPTOL'OGY [λεπτολογία, of λεπτόν, a Mite, or a very small Piece of Money, a Trifle, and λογία, a Discourse, Gr.] a rhetorical Description of minute and sordid Things.

LEPTU'NTICKS [in *Pharmacy*] attenuating, cutting Medicines, which part clammy and viscid Humours, by their acute Particles.

LERE [Lelan, Sax.] leer, vain, empty, spare; as Leer-Horse, a Spare-Horse.

LERE, Leather. O.

LERE [læne, Sax.] to learn. Spenc.

LERE [læne, Sax. Leere, Belg. lire, F. a Lesson] a Scolding or Railing.

LER'IPOOPS, old fashion'd Shoes.

To LESE, to lose. Ch.

LE'SIA, a Leash of Greyhounds. O. L.

LE'SINGOUR, a Liar. O.

LE'SION [lesio, L.] Hurt.

LESS [lærr, Sax.] not so much.

LESSEE, he to whom a Lease is granted.

LESSEL, a shady Bush, or a Hovel. O.

LES'SER Circles [in *Astronomy*] those which divide the Globe into unequal Parts.

LES'SES [laisses, F.] the Dung of a Wolf, Bear, or wild Boar.

LES'SIAN Diet [of *Leffinus*, a famous Physician] a moderate Diet.

LESSED, eased, relieved. *Chauc.*

LES'SON

LE

LES'SON [*lagon*, F. of *lesio*, L.] a Portion to be read or heard.

LES'SOR', he who grants a Lease.

LEST [*læst*, Sax.] lest that.

To **LEST**, to listen *Spenc.*

LESTAL, saleable; also weighty. N. C.

LESTALL. See *Laystall*.

LET [a diminutive Termination from *læ*, or *lyze*, Sax.] little.

To **LET** [*læzan*, Sax.] to hinder; also to permit.

A **LETC**, a Vessel to put Ashes in, to run Water through to make Lye. S. C.

A **LETC**, a lustful Person.

LETC, Lustfulness, or Proneness to Lust.

To **LETE**, to cease or leave. O.

LET-Fall [with Sailors] a Term for the putting aboard the Main-Sail, Fore-Sail, and Sprit-Sail, when their Yards are aloft.

LETGAME, a Hindrer of Pleasure. Ch.

LETHAL [*lethalis*, L.] mortal, deadly.

LETHALITY [*lethalitas*, L.] Mortality.

LETHARGICK [*lethargique*, F. of *lethargicus*, L. of *λεθαργικός*, of *λήθη*, Oblivion, and *ἀργός*, slow, Gr.] belonging to, affected with, or subject to a Lethargy.

LETHARGY [*lethargie*, F. of *lethargia*, L. of *λεθαργία*, of *λήθη*, Gr.] Forgetfulness; a Disease caused by cold phlegmatick Humours oppressing the Brain, so that the Person can do nothing but sleep.

LE/THE [*λήθη*, Oblivion, Gr.] a Draught of Oblivion.

LETHIFEROUS [*lethifer*, L.] that bringeth Death, deadly.

LETHY, soft. *Chauc.*

LETICE [*Letitia*, L. i. e. Joy] a proper Name of Women.

LETIFICAL [*letificus*, L.] making glad.

To **LETIFICATE** [*letificatum*, L.] to make glad.

LETTER [*lettre*, F. of *litera*, L.] a Character, such as those of the Alphabet; an Epistle sent to one, a Letter missive.

LETTER of Advice [in Traffick] a Letter from one Correspondent to another, giving an Account of what Business he has done for him, what Bill he has drawn on him &c.

LETTER of Attorney, a Writing authorizing an Attorney, or any Friend, to do a lawful Act in his stead.

LETTER-Founder, one who casts Letters or Types for Printers.

LETTERS Clause, close Letters, sealed up with the King's Signet or Privy Seal.

LETTERS of Credit [among Merchants] Letters from one Merchant or Correspondent to another, requesting him to credit the Bearer with a certain Sum of Money.

LETTERS Dominical [in Astronomy] the first 7 Letters in the Alphabet, which by turns serve to mark out the Days of the Week, and one of them always stands for Sunday.

LE

LETTERS of Licence [among Tradesmen] Deeds under the Hands and Seals of Creditors, granted to a Man who has failed, giving a longer Time for Payment.

LETTERS of Mart, Letters which authorize one to take by Force of Arms, those Goods which are due by the Law of Mart.

LETTER-Missive, an Epistle or Letter, sent by one Party to another.

LETTERS Patent, open Writings sealed with the Great Seal of England.

LETTERATURE } Literature, Learn-
LETTURE } ing. *Chauc.* F.

LETTERED, skilled in Letters, or marked with Letters.

LET/TICE [*latic*, F. of *lactuca*, L. *Lactich*, Teut.] Letuce, a Garden Herb.

LEVANT [*levant*, Ital. *levare*, L. to lift, q. d. *Sol levans*, i. e. the Sun lifting up, or rising in that Horizon] the East or Eastern Countries, especially those bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. F.

LEVANT and Couchant [Law Phrase] is when Cattle have been so long in another Man's Ground, that they have lain down, and are risen again to feed. F.

LEVANTINE, of or belonging to the Eastern Country.

LEVANTINES, Inhabitants of the Eastern Countries, or *Levant*.

LEVA'RI Fœnum, to make Hay. O. L.

LEVA'RI facias, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying a Sum of Money upon Lands and Tenements, on him who has forfeited a Recognizance.

LEVARI facias damna discessitoribus, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying Damages wherein the *Discessor* hath formerly been condemned to the *Disceise*. L.

LEVARI facias residuum debiti, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying the Remnant of a Debt upon Lands and Tenements, or Chattels of the Debtor, who hath in Part satisfied before. L.

LEVARI facias, quando vicecomes returnavit quod non habuit emptoris, a Writ commanding the Sheriff to sell the Debtor's Goods, which he has already taken, and returned that he could not sell them. L.

LEVA'TOR [*qui levat*, L.] a Lifter-up.

LEVATOR Musculus [in Anatomy] a Pair of Muscles which draw the Fundament upwards.

LE/VATORY [*levatorium*, L.] a Surgeon's Instrument to raise up the Skull when it is depressed.

LEU'CA } a League, 3 Miles in *Dooms*;

LEU'GA } day Book, a Mile. L.

LEU'CE [*λευκή*, Gr.] is a cutaneous Disease, when the Hair, Skin, and sometimes the Flesh underneath, turns white; a Species of the Leprosy.

LEU'COMA [*λευκωμα*, Gr.] a white Star in the Horney-coat of the Eye. L.

A LEUCOPHLEG'MACY [*λευκοφλεγμα-
cia*, of *λευκός*, white, and *φlegμα*, Phlegm,
Gr.] a Dropsy, which proceeds from the a-
bounding of white and slimy Phlegm; a Con-
stitution of the Body where the Blood is of
a pale Colour, viscid and cold, whereby it
stuffs and bloats the Habit, or raises white
Tumours in the Feet or other Parts.

LEUCOPHLEG'MATICK [*λευκοφλεγμα-
tix*, Gr.] one troubled with a pituitous
Dropsy, that seizes the whole Body.

LEUCORRHOEA [*λευκορροία*, Gr.] the
Flux *Albus*, or Whites in Women.

LEUD, unlearned. *Chauc.*

LEUDINESSE, Ignorance, Folly. *Chauc.*

LEVE, dear, loving; also Love, Desire,
Inclination. *Chauc.*

LEVEE, the Time of one's Rising; also a
Lady's Toilet; also the Attendants on a Man
of Power. *F.*

LEVEL, even, plain, flat.

LEVEL [*lapel*, *Sax.*] a Carpenter's In-
strument.

Water LEVEL, an Instrument used by Sur-
veyors and Engineers, to find the true Level
for conveying the Water.

To **LEVEL**, to make level, plain, and e-
ven; also to aim, or take aim at.

LEVEL *Coil*, is when he who has lost the
Game, sits out, and gives another his Place.

LEVEL Range [*in Gunnery*] is the Distance
that a Piece of Ordnance carries a Ball in a
direct Line.

LEVELLERS, People who would have all
Things common.

LEVER [*of leop*, *Sax.* acceptable] rather;
I had lever, I had rather. *Spenc.*

LEVER [*a levando*] an Instrument used in
raising ponderous Bodies. It is one of the
Mechanical Powers, and is nothing but a Ba-
lance resting, instead of hanging, on a certain
determinate Point, called its *Fulcrum*.

LEVER [*Hebex*, *Teut.*] better. *O.*

LEVERET [*leoraut*, *F.*] a young Hare.

LEVET, a Lesson on the Trumpet.

LEVETH, beareth. *O.*

LEVI [*לוי*, *H. i. e.* joined] *Jacob's* third
Son.

LEVI'ATHAN [*ליתן*, *H.*] a Whale.

To **LEVIGATE** [*lavigatum*, *L.*] to make
plain or smooth.

LEVIGATION, a making smooth. *L.*

LEVIGATION [*in Chymistry*] the grind-
ing any hard Matter upon a Marble to a very
fine or impalpable Powder.

LEVIN, Lightning. *Spenc.*

To **LEVIN**, to believe. *Chauc.*

LEVINBROND, a Thunderbolt. *Spenc.*

LEVIR, dearer, rather. *Chauc.*

LEVIRATE [*of levir*, *L.*] the State or
Condition of a Wife's or Husband's Brother.

Shakesp.

LEVISELL, a Bush, a Hovel. *Chauc.*

LEVISOM'NOUS [*levisomnus*, *L.*] watch-
ful.

LEVITATION [*in Philosophy*] the Pro-
perty directly contrary to Gravitation. *L.*

LE'VITE [*Levita*, *L. of Levi*] one of the
Tribe of *Levi*, or belonging to the Priestly
Office.

LEVITICUS, one of the five Books of
Moses, so called from its treating of the Of-
fice of the Levitical Order. *L.*

LEVITY [*levitas*, *L.*] is the being less,
or want of Weight in a Body, when compa-
red with another that is heavier.

Absolute or Positive LEVITY [*in Philosophy*]
is a Quality which some would have to be the
Cause of the swimming of Bodies specifically
lighter than Water, up to the Surface of it.

LEU'RE [*in Falconry*] a Piece of red Lea-
ther made up in the Form of a Bird, and hung
out on a Crook by the Falconer, to reclaim
his Birds.

LEU'TO [*in Music Books*] signifies a Lute
or musical Instrument. *Ital.*

To **LEV'Y** [*lever*, *F. of levare*, *L.*] to
raise, gather, or collect.

A **LEVY**, a Raising or Collection.

LEWD [*Minshew* derives it from *Lap*,
Belg. idle, or *Leidig*, *Teut.* wicked; others
of *lapede*, *Sax.* one of the Laiety, which
were look'd upon as lewd in respect of the
religious Clergy; or of *leod*, *Sax.* the com-
mon People, which are most prone to Lewd-
ness; others from *λυρός*, *Gr.* a dissolute Man]
wicked, wanton, riotous.

LEWIS [*Louis*, *F. of Ludovicus*, *L. of*
Ludwig, *Teut.* of *leod*, *Sax.* the People,
and *Wic*, a Castle, *i. e.* the Safeguard of the
People] a proper Name of Men.

LEX, a Law. *L.*

LEX Brehonia [*the Brehon Law*] an Irish
Law, abolished by King *John*.

LEX Bretoyse, the Law of the Britons, or
for the Marches of *Wales*.

LEX Derafina, is the Proofs of a Thing
which one denies to be done by him, and
his Adversary affirms it. *O. L.*

LEX Talionis, a Law of Recompence, or
a Law that rendereth one good or ill Turn
for another. *L.*

LEXICO'GRAPHER [*λεξικον* and *γραφ*,
Gr.] a Writer of Dictionaries; also a harm-
less Drudge.

LEXICON [*λεξικόν*, *Gr.*] a Dictionary,
or a general Collection of the Words of any
Language.

LEY, the Law. *F.*

LEYERWIT [*of legen*, *Sax.* a Bed] a
Liberty to take Amends of him who defiles
one's Bondwoman.

LEY'GAGER, a Wager of Law.

LI'AR [*lie*, *F.*] one who tells Falshoods.

LIA'RD, a French Farthing, worth three
Deniers.

LIART, gentle, pliant. *Chauc.*

To **LIB** [*Lubbe*, *Belg.*] to geld. *O.*

LIBA'MEN [*libamentum*, *L.*] the same as
Libation.

LIBAND

L I

LIBAND [*Libend*, *q. d.* loving, *Tent.*] agreeable, well-liking. *O.*

LIBARTES, Leopards. *Chauc.*

LIBATION, a Ceremony used in the Pagan Sacrifices, wherein the Priest poured down Wine, Milk, and other Liquors, in Honour of the Deity to whom he sacrificed, after he had first tasted a little of it; the first Taste of a Thing; a Swatch.

LIBBARD [*Libatra*, *Du.*] a Leopard.

LIBBARD's Bane, an Herb.

LIBBEN, a private Dwelling-house.

LIBEL [*libelle*, *F.* *libellus*, *L.*] a little Book, a scandalous and invective Pamphlet.

LIBEL [in *Law*] is an original Declaration of an Action.

To **LIBEL** One, to set forth Libels against him, to defame or slander him.

LIBELLATICI, Christians in the primitive Times, who, that they might not be forced to worship Idols, gave up their Names in Petitions to pay a Fine.

LIBELLOUS, which is of the Nature of a Libel; abusive, slanderous.

LIBER [among *Botanists*] the inner Parts of Plants or Herbs.

LIBERA, a Reward or Gratuity of Grass or Cero, delivered to a Tenant who cuts it down. *O. L.*

LIBERA *ex parte habenda*, a Writ judicial granted to a Man for a Chace belonging to his Manor.

LIBERAL [*liberalis*, *L.*] bountiful, generous, free; also honourable, genteel. *F.*

LIBERAL Arts and Sciences, such as are fit for Gentlemen and Scholars, as Mechanick Trades and Handicrafts are for meaner People.

LIBERALITY [*liberalité*, *F.* of *liberalitas*, *L.*] Bountifulness, Generosity.

LIBERATA Terra, a certain Portion of Land. See *Librata*.

To **LIBERATE** [*liberer*, *F.* of *liberatum*, *L.*] to set free or at Liberty.

LIBERATE, a Warrant issued out of Chancery for Payment of a yearly Pension granted under the Great Seal; also to a Goal-er for Delivery of Lands or Goods taken upon Forfeits of Recognizance.

LIBERATION, Deliverance. *L.*

LIBERDINE, a poisonous Herb.

LIBERTA'TE probanda, a Writ for such as were challenged for Villains, and offered to prove themselves free.

LIBERTA'TIBUS allocandis, a Writ for a Citizen impleaded contrary to his Liberty, to have his Privilege allowed.

LIBERTATIBUS exigendis in itinere, is a Writ whereby the King willed the Justices in Eyre, to admit of an Attorney for the Defence of another Man's Liberty.

LIBERTINE [*liberinus*, *L.*] one of a loose, debauched Life and Principle, a dissolute and lewd Liver.

L I

LIBERTINES, a Sect of Hereticks, who sprung up in Holland, *A. C.* 1525, from one *Quintin a Taylor*, and one *Copin*, who maintained, that whatever was done by Men, was done by the Spirit of God; and thence concluded there was no Sin, but to these who thought it so; they also asserted, that to live without any Doubt or Scruple, was to return to the State of Innocency.

LIBERTINISM, the being made a Freeman of a Slave.

LIBERTINISM [among *Divines*] a Living at large, following one's Pleasure, without regarding the Laws of God.

LIBERTY [*liberté*, *F.* of *libertas*, *L.*] Freedom, which is a Power a Man has to do or forbear any particular Action, as seems good to him; Leave, or free Leave; also a free or easy Way of Expression.

LIBERTY [in *Law*] is a Privilege by which Men enjoy some Favour or Benefit beyond the ordinary Subject.

LIBIDINIST, a Sensualist, one who gives himself up to Lust.

LIBIDINOSITY, Lustfulness, Lasciviousness, Incontinency.

LIBIDINOUS [*libidinofus*, *L.*] full of Lust, incontinent, sensual.

LIBIDO [with *Physicians*] any strong Inclination; as to forward the natural Excretions by Stool or Urine, to scratch in Distempers that cause Itchings.

LIBITINA [*a libita*] the Goddess of Funeral Rites. *L.*

LIBITINARI, Undertakers of Funerals among the Romans. *L.*

LIBITUM } at your Pleasure. *L.*
Ad **LIBITUM** } [in *Musick Books*] it signifies, you may if you please, or if you will.

LIBRA [in *Astronomy*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, directly opposite to *Aries*, and the sixth from it.

LIBRA Medica, the Physicians Pound, containing 12 Ounces. *L.*

LIBRARIAN, one who has the Care of a Library.

LIBRARY [*libraria*, *L.*] a Study or Place where Books are kept.

LIBRATA Terra, a Space of Ground containing 52 Acres.

To **LIBRATE** [*libro*, *L.*] to poise, to balance.

LIBRA'TION, a Weighing or Balance; but it is commonly used for the Motion or Swinging of a Pendulum, or Weight hung up by a String. *L.*

LIBRATORY [of *librare*, *L.* to poise, &c.] of or belonging to Libration or Swinging to and fro, as the *libratory Motion of a Pendulum*.

LIBRO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Book.

LIBRO Primo, the first Book. *Ital.*
LIBRO

LIBRO Secundo, the second Book. *Ital.* and so of the rest.

LIB'YA, that Part of the World commonly called *Africa*.

LICE, the plural of Loufe.

LICE-Bane, an Herb.

LICENCE [*licentia*, L.] Liberty, Permission, Leave F.

To LICENCE [*licentiam dare*, L.] to give Leave or Power, to grant a Licence.

LICENCE to arise [*Law Term*] is a Liberty or Space given by the Court to a Tenant in a real Action, who is effoined or excused for his Absence upon Account of his being sick in Bed, to arise or appear abroad.

LICENTIA *transfretandi*, a Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Ports, willing them to let pass quietly beyond the Sea, some who have obtained the King's Licence so to do.

A LICENT'ATE [*une licentié*, F. of *licenciatus*, L.] one who has full Licence to practise any Art or Faculty.

LICENTIOUS [*licentieux*, F. of *licentiosus*, L.] loose, lewd, disorderly.

LICH [*glisk*, L. S.] like. *Chauc.*

LICH Wake [of lice, *Sax.* a Corpse a Custom anciently used, and still practised in some Places, of watching the Dead every Night till they are buried. *Chauc.*

LICH'EN, a Tetter or Ring-worm. L.

LICH'FIELD [*Bede* writes it *Licidfield*, of Lice; *Sax.* a dead Carcase, and *Field*, q. d. the Field of dead Bodies, because a great many suffered Martyrdom there in the Time of *Dioclesian*] a Bishop's See in *Staffordshire*.

LICH Fowl [*i. e.* *Carcary Bird*, *Sax.*] certain unlucky or ill-boding Birds, as the Night Ravens, Screech Owls, &c.

LICH Gate, a Gate belonging to Churchyards, through which the Corpse of the Dead are carried.

LICH WALE, an Herb.

LICITATION, a setting out to be sold to the highest Bidder, an Auction. L.

To LICK [*liccan*, *Sax.* *Lecken*, *Teut.*]

לקח or לק H.] to take up with the Tongue.

LICK'ORISH } [*liquoritia*, *Ital.* a Shrub

LIQUORISH } which has a sweet Root.

LIC'ORISH [*licena*, *Sax.*] dainty, gluttonous] loving Dainties, tid Bits, or sweet Things.

LIC'OROUS [*licena*, *Sax.*] dainty, gluttonous, lecherous, luxurious. *Chauc.*

LIC'OUR, Liquor. *Chauc.*

LICTORS [*lictiores*, L.] Roman Officers who carried the Axes and Bundles of Rods before the Magistrates.

LIDFORD Law [from *Lidford* a Town in *Cornwall*] a proverbial Expression, signi-

fying to hang a Man first, and judge him afterwards.

To LIE [*leogan*, *Sax.* *leegen*, L. S. *Lu-gen*, *Teut.*] to tell a Lie.

To LIE [*legean*, *Sax.* *liggen*, *Dan.* *legen*, *Teut.*] to lie along, or to ly down.

A LIE [*liga*, *Sax.*] an untruth.

To LIE under the Sea [among *Mariners*] when the Helm of a Ship being made fast alee, she lies so a Hull, that the Sea breaks upon her Bow or Broadside.

LIE, uncultivated. *Chauc.*

LIEF [*lifer*, *Teut.*] rather. *Sax.*

LIEFEST [*liebest*, *Teut.*] dearest, &c. *Shakesp.*

LIEGAN'CY [*ligence*, F.] is such a Duty or Fealty as no Man may bear or owe to more than one Lord; also the Dominion or Territories of the Liege Lord.

LIEGE [*lige*, F. *ligio*, *Ital.* trusty, faithful, of *ligando*, L. binding] is sometimes taken for Liege Lord, and at others for one that acknowledges Homage to him. F. L. †.

LIEGE Lord, is he who acknowledges no Superior, a Sovereign Prince; also the chief Lord of the Fee.

LIEGE Man, is he who owes Allegiance or Homage to the Liege Lord.

LIEGE People, are the Subjects of a King, Queen, or State.

L'EN Personal [in *Law*, of *Lien*, F. a tye] a Bond or Contract.

LIEN Real, a Judgment which obligeth and affecteth the Land.

LIEN'TERY [*lienteria*, L. of *λιεντερία*, Gr.] a kind of Looseness or *Diarrhœa*, wherein the Food passes so suddenly through the Stomach and Guts, as to be thrown out by Stool with little or no Alteration.

A LIER [*leogone*, *Sax.* *Lugner*, *Teut.* *Lagner*, L. S.] a Teller of Lies or Untruths. See *To Lie*.

The LIER [in a Ship] is he who is first catch'd in a Lie on a Monday Morning, and serves under the Swabber, to keep clean the Beak-Head for a Week.

LIER'WIT, a Liberty whereby a Lord challengeth the Penalty of one who lieth unlawfully with his Bondwoman.

In LIEU [*lieu*, F.] in the Place, Room, or Stead of.

LIEUTEN'ANCY } [*lieutenance*, F.]
LIEUTENANTSHIP } the Office of Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANCY [of London] a select Company of Officers of the Train'd Bands of the City and Artillery Company, who order Matters relating to the Militia.

LIEUTENANT [*legatus*, q. d. *locum tenens*, L.] one who supplies the Place, or represents the Person of a Prince, or others in Authority.

LIEUTE-

LIEUTENANT General [*of the Artillery*] is the next to the General of the Artillery, and supplies his Place in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT General [*of an Army*] is a Commander next to the General; in Battle he commands one of the Lines or Wings; upon a March, a Detachment or Flying-Camp; and a particular Quarter at a Siege.

LIEUTENANT Colonel [*of Horse or Foot*] is an Officer who is next in Post to the Colonel; and commands in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT [*of Horse or Foot*] is next to the Captain, and commands in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT [*of a Ship*] is next to the chief Commander or Captain.

LIEUTENANT [*of the Tower of London*] is next in Place to the Constable, and acts with as full Power as he, in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT General [*of the Ordnance*] is an Officer whose Duty is to receive all Orders from the Master, and the principal Officers, and to see them duly executed.

LIFE [*lif, Sax. Liff, Dan.*] the Duration of animal Being, the Space of Time between the Birth and Death of a Creature; also a Manner of Living; also Sprightliness, Spirit, Mettle.

LIFE-EVERLASTING, an Herb.

LIFE-GUARD [*Lpfeguaed, Belg. i. e. the Guard of the Body, Lethgarde, Teut.*] the Body Guard of a King or Prince.

LIFE/LESS [*leblots, Teut.*] without Life; dull, stupid.

LIFE/LESSNESS, Deadness, Stupidity, Dulness.

LIFE/LICH, lively. *Chauc.*

LIFE-RENT, a Rent or Salary which a Man receives for a Term of Life. *L. T.*

To LIFT [*Lichte upfluchten, L. S. lever, F. of lever, L.*] to raise or heave up.

A LIFT, a Helping up.

LIFT, a sort of Stile, which may be opened like a Gate. *C.*

LIFT, left, *Chauc.*

LIFTS [*in a Ship*] Ropes belonging to the Yard-Arms of all Yards, whose Use is to make the Yard-Arms hang higher or lower.

LIFTING Pieces, are Parts of a Clock which lift up and unlock the Stops called Detents.

To LIG [*ligen, Sax. ligger, Dan. liegen Teut.*] to lie on a Bed, &c.

LIG so laid, lie so faint. *Spenc.*

LIGAMENT [*ligamentum, L.*] is a Part of the Body, of a middle Substance betwixt a Cartilage and a Membrane, appointed for the tying of the Parts together, especially Bones, of which those which tie Bones are void of Sense, but those which knit other Parts are sensible. *F.*

LIGAMENTA Uteri [*in Anatomy*] the Ligaments of the Womb. *L.*

LIGAMENTUM Ciliare [*in Anatomy*] the Ligament of the Eye-lid. *L.*

LIGA'TIO [*in Rhetorick*] a Figure, the same as Zeugma in Greek. *L.*

LIGA'TION, a Binding or Tying. *L.*

LIG'ATURE [*ligatura, L.*] a Tye or Band. *F.*

LIGATURE [*in Surgery*] is the binding of any Part of the Body with a Ribband, Fillet, &c.

LIGATURES [*in Mathematicks*] are compendious Notes or Characters, by which are represented the Sums, Differences, or Rectangles of several Quantities.

LIGATURES [*among Printers*] two or more Letters cast in one Piece, ff, si, sb, &c.

To LIG'GIN, to lie down. *Chauc.*

LIGHT [*licht, L. S. leight, Teut. leger, F. levis, L.*] that is not heavy; also quick, nimble, small, trifling, fickle, unchaste.

LIGHT [*among Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be light, i. e. nimble, compared to another which moves slower.

LIGHT [*lecht, Sax. Licht, L. S. Leicht Teut. Lychte, Dan. lux, L.*] the Sensation which arises from beholding any bright Object.

LIGHT of Time [*among Astrologers*] is the Sun in the Day, and the Moon in the Night.

LIGHT-HORSE [*Military Term*] such Horsemen as are not in Armour. All are so called, except the Troop of Life-Guards.

LIGHT Homogeneous [*in Opticks*] is that whose Rays are equally refrangible, called similar or uniform Light.

LIGHT Heterogeneous, is that whose Rays are unequally refrangible.

To LIGHT, to give light to; also to kindle or inflame; also to ease one of a Burden.

To LIGHT i. e. *Alight* [*of libran, or alighran, Sax. Affluchten, L. S.*] to get off Horseback.

To LIGHT upon [*of licht, L. S. by chance*] to fall or settle upon, to meet by chance, to happen.

To LIGHTEN [*ghrenan, Sax. lenchten Teut.*] to send forth Flashes of Lightning.

LIGHT'ENING [*ligerze, or litzung, Sax.*] a Meteor.

A LIGHT'ER [*Lichter, Belg.*] a large Vessel to carry Goods in by Water.

LIGHT-headed, unsteady, thoughtless, delirious, &c.

LIGHT'MANS, break of Day. *Cant.*

LIGHTS [*so called, being the lightest of the Entrails*] the Lungs.

LIGINE, Lineage, Descent. *Chauc.*

LIGIUS, pure, full, or perfect, as *Viduas ligia*, pure Widowhood. O. L. T.

LIGNATION, a hewing or purveying of Wood. L.

LIGN-ALOES, the Wood of Aloes, a Drug of great Price.

LIGNES, Pleasure or Liking. O.

LIGNEOUS [*ligneux*, F. of *lignus*, L.] belonging to Wood, woody.

LIGNUM Nephriticum, a Wood of great Virtue against the Stone in the Kidneys, L.

LIGNUM Rhodium, a Sweet Wood, of which the Oil of Rhodium is made. L.

LIGNUM Sanctum } the Wood common-

LIGNUM Vite } ly called *Guaia-*
cum.

LIGS, little Bladders or Pushes, within a Horse's Lips.

LIGULA [in *Old Records*] an Exemplification, or Copy of a Court-Roll.

LIGURE, a sort of precious Stone.

LIGURITION, Liquorishness, Greediness. L.

To **LIKE** [*liccan*, *licgean*, *gelican*, *Sax.*] to approve of.

LIKE [*gelic*, *Sax.*, *lück*, L. S. *gelsich*, *Teut.*] resembling.

LIKE Arches [in the Projection of the Sphere] are Parts of lesser Circles, which contain an equal Number of Degrees, with the corresponding Arches of great ones.

LIKE Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as have their Angles equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional.

LIKE solid Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as are comprehended under like Places, and equal in Number.

LIKE Quantities [in *Algebra*] are such as are expressed by the same Letters, equally repeated in each Quantity.

LIKE Signs [in *Algebra*] are when both are affirmative, or both negative.

LIKE'LIHOOD, Probability.

LIKE'LINESS, Comeliness, Probability.

To **LI'KEN** [of *gelic*, *Sax.*] to make like, to compare with.

LIKE'NESS, Resemblance, or being like.

To **LIKIN**, to please. *Ch.*

LIKIR, more like. *Ch.*

LILACH TREE, a Tree which bears blue, white, or purple Flowers.

LILITH [לילית, *H.*] a Jewish imaginary She-Devil, noxious to Children.

LILIUM Paracelsi [among *Chymists*] is the Tincture of Antimony.

LILY [*litium*, L. *lis*, F.] a Flower.

LIMA'CEOUS [of *limax*, L.] belonging or like to Snails.

LIMAIL [*limaille*, F.] Filings of any Metal. *Chauc.*

To **LIMATE** [*limatum*, L.] to file or polish.

LIMATION, a filing or polishing.

LIM'ATURE [*limatura*, L.] Powder or Dust which comes of filing.

LIMAT'URA Martis [among *Chymists*] is the filing of Steel, used in making *Crocus Martis*. L.

LIMB [*lim*, *Sax.*, *lem*, *Dan.*] a Part of the Body, a Member.

LIMB [in *Astronomy*] is the utmost Edge or Border of the Body, or Disk of the Sun or Moon, when either is in an Eclipse.

LIMB [in *Mathematicks*] is the utmost Edge or Border of an Instrument, an Astrolabe, &c. also the Circumference of the original Circle in any Projection of any Sphere upon the Plane.

To **LIMB**, to tear asunder, to dismember.

LIMBECK [*alembick*, F. of *limbico*, Ital. *alembicus*, L. Barb.] a distillatory Vessel.

LIM'BER [some derive it of *linder*, F. soft, others of *linken*, *Du.* to bow or bend] supple, pliable.

LIMBER Holes [in a Ship] are little square Holes cut out in all the Ground-Timbers next to the Keel, to let Water pass to the Well of the Pump.

LIMBERS, a Kind of Train joined to the Carriage of a Cannon upon a March.

In **LIM'BO**, in Prison. L.

LIMBUS Patrum [according to the Notion of the *Roman* Catholicks] a Place where the deceased Patriarchs resided till the Coming of our Saviour; and also they who die without Baptism. L.

LIME [*leem*, of *leim*, *Dan.*] Chalk or Stones burnt for Mortar.

To **LIME** [*geliman*, *Sax.*] to daub with Lime.

To **LIME** } [*Minsheu* derives it of
To **LINE** } *lignier*, F.] to couple, as
Dogs do.

LIME [of *limone*, Ital.] a small Lemon.

LIME Bush, or **Twig**, a Twig daubed with Bird-lime, a Device to catch Birds, &c.

LIME Wort, an Herb.

LI'MED [*limé*, F. *limatus*, L.] polished. O.

LI'MENARCH [*limenarcha*, L. of *λιμηνάρχης*, of *λίμνη*, a Port or Lake, and *ἀρχη*, Government, *Gr.*] a Warden of a Sea-Port.

LI'MER [of *limier*, F. a Blood Hound] a great Dog to hunt a wild Boar.

LIMEROD, a Lime Twig. *Chauc.*

LI'MID [*limé*, F.] polished. *Chauc.*

A **LIMIT** [*limes*, L.] a Bound, Boundary, a Border. F.

LIMIT of a Planet [in *Astronomy*] is its greatest Heliocentrick Latitude.

To **LIMIT** [*limiter*, F. of *limitare*, L.] to set Limits or Bounds to, to confine, to stint.

LIMI-

LIMITA'NEOUS [*limitaneus*, L.] belonging to Bounds or Frontiers.

LIMITA'TION, a limiting, stinting, or setting of Bounds. F. of L.

LIMITA'TION of an Affize [*Law Phrase*] is a certain Time set down by Statute within which a Man must alledge his Ancestors or himself to have been possessed of Lands sued for by a Writ of Affize.

LIMITED Problem [in *Geometry*] is a Problem which has but one only Solution, or which can be solved but one Way.

LIM'ITOUR, a Friar who had a Licence to beg, &c. within certain Limits, *Ghaucer*.

LIM'MER, a Mongrel Dog, engendered between a Hound and a Mastiff.

To **LIMN** [of *enluminer*, F.] to paint in Water Colours; also to paint to the Life in Oil, Creons, &c.

LIM'NER [*enlumineur*, F.] one who paints in Water Colours; also who paints to the Life; a Picture maker.

LIMOCTONYA } [of *λιμός*, Hunger,
LIMOMACHI'A } and *μαχη*, a Fight,
Gr. &c.] the utmost Distress of Hunger.

LIMOL'OGY [of *λοιμός*, Pestilence, and *λόγος*, a Discourse, or *λιμός*, Famine, Gr.] a Treatise of the Pestilence.

LIM'ON [*limone*, Ital. of *limonium malum*, L.] a well known Fruit. F.

LIMONA'DE, a cooling Liquor made of Lemons, Water, and Sugar.

LIMOSE [*limosus*, L.] muddy, slimy.

LIMOS'ITY [*limositas*, L.] Muddiness, Sliminess.

LIMO'SUM Saxum, the Mud-Stone, so called, because soon dissolved into Dirt. L.

LIMP, limber, supple.

To **LIMP** [*limp-healz*, Sax. lame] to halt or go lame.

LIMPH'EDUCTS } [in *Anatomy*] are
LIMPH'EDUCTS } small Pipes consisting of an exceeding thin and pellucid Coat, conveying the Liquor called *Lympha* into the Mass of the Blood.

LIMPID [*limpide*, F. of *limpidus*, L.] pure, clear, transparent.

LIMPID'ITY [*limpinité*, F. *limpitude*, L.] Clearness.

LIMPIN, a Shell Fish, otherwise called a Muscle.

LIMY, glutinous, containing Lime.

To **LIN** [*linnan*, or *ablinnan*, Sax.] to leave off or cease, to give over. C.

LIN'AMENT [*linamentum*, L.] a Tent, Lint or Linen used by Surgeons.

LINCH Pin [*q. d. Link-Pin*] an Iron Pin which keeps on the Wheel to the Axle-Tree of any sort of Carriage.

LIN'COLN [*lyndecoline*, and *lindcyllon* ceapep, Sax. in *Welfsh*, *Lincoln*, of *Llyn*, a Lake, and *Collayne*, Sax. a Hill, because in

the Times of the *English Saxons*, it was all, or the greatest Part of it, built upon a Hill] a Bishop's See.

LINCOLN-College, a College in Oxford.

LINCOLN's Inn, one of the Inns of Court for Students of the Law.

LINC'TUS [in *Physick*] a Medicine to be licked or sucked in by Degrees.

LIN'DEN-Tree [*Linden-Baum*, Teut.] a Tree bearing sweet Flowers, a Teil-Tree.

LINE [*ligne*, F. of *linea*, L.] a Row of Words in Writing or Printing; also the twelfth Part of an Inch.

LINE [in *Geometry*] is Length supposed to be without Breadth and Depth, formed by the Motion of a Point.

Right LINE } [in *Geometry*] a Line,
Straight LINE } whose Points are equally placed between the two Extremes or Ends.

Crooked LINE } [in *Geometry*] a Line,
Curved LINE } the Points of which are not equally placed between its two Extremes.

LINE of Measures [in *Geometry*] is the Diameter of the original Circle in the Projection of the *Sphere in Plano*.

LINE of Numbers [in *Mathematicks*] usually placed on a Ruler, or on the Back of the Sector, which, running parallel with it shews the artificial Line, and is usually called *Gunter's Line*.

A **LINE** [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from one Point to another in delineating a Plane upon Paper.

A **LINE on the Ground in the Field**, is a Trench with a Breast-work, or a Row of Gabions or Bags full of Earth set out at Length.

Lines of Approach } is the Work which
Lines of Attack } the Besiegers carry on under Covert, to gain the Moat and the Body of the Place.

LINE of the Base, is a Right Line which joins the Points of the two nearest Bastions.

LINE Capital, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Gorge to the Angle of the Bastion.

LINE of Circumvallation, is a Line or Trench with a Parapet made by the Besiegers quite round their Camp, within Cannon-Shot of the Place besieged, and secures its Quarters against any coming to the Relief of the Besieged.

LINE Logritel, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Centre, to that of the Bastion.

LINE of Contravallation, is a Ditch bordered with a Parapet, which serves to cover the Besiegers on the Side of the Place.

LINE of Defence, is that which represents the Course of any sort of Fire Arms, especially

especially of a Musket-Ball, according to the Situation which it ought to have, to defend the Face of a Bastion.

LINE of Defence Fix'd or Fichant, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Curtain to the flank'd Angle of the opposite Bastion.

LINE of Defence Razant, is that which being drawn from a certain Point of its Curtain, raiseth the Face of the Bastion; it is also called the *Line of Defence Stringent or flanking*.

LINE forming the Flank, is a Line drawn from the Angle made by the two Demigorges of the Bastion to the Angle at the Flank.

LINE of Communication, is a continued Trench with which a Circumvallation or Contravallation is surrounded, and which maintains a Communication with all its Forts, Redoubts, and Tenaillies.

LINES of Communication, are those that run from one Work to another.

LINES within Side, are the Moats toward the Field to hinder Relief.

To **LINE a Work**, is to strengthen a Rampart with a firm Wall, or to encompass a Moat or a Parapet with a good Turf, &c.

LINES [Military Term] signify the Posture of an Army drawn up for Battle, so that its Front may be stretched out as far as the Ground will allow, to prevent its being flanked: These Lines are three in Number, viz 1. The Van, or Advanced Guards. 2. The Main Body. 3. The Rear Guard.

IN ASTRONOMY.

LINE of the Analogy of a Planet [in the *Old Astronomy*] is a Right Line drawn from the Eccentrick to the Centre of the Planet.

LINE of the Apogee of a Planet [in the *Ptolemaick System*] is a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the World through the Point of the Apogee as far as the Zodiack or the *Primum Mobile*.

LINE of the Apes [in *Old Astronomy*] is a Line passing through the Centre of the World and the Centre of the Eccentrick; and whose two Ends are, one the *Apogee*, the other the *Perigee* of the Planet.

LINE Horizontal, is a Right Line parallel to the Horizon.

LINE of the greatest or least Longitude of a Planet, is that Part of the *Linea Apfidum*, reaching from the Centre of the World to the *Apogee* or *Perigee* of the Planet.

LINE of mean Longitude, is one drawn through the Centre of the World at Right Angles to the *Linea Apfidum*, and is there a new Diameter to the Eccentrick or Deferent; and its extreme Points are called the *mean Longitude*.

LINE of the mean Motion of the Sun [in the *Old Astronomy*] is a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the World as far as to the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*, and parallel to the Right Line drawn from the Centre of the Eccentrick to the Centre of the Sun.

LINE of the mean Motion of the Sun in the Eccentrick, is a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the Eccentrick to the Centre of the Sun, and parallel to the former.

LINE of the Sun's true Motion, is a Line drawn from the Centre of the World to the Centre of the Sun, produced as far as the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*.

LINE of the Nodes of a Planet [in the *New Astronomy*] is a Right Line from the Planet to the Sun, being the common Intersection of the Plane of the Planet's Orbit with that of the *Ecliptick*.

LINE of the mean Syzygies [with *Astronomers*] is a Right Line imagined to pass thro' the Centre of the Earth, and the real Place of the Sun.

LINE Synodical [in respect to some Theories of the Moon] is a Right Line supposed to be drawn through the Centres of the Earth and the Sun.

LINE of the Front [in *Perspective*] is any Right Line parallel to the Terrestrial Line.

LINE Geometrical, is a Right Line drawn any-how to the Geometrical Plane.

LINE Objective, is a Line of an Object, from whence the Appearance is sought for in a Draught or Picture.

LINE of Station, according to some, is the common Section of the Vertical and Geometrical Planes; according to others, the perpendicular Height of the Eye above the Geometrical Plane; according to others, a Line drawn on that Plane, and perpendicular to the Line expressing the Height of the Eye.

LINE Terrestrial, is a Right Line, wherein the Geometrical Plane, and that of the Picture or Draught, intersect one another.

LINE Vertical, is the common Section of the Plane, and of the Draught.

LINE of Incidence [in *Catoptricks*] is a Ray starting from some luminous or light Body, and ending in a Point of some Surface.

LINE Horizontal [in *Dialling*] is the common Intersection of the Horizon and the Dial-plane.

LINE Horary, or *Hour-Lines*, are the common Intersections of the Hour-circles of the Sphere with the Plane of the Dial.

LINE Subtilar, is a Line on which the Stile or Cock of the Dial is erected, and is the Representation of such an Hour-Circle as is perpendicular to the Plane of the Dial.

LINE of Direction of a Body in Motion [in *Philosophy*] is that according to which it moves, or which directs and determines its Motion.

LINE

LINE of Gravitation in an heavy Body, is a Line drawn through its Centre of Gravity, and according to which it tends downwards.

To **LINE**, is to put a Thing in the Inside of another.

To **LINE** [in Fortification] is to surround and strengthen a Work with a good Wall or Turf, &c.

To **LINE** [in Masonry] is to case a Wall, &c. with Stone.

To **LINE** Hedges, is to plant Musquetiers along them under their Covert, to fire upon an Enemy that comes open, or for a Defence against Horse.

LINEA alba [in Anatomy] is a Concourse of the Tendons of the oblique Muscles of the Abdomen. **L.**

LINEAGE [lignage, F.] Race, Stock, Pedigree.

LINEAL [linealis, L.] belonging to a Line, that is or goes in a Right Line.

LINEAMENT [lineamentum, L.] the Feature or Proportion of the Face. **F.**

LINEAR [linearis, L.] belonging to a Line.

LINEAR Problem [in Mathematicks] is such an one as can be solv'd geometrically by the Intersection of two Right Lines.

LINEAR Numbers, are such as have Relation to Length only.

LINEN [linen, Sax. linge, F. of linum, L. Flax] Cloth made of Flax.

LINEN Draper, one who deals in Linen.

LING [Ling, Belg.] a sort of Salt-fish.

LING [Ling, Dan.] a Shrub called Heath or Furze.

LING-wort, the Herb Angelica.

LINGEL [lingula, L.] a little Tongue or Thong of Leather.

To **LINGER** [of lāngerēn, to prolong, Teut.] to be tedious or long a doing, to loiter, to droop or languish.

LINGER, or **LINGENT**, a Bird.

LINGEY, limber. **N. C.**

LINGO [Portuguese] Language, Tongue, Speech.

LINGOTS [in Chymistry] Iron Moulds of several Shapes, into which melted Metals are usually poured.

LINGUA/CITY [linguacitas, L.] a being full of Tongue or Talk, Talkativeness.

LINGUA/LIS [in Anatomy] a Muscle said to pass from the Root of the Os Hyoides to the Top of the Tongue.

LINGUIST [of lingua, L.] a Person skilful in Tongues and Languages.

LINGUOSE [linguosus, L.] full of Tongue, talkative.

LINGEROUS [liniger, L.] that beareth Flax or Linen.

LINIMENT [linimentum, L.] an external Medicine of a middle Consistence between an Oil and an Ointment.

LINING, the inner Covering of any Thing.

LINK [Minsheu derives it from ligo, L. to bind, Gelenke, Teut.] a Part of a Chain; also a Sausage.

LINK [Minsheu and Casaub. derive it of λυχνος, a Candle, Gr.] a Torch of Pitch; &c.

LINK Boy, one who carries a Light to accommodate Passengers.

To **LINK** [lier, F.] to chain up, to join or tie together.

LINN-Regis [i. e. King's Lynn] a Town in the County of Norfolk, so called, because in the Time of King John and Henry III. the Inhabitants thereof valiantly opposed the Design of some Rebels, maintaining their King's Part to the last.

LIN'NET [linette, F.] a Singing Bird.

LIN'SEED [Leinsaet, Teut.] the Seed of Flax or Linetum.

LINSEY-Woolsey, Cloth made of Linen and Woollen mixed together.

LINT [of Linetum, L.] fine Linen scraped to Threads, to be put into a Wbund.

LIN-Stock, a short Staff of Wood about three Feet long, split, which holds the Match used by Gunners in firing Cannon.

LINTEL [linteau, F. lintel, Span.] the Head piece or upper Post of a Door or Window.

LION [of leo, L.] a Beast of Prey. **F.**

LION's-Mouth, Tooth, Paw, several Sorts of Herbs.

LIONCEL [lionceau, F. leunculus, L.] a Lion's Whelp, or young Lion.

LIONCELS [in Heraldry] is when there are two young Lions borne in a Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them.

LIONEL [leunculus, L. a little Lion] a proper Name of Men.

LIP [lippe, Sax. Lippe, L. S. and Teut. of labium] the upper or nether Part of the Mouth; also the Edge of any Thing.

LIPODER/MUS [λεποδερμος, of δερμα, the Skin, and λείπω, to leave, Gr.] a Disease of the Skin covering the Glands of the Yard, so that it cannot be drawn back.

LIPOPSY'CHY [lipopsychia, L. of ληποψυχια, of ψυχη, the Soul, and λείπω, to leave, Gr.] a small Swoon.

LIPOTHY'MIA [lipothimia, F. lipothymia, L. λεποθυμια, of θυμος, the Mind, and λείπω, to leave, Gr.] a fainting or swooning away, from too great a Decay or Waste of the Spirits.

To **LIPPEN**, to trust or rely upon. **S. G.**

LIP'PITUDE [lippitudo, L.] a Waterishness of the Eyes, Blear-eyedness or Blood-shot. **F.**

LIP'SID, lisped. *Chauc.*

LIPOT'ES [ληποτης, of λείπω, to be deficient, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the Force of Words is not answerable to the Greatness of the Matter.

LIPY'RIA

LIPYRIA [*λεπυρία, πυρία*, Gr.] a continual Fever, wherein the outward Parts are cool, and the inward Parts burn.

LIQUABLE [*liquabilis*, L.] that may be melted and dissolved.

LIQUA'MEN, any thing capable of being melted, as is generally used to express such unctuous Substances as are procured by Li- quation. L.

LIQUA'TION, } a Melting or Dis-
LIQUEFACTION, } solving. L.

To **LIQUEFY** [*liquifier*, F. of *liquefacere*, or *fieri*, L.] to make Liquid, to dissolve, to melt or become liquid.

LIQUES'CENCY [*liquescentia*, L.] an Apt- ness to melt or grow soft.

LIQUID [*liquide*, F. of *liquidus*, L.] that has its Parts fluid, and in Motion.

LIQUID [among *Civilians*] is apparently proved.

LIQUIDS [among *Philosophers*] are such Bodies as have all the Properties of Fluidity.

LIQUIDS [among *Grammarians*] are the five Letters, *l, m, n, r, s*, so called from their being pronounced soft, and, as it were, melt- ing in the Mouth.

To **LIQUIDATE** [*liquidatum*, L.] to make moist or clear; also to adjust or balance an Account in the publick Funds.

LIQUID'ITY [*liquidité*, F.] a being li- quid.

LIQUOR } [*liqueur*, F. of *liquor*, L.]

LIQUOUR } any thing that is liquid,
Drink, Juice, Water, &c.

LYRY } [*Λειρ*, Teut. so called from
LY'RA } the Way of tuning] a Vio-
LY'RE } lin.

LIRICONFAN'CY, the Lily of the Val- lies. F.

LIR'IPOOP [q. d. *cleri pepulum*, L.] a Live- ry-hood. O.

LISLE [*P'isso*, F. i. e. an *Island*] a Sur- name.

To **LISP** [*Lispen*, L. S. *Lispeln*, Teut.] to falter in the Speech, to clip Words.

LIS'POUND [*Lispund*, L. S.] a Weight at *Hamburgh*; 25 of their Pounds, and is 16 Pounds, 4 Ounces, and 12 Drams *Avoirdupois*; and at *Copenhagen* in *Denmark*, is one 20th of their Ship Pound.

To **LISSY**, to ease, to comfort. Chauc.

LIST [*liste*, F. *lista*, Ital.] a Roll con- taining the Names or Number of Persons, &c.

LIST [in *Architecture*] is a straight upright Ring, which runs round the lower Part of any of the Columns just above the *Torus*, and next to the Shaft of the Body of a Pillar.

LIST of Cloth [of *lez* or *lesiere*, F.] the Border of Cloth.

LIST [for *Lust*] Will, Desire, &c.

To **LIST**, to raise Men for the Army, to enter them into the List of Soldiers.

LIST'ED, bounded. O.

LIS'TEL [in *Architecture*] a small Band, or a Kind of Rule in the Moulding; also a Space between the channelling of Pillars.

To **LIS'TEN** [*hlyrteand*, Sax. *lystere*, Belg. probably of *lustrare*, L.] to hearken.

LIST'LESS [of *lust*, Inclination, and *less*, less, Teut. q. d. *lustless*] having no De- sire to any thing, careless, regardless, uneasy.

LISTS [*lice*, F.] a Place inclosed in with Rails for Tournaments, Races, Wrestlings, and other Exercises.

To **LIT**, to colour or dye. N. C.

LIT'ANY [*litanie*, F. *litania*, L. of *λα- τανια*, Gr.] a general Supplication or Pray- er.

LITA'TION, a Sacrificing. L.

A **LITE**, a few or little. N. C.

To **LITE** on, to rely on. N. C.

LIT'ERAL [*literalis*, L.] belonging to Letters; according to the Letter. F.

LIT'ERAL Fault [in *Printing*] the Defi- ciency or Redundancy of a Letter, misplacing, &c.

LIT'ERATE [*literatus*, L.] learned, skil- led in Letters.

LIT'ERATI, Men of Learning. L.

LIT'ERATURE [*literatura*, L.] Know- ledge in Letters, Learning. F.

LITH [*lisse*, F.] plain, smooth. Chauc.

LITHARGE [*lithargyrum*, L. of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *ἀργυρος*, Silver, Gr.] Silver Glet, the Scum of Lead, that arises in purifying Silver with Lead. F.

LITHE [*lith*, Sax.] supple or limber; al- so languid.

LITH'ER [*hlithne*, Sax. *leederlich*, Teut.] idle, lazy, sluggish, naughty. N. C.

LITHER-Sky, lower, large, plain. Shake- spear.

LITHERLINESS, Slothfulness. Chauc.

LITHIASIS [*λιθιασις*, Gr.] the breeding of the Stone in a human Body.

To **LITH'IN**, to hearken. Chauc.

LITH'ING, thickening, spoken of a Pot of Broth; as *Lithe* the Pot, i. e. put Oat- meal into it. Chesh.

LITHNESS [*liteneffe*, Sax.] Lenity, Mildness.

LITHOCOL'LA [*λιθοκόλλα*, of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *κόλλα*, Glee, Gr.] Cement, with which Stones are joined and fastened to- gether.

A **LITHOGLY'PHICK** [*lithoglyphus*, L. of *λιθογλυφος*, of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *γλυφω*, to engrave, Gr.] a Stone-cutter, or Lapidary.

LITHOG'RAPHY [of *λίθος*, and *γραφη*, Gr.] a Description of precious Stones.

LITH'OMANCY [*λιθομαντεία*, of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *μαντεία*, Divination, Gr.] a kind of Soothsaying by the casting of Pebble Stones.

LITHONTRIPTICKS [*lithontripтика*, L. of

of λίθος, a Stone, and τρήσις, a Breaking, Gr.] Medicines which break the Stone, either in the Kidneys or Bladder.

LITHOSTROTA [λίθοστρωτα, of λίθος, a Stone, and στρώνω, to pave, Gr.] Stone Pavements of *Mosaic Work*.

LITHOTOMIA [λίθοτομία, L. of λίθοτομία, of λίθος, a Stone, and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.] in *Surgery*, is the Operation of cutting the Stone out of the Bladder.

LITHOTOMIST [λίθοτομος, L. of λίθοτομός, Gr.] an Operator that cuts for the Stone.

LITHY, } humble, quiet, mild. O.
LITHIE, }

LITIGANT [litigans, L.] one engaged in a Suit at Law.

To **LITIGATE** [litigatum, L.] to contend, wrangle, quarrel.

LITIGATION, a quarrelling, contending, a Suit or Pleading at Law.

LITIGIOUS [litigieux, F. of litigiosus, L.] that delights in going to Law, quarrelsome, contentious, wrangling.

LITISPENDENCE, the Time during which a Law Suit is depending. F.

LIT'LYNGE [litzing, Sax.] very small or little. Chauc.

LITMOSE Blue [Litmons, Teut.] a sort of blue Colour.

LITRAGE, a Lethargy. Ch.

LITTEN, as *Church Litten*, a Church-Yard. Wiltsh. Also a Garden. N. C.

LIT'TER [of litière, F.] the Straw that is spread under Cattle to lie down upon; also the Brood of a Beast brought forth at once.

LITTER [of litière, of lit, F. a Bed] a sort of Carriage like a Sedan, borne by Horses or Mules.

LIT'TERINGS, Sticks which keep the Web stretched on a Weaver's Loom.

LITTLE [hzel, Sax. littel, Belg. lützel, Teut.] small.

LITTLE [litzing, Sax.] a little one.

LITTLETON's Tenures, a Book written by Thomas Littleton, Justice of the King's Bench, in the Time of King Edward IV. comprehending much of the Marrow of the Common Law.

LIT'TORAL [littoralis, L.] belonging to the Shore.

LITUR'GICK [liturgicus, L.] pertaining to the Liturgy, ministerial.

LITURGY [liturgiè, F. liturgia, L. of λειτουργία, of λειτουργεῖν, to do a publick Service, Gr.] publick Service, a Form of publick Prayers.

LIVANED [lebende, Teut.] living. Ch.

To **LIVE** [libhan or leofan, Sax. leben, Teut. leben, L. S.] to enjoy Life.

LIVELOD, a Livelihood. Ch.

LIVE'LY [lylic, Sax. leeflick, Belg.] brisk, vivacious.

LIVE long, an Herb.

To **LIV'EN**, to believe. O.

LIVER [liver, of lip, Life, Sax. leber, Belg. leffer, Dan. lever, Teut.] one of the noble Parts of the Body, possibly so called, because it was esteemed the Fountain of Life.

LIVER of Antimony [among Chymists] is Antimony opened by Salt-petre and Fire, so as to make it half Glass, and give it a Liver Colour.

LIVERAY, a Livery. Ch.

A **White LIVERED Fellow** [q. d. a white-leather'd Fellow, i. e. one, the Skin of whose Face turns as white as Leather, with Spite or Rage unrevenge'd] a malicious designing Fellow.

LIVERINGS, a sort of Puddings made of Livers, &c.

LIVER-Wort, an Herb.

LIVERY [livrée, of livrer, F. to deliver or give] a Suit of Cloaths of different Colours and Trimming, which a Gentleman gives to his Servants and Followers.

LIVERY [in Law] is a Delivery of Possession to those Tenants who held of the King in *Capite*, or by Knights Service.

LIVERY, is a Writ which lies for an Heir to obtain the Possession or Seisin of his Land at the King's Hand.

LIVERY of Seisin [Law Phrase] is a Delivery or Possession of Lands, Tenements, &c. unto one who hath a Right to them.

LIVERY [of Hay and Oats] is the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horses, &c.

LIVERY Office, an Office appointed for Delivery of Lands and Tenements, annexed to the Court of Wards.

LIVERY Stables, publick Stables, where Horses are let out to Hire, or taken in to be kept.

LIVERY Men, such Men as in a Company or Corporation are advanced to a Degree above the Yeomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery Gown upon solemn Occasions; also a Servant in Livery.

LIVID [livide, F. of lividus, L.] black and blue.

LIVID Muscle [among Anatomists] one of the Muscles that move the Thigh.

LIVIDITY [lividitas, L.] a being-livid, or black and blue.

To **LIVEN**, to believe. Ch.

LIVING, Support, Maintenance; also the Benefice of a Clergyman.

LIV'RE, in France 18 d. in Spain 5 s. at Leghorn and Florence 9 d. at Genoa 16 d. Sterling. A Livre is 20 Sous, (or Soldos in Spain) each Sous 12 Deniers; in which Denominations Accounts are kept in the most noted Places of Traffick all over France, Spain, and Italy.

LIXIVIAL

LIXIVIATED

LIXIVIOUS

} [lixivius, L.] belonging to Lye, or proceeding from Lye, as fixed Salts.

LIXIVIUM

LIXIVIUM, a Lye made of Ashes. *L.*
LIXIVIUM [among *Chymists*] is a fixed *Alkali*, or the Salts of Tartar, Wormwood, &c.

LIZARD [*lizarde*, *F.* of *lacerta*, *L.*] a creeping Creature.

LIZARD Point, the utmost South-west Point of the Land's End in *Cornwall*.

LIZEN'D Corn, lank or shrunk Corn. *S. C.*

L. L. D. i. e. Legum Doctor, Doctor of the Civil or Cannon Laws.

LO [*la*, *Sax.*] behold.

LOACH [*loche*, *F.*] a small fresh water Fish.

LOAD [*laee*, *Sax.*] a Burden or Weight.

LOAD [among *Miners*] a Vein of Ore.

A **LOAD** [of *læban*, *Sax.* to lead] a Trench to drain Fenny Places.

A **LOAD** [of *læban*, *Sax.* *laden*, *Du.*] to lay on a Burden; also to oppress.

A **LOAD**, of Hay about 2000 *lb.* of Timber 30 Feet.

A **LOAD-Man** [*Leitfman*, *Teut.*] a Guide or Pilot.

LOAD-Manage, the Money paid a Loadfman.

LOAD-Star [*q. d.* Leading Star, *Leit-Stern*, *Teut.*] the North Star which guides the Mariners.

LOAD-STONE [*Somnerus* derives it from *læban*, *Sax.* to lead, and *Szan*, a Stone, *q. d.* a Leading Stone] because it directs Sailors in their Voyages. The Magnet.

A **LOAF** [*hlap*, *Sax.* *Ein Leib Brodt*, *q. d.* a Body of Bread, *Teut.*] a Portion of Bread of different Sizes.

LOAM } [*lam*, *Sax.* *leem*, *L. S.*] graft-

LOME } ing Clay, Mortar made of Clay and Straw; also a sort of Plaster used by *Chymists* to stop up their Vessels.

LOAMY, having the Nature or Quality of Loam.

LOAN [*læna*, *Sax.* *loon*, *Belg.* *lehn*, *Teut.* *lon*, *Dan.*] a Thing lent, a lending of Money; also the Interest of Money.

To **LOATH** [*lathian*, *Sax.*] to nauseate. See *Lotbe*.

LOBBE, a large North Sea Fish.

LOBBY [*Laube*, *Teut.* the Porch of an House] a kind of Passage, Room, or Gallery.

LOB'COCK [of *Lapp*, *Teut.* a Lobber, and *Cack*] a foolish Fellow.

LOB-WORM, a Worm used in fishing for Trouts.

LOBE [*lobus*, *L.*] any Body turned of a roundish Shape.

LO'BES [*lobi*, *L.* of *λοβοι*, *Gr.*] the several Divisions of the Lungs or Liver.

LOBES [among *Herbalists*] are the Divisions of the Bulk of Seeds.

LOBLO'LY, a sort of slovenly out-of-the-way Pottage; whole Grist of Oatmeal boiled till they are burst, and then buttered; *Burgoo*.

LOB'STER [*lopperstne*, *Sax.*] Shell-Fish.

LO'CAL [*localis*, *L.*] belonging to Place.

LOCAL [*in Law*] tied or joined to a Place.

LOCAL Colours [*in Painting*] are such as are natural and proper for each particular Object in a Picture.

LOCAL Medicaments [*in Pharmacy*] are those Medicines which are applied outwardly to a particular Place or Part.

LOCAL Problem [*in Mathematicks*] is such an one as is capable of an infinite Number of Solutions.

LOCALITY [*in Philosophy*] the Being of a Thing in a Place.

LOCA'TION, a letting to Hire, a Placing.

LOCH, a Lake. *Scottish.*

LOCH } [*loch*, *Arab.* *الخليج*, *Gr.*]

LO'HOCH } a Medicinal Composition for Diseases of the Breast, Lungs, &c. to be held in the Mouth, and melted by Degrees.

LOCHIA [*λοχεια*, *Gr.* probably of *λεχομαι*, to lie down] are the natural Evacuations of Women in Child-bed, after the Birth of the *Fœtus*, and the Exclusion of the Membranes called *Secundines*, or the After-Birth.

LOCI Chymici, chymical Furnaces and Vessels. *L.*

LOCI Muliebres, Womens Privy Parts. *L.*

LOCK [*loc*, *Sax.*] an Instrument to make fast a Door; also that Part of a Gun that strikes Fire.

LOCK of Hair [*locca*, *Sax.* *Locke Haar*, *Teut.*] a Parcel or Parting of Hair.

LOCK of Wool [*lock*, *Dan.* *loeke*, *L. S.* *flocus*, *L.*] a small Parcel of Wool.

LOCK [among *Engineers*] a Place where the Current or Stream of a River is stopped.

LOCK, an Infirmary, or House for the Cure of pocky Persons.

To **LOCK** [*belucan*, *Sax.*] to secure with a Lock and Key; also to move the Wheels of a Waggon to and fro.

LOCK-Spit [*in Fortification*] a small Trench opened with a Spade to mark out the Lines of any Work.

LOCK'YER, a Pigeon Hole.

LOCKER [*in a Ship*] is a kind of Box or Chest made along the Side to put or stow any thing in.

LOCK'ET, a little Lock of a Gold Chain or Necklace; also that Part of a Sword's Scabbard where the Hook is fastened.

LOCK'ING-Wheel [*in Clock Work*] is the same with Count Wheel.

LOCK'LER Goulans, a sort of Flower.

LOCK'MAN, an Officer in the *Isle of Man*, who executes the Orders of the Governor.

LO'CO Cession, a yielding or giving Place.

L.

LOCO-

LOCO-Motive Faculty [in *Philosophy*] is that Faculty which produces Motion from one Place to another.

LOC'RAM [of *lock*, and *raum*, *Teut.*] a coarse Sort of Linen Cloth.

LOCULAMEN'TUM [among *Herbalists*] is a little distinct Cell or Partition within the Seed-bag of a Flower or Plant.

LOCUS apparent [in *Astronomy*] is that Place in which any Planet or Star appears, when viewed from an Eye at the sensible Horizon. *L.*

LOCUS absolutus [in *Philosophy*] is that Part of the absolute and immoveable Space, or extended Capacity, which a particular individual Body takes up. *L.*

LOCUS Relativus [in *Philosophy*] is that apparent and sensible Place in which we determine a Body to be placed, with regard to other contiguous and adjacent Bodies. *L.*

LOCUS Partitus [*Law Term*] a Division made between two Towns or Counties, to make Trial in which the Land or Place in Question lies. *L.*

LOCUST [*locusta*, *L.*] a devouring Insect.

LOCUSTÆ [among *Botanists*] are the Beads and pendulous Seeds of Oats, and the *Gramina Paniculata*. *L.*

LOCUTION, Phrase, or Manner of Speech. *F. of L.*

LOCUTORY [*locutorium*, *L.*] a Parlour in a Monastery, where the Friars meet for Discourse or Conversation.

LODEMANAGE [of *lædan*, *Sax.* to lead, and *manage*] the Hire of a Pilot for conducting a Ship.

LODE Ship, a small Fishing-Vessel.

LODESMAN [*q. d.* a leading Man, of *lōdman*, *Sax.* *Loodisman*, *L. S.*] a coasting Pilot, who conducts Ships into Harbours.

LODESTER'RE, the North Star. *Chauc.*

LODEWORKS, one of the Works belonging to the Tin-Mines in *Cornwall*.

A LODGE [*loge*, *F.*] a Hut or Apartment for a Porter of a Gate, &c.

To **LODGE** [*loger*, *F. zelogian*, *Sax.*] to lay up; to take up Lodging in, to place, &c.

To **LODGE** [among *Hunters*] a Buck is said to lodge, when he goes to rest.

LOD'GER, one who hires a Room or Apartment in another Person's House.

LODGING, an Apartment to lodge in.

A LODGMENT [*Military Term*] an Encampment made by an Army; also the Place where the Soldiers quarter among the Towns-men in Huts and Tents; also a Retrenchment dug for Shelter, when the Counterescarp or some other Post is gained.

LODGMEN'T of an Attack, is a Place of Defence, which the Besiegers raise upon the Works of the Enemy in a dangerous Post, after they have taken them.

LOE [of *lape*, *Sax.*] a little round Hill, or great Heap of Stones. *N. C.*

LOERT [*q. Lord*] Gaffer or Gammer, used in the *Peak of Derbyshire*.

LOFT [of *lofter*, *Dan.* to lift] an upper Floor of a House.

LOFT, high. *Chauc.*

LOFTINESS, Height, Haughtiness, Pride.

LOFTY [of *lofter*, *Dan.*] high, haughty, proud, high-minded.

LOG [of *lizan*, *Sax.* *liggeren*, *Du.* to lie, because of its Weight it lies, as it were, immoveable] the Trunk of a Tree, or Stump of Wood for Fuel.

LOG [of *לוג*, *H.*] an *Hebrew* Measure containing three Quarters of a Pint, and one and a half Solid Inch Wine Measure.

LOG [among *Sailors*] a Piece of Wood about 7 or 8 Inches long, of a triangular Form, with just as much Lead in one End thereof, as that it will swim upright in the Water, and at the other End is fastened to the Log-line.

LOG Line, is a small Line, having the Log tied to one End, whose Use is to keep an Account, and make an Estimate of a Ship's Way.

LOG-Board, a Table divided into five Columns, containing an Account of the Ship's Way measured by the Log, &c.

LOG Wood, a sort of Wood used by Dyers brought from *New-Spain*.

LOG'ARITHM defective, } is the Logarithm of a
LOG'ARITHM impure, } rithm of a Fraction.

LOGARITHMET'ICK } belonging to
LOGARITHMETICAL } the artificial Numbers called Logarithms.

LOGARITHMETICK Line, is a Curve whose Ordinates taken to equal Parts of the Axis, are geometrically proportional.

LOGARITHMOTEC'NY [of *λογος*, a Word, *ἀριθμός*, Number, and *τέχνη*, Art, *Gr.*] the Art of making Logarithms.

LOG'ARITHMS [*logarithme*, *F.* of *logarithmus*, *L.* of *λογος*, a Word, and *ἀριθμος*, Number, *Gr.*] a Rank of Numbers in Arithmetical Progression, which answer to so many Numbers in Geometrical Progression, set under or over against them; of which they are called the Logarithms: So that the Addition and Subtraction of them answers to the Multiplication and Division of the Numbers they answer to.

LO'GATING, a sort of unlawful Game, mentioned in *Stat. 23. of Henry VIII.* and now disused.

LOGE, a Lodge, a Habitation. *Chauc.*

LOG'GERHEAD [from *log* and *head*] a Blackhead, a stupid or foolish Person.

LOG'GES, Huts or Cottages. *Θ.*

LO'GIA, a Lodge or Cottage. *O. B.*

LO'GICAL [*logicalis*, *L.*] belonging or agreeing to the Rules of Logic.

S f f LOGICIAN

LOGICIAN [*logicien*, F.] one who is skilled in Logick.

LOGICK [*logique*, F. of *logica*, L. of *λογική*, Gr.] the Art of Thinking, Reasoning, or making a right Use of the rational Faculty.

Natural LOGICK, the Power or Force of Reason unassisted by Art.

LOGISMUS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, when a Sentence is framed without any Consequent. L.

LOGIST [*logista*, L. of *λογιστής*, Gr.] an expert Accomptant.

LOGISTICA [*logistique*, F. of *λογιστική*, Gr.] a Species of Arithmetick, which applies the Rules of Multiplying, Dividing, &c. to the Degree of Sines, Circles, Angles, &c.

LOGISTICAL *Arithmetick*, signifies sometimes the Arithmetick of Sexagesimal Fractions, used by Astronomers in their Calculations.

LOGISTICAL *Logarithms*, a Table of Logarithms fitted to Sexagesimal Fractions.

LOGISTICKS, are the same as logical Arithmetick; but the Term is applied by some to signify the first general Rules in *Algebra*, of Addition, Subtraction, &c.

LOGIUM, a Hovel or Out-house. O. L.

LOGOGRAPHER [*logographus*, L. of *λογογράφος*, of *λόγος*, a Word, and *γραφειν*, to write, Gr.] a Lawyer's Clerk, or Writer of Books of Accompts.

LOGOM'ACHY [*logomachia*, L. of *λογμαχία*, of *λόγος*, and *μαχή*, Contention, Gr.] a verbal Contention, or Strife about Words.

LOGWOOD, a strong kind of Wood, of a deep red Colour, brought from *Campeachy* Bay.

LO'HOCH. See *Loch*.

LOICH *Fish*, a certain Sort of Fish, as Cod, Ling, &c.

LOIGNE, a Line. *Chauc.*

LOIMOGRAPHY [of *λοιμός*, Pestilence, and *γραφή*, a Description, Gr.] a Description of pestilential Diseases.

LOINS [*Lende*, L. S. *longes*, F. *longia*, Ital. *lumbi*, L.] the lower Part of the Back near the Hips; the Waist.

To **LOFTER** [*lutere*, Belg.] to delay, to lag behind.

To **LOLL**, to lean or lie upon.

To **LOLL** out the Tongue [Icelandic, L. S. and Belg.] to let it hang out of the Mouth.

LOLLARDS [some derive the Name from *Walter Lollard*, the Author of a Sect in Germany and the Low Countries, in the 13th Century; others from *Lolium*, Cockle or Darnel, as being *Tares* among the Lord's Wheat] a Name of Infamy bestowed on the followers of *Wickliff*, or certain Church Reformers in England, in the Time of King *Edward III.* and *Henry V.* then accounted great Hereticks.

LOLLARDS *Tower*, a Place near *St. Paul's Church* in London, where the *Lollar* ds were imprisoned.

LOLLARDY, the Doctrines and Opinions of the *Lollards*.

LOMBAR [of the *Lombards*, a People of *Italy*, who were great Usurers] a Bank for Usury or Pawns.

LOMBAR-House [of *lump*, or *lump*, Du. a Rag] a House in which several Sorts of Goods are taken in as Pawns: Also where they are exposed to Sale.

LOMBARD-Street [so called because it was the Residence of the *Lombards*, who were great Usurers, &c.] a Street near the *Royal Exchange*, London.

LOMBARDS, Bankers. *Chauc.*

LOMBIS, Lambs. O.

LOME [*Leem*, L. S. *Leim*, Teut.] Clay, Mortar. O.

LOME [*Lelome*, Sax.] often, how oft. O.

LOMP, a kind of roundish Fish.

LONDENOYS, a Londoner. *Chauc.*

LONDES, Lands. *Chauc.*

LOND-Tiller, a Husbandman. *Chauc.*

LONDON [some derive it from *Lud*, and *zon*, Sax. a Town, q. d. King *Lud's* Town, by whom it is said to have been built; others from *Liong*, Ships, and *Dinag*, C. Br. a City, q. d. a Ship-City, or maritime Port; but *Somnerus* derives it from *Llaton*, Populous, and *Dinag*, Welsh, q. d. a populous City; it was called *Lunden* by the Welsh, *Lundenceaster*, and *Lundenbyrig*, and *Lundenwic*, by the Saxons, *Londinium* by the Romans] the Metropolis of Great Britain, founded before the City of Rome, walled by *Constantine* the Great, no ways inferior to the greatest in Europe for Riches and Greatness; was in the Time of the Britains and Romans an Archbishop's See; but upon the Arrival of the Saxons, it was deprived of that Honour, it being removed to *Canterbury*, and become only a Bishop's See, as it now remains.

LONDON-Bridge, a noble Bridge built of Stone, upon 19 Arches across the River of *Thames*, adorned with stately Buildings, making a Street, and not to be paralleled in the whole World.

LONDON-Pride, a sort of Flower.

LOND'LESS [q. *landless*] a banish'd Man

LONELY, solitary.

LONESOME, solitary, dismal.

LONG [*longus*, L. *lang*, Teut.] of great Extent in Length. F.

To **LONG** [prob. of *longen*, Sax.] to desire very earnestly.

A **LONG** [in *Musick*] a Note equal to two Brieves.

LONG Accent [in *Grammar*] shews that the Vowel which hath that Mark, which is (-) is to be pronounced long.

LONG Boat [of a Ship] is the strongest and biggest of the Boats belonging to it.

LON.

LONG-Meg, a Stone near 15 Foot high, near Salkeld in Cumberland.

LONG of you [of *Irelang*, *Sax.* a Fault, Blame, of *Belangen*, *Teut.* to belong to] it is your Fault.

LONG it hither [*lange ces hieher*, *Teut.*] reach it hither. *Suff.*

LONG-Primer, a Sort of printing Letter.

LONG-Wort, } an Herb [*Pulmonaria*,
LUNGWOT, } L.] there are several Plants which bear this Name.

LONGANIM'ITY [*longanimité*, F. of *longanimitas*, L.] Long-sufferance, Forbearance, great Patience.

LONGANIMOUS [*longanimis*, L.] Long-suffering.

LONGA'NO [with *Anat.*] the strait Gut in the Fundament.

To **LONG'EN**, to belong. *O.*

LONGE'VITY [of *longevitas*, L.] Length of Life.

LONGE'VOUS [*longavus*, L.] long-liv'd, living a long Time.

LONGILO'QUY [*longiloquium*, L.] a long Discourse.

LONGIMANOUS [*longimanus*, L.] having long Hands.

LONGIM'ETRY [of *longus*, L. and *μέτρον*, Gr. Measure] the Art of measuring Lands and Distances.

A **LONG'ING** [*longuing*, *Sax.*] an earnestly desiring.

LONGIN'QUITY [*longinquitas*, L.] great Distance of Time or Place.

LONGIS'SIMUS Femoris [*Anat.*] the same as *Flexor tertii internodii*. *L.*

LONGITUDE [*longitudo*, L.] the Length of any thing that is measurable, as Time, Place, Motion, &c. *F.*

LONGITUDE [in *Geography*] is the Difference either East or West between the Meridian of any two Places, counted on the Equator.

LONGITUDE [in *Dialling*] is the Arch of the Equinoctial intercepted between the Substyler Line of the Dial, and the true Meridian; and is called the *Plane's Difference of Longitude*.

LONGITUDE [in the *Heavens*] is an Arch of the Ecliptick, counted from the Beginning of *Aries*, to the Place where the Stars Circle of Longitude crosses the Ecliptick.

LONGITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the Distance of a Ship or a Place East or West from another, counted in proper Degrees.

LONGITUDE of the Sun or Star from the next Equinoctial Points, is the Number of Degrees and Minutes that are from the Beginning of *Aries* or *Libra*, either before or after them.

LONGITUDE of Motion [in *Mechanicks*] is the Distance or Length which any moving Body runs through, as it moves on in a right Line.

LONGITUDINAL Suture [in *Anatomy*] is the Seam of the Head which runs

along between the *Coronal* and *Lambdoidal Sutures*.

LONGITU'DINALLY, at length, lengthways, as opposed to transverse.

LONG'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Radius*, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards; also a Muscle of the *Cubitus*, which helps to extend the Arm forwards; also a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, the same as *Peroneus Primus*. *L.*

LONGSOME, tedious, wearisome by its Length.

LONGUS Colli [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Neck, which, with its Partner, bends the Neck right forward. *L.*

LOOBY, a clumsy Clown.

LOOD, led. *O.*

LOOF [of *lupan*, *Sax.* above] that Part of a Ship aloft, which lies just before the Timbers, called *Chest Trees*, as far as the Bulk-Head of the Forecastle.

ALOOF off, at a Distance.

To **LOOF** [commonly pronounced *Luff*] a Term used in conning of a Ship, as *loof*, keep your loof, loof up, i. e. keep the Ship nearer the Wind.

To **LOOF into a Harbour** [*Sea Phrase*] is to fall into it close by the Wind.

To **spring a LOOF** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship which was going large before the Wind, is brought close by the Wind.

LOOF-Hooks [in a Ship] Tackle with two Hooks, which serve to succour the Ropes called *Tackles*, in a large Sail.

LOOF-Pieces [in a Ship] are those Guns which lie at the Loof of the Ship.

To **LOOK** [*locian*, *Sax.*] to see, to attend.

LOOKING Glass, a Glass which reflects Objects.

A **LOOM**, [*Minshew* derives it of *glomus*, L. a Ball of Yarn] the Frame a Weaver works upon or in.

A **LOOM**, any Tool or Utensil. *Chest.*

LOOM-Gale [*Sea Term*] is a gentle, easy Gale of Wind, in which a Ship can carry her Top-sails.

LOOM'ING [of a Ship] is her Prospective or Shew. Hence the Sailors say, *such a Ship looms a great Sail*, i. e. she seems to be a great Ship.

LOON, an idle, lazy, good for nothing Fellow; also a Bird in *New England*, like a Cormorant, that can scarce go, much less fly and makes a Noise like a Sow-gelder's Horn. *Scotch.*

LOOP [of *loope*, Belg. to run, because it is easy slipped off] a Noose in a Rope which will slip; an Ornament for a Button-Hole.

A **LOOP** [among Gunners] a small Iron-Ring in the Barrel of a Gun.

A **LOOP**, an Hinge of a Door. *N. C.*

A **LOOP**, a Rail of Bars joined together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at Pleasure. *S. C.*

LOOF

LOGICIAN [*logicien*, F.] one who is skilled in Logick.

LOGICK [*logique*, F. of *logica*, L. of *λογική*, Gr.] the Art of Thinking, Reasoning, or making a right Use of the rational Faculty.

Natural LOGICK, the Power or Force of Reason unassisted by Art.

LOGISMUS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, when a Sentence is framed without any Consequent. *L.*

LOGIST [*logista*, L. of *λογιστης*, Gr.] an expert Accomptant.

LOGISTICA [*logistique*, F. of *λογιστική*, Gr.] a Species of Arithmetick, which applies the Rules of Multiplying, Dividing, &c. to the Degree of Sines, Circles, Angles, &c.

LOGISTICAL *Arithmetick*, signifies sometimes the Arithmetick of Sexagesimal Fractions, used by Astronomers in their Calculations.

LOGISTICAL *Logarithms*, a Table of Logarithms fitted to Sexagesimal Fractions.

LOGISTICKS, are the same as logical Arithmetick; but the Term is applied by some to signify the first general Rules in *Algebra*, of Addition, Subtraction, &c.

LOGIUM, a Hovel or Out-house. *O. L.*

LOGOGRAPHER [*logographus*, L. of *λογογραφος*, of *λογος*, a Word, and *γραφω*, to write, Gr.] a Lawyer's Clerk, or Writer of Books of Accompts.

LOGOMACHY [*logomachia*, L. of *λογομαχία*, of *λογος*, and *μαχη*, Contention, Gr.] a verbal Contention, or Strife about Words.

LOGWOOD, a strong kind of Wood, of a deep red Colour, brought from *Campeachy* Bay.

LO'HOCH. See *Loch*.

LOICH *Fish*, a certain Sort of Fish, as Cod, Ling, &c.

LOIGNE, a Line. *Chauc.*

LOIMOGRAPHY [of *λοιμος*, Pestilence, and *γραφη*, a Description, Gr.] a Description of pestilential Diseases.

LOINS [*Lende*, L. S. *longes*, F. *longia*, Ital. *lumbi*, L.] the lower Part of the Back near the Hips; the Waist.

To **LOFTER** [*lutere*, Belg.] to delay, to lag behind.

To **LOLL**, to lean or lie upon.

To **LOLL** out the Tongue [*lischen*, L. S. and Belg.] to let it hang out of the Mouth.

LOLLARDS [some derive the Name from *Walter Lollard*, the Author of a Sect in Germany and the Low Countries, in the 13th Century; others from *Lolium*, Cockle or Darnel, as being Tares among the Lord's Wheat] a Name of Infamy bestowed on the followers of *Wickliff*, or certain Church Reformers in England, in the Time of King *Edward III.* and *Henry V.* then accounted great Hereticks.

LOLLARDS *Tower*, a Place near *St. Paul's Church* in London, where the *Lollards* were imprisoned.

LOLLARDY, the Doctrines and Opinions of the *Lollards*.

LOMBAR [of the *Lombards*, a People of *Italy*, who were great Usurers] a Bank for Usury or Pawns.

LOMBAR-House [of *lumpe*, or *lompe*, Du. a Rag] a House in which several Sorts of Goods are taken in as Pawns: Also where they are exposed to Sale.

LOMBARD-Street [so called because it was the Residence of the *Lombards*, who were great Usurers, &c.] a Street near the *Royal Exchange*, London.

LOMBARDS, Bankers. *Chauc.*

LOMBIS, Lambs. *O.*

LOME [*Leem*, L. S. *Leim*, Teut.] Clay, Mortar. *O.*

LOME [*Leleme*, Sax.] often, how oft. *O.*

LOMP, a kind of roundish Fish.

LONDENOYS, a Londoner. *Chauc.*

LONDES, Lands. *Chauc.*

LOND-Tiller, a Husbandman. *Chauc.*

LONDON [some derive it from *Lud*, and *ton*, Sax. a Town, *q. d.* King *Lud's* Town, by whom it is said to have been built; others from *Liong*, Ships, and *Dinas*, C. Br. a City, *q. d.* a Ship-City, or maritime Port; but *Somnerus* derives it from *Llaton*, Populous, and *Dinas*, Welsh, *q. d.* a populous City; it was called *Lunden* by the Welsh, *Lundenceaster*, and *Lundenbyrig*, and *Lundenwic*, by the Saxons, *Londinium* by the Romans] the Metropolis of Great Britain, founded before the City of Rome, walled by *Constantine* the Great, no ways inferior to the greatest in Europe for Riches and Greatness; was in the Time of the Britains and Romans an Archbishop's See; but upon the Arrival of the Saxons, it was deprived of that Honour, it being removed to *Canterbury*, and become only a Bishop's See, as it now remains.

LONDON-Bridge, a noble Bridge built of Stone, upon 19 Arches across the River of *Thames*, adorned with stately Buildings, making a Street, and not to be paralleled in the whole World.

LONDON-Pride, a sort of Flower.

LOND'LESS [*q. landless*] a banish'd Man

LONELY, solitary.

LONESOME, solitary, dismal.

LONG [*longus*, L. *lang*, Teut.] of great Extent in Length. *F.*

To **LONG** [*preb.* of *longen*, Sax.] to desire very earnestly.

A **LONG** [in *Musick*] a Note equal to two Briefts.

LONG Accent [in *Grammar*] shews that the Vowel which hath that Mark, which is (-) is to be pronounced long.

LONG Boat [of a Ship] is the strongest and biggest of the Boats belonging to it.

LON-

LONG-Meg, a Stone near 15 Foot high, near Salkeld in Cumberland.

LONG of you [of Gelang, Sax. a Fault, Blame, of Belangen, Teut. to belong to] it is your Fault.

LONG it hither [lange ces hieher, Teut.] reach it hither. *Suff.*

LONG-Primer, a Sort of printing Letter.

LONG-Wort, } an Herb [*Pulmonaria*,
LUNGWOT, } L.] there are several Plants which bear this Name.

LONGANIM'ITY [*longanimité*, F. of *longanimitas*, L.] Long-sufferance, Forbearance, great Patience.

LONGANIMOUS [*longanimis*, L.] Long-suffering.

LONGA'NO [with *Anat.*] the strait Gut in the Fundament.

To **LON'GEN**, to belong. *O.*

LONGE'VITY [of *longævitæ*, L.] Length of Life.

LONGE'VOUS [*longævus*, L.] long-liv'd, living a long Time.

LONGILO'QUY [*longiloquium*, L.] a long Discourse.

LONGIMANOUS [*longimanus*, L.] having long Hands.

LONGIM'ETRY [of *longus*, L. and μέτρον, Gr. Measure] the Art of measuring Lands and Distances.

A LONG'ING [*longuing*, Sax.] an earnestly desiring.

LONGIN'QUITY [*longinquitas*, L.] great Distance of Time or Place.

LONGISSIMUS Femoris [*Anat.*] the same as *Flexor tertii internodii*. *L.*

LONGITUDE [*longitudo*, L.] the Length of any thing that is measurable, as Time, Place, Motion, &c. *F.*

LONGITUDE [in *Geography*] is the Difference either East or West between the Meridian of any two Places, counted on the Equator.

LONGITUDE [in *Dialling*] is the Arch of the Equinoctial intercepted between the Substylar Line of the Dial, and the true Meridian; and is called the *Plane's Difference of Longitude*.

LONGITUDE [in the *Heavens*] is an Arch of the Ecliptick, counted from the Beginning of *Aries*, to the Place where the Stars Circle of Longitude crosses the Ecliptick.

LONGITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the Distance of a Ship or a Place East or West from another, counted in proper Degrees.

LONGITUDE of the Sun or Star from the next Equinoctial Points, is the Number of Degrees and Minutes that are from the Beginning of *Aries* or *Libra*, either before or after them.

LONGITUDE of Motion [in *Mechanicks*] is the Distance or Length which any moving Body runs through, as it moves on in a right Line.

LONGITUDINAL Suture [in *Anatomy*] is the Seam of the Head which runs

along between the *Coronal* and *Lambdoidal Sutures*.

LONGITUDINALLY, at length, lengthways, as opposed to transverse.

LONGUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Radius*, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards; also a Muscle of the *Cubitus*, which helps to extend the Arm forwards; also a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, the same as *Peroneus Primus*. *L.*

LONGSOME, tedious, wearisome by its Length.

LONGUS Colli [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Neck, which, with its Partner, bends the Neck right forward. *L.*

LOOBY, a clumsy Clown.

LOOD, led. *O.*

LOOF [of *lupan*, Sax. above] that Part of a Ship aloft, which lies just before the Timbers, called *Chest Trees*, as far as the Bulk-Head of the Forecastle.

ALOOF off, at a Distance.

To **LOOF** [commonly pronounced *Luff*] a Term used in conning of a Ship, as *loof, keep your loof, loof up*, i. e. keep the Ship nearer the Wind.

To **LOOF into a Harbour** [Sea Phrase] is to fall into it close by the Wind.

To **spring a LOOF** [Sea Phrase] is when a Ship which was going large before the Wind, is brought close by the Wind.

LOOF-Hooks [in a Ship] Tackle with two Hooks, which serve to succour the Ropes called *Tackles*, in a large Sail.

LOOF-Pieces [in a Ship] are those Guns which lie at the Loof of the Ship.

To **LOOK** [*locian*, Sax.] to see, to attend.

LOOKING Glass, a Glass which reflects Objects.

A **LOOM**, [*Minshew* derives it of *glomus*, L. a Ball of Yarn] the Frame a Weaver works upon or in.

A **LOOM**, any Tool or Utensil. *Chefs.*

LOOM-Gale [Sea Term] is a gentle, easy Gale of Wind, in which a Ship can carry her Top-sails.

LOOM'ING [of a Ship] is her Prospective or Shew. Hence the Sailors say, *such a Ship looms a great Sail*, i. e. she seems to be a great Ship.

LOON, an idle, lazy, good for nothing Fellow; also a Bird in *New England*, like a Cormorant, that can scarce go, much less fly and makes a Noise like a Sow-gelder's Horn. *Scotch.*

LOOP [of *loope*, Belg. to run, because it is easily slipped off] a Noose in a Rope which will slip; an Ornament for a Button-Hole.

A **LOOP** [among Gunners] a small Iron-Ring in the Barrel of a Gun.

A **LOOP**, an Hinge of a Door. *N. C.*

A **LOOP**, a Rail of Bars joined together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at Pleasure. *S. G.*

LOOF

LOOP of Corn, at *Riga* 2 Bushels, and in some Places 4 Pecks and 4 5ths.

LOOP-Holes [in a Ship] are Holes made in the Comings of the Hatches for close Fight, and other Conveniences.

LOOP-Holes [in Fortification] are little Holes in the Walls of a Castle or Fort to shoot through.

LOORD [loerd, Dut.] a Drone.

LOOS [laus, L.] Praise. *Cb.*

LOOSE [Leas, L. S. Loss, Teut.] Rack, not tight, not bound up; also loose in Morals; also at Liberty.

To **LOOSEN** [lejan, Sax. lasen, L. S.] to unbind, to let loose; to move a Thing from its Fixedness.

LOOSE Strife, an Herb. *Sylvestria. L.*

LOOSE'NESS, Laxativeness of Body; Depravedness of Morals.

LOOT [Loth, Teut.] a Weight in some Parts of Germany and France, half their Ounce, or one 22d Part of a Pound.

LOOTS'MAN, the same as *Lodesman*.

To **LOP** [*Minsbero* derives it of *loof*, Belg. *Laub*, Teut. a Leaf, *q. d.* to leaf] to cut off the Tops of Trees.

To **LOPE** [loapen, L. S.] to run or slip away; also to leap, *N. G.* Also to follow or run after. *Cant.*

LOPPE [loppe, Dan. of loopen; L. S. *q. d.* a Leaper] a Flea. *Lincolnsb.* Also a Spider. *O.*

LOPPER Milk [of lasen, to curdle, Teut.] old Milk, or turned and curdled with Staleness. *Spenc.*

LOQUACIOUS [loquax, L.] full of Talk, prating.

LOQUACITY [loquacitas, L.] Talkativeness.

LOQUE'LA, Talk, Speech, Discourse. *L.*

LOQUELA *sine die* [in Old Law Records] an Imparance or Petition for a Day of Respite in a Court of Justice.

To **LORD**, to domineer, to rule despotically.

LORD [Hlaford, or loford, Sax. of Hlaf, a Loaf, and Ford, for afford, because Lords and Noblemen in old Times gave Loaves to a certain Number of Poor] a Title of Honour sometimes attributed to those who are noble by Birth or Creation; sometimes it is given by the Courtesy of England to the Sons of Dukes and Marquisses; and sometimes to Persons honourable by their Employments.

LORD [in Law] a Person that has a Fee, and consequently the Homage of Tenants within his Manor.

LORD of the Geniture [among Astrologers] is that Planet which has the greatest Strength in the Figure of any Person's Geniture or Nativity.

LORD of the Hour [in Astrology] a Planet which governs the twelfth Part of the Day, as also of the Night severally, divided into twelve Parts, which are called *Planetary Hours*.

LORD of the Year [with Astrologers] that Planet which has most Marks of Fortitude or Strength in a Revolutional Figure.

LORD Mesne [*Law Term*] is the Owner of a Manor that has Tenants holding of him in Fee, who yet holds of a superior Lord, or a Lord Paramount.

LORD in Gross [*Law Term*] is he that is Lord, having no Manor, as the King in respect of the Crown.

LORDANT [some derive this of Lord] **LORDANE** } and *Dane*, because the Danes when they had the Government in England, enjoined the better sort of People to maintain a Dane in their Houses as a Spy and a Curb upon them; it is full as likely derived from *lourdane*, *F.* signifying the same] a dull heavy Fellow, a lazy Lubber.

LORD'LINESS, Haughtiness, Pride, Statefulness.

LORD'LY, haughty, proud, stately.

LORD'SIS [*lordosis*, Gr.] the bending of the Back-bone forward in Children.

LORD'LINGES } a Diminutive of Lords,

LORD'INGIS } Sirs, Masters. *Cb.*

LORDSHIP, the Title, Jurisdiction, or Manor of a Lord.

LORE [lape, Sax.] Learning or Skill. *Spencer.* Also Direction, Teaching, Advice. *Milton*

LOREL, a Devourer, a crafty Fellow. *Spenc.*

LORICATION [of lorica, L.] harnessing or arming with a Coat of Mail.

LORICATION [in Masonry] is the filling of Walls with Mortar.

LORICATION [in Chymistry] is the covering a Retort with Loam or Clay.

LOR'IMERS } [*lormiers*, *F.* of *lorum*, L.

LOR'INERS } a Bridle] a Company of Artificers in London, who make Bits for Bridles, Spurs, and such-like Iron ware for Horses.

LO'RIOT, a Bird, that being looked upon by one that has the Yellow Jaundice, cures the Person, and dies himself.

LORN [*Meelohren*, Teut.] left, lost, forlorn. *Spenc.*

To **LOSE** [lejan, Sax.] to suffer Loss, to destroy, to throw away, &c.

A **LO'SEL** [of lose, *q. d.* a lost Person, or of leap, Sax. false] an idle, foolish Person, a crafty Fellow, a Cheat, a Hypocrite. *Cb.*

LOSENGER, a Flatterer or Liar. *Cb.*

LOSENGERY, Lying, Deceit, Flattery. *Cb.*

LO'SES [of laus, L.] Praises. *Cb.*

LO'SID, [of losen, Teut.] loosed, set at Liberty. *Cb.*

LOSS, Deprivation, Puzzle, &c.

LOT [Lot, H. i. e. wrapped or joined together] *Abraham's* Brother.

LOT [Hlot, Sax. lot, *F.* Loss, Teut.] a Portion of a Thing divided into several Parts, to be shared among several Persons; also Chance, Fortune.

To *cast* **LOTS** [*Hleotan*, *Sax.* *loten*, *L. S.* to determine a Doubt by Lots.

To *pay* **Spot and LOT**, to pay such Charges and Parish Duties as House-keepers are liable to.

LOT $\frac{1}{2}$ is every 13th Dish of Lead in **LOTH** $\frac{1}{2}$ the *Dorbyshire* Mines, which is a Duty paid to the King.

LOTEBY, a Companion of Love. *Ch.*

LOTH [*lathe*, *Sax.*] unwilling, as, *I am loth, I have no mind to, am unwilling, or it irketh me.*

To **LOTHE** $\frac{1}{2}$ [*latian*, *Sax.*] to nauseate.

To **LOATH** $\frac{1}{2}$ to abominate.

LOTHLEY, loathsome. *Ch.*

LOTH'ING [*læthe*, *Sax.*] nauseating, hating.

LOTHIR, more odious. *Ch.*

LOTH'NESS, Unwillingness.

LOTH'SOME, nauseous, hateful.

LOTH'SOMENESS, Nauseousness, Hatred.

LOTION, a Washing. *F. of L.*

LOTION [among *Chymists*] is the Washing or Cleansing any Medicines in Water; also a Medicine between a Fomentation and a Bath.

LOTTERY [*lotteria*, *Sax.* *loterie*, *F.*] a sharing of Lots or Prizes by Chance.

LOVAGE, an Herb. *Levisticum. L.*

LOUD [*Hlod*, *Sax.* *lupde* of *luphen*, *Belg.* to sound, *laut*, *Teut.*] sounding, noisy.

LOUD'NESS, Noisiness.

LOVE [*lufe*, *Sax.* *Liebe*, *Teut.*] Kindness, Friendship; a Passion of the Soul.

LOVE-Days, Days anciently so called, on which Arbitrations were made, and Controversies ended between Neighbours and Acquaintances.

To **LOVE** [*lufan*, *Sax.* *lieben*, *Teut.*] to have an Affection for.

LOVE [of *loup*, *F.* a Wolf] a Sirname.

LOV'EL [*lowel*, dim. of *loup*, *F.* a Wolf, *q. d.* little Wolf] a Sirname.

LOVELY, amiable, deserving to be loved.

LOVER [*lofest*, *Sax.*] an endeared Friend, a Sweetheart.

LOVER'D, having a Lover. *Shakesp.*

LOVERED, a Lord. *O.*

LOVERIS, Lovers. *Ch.*

LOVE'SOME, lovely. *Ch.*

LOUGH [*lacus*, *L.*] a Lake. *Irish.*

LOUGHE, laughed. *Ch.*

LOVINGIS, Praises. *Scot.*

LOUIS d'Or. See *Lewis d'Or*.

To **LOUNGE** [*lunberon*, *Dut.*] to idle, to live lazily.

LOUR, Money. *Cant.*

LOUR, an Overset of Accounts; also a Receiver to a Thief. *Ch.*

LOURCUR'DUS, a Ram or Bell-Wether Sheep. *O. L.*

LOUR'DAN, a lazy, slothful Fellow. See *Lordane*.

LOURDY [of *lourd*, *F.*] slothful, sluggish. *Scot.*

LOVRE, the Name of a French Dance, or the Tune that belongs to it, always in triple Time, and the Movement or Tune very low and grave.

LOURGE, a tall Gangrel.

LOUR/GULARY, a Casting any Thing into the Water to spoil or poison it.

LOUSE [*lup*, *Sax.* *lufz*, *Dan.* and *L. S.* *Laufz*, *Teut.*] a small insect which infests human Kind.

Sue a Beggar, and catch a Louse.

This Proverb is a witty Lampoon upon all indiscreet and vexatious Law-suits, commenced against insolvent People; for what can be more ridiculous than to sue a Beggar, when the Action must needs cost more than he is worth? It puts a Man's Prudence quite out of Question, tho' it puts his Satisfaction of Revenge and Malice quite out of Doubt; for according to another Proverb, *What can we have of a Cat but her Skin: Rete non tenditur accipitri, nec milvio*, say the Latins; and *πένταξ ἀνδρὸς, ὕδιν ἀκαμάρητον*, say the Greeks.

To **LOUSE** [*Luple*, *Belg.*] to hunt or catch Lice.

LOUSE-Wort, an Herb. *Pedicularis, L.*

LOU'SINESS, a being infested with Lice; Meanness.

LOUSY [*lausig*, *Teut.*] infested with Lice; also of a mean Condition.

LOUT $\frac{1}{2}$ [*Minsbew* drives it of *lutum, L.*

LOWT $\frac{1}{2}$ Clay or Mud; but *Skinner* from *læped*, *Sax.* a Layman, or leod, one of the Vulgar] a clownish, unmannerly Fellow.

To **LOUTE**, to stoop, bow, cringe; also to lurk or lie hid. *Ch.*

LOUTEDEN, bowed, made Obeisance. *Ch.*

LOUVRE [*q. d.* *l'œuvre*, *F.* the Work, by way of Emphasis] a stately Palace in the City of Paris.

LOW [*lo* of *loh*, *Belg.*] humble, mean, not high.

LOW, law. *Ch.*

To **LOW** [*Hlopan*, or *Hlepan*, *Sax.* *lohenn*, *L. S.* *luphen*, *Teut.*] to make a Noise, or bellow like an Ox or Cow.

A **Lilly LOW**, a comfortless Blaze. *N. C.*

LOW bearing Cock [among Gamesters] a Fighting-Cock over-match'd for Height.

A **LOWE**, a Flame. *F. C.*

To **LOWE** [of *lohe*, a Flame, *Teut.*] to flame. *N. C.*

To **LOWER**, to bring low, to suffer to sink down, to lessen the Price or Value.

A **LOW'ING** [*Gelop*, *Sax.*] a crying like an Ox or Cow, &c.

LOW'BELL [*q. d.* *Lowing-Bell*] a Device to catch Birds; also a Bell hung about the Neck of a Wether Sheep.

LOW-Beller, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and Bell.

To **LOWD**, to weed Corn. *York.*

LOW/LAND Men, the Offspring of the English Saxons, in the East Part of Scotland.

LOW-

LOW'LINESS, Humility, Humbleness.
LOW'NESS, the being not high, Meanness.
LOW-Masted [*Sea-Term*] a Ship is said to be *low-masted* or *under-masted*, when her Mast is too short or too small.
LOW-Worm, a Disease in Horses like the Shingles.
LOWN [*loen, Belg.*] a dull, heavy-headed Fellow.
 To **LOWR**, to look sour or grim; to begin to be overcast with Clouds.
 To **LOWT**, to look sourly, surlily, or clownishly.
LOXODROMICAL } [*of λοξος, and ὁπο-*
LOXODROM'ICK } *μικτος, Gr. in Navi-*
gation] belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.
LOXODROMICAL Line, is the Line of the Ship's Way, when the sails upon a Rhumb oblique to the Meridian.
LOXODROM'ICK Tables, are the Tables of Rhumbs, or the traverse Tables of Miles, with the Difference of Latitude and Longitude.
LOXODROMICKS, is the Art of oblique Sailing by the Rhumb, which always makes equal Angles with every Meridian, *i. e.* when you sail neither under the Equator, nor under the same Meridian, but oblique or athwart them.
LOXODROMY [*of λοξος, oblique, and ὁπομικτος, a Course, Gr.*] such a Course of Sailing.
LOYAL [*loyal, F. legalis, L.*] honest, trusty, faithful, most commonly to the Prince.
LO'YALIST, one who professes uncommon Adherence to his King.
LO'YALTY [*loyauté, F.*] Fidelity, or Faithfulness, especially to a Sovereign Prince or State.
LOZ'EL, a lazy Lubber.
LOZENGE [*in Heraldry*] a Figure which is used to contain the Coat of Arms of all unmarried Gentlewomen and Widows.
LOZENGE [*in Heraldry*] filled with Lozenges.
LOZENGE [*in Geometry*] a Figure whose two opposite Angles are acute, and the other two obtuse, and the four Sides equal.
LOZENGES [*among Physicians*] a Medicine made into small Pieces, to be held or chewed in the Mouth.
LUB'BER [*of Lapp, Teut. a Fool*] a Drudge, a lazy Drone.
 To **LUBRICITATE** [*in Physick, &c.*] to make slippery.
LUBRICITY [*lubricité, F. lubricitas, L.*] Slipperiness, Uncertainty, Fickleness.
LUBRICIOUS [*lubricus, L.*] slippery, uncertain, unconvulsive.
LUBRIFAC'TION, a making slippery.
LUCE, a Pike or Jack. *Ch.*
LU'CENT [*lucens, L.*] shining, bright, splendid.
LU'CERN [*lucerna, L.*] a Lamp, a Candle. *Ch.*

LU'CID [*lucide, F. of lucidus, L.*] clear, bright, shining.
 A **LU'CID Body** [*in Philosophy*] a Body which emits Light.
LU'CIDA Corona, a fixed Star of the second Magnitude in the Northern Garland. *L.*
LU'CIDA Lancis, a Star in the Sign Scorpio. *L.*
LU'CIDA Lyra, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude in the Constellation called *Lyra*.
LU'CIDITY [*luciditas, L.*] Brightness.
LU'CIFER [*i. e. Light-bearing*] the Chief of the Devils, or Prince of the Air. *L.*
LUCIFER [*among Astronomers*] the Morning or Day-Star, the Planet *Venus*, when it rises before the Sun.
LUCIF'ERIAN, like, or belonging to *Lucifer*; proud, haughty, arrogant.
LUCIFERIANS, Hereticks who followed one *Lucifer*, Bishop of *Cagliari* in *Sardinia*, *A. C.* 365, who held that the Soul of Man was propagated out of the Substance of his Flesh, &c.
LUCIF'EROUS [*lucifer, L.*] bringing Light, giving Insight into.
LU'CIUS, the Prænomen of several famous Romans.
LUCY [*Lucia, L. of lux, Light*] a proper Name of Women.
LUCK [*Luck, Belg. Gluck, Teut.*] Chance, Fortune.

Give a Man Luck, and throw him into the Sea.

 This Proverb, *in terminis*, savours a little too much of *Heathenism* or *Profaneness*; but it may very well besit a *Christian* Mouth, if that which the Vulgar call *Luck*, and the Learned *Fortune*, be denominated *Providence*; for if that be on a Man's Side, you may throw him into the Sea, and not be actually and legally guilty of Murder. This was verified in the Prophet *Jonah*. *Sors Domini Campi*, say the *Latins*, and the *Greeks*, *Θεῶν τῶν χαλκῶν σαλαγμον ἢ φρενῶν πῖθον*.
LUCRA'TION, a Gaming, or Winning. *L.*
LU'CRATIVE [*lucratus, L.*] gainful, profitable. *F.*
LU'CRE [*lucrum, L.*] Gain, Advantage, Profit.
LUCRIF'ICABLE [*lucrificabilis, L.*] that bringeth Gain or Profit.
LU'CROUS [*lucrosus, L.*] full of Gain or Profit.
LUCTA'TION, a Wrestling, Striving, or Struggling. *L.*
LUCTIF'EROUS [*luctifer, L.*] causing or bringing Sorrow or Mourning.
LUCTIF'ICABLE [*luctificabilis, L.*] that is sorrowful.
LUCTIS'ONOUS [*luctisonus, L.*] sounding out Sorrow.
LUC'TUOUS [*luctuosus, L.*] sorrowful, full of Sorrow.

LU

To LU'CUBRATE [*lucubratum*, L.] to do any thing by Candle-light, to study late.

LUCUBRATORY } [*lucubratorius*, L.] of
LUCUBRATION, } a studying or working by Candle light. L.

LU'CULENT [*luculentus*, L.] Trimness, Fineness, Beauty.

LUD'GATE [either of King *Lud*, a King of the *Britons*, who built it, as some say; or *q. d.* Flood-gate, from a little River that ran under it; or as *Dr. Th. H.* supposes, of *leod*, *Sax.* the People, and *Gate*, as *porto del populo*, at *Rome*] one of the western Gates of the City of *London*.

LU'DIBLE [*ludibilis*, L.] apt to play.

LUDI'BRIOUS [*ludibriosus*, L.] reproachful, shameful, ridiculous.

LU'DICROUS [*ludicrus*, L.] sportive; also trifling, light, childish.

LUDIF'ICABLE [*ludificabilis*, L.] that maketh Sport or Pastime.

To LUDIF'ICATE [*ludificatum*, L.] to mock, deceive, also to frustrate.

LUDIFICA'TION, a Mocking or Deceiving. L.

LU'ES, a Pestilence or Plague; also a Murrain in Cattle. L.

LUES *Veneræ*, the French Pox. L.

The LUFE, the open Hand. N. C.

LUFE, Love. *Chauc.*

LUFF [*Sea-Term*] See Loof.

LUFF, } a Light or Flame to fowl with,

LOUGH } a Low-bell.

To LUG [*Geluggian*, *Sax.*] to pull, hale, or pluck.

LUG, a Measure of Land, called otherwise a Pole or Perch.

LUGS [of *Geluggian*, or *ligan*, *Sax.* to lie, because the Ears of a Man lie unmoved, contrary to other Creatures] the Ears; Poles to measure Land with.

LUG-Wort, an Herb.

LUG'GAGE [of *Geluggian*, *Sax.*] an heavy Weight or Burden.

LUGU'BRIOUS } [*lugubre*, F. of *lugubris*,
LUGU'BROUS } L.] mournful, sorrowful, doleful.

LURE [*Λυρε*, Gr.] one of the four Evangelists.

LUKEWARM' [of *plæc*, *Sax.* or *læw*, *Teut.* warmish, and *warm*] between hot and cold; also indifferent, careless.

LUKEWARM'NESS, a being between hot and cold; Indifference.

LUKIA, Lucre, Gain. *Chauc.*

To LULL [*lulle*, *Belg.* to sing, *lullare*, L. to sing to Sleep] to entice to Sleep by Singing or other Allurement; to allure.

LUL'LABY (probably of lull, and abidan, *Sax.* to abide, but *Casaub.* makes it *laleby*, of *λαλεῖν*, to speak, and our Word *by*, *q. d.* talk'd to sleep) a Nurse's alluring of a Child to Sleep.

LUMBA'GO [with *Physicians*] an Ache or Pain in the Muscles of the Loins, which is

LU

sometimes so very violent, that the Patient cannot sit down.

LUM'BAR } [*lumbaris*, L.] belonging
LUM'BARY } to the Loins.

LUMBA'RES *Arteria* [in *Anatomy*] Arteries which arising from the *Aorta*, spread themselves over all the Parts of the Loins. L.

LUMBA'RIS *Vena* [in *Anatomy*] a Vein which is bestowed on the Muscles of the Loins. L.

LUMBER [perhaps of *Lumpen*, *Teut.* old Rags] old Household-stuff, useless, and of small Value.

To LUMBER, to heap irregularly; also to move heavily.

LUMBRICAL, like a Worm.

LUMBRICAL *Muscles* [in *Anatomy*] are four Muscles in each Hand, and as many in the Feet, by reason of their Smallness and Shape, resembling Worms.

LUMBRICA'LES [in *Anatomy*] Muscles of the Finger, so called from their Figure, being something like an Earth-worm.

LUMBRICA'LES *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which is inserted to the inner Parts of each lesser Toe. L.

LUMBRICUS, an Earth-Worm, Belly-Worm, or Maw-Worm. L.

LUMINA'RE, a Lamp or Candle to burn on the Altar of a Church or Chapel. L.

LUMINARIES [of *luminaires*, F. *luminaria*, L.] Lights, Lamps; the Sun or Moon, so called by way of Eminence.

LU'MINOUS [*lumineux*, F. of *luminosus*, L.] full of Light, bright.

A LUMP [*Lumpen*, *Teut.*] a Mass, whole Bulk; also the Name of a Fish.

LUMP'ISH [*lompisch*, *Belg.*] heavy, dull; also in Lumps.

LU'NA, [*q. d.* *lux aliena*, L. i. e. a borrow'd Light] the Moon, the nearest Planet to the Earth of all the seven. L.

LUNA [among *Chymists*] a Silver Metal.

LUNA [in *Heraldry*] the White or Silver Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

LUNA *Cornea*, } [among *Chymists*] is a
LUNÆ *Cornua*, } tough tasteless Mass, almost like Horn, which is made by pouring Spirit of Salt on Crystals of Silver. L.

LUNA *Solar Year*, a Period made by multiplying the Cycle of the Moon, or 19, into that of the Sun, which is 28.

LU'NACY [of *luna*, L.] Frenzy or Madness happening according to the Course of the Moon.

LUNAR [*lunaire*, F. *lunaris*, L.] belonging to the Moon.

LUNAR *Months*, Months according to the Course of the Moon. See *Month*.

LU'NATICK [*lunatique*, F. *lunaticus*, L.] smitten with Lunacy, distracted, mad.

LU'NATICK *Eyes* [in *Horses*] a Distemper which makes their Eyes seem as if they were covered with White.

LUNA'

LU

LUNA'TION [among *Astronomers*] is the Space of Time between one new Moon and another. *L.*

LUNCH, as much Food as one's Hand can hold.

LUN'DRESS [so called, because coined at London] a Silver Penny, which anciently weighed 3 times as much as now. *F.*

LUNES } [in *Geometry*] are Figures
LUNULÆ } in the Form of a Crescent or Half-Moon, made by the Arcs of two intersecting Circles.

LUNETTES [in *Fortification*] are small Works generally raised from the Courtin, in Ditches full of Water. *F.*

LUNETTES [in *Opticks*] Glasses to help the Sight, Spectacles. *F.*

A **LUN'GIS** [*longis*, *F.* *longone*, *Ital.*] a tall, lazy, drowsy, dreaming Fellow, a Slow-back.

The **LUNGS** [*lungena*, *Sax.* *lungb*, *Dan.* and *Teut.* *longhe*, *Belg.* all of *lun*, *Sax.* empty, they being filled with nothing but Wind] that Part of an Animal which is the Instrument of Respiration, and is nothing else but a Collection of membranous Vehicles heaped one above another, and interlaced with Branches, Arteries, and Veins.

LUNG's-Growing, a Disease in Cattle.

LUNG's Sicknefs, a Disease in Cattle.

LUNT [*Lunte*, *Teut.*] a Match to fire Guns.

LUPANA'TRIX, a Bawd or Harlot. *L.*

LUPERCA'LIA, Feasts celebrated by the Romans to the God *Pan*.

LUP'IA, a Tumor or Protuberance about as big as a small Bean.

LUPINES [*lupini*, *L.*] a sort of Pulse.

LUP'NUM *caput gerece*, to be outlaw'd. *O. L. T.*

LUPUS [among *Physicians*] a sort of Cancer in the Thighs and Legs. *L.*

To **LURCH** [prob. of *lucrari*, *L.* to steal or pilfer] to lie hid.

LURCHER [of *lucro*, *L.*] one who lies upon the Lurch, or upon the Catch; also a kind of Hunting-Dog.

LURCHING, lying upon the Catch; sinking from.

A **LUR'DAN** [of *lourd*, *F.* whence *lurdant*, *F.* a Dunce] a lazy Fellow. See *Lordane*.

To **LURE** [*lurer*, *F.* *lueren*, *L. S.*] prob. of *belapan*; *Sax.* to betray] to bring a Hawk to the Lure; to allure or decoy.

A **LURE** [*leure*, *F.* *luber*, *Teut.*] a Device of Leather to call back a Hawk, a Decoy or Allurement.

LURID [*luridus*, *L.*] pale, wan, black and blue.

To **LURK** [*Skinner* derives it from *Lark*, *s. d.* to be hid, as a Lark in a Furrow, or probably of *lortzen*, *Du.* to lie in Ambush] to lie hid.

LUS'CIOUS, over-sweet, cloying.

LU

LUS'CIOUSNESS, Over-sweetness.

LU'SERN [*lupus Cervarius*, *L.*] a sort of Wolf called a Stag-Wolf.

LU'SERNS, the Fleeces of these Animals.

LUSH [*Luxe*, *F.*] Luxury, Lewdness. *Shaksp.*

LUSH-BURG, a base Sort of Coin in the Time of King *Edward III.* coined beyond Sea to counterfeit the *English Money*.

LUSH'IOUS } [a Derivative of *Lush*] over-

LUSHIUS } sweet, cloying.

LU'SION, a Playing or Pastime. *L.*

A **LUSK** [*Minshew* derives it of *lusche*, *F.*] a Slug or Slothful Fellow.

LUSK'ISH, lazy. *C.*

LUSK'ISHNESS, Laziness. *C.*

LU'SORY [*lusorius*, *L.*] jocular, sportive.

LUST [*Lore*, *Sax.* *Lyst*, *Dan.* *Lust*, *L. S.* and *Teut.* *Mirth*, *Pleasure*] Concupiscence, unlawful Passion or Desire; also a natural Desire.

LUST [among *Sailors*] a Ship is said to have a Lust to one Side or other, when she is inclined to heel or lean more to one Side than another.

To **LUST** [*lyrtan*, *Sax.* *Iusten*, *L. S.* *ge-Iusten*, *Teut.*] to desire, to have an Inclination to.

LUST'FUL [*lustfull*, *Sax.*] full of Lust, lecherous.

LUST'FULNESS, Lecherousness.

LUSTIHED, Lustiness. *Chauc.*

LUST-Wort, an Herb. *Satyricum*, *L.*

LUS'TER } [*Iuster*, *Belg.* *lustre*, *F.*]

LUS'TRE } Brightness, Shining, Gloss.

LUS'TRAL [*lustralis*, *L.* a *lustral Water*] a sort of Holy Water used by the Priests among the ancient Romans.

LUSTRA'TION, a Viewing on every Side; also a Purging by Sacrifice. *L.*

LUS'TRICI Dies, the Days on which the Romans used to give to their Children the Name of the Family.

LUS'TRING [of *lustre*, *F.* Brightness or Gloss] a glossy Silk called *Lutestring*.

LUS'TRUM, the Cleansing or Purgation of the City of *Rome* by Sacrifices every fifth Year; the Space of five Years. *L.*

LUSTY [*Iustig*, *Teut.* *Iustigh*, *Du.* *Istig*, *Dan.*] strong, hale, healthful.

LU'TANIST, one skilful in playing on the Lute.

LUTA'TION [of *lutum*, *L.* Clay or Loam] a stopping up of Chymical Vessels with Loam and Plaster.

LUTE [*lut*, *F.* *luto*, *Ital.* *Iutte*, *Dan.*] a musical Instrument.

LUTE [among *Chymists*, of *lutum*, *L.* Clay] a compound Paste made of Clay, Mortar, Sand, Potter's Earth, &c. to join together the Necks of Retorts and Receivers, to coat-over Bodies of Glass Retorts

torts to save them from being melted in a very vehement Heat.

To LUTE [*luter*, F. *lutare*, L.] to cover or stop up with such Loom or Clay.

LUTEUS [*lutus*, L.] full of Clay, clayish.

LUTULENT [*lutulentus*, L.] muddy, turbid.

LUTHERANISM, the Opinions and Doctrine of Martin Luther, who being an Augustine Friar, separated from the Church of Rome about A. C. 1515, wrote against its Errors, and began the Reformation.

LUTHERANS, they who follow Luther's Tenets.

LUTHERNS, a sort of Windows in the Top of an House.

LUTULENT [*lutulentus*, L.] miry, dirty.

To LUXATE [*luxatum*, L.] to put out of Joint, or loosen.

LUXATED [*luxatus*, L.] disjointed, put out of Joint, or loosened.

LUXATION, a Dislocation, a putting any Bone out of Joint. F. of L.

LUXATOR Externus [in Anatomy] is the same as Externus Auris. L.

LUXURIANCE [of *luxuria*, L.] Abundance.

LUXURIANT [*luxurians*, L.] growing rank, running out exceedingly, wanton, riotous.

LUXURIOUS [*luxurieux*, F. *luxuriosus*, L.] riotous, given to Excess or Debauchery, wanton.

LUXURIOSNESS } [*luxure*, F. *luxu-*
LUXURY } *ries*, L.] all Superfluity and Excess of carnal Pleasures, Riotousness, Sensuality, Leachery. Chauc.

LYCANTHROPY [*lycanthropie*, F. *lycanthropia*, L. *λυκανθρωπία*, of *λύκος*, a Wolf, and *άνθρωπος*, a Man, Gr.] a Madness proceeding from the Bite of a mad Wolf, whence Men imitate the Howling of Wolves.

LYCEUM, a Place near Athens, where Aristotle taught Philosophy.

LYCUM [*λύκιον*, Gr.] a Medicine made of the Shrub *Pyxiacantha*.

LYCOIDES [of *λύκος*, Gr. a Wolf] a Madness like that of Wolves, proceeding from the Retention of Seed.

LYDIA [the Name of a Country in Asia] the proper Name of a Woman.

LYDIAN Mood, doleful and lamentable Music.

LYDIUS Lapis, the Touch-Stone. L.

To LYE under the Sea [among Sailors] is said of a Ship, when her Helm is lashed alee, and she lies so a hull, that the Sea breaks upon her Bow or Broadside.

LYE [æg. Sax. *Lough*, Belg. and L. S. *lexia*, Span. of *lix*, Water, whence *lixivium*, L.] a Composition of Ashes and Water, to wash and scour withal.

To LYE. See Lie or Lay.

To Tell a LYE [æogan. Sax. *Leiggen*, Teut. *Lögen*, L. S.] to affirm what is false. See To lie.

LYER [in a Ship, *leel erig*, Teut.] he that is first catch'd in a Lye on a Monday Morning, and is proclaimed at the Main-mast, A Lyer, a Lyer, a Lyer; he serves under the Swabber to clean the Beak-Head and Chains for a Week.

LYFE/LICHT, lively. Chauc.

LYK'EROUS, Leacherous. O.

LYKERS, Surveyors. O.

LYMME, a Limb. Chauc.

LYMPH } [of *λύμφη*, Gr. *ν* being
LYMPHA } changed into *α*] a transparent Fluid, as Water, &c. L.

LYMPHA [in Anatomy] a clear limpid Humour, consisting of the nervous Juice, and of Blood.

LYMPHAT'ICK [*lymphatique*, F. *lymphaticus*, L.] allayed or mixed with Water.

LYMPHAT'ICKS [*lymphatiques*, F. of *lymphatici*, L.] Persons that are quite distracted or stark mad.

LYMPHATICK Vessels } [in Anatomy]
LYMPHATICK Veins } are certain Veins, which receive the Lympha from the conglobated Glandules.

LYMPH'EDUCTS [of *lympba* and *ductus*, Passages, L.] slender, pellucid Tubes, arising in all Parts of the Body, which permit a thin and transparent Liquor to pass through them towards the Heart, &c.

LYN'CEOUS [of *Lyncæus*, one of the Argonauts, who is reported to be able to see through Stone Walls, or of *Lynx*, a Beast of a quick Sight] quick-sighted. Hence a quick-sighted Man is called Lyncæus.

LYN'CEUS [among Physicians] a Collyrium for strengthening the Eyes.

LYN'CHET, a Line of Green-sward, which separates ploughed Lands in common Fields.

To LYNNE, to loiter. Chauc.

LYNX [*λύγξ*, Gr. *lurks*, Teut.] a wild Beast of the Nature of a Wolf. L.

LYON Dollar, 80 Aspers, 5 s. Sterling, at Aleppo in Turkey.

LYPIRIA [among Physicians] a kind of burning Fever, commonly called a *Causus*.

LYRA [in Astronomy] a Constellation of 13 Stars, resembling an Harp.

LYRA Viol, a musical Instrument; whence the Expression of playing *Leeto* Way, is corruptly used for playing *Lyra* Way.

A LYRE [*lyra*, L. of *λύρα*, Gr.] an Harp. F.

LYR'ICK [*lyrique*, F. *lyricus*, L. of *λυρικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Harp.

LYRICK Verses, Verses set to the Harp.

LYRIST [*lyristes*, L.] an Harper.

M A

LY'SIS [λύσις, Gr.] a loosening or releasing.

LYSIS [in *Physick*] a Weakness of the Body by any Illness.

LYS'SA [λύσσα, Gr.] the Madness of a Dog; the Bite of any venomous Creature.

LYSSE, to lessen. *Chauc.*

LYTE'RIA [λυτήρια, Gr.] a Sign of the loosening of a great Disease.

LY'TINT [in *Heraldry*] the white Colour of Skins or Furs.

LYV'LODE, Livelihood. *Chauc.*

M.

M in *Latin Numbers* signifies 1000.

M, **M**, is an Abbreviation of *Magister*, Master, as *M. A. Magister Artium*, Master of Arts; in a Physician's Bill it is frequently used for *Manipulus*, a Handful; and at the End of a Receipt it stands for *misce*, i. e. mingle.

To **MAB**, to dress carelessly. *N. C.*

MA'BLE [*amabilis*, L. lovely, or *mabella*, F. my fair one] a Name of Women.

MABS, Slaterns. *N. C.*

MAC, a Son. *Irish*, placed at the Beginning of many Surnames, as *Mac Donald*, &c.

MA'CALEB, Bastard Coral.

A MACARON'ICK [*macaronique*, F.] a confused Heap, a Huddle of many or several Things together.

MACARONICK Poem [*macaronique*, F.] a Sort of Burlesque Poetry, wherein the Native Words of a Language are made to end in a *Latin Termination*. Hence

MACAROONE [*maca one*, Ital.] a course, rude, low Fellow. Whence

MACAROONS' [*Macaroni*, Ital.] a Sort of Sweet-Meats made of Almonds, Whites of Eggs, Sugar, &c. By *Macaroni* the *Italians* also understand a kind of very small long Shreds of Paste made of only Flour and Eggs, rolled out very thin; these they use frequently in their Shops, in the Room of *Vermicelli*.

MAC'CABEES [so called from *Judas Maccabeus*] the Title of two Apocryphal Books.

MACA'W, a West-Indian Bird.

MACE [*macir*, *macer*, and *macis*, L. *μαχος*, Gr.] a sort of Spice; also a known Ensign of Honour carried before a Magistrate; a Baton, Club, or Staff.

MACE Greffs } [*macergarii*, L. Barb.]

MACE Grieffs } those who wittingly buy and sell stolen Fish.

MACEDON'NIANS, Hereticks in the 12th Century, who denied the Divinity of the Holy Ghost.

To **MA'CERATE** [*macerer*, F. *macera-tum*, L.] to make lean, or bring down in Flesh; also to steep or soak.

MACERA'TION, a making lean, weakening or bringing down.

MACERATION [among *Physicians*] is an Infusion either with or without Heat,

M A

wherein the Ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

MACHA'ON, the Name of an ancient Physician, said to be one of the Sons of *Æsculapius*; thence Medicine in general is called *Ars Machaonia*.

MA'CHES, a Sort of Sallet Herb.

MACHIAVIL'IAN [of *Machiavel*, a famous Historian and Politician of *Florence*] belonging to *Machiavel*; subtil or crafty.

To **MACHIAVELIZE**, to practise *Machiavelism*, or subtil Policy.

MACH'INA *Boylana*, Mr *Boyle's* Air-Pump. *L.*

To **MACH'INATE** [*machiner*, F. of *machinatum*, L.] to contrive or devise, to plot or hatch.

MACHINA'TION, a Contriving or Plotting, a Device or Plot. *F. of L.*

MACHINA'TOR [*machinateur*, F.] a Deviser, a Contriver, a Plotter. *L.*

MACH'INE [*machina*, L. of *μηχανή*, Gr.] an Engine composed of several Parts set together by mechanical Art, to raise or stop the Motion of Bodies. *F.*

MACH'INIST [*machineste*, F.] an Inventor or Manager of Engines.

MACHIN'ULÆ [among *Physicians*] little Compositions, Parts of more compound Bodies, and which, by their peculiar Configuration, are destined to particular Offices.

MA'CILENT [*macilentus*, L.] lean, thin, lank.

MACK'ENBOY, a Sort of Spurge with a knotty Root.

MACK'AREL [*maquereau*, F. *Mackerel*, Teut. of *maculis*, L. from the blue Spots in the Sides thereof] a well-known Sea-Fish; also a Pimp or Pander.

To **MACK'LE** [*meckelen*, Teut.] to sell Weavers Goods to Shopkeepers.

MACK'LED [of *maculatus*, L.] blotted or daub'd in Printing.

MA'CRITUDE [*macritudo*, L.] Leanness.

MACROCEPH'ALUS [of *μακρός*, large, and *κεφαλή*, the Head, Gr.] one who has a Head larger than of a natural Size.

MA'CROCOSM [*macrocosmus*, L. of *μακροκόσμος*, of *μακρός*, large, and *κόσμος*, the World, Gr.] the great World, the whole Universe in Contradistinction to the *Microcosm*, which is commonly taken for the Body of Man.

MACROL'OGY [*macrologia*, L. of *μακρολογία*, of *μακρός*, and *λογία*, Speech, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick signifying a Prolixity in Speech when more words are used than are necessary.

MACRONOSI'A [*μακρονοσία*, of *μακρός*, and *νόσος*, a Disease, Gr.] a long Sickness. *L.*

MACULA Hepatica, [i. e. the Liver Spot] a large brownish or yellowish Spot of about a Hand's Breadth, which chiefly seizes on the Back, Breast, and Groin. *L.*

MACULA

M A

MACULA *Matricalis*, a Spot of a brownish Colour, with which Children are sometimes born. *L.*

MACULÆ Solares [with *Astronomers*] are Spots in the Sun. *L.*

MACULA Volatica [among *Physicians*] a reddish or purple Spot here and there in the Skin, which proves mortal, if it comes to an Orifice. *L.*

To **MACULATE** [*maculer*, *F. maculatum*, *L.*] to stain, to defile with Spots.

MACULATE, maculated, spotted, fouled, stained. *Shaksp.*

MACULATION, a Staining or Defiling with Spots.

MACULATURE, a Waste or Blotting-paper. *F.*

MAD, [*gemaad* or *gamed*, *Sax. Mer. Caf.*] derives it of *μαίνωμαι*, *Gr.* seems rather of *ἄνδρ.* deprived of reason, furious.

MAD Nep. } two Sorts of Herbs.
MAD Wort, }

MAD, an Earth Worm. *Essex.*

MAD'AM [*madame*, *F. i. e.* my Lady or Mistress] a Title of Honour formerly given to Women of Quality only, but now to common Persons.

MADAROSIS [*μαδαρισς*, *Gr.*] Baldness of the Head.

MA'DCAP, a wild hot-brained Fellow.

MAD'DER [*Mæddne*, *Sax. Madera*, *Ital.*] a Plant used in Dying.

MADEFACATION, a Moistening, or Wetting; properly the receiving so much Moisture, that a Body is quite soaked thro' by it.

To **MADEFY** [*madeficere*, *i. e.* *madidum facere*, *L.*] to moisten, to wet.

MADEMOISELLE, a Title given in France to the Wives and Daughters of Gentlemen. *F.*

To **MAD'DLE**, to be fond of. *N. C.*

MAD'DING-Money, old Roman Coins, sometimes found about *Dunstable*.

MADGE *Howlet*, [of *Madg* for *Margaret*, or *Macbette*, *F.* and *Howlet*, a Diminutive of *Wol*,] an Owl

MADID [*madidus*, *L.*] moist, wet.

MADID [among *Physicians*] made tender by Infusion or Decoction.

MADID'ITY [*madiditas*, *L.*] moistness, Wetness.

MAD'OCKS [of *Mad*, *i. e.* Good, *Welsh*] an old British Name.

MADRID, the Capital city in Spain.

MADRIER [in *Fortification*] a long Plank of Wood armed with Iron Plates, and used to cover the mouth of a Petard, and for several other uses. *F.*

MADRI'GAL, [so called from the Kind of Poetry with which it was composed] an Italian Air or Song; also a particular Kind of Vocal Music, formerly very much in Request, some for two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight Voices.

MADS, a Disease in Sheep.

M A

MAESTO'SO } [in *Music Books*] signifies to play with Majesty, Pomp, and Grandeur, and so, of consequence, slow; nevertheless with Strength and Firmness of Hand. *Ital.*

MAESTRO, Master. *Ital.*

MAESTRO de Capella, Master of the Chapel Music, or Master of Music only; meaning thereby one of the first Rank. *Ital.*

MÆANDER [*Maiandros*, *Gr.*] a Matter full of Intricacy and Difficulty; so called from a River in Phrygia, that has many Turnings in its Course. *L.*

MAFEIE' } [*ma foi sur ma foi*, *F.*] upon my Faith. *Chauc.*

To **MAFFLE** [*Maffelin*, *Du.*] to stammer, or stutter.

MAGAZ'NAGE, the Hire or Rent of a Ware-house or Place for laying-up Stores or other Commodities; also the Place or Ware-house itself.

MAGAZ'NE [*magazin*, *F.*] a Store-house for Arms and Ammunition of War. Also now used for the Name of several periodical miscellaneous pamphlets.

MAG BOTE [of *Meg*, a Kinsman, and *Bote*, *Sax.*] a Compensation anciently made in Money for killing a Kinsman.

MAG'DALENE [*מגדלנה*, *Syr. i. e.* magnified] a proper Name of Women.

MAGDALENE College [in *Oxford*] built by *William Wainfleet*, Bishop of *Winchester*, also one of the same Name in *Cambridge*.

MAGDA'LEON [*μαγδαλία*, *Gr.*] a Roll of Plaster or Salve

MAGE, a Magician. *Spen.*

MAGELLAN'ICK, of or found out by *Ferdinandus Magellanus*, a Portuguese.

MAGELLANICK Streights, a famous narrow Sea near the South Pole.

MAGELLAN's Clouds, two small Clouds not far distant from the South Pole.

MAGGIO, an Italian Measure of Corn, containing 17 Bushels and a half English.

MAGGIORE [in *Music Books*] signifies major or greater. *Ital.*

MAG'GOT [*Maede*, *Belg. Maede*, *Teut.*] a Mire in Bread] a kind of Worm.

MAG'GOTTINESS, Fulness of Maggots; Whimsicalness, Freakishness.

MAG'GOTTY, full of Maggots, whimsical.

MAG'ICAL, } [*magique*, *F. magicus*, *L.*
MAGICK } of *μαγικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Magick Arts.

MAG'ICK [*magic*, *F. magica*, *L.* of *μαγία*, *Gr.*] the Black Art, dealing with familiar Spirits.

MAG'ICIAN [*magicien*, *F. magus*, *L.* of *μαγός*, *Gr.*] a Wizzard, Sorcerer, or Conjuror.

Natural MAGICK, is a useful Science, teaching the Knowledge and mutual Application of active Bodies with passive, so as to make many excellent Discoveries, called Natural Philosophy.

MAGICK

M A

MAGICK *Lanthorn*, a little Optick Machine, by Means of which are represented on a Wall, in an obscure Place, many hideous Shapes, which are taken to be an Effect of Magick, by those that are ignorant of the Device.

MAGICK Square, is when several Numbers in an arithmetical Proportion are disposed into such parallel and equal Ranks, that the Sums of each Row taken any way, either directly, or side long, shall be all equal.

MAGISTE'RIAL [*magistral*, F. *magistratus*, L.] master-like, imperious, haughty.

MAGIST'ERY [*magistere*, F. of *magisterium*, L.] Mastership.

MAGIST'ERY [among *Chymists*] a Preparation of a mixed Body, so as to change it into a Body of a different Kind; a Precipitation.

MA'GISTRACY [*magistratus*, L. *magistrature*, F.] the Office and Dignity of a Magistrate.

MAGISTRA'LIA *Medicamenta*, such Medicines as are usually prescribed by Physicians for several Purposes. L.

MA'GISTRATE [*magistratus*, F. of *magistratus*, L.] an Officer of Justice, or of Civil Government.

MAG'MA [*μαγμα*, Gr.] the Dregs that are left after the straining of Juices. L.

MAGNA *Affisa eligenda*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to summon four lawful Knights, to choose twelve Knights of the Neighbourhood, &c. to pass upon the great Assize between the Plaintiff and Defendant. L.

MAGNA *Charta*, the great Charter containing a Number of Laws, ordained in the 9th Year of Henry III. and confirmed by Edward I. containing the Sum of all the written Laws of England.

MAGNA *Precaria*, a great Reap-Day, upon which the Lord of the Manor of Harrow in Middlesex, used to summon his Tenants, to do each a Day's Work for him, every Tenant who had a Chimney being obliged to send a Man.

MAGNANIM'ITY [*magnanimité*, F. of *magnanimus*, L.] Greatness of Mind, Courage.

MAGNAN'IMOUS [*magnanime*, F. of *magnanimus*, L.] of great Courage or Spirit; generous, brave.

MAGNE'SIA *Opalina* [among *Chymists*] is a Sort of *Crocus Metallorum*, or Liver of Antimony.

MAG'NET [*magnes*, L. of *μαγνης*, Gr.] a Fossil approaching to the Nature of Iron Ore, and endued with the Property of attracting Iron to itself, and of both pointing itself, and giving the Virtue to a Needle touched by it, of pointing to the Poles of the World.

M A

MAGNET'ICAL } [*magnetique*, F. *magneticus*, L.] belonging to the Magnet.

MAGNET'ICAL *Amplitude* [in *Astronomy*] an Arch of the Horizon intercepted between the Sun in his Rising or Setting, and the East and West Points of the Compass.

MAGNET'ICK *Azimuth* [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Horizon intercepted between the *magnetical Meridian*, and the Sun's Azimuth Circle.

MAG'NETISM, is the Power a Loadstone has of attracting Iron.

MAGNIF'ICAT, a Song of the blessed Virgin Mary, so called from *Magnificat*, being its first Word in Latin.

MAGNIF'ICENCE [*magnificentia*, L.] a Largeness of Soul in receiving and managing great Things, Grandeur, State, Greatness. F.

MAGNIF'ICENT [*magnifique*, F. of *magnificens*, L.] that lives in great State; stately, noble.

MAGNIF'ICI, a Title given to the Governors of Universities in Germany.

MAGNIF'ICO, a Nobleman in Venice.

To **MAGNIFY** [*magnifier*, F. of *magnificare*, L.] to make Things seem bigger than they really are; to cry up, or praise highly.

MAGNIL'OQUENCE [*magniloquentia*, L.] a lofty and high Strain or Manner of Speaking.

MAGNIL'OQUENT [*magniloquus*, L.] that uses a stately Manner of Speech.

MAG'NITUDE [*magnitudo*, L.] Greatness, Bigness, Largeness: with respect to the Stars, it is divided into six Degrees; as of the first, second, &c. Magnitude.

MAGNITUDE [in *Geometry*] is defined to be a continued Quantity, consisting in Lines, Angles, Surfaces, or Bodies.

MA'GPIE [contracted of *Margaret*] a Bird taught sometimes to talk.

MA'HEM [*mebaigne*, F.] Maim, Hurt, Wound. L. T.

MA'HOMET [*Mahammed*, i. e. praised, Arab.] a noted Arabian Impostor, born A. C. 527. his Father a Pagan, and Mother a Jewess, who made himself Captain of a rebellious Crew, among whom, by the Help of *Sergius* a Monk, he introduced the Turkish Religion contained in the *Alcoran*.

MAHOM'ETISM, the Religion contrived by Mahomet.

MAHO'NE, a Turkish Ship of great Burden, somewhat like a Galleas.

MAHO'UNE, Mahomet. *Spenc.*

MAID } [*Meden*, Sax. *Marght*,

MAIDEN } Belg. *Mugd*, Teut.] a Virgin, a young or unmarried Woman; also a Fish.

MAID'EN [in *Scotland*] a Machine used in beheading Criminals.

MAID *Marrion*, or *Morion*, a Boy dress'd up

M A

up in Girl's Cloaths to dance the Morris Dance.

MAIDEN-Hair, } different Sorts of
MAIDEN-Lips, } Herbs.

MAIDEN-Head [Mæben hade, Sax.] Virginitiy.

MAIDEN Bradley, a Town in *Wiltshire*, so called from a noble *Virgin*, who being seized with a Leprosy herself, built there an Hospital for such as should be afflicted with the like Disease afterwards.

MAIDEN Rents, a Noble, or 6 s. 8 d. paid by every Tenant in the Manor of *Builtb*, in *Radnorshire*, towards the Marriage of a Daughter.

MAIDENHEAD [anciently *Maiden-Hepte*, so called upon the Account of their superstitious adoring the Head of a certain *British* Maid, one of the 1100 Companions of *St Ursula*] a Town in *Berkshire*.

MAIDSTONE [called anciently *Med-pæstun*, Sax. i. e. *Medway's* Town, from the River *Medway's* running close by it] a Town in *Kent*.

MAJESTATIVE [majestativus, L.] majestic.

MAJESTICAL } [majestieux, F.] full of
MAJESTICK } Majesty, noble, state-ly.

MAJESTY [majeste, F. of *majestas*, L.] an Air and Mein full of Authority, and venerable Stateliness, Grandeur, Venerableness.

MAIL [maille, F.] an Iron Ring for Armour; also a kind of Portmanteau or Trunk to travel with, for carrying Letters or other Things; also a Speck on the Feathers of a Bird. The Word is now used for a Post-boy's Bundle or Bag.

Coat of MAIL, a sort of defensive Armour.

MAILE', an ancient base Coin of *France*, worth half a Denier; also an *English* Silver Half-penny, in the Time of *Henry V*.

MAILED, speckled, full of Specks, as the Feathers of Hawks, Partridges, &c. or the Furs of some wild Beasts are.

To MAIM [probably of *mebaigner*, O. F.] to cut off any Member, to hurt or wound.

MAIM [probably of *mebain*, O. F.] the Loss of a Member, a Hurt or Wound.

MAIMED [maymis, O. F. *manus*, L.] having lost a Member, hurt or wounded.

MAIN [of *magne*, O. F. of *magnus*, L.] chief, principal.

MAIN, the Middle of the Sea or Land.

MAIN Mægen, of *Magan*, Sax. to may or can] Might, Power.

MAIN Hamper [of *main*, F. a Hand] a Basket to carry Grapes to the Press.

To set a MAIN } [of *main*, F. a Hand]
To throw a MAIN } to play with a Box and Dice.

MAIN Body [of an Army] that Body which marches between the *Advance* and *Rear*

M A

Guard; and in a Camp, that which lies between the two Wings.

MAIN Guard, a Body of Horse posted before the Camp, for the Safety of the Army; in a Garrison, it is that Guard to which all the rest are subordinate.

MAIN Mast [of a Ship] is a long Piece of round Timber, standing upright in the Waist or Middle of a Ship, which carries the Main Sail and Main Yard; and is usually two and a half times the Length of the Midship Beam.

MAIN Port, a small Duty paid in some Places, in Recompence of small Tithes, by the Parishoners to the Parson.

MAIN Sail, the Sail belonging to the Main Mast, called also the *Main Course*.

MAIN Top-Mast, a Mast that is one half the Length of the Main-Mast.

MAIN Top-gallant Mast, is half the Length of the Top-mast.

MAIN Yard [of a Ship] the Yard which belongs to the Main-Mast.

MAIN'OUR } [of *mainier*, F. to handle,
MEIN'OUR } *amenier*, F. to lead away] a Thing which a Thief takes away or steals.

MAINPERN'ABLE, bailable, or that may be bailed.

MAINPERN'ORS, are those Persons to whom a Person is delivered out of Custody or Prison, upon Security given either for Appearance or Satisfaction.

MAIN'PRIZE [of *main*, the Hand, and *prise*, taken, F.] one who is Bail, Pledge or Security for another Person.

MAINPRIZE [in Law] is the receiving a Man into a friendly Custody, who otherwise is or might be committed to Prison, upon Security given for his forthcoming at the Day assigned.

MAIN'SWORN, forsworn or perjur'd.

N. C.

MAINT, mingled; also many, several. O. To MAINTAIN' [maintenir, F. of *manutene*, L.] to give a Livelihood to, to keep in Repair, to uphold; also to make good a Thing affirmed.

MAINTAIN'ABLE, which may be maintained.

MAINTAINER, an Upholder, one who provideth for, or supporteth another, a Defender.

MAINTAINER [in Law] one who supports a Cause depending in Suit between others.

MAINTENANCE [maintien, F.] Food and Necessaries for Life; also Support, Protection, Defence.

MAINTENANCE [in Law] an unjust or wrongful upholding of a Person or Cause.

MAINTENANCE, Countenance, Looks, Carriage. *Chauc.*

MA'JOR, greater, bigger. L. MAJOR [in Logick] is the first Part of a Syllogism.

MAJOR

M A

MAJOR-General [in an *Army*] is an Officer who is next chief Commanderto the General and Lieutenant-General; when there are two Attacks at a Siege, he commands that on the Left.

MAJOR of a Brigade, either of Horse or Foot, is an Officer appointed by the Brigadier, to assist him in the Business of his Brigade, and does the same as a Major in a Regiment.

MAJOR Domo [*Mayordomo*, Span.] the Steward of a great Man's House; a Master of the Household.

MAJOR of a Regiment, is the next in Office to the Lieutenant-Colonel, and is generally made from the oldest Captain; his Business is to convey all Orders to the Regiment, to exercise, draw up, &c.

MAJOR of a Town, the third Officer of a Garrison, and next to the Deputy-Governor.

MAJOR'ITY [*majorite*, F.] the greater Number or Part; also one's being at Age.

MAIRMAID, or *Mermaid*. See *Mermaid*.

MAI'SON Dieu [i. e. the House of God] an Hospital for sick Persons. F.

MAI'STERIE } [*Maitre*, F.] a Mystery,
MAISTRIE } a masterly Action, Magistracy, masterly Workmanship. Ch.

MAIS'TERFUL, domineering, imperious. Chauc.

MAIS'TRISE, curious, masterly Workmanship. Chauc. Fr.

MAJUS Jus, a Writ of Proceeding in some customary Manors, in order to Trial of Right to Land, &c.

MAIZE, a Sort of Indian Wheat.

To **MAKE** [*macan*, Sax. *Maiken*, L. S. *Maichen*, Teut.] to cause, to form, or frame.

To **MAKE** [in *Law*] to execute, to perform; also to create, to compel, &c.

To **MAKE**, to hinder. O.

A **MAKE-Bate**, a Cause and Promoter of Quarrel.

To **MAKE one's Berde**, to impose upon, or deceive one. Chauc.

To **MAKE fast** [*fest machen*, Teut. See *Term*] to bind or tie.

MAKE Hawk, an old stanch Hawk,

MAKE'LESS, matchless. N. C.

MAKE, a Match. N. C. A Comfort. Spenc.

MAKIDIN, made. Chauc.

MAL'ACHI [מלאכי. H. i. e. my Messenger] one of the lesser Prophets.

MALACHI'TE, a green Stone, in Colour resembling the Mallow, *μαλαχα*, Gr. It is sometimes veined or spotted.

MALACIA [*μαλακία*, Gr.] a Squeamishness of the Stomach, a depraved Appetite, when Things are coveted that are not proper for Food; a Tenderness of Body. L.

MALAC'TICA [*μαλακτικά*, Gr.] Medicines which soften the Parts of the Body.

MAL-Adroit, unhandsome, clumsy. F.

M A

MAL-Administration, Misdemeanour in publick Employment. L.

MAL'ADY [*maladie*, F.] a Disease, Sickness.

MAL'AGA, Wine of *Malaga* in Spain.

MAL'AGMA [*μαλαγμα*, Gr.] a Fomentation or Poultice.

MALANDERS, a Disease in the Forelegs of an Horse.

MAL'APERT [q. d. *malé partus*, L. ill-gotten or bred; or, as *Minshew*, male, and *apert*, ready, q. d. always ready to speak Evil of others] saucy, impudent.

MALAXATION [among *Apothecaries*] a Moistening or Softening of hard Bodies; also the Working of Ingredients into a Mass for Pills or Plaisters.

MAL'DON [*malbun*, Sax. called by *Tacitus* *Camalodnum*, from *Camalus*, (i. e. *Mars*) an Idol worshipped by the Britains, and dune Sax. a Mount, q. d. *Mars Hill*] a Town in Essex, 32 Miles N. E. by E. from London.

MALE [*mâle*, F. of *masculus*, L.] the Male Kind.

MALE [of *μαλλος*, a Fleece, Gr, because formerly made of Wool.] See *Mail*.

MALEBOUCHE, a foul Mouth, an evil Tongue. Chauc. Fr.

MALE Content [*mal-content*, F. of *male contentus*, L.] discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected.

To **MALEDICT** [*maledictum*, L. Sup.] to curse or imprecate.

MALEDICTION, an evil Speaking or Cursing. F. of L.

MALEFACTOR [*malfaiteur*, F.] an Evil-doer, an Offender. F.

MALEFICE [*maleficium*, L.] an Evil Deed, or shrewd Turn. F.

MALEFICENCE [*maleficentia*, L.] Mischievousness.

MALEFICK [*malefique*, F. of *maleficus*, L.] that causes Evil or Mischief, mischievous.

MALENGME, evil Artifice. Spenc.

MALESON, Cursing.

MALETALENT, ill-will. O.

MALETENT } a Toll of 40 s. anci.

MALTOLTE } ently paid for every Sack of Wool.

MALEVOLENCE [*malevolentia*, L.] ill-will, Hatred, Spite.

MALEVOLENT [*malevolens*, L.] that bears ill-will or Spite.

MALEVOLENT [in *Astrology*] which has an ill Aspect or Influence.

MALFEASANCE, a doing of Evil. F. L. T.

MALICE [*malitia*, L.] ill-will, Grudge, or Spite. F.

MALICIOUS [*malicieux*, F. of *malitiosus*, L.] full of Malice, spiteful.

MALICORIUM [q. d. *mali granati corium*, L.] the Peel of a Pomegranate.

MALIGN

M A

MALIG'N [*maligne*, F. of *malignus*, L.] mischievous, bent on Mischief.

To **MALIGN'**, to envy, to wish ill.

MALIGNANCY [*malignitas*, L.] malignant Nature or Quality.

MALIG'NANT [*malignus*, L.] hurtful, mischievous.

MALIGNANT Disease, that which rages more vehemently, and continues longer than its Nature usually permits it to do; or rather such a Disease as is greatly aggravated. It is generally applied to such Fevers as are epidemical or infectious, and attended with Spots and Eruptions.

A **MALIGNANT**, an ill affected Person.

MALIG'NITY [*maglignité*, F. of *malignitas*, L.] Hurtfulness, Mischievousness, Grudge, ill-will.

MALITIOSITY [*malitiositas*, L.] Malice, Maliciousness.

MAL'KIN [of *Mall*, Contraction of *Mary*, and *Kin*] a Sort of Mop or Schovel for sweeping an Oven. A dirty Wench.

MALL [*malleus*, L. a Mallet] a Place to play at Pall Mall.

Pall-MALL [q. d. *pellere malleo*, L. to drive with a Mallet] a Play.

MAL'LARD [*malart*, F. *Malart*, Belg.] a wild Drake, or male Duck.

MAL'LEABLE [of *malleus*, L. a Hammer] that may be hammered out, and will spread, being beaten. L.

MALLEABILITY, the Quality of bearing to be hammered out.

To **MALLEATE** [*malleus*, L.] to hammer.

MALLE'OLUS [in Botany] is a Sprout growing out of a Branch, which grew out itself but one Year before. L.

MALLEOLUS [among Anatomists] is a Bone of the Foot.

MAL'LET [of *malleus*, L.] a sort of wooden Hammer.

MAL'LEUS [in Anatomy] is one of the small Bones of the Ear. L.

MAL'LORY [of *mal*, bad, and *lieure*, F. an Har.] a Surname.

MAL'LOWS [*Mealpe*, Sax. *malva*, L.] an Herb.

MALLOW-Sbrub, a Plant.

MALMS'BURY [said to be called so by *Malmutius*, a King of the Britains. It was anciently called *Maidulphesburg*, from one *Maidulph*, a Scottish Saint and Hermit, who built an Abbey there, and opened a publick School. But *Beda* writes it *Adelmesbirig*, from *Adam* the Scholar of *Maidulph*, and the first Abbot of the Abbey] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 74 Miles West from London.

MALM'SEY [of *Malvastia*, the Place whence it comes] a luscious sort of Wine.

MAL'PAS [of *mal*, F. ill, and *pass*, q. d. a bad Way] a Town in *Cheshire*, 130 Miles North-West from London.

M A

MALT [*Mealz*, Sax. *Maltz*, Teut.] Barley soaked and dried, in order to make Drink.

MALT, melted. O.

MAL'THA, an inflammable Slime found in a Pool of *Samosatia*, a City of *Comagena*, the same as *Naphtha*.

MALT-Long, } an Insect; also a can-

MALT-Worm, } cerous Sore about the Hoof of a Horse.

MALT-Mulna, a Quern or Malt-Mill. O. R.

MALT-Sbot, a certain Duty paid in ancient Times for making Malt.

MALT'STER, one who makes or deals in Malt.

MALTRAITED, abused. F.

MALVA'DA, a small Spanish Coin, 13 of which make a Farthing English.

MALVEIL'LES, Misdemeanors, or malicious Practices. F. O. R.

MAL'VEIS Procurers, such as used to pack Juries. O. L. T.

MALVERSATION, ill Conversation, Prevarication, Misdemeanour in an Office. F.

MALVEYSEY, Malmsey Wine. Chauc.

MALUM Mortuum [the dead Disease] a sort of Scab so called, because it makes the Body appear black and mortified. L.

MAL'URE [*malheur*, F.] a Misfortune, Mischance. Chauc.

MAM [*Mam*, G. Br. of *mamma*, L.] a Mother.

MAM'ALUKES, light Horsemen, an Order of valiant Soldiers, who were the chief Military support of the *Saracens* in *Egypt*.

MAMMA [*mammare*, F. of *mamma*, L.] my Mother; also the Breast or Paps.

MAMMAMOUCHI, Buffoons.

MAM'MARY Vessels [in Anatomy] the Arteries and Vessels which pass thro' the Muscles and Glands of the Breast.

MAMMET, a Puppet. O.

MAMMEATED [*mammeatus*, L.] having Paps or Teats.

MAM'MIFORM Processes [in Anatomy] two Knobs of the Bone of the back Part of the Skull.

MAMMILLARY [in Anatomy] an Artery which supplies the Breast.

MAMMILLARY Processes [in Anatomy] two Protuberances of the Bone in the Temples, resembling the Teats of a Cow.

MAM'MOCK [probably of *Mau*, G. Br. little, and *Wck*, Dim.] a Fragment, Piece, or Scrap.

MAMMON [*Μαμμωνας*, Gr.] the God of Wealth; also Riches. Syriack.

MAM'MONIST, a covetous Wordling.

MAMMOODA, a Coin among the *Indians*, of equal value with our Shilling.

MAMOTHY

M A

MA'MOTHY, a Piece of Money at *Ormus*, value 8 d. Sterling.

MAN [*Man*, *Sax.* *Man*, *Teut.* *Man*, *Dan.*] a Creature endued with Reason.

To **MAN** [*Manen*, *L. S.* and *Belg.*] to furnish with Men.

MAN of War, a Ship of War.

To **MAN** a *Hawk* [in *Falconry*] to make her gentle, tame, and tractable.

MAN the Capstan [among *Sailors*] a Term used when they would have Men to heave at the Capstan.

MANA'CLES [*manicles*, *F.* of *manus*, *L.*] Hand Fetters or Cuffs.

To **MANACLE**, to bind with Hand-Cuffs or Fetters.

To **MANAGE** [*menager*, *F.*] to order or handle, to rule or govern, to husband.

MANAGE [*menage*, *F.*] a Riding-Academy, or Riding-House.

MAN'AGEMENT } [*menagement*, *F.*]
MAN'AGERY } Managing or Ordering, Conduct.

MANA'GIUM, a Mansion or Dwelling-House. *O. L.*

MANAS'SEH [מנשה, *H. i. e.* not forgotten] *Joseph's* eldest Son.

MANAS'SEYANCE, Threatning. *Ch.*

MANATE' } a Fish of the Whale Kind,
MANATI' } common in *America*.

MANA'TION, Flowing or running. *L.*

MAN'BOTE [*Manbote*, *Sax.*] a Re-compence made in Money for the Killing of a Man.

MAN'CA, a square Piece of Gold, in ancient Times valued at 30 Pence.

MANCH of Silver, is 60 Shekels, or 7 l. 10 s. Of Gold, 170 Shekels, or 75 l. Sterling.

MANCHE' [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of an ancient Sleeve of a Coat. *F.*

MANCHE *Present*, a Bribe or Present from the Donor's own Hand. *O.*

MAN'CHESTER [of *Maen*, *C. Br.* a Stone, and *Cearren*, *Sax.* probably from the great Quarries of Stone thereabout] a Town in *Lancashire*, 137 Miles North-West by North from *London*.

MANCHET [*michette*, *O. F.*] a fine sort of small Bread.

MANCHINE'LO-Tree [*Marcinilla*, *Span.*] a Tree in *Jamaica*, the Fruit of which, tho' beautiful, is very dangerous Food, and has killed many *Europeans*.

To **MAN'CIPATE** [*mancipatum*, *L.*] to deliver Possession, to give the Right to another, to sell for Money.

A **MANCIPA'TION**, a parting with a Thing, and giving it up to another. *L.*

MANCIPLE, a Caterer, one who buys Victuals and common Provisions for a College or Monastery.

MANCU'SA, an ancient Coin, in Value about a Mark in Silver.

M A

MANDA'MUS [*i. e.* we command] a Writ sent by the King to the Heads of a College, &c. for the Admittance of a Fellow or Member into the Society; also several others by which any thing is commanded; as to the Bishop, to admit an Executor to prove a Will, &c.

MANDARIN, a Rank of the *Chinese* Nobility; also a Magistrate.

MANDATARY [*mandataire*, *F.*] is he to whom a Charge is given; also he who attains a Benefice by a *Mandamus*. *L. T.*

MANDATE [*mandatum*, *L.*] a judicial Command of a King or his Justices to have any Thing done for Dispatch of Justice.

De MANDATO Panes, Loaves of Bread given to the Poor on *Mandy Thursday*. *O. R.*

MAN'DERIL, a sort of wooden Pulley, belonging to a Turner's Lathe.

MAN'DEVIL [*q. d. de magna villa*, *i. e.* of the great Town] a Surname.

MAN'DIBLE [*mandibilis*, *L.*] that may be chewed, eatable.

MANDIBLE [*mandibula*, *L.*] the Jaw, either upper or lower; the upper consists of 12 Bones, on each Side 6; but the lower, at riper Years, grows into one continued Bone, extremely hard and thick.

MANDIB'ULAR [*mandibularis*, *L.*] belonging to the Jaw.

MANDIBULAR *Muscles* [with *Anatomists*] *Muscles* that belong to the lower Jaw.

MAN'DIL, a kind of Cap or Turban worn by the *Persians*.

MANDIL'ION [*mandille*, *F.* *mandiglione*, *Ital.*] a Soldier's Garment, a loose Cassock.

MAN'DRAKE [*mandragora*, *F.* *mandragora*, *L.* *μανδραγόρας*, *Gr.*] a Plant whose Root sometimes resembles the Parts of a Man, having the Quality of causing Sleep.

To **MAN'DUCATE**, to chew or eat.

MANDUCA'TION, chewing, eating. *L.*

MANDY-Thursday [*q. d. dies mandati*, *L.*] the next *Thursday* before *Easter*, so called from our Saviour's Charge to his Disciples of celebrating his Supper.

MANE of an Horse [*Maene*, *Belg.* *Man*, *Dan.* *Manng*, *C. Br.*] the long Hair hanging down on a Horse's Neck.

MA'NES, the Souls departed, Ghosts; also Hell. *L.*

MANETH [מנח, *H.*] a Weight or Sum of Money among the *Jews*, containing 100 Shekels of Gold, in Value about 75 l. in Silver, 60 Shekels, in Value about 7 l. 10 s.

MAN'GANESS, a sort of Stone used in making Glass.

MANGE, a Scab on Dogs, &c. an infectious and filthy Disease in Horses.

MANG-Corn } mixed Corn, Mashing
MUNG-Corn } *O. L.*

MANGER

MAN'GER [*mangeoire*, of *manger*, F. to eat] a sort of Trough for Horses to eat Corn, &c. in.

MANGER [in a *Ship*] is a circular Place made with Planks fastened on the Deck right-under the *Hawses*, to receive the Sea-water that beats in at the *Hawses*.

MANGE'RIE, Eating, Feasting. *Chauc.*

MANG'INESS, the being mangy.

To **MAN'GLE** [*Minsbew* derives it of *manus*, L. maimed, or mangle, *Teut.* a Defect] to cut, rend, or tear in Pieces; to maim or wound.

MAN'GO, an *East-Indian* Fruit.

MAN'GON } [*mangoneau*, F.] an En-
MAN'GONEL } gine anciently used for the Casting of Stones.

MANGONISM [of *mangonizo*, L.] a trimming or furbishing up of old Things.

MAN'GY [of *se demanger*, F. to itch] troubled with the Mange.

MANHEDE [*Manheit*, *Teut.*] Manhood. *Chauc.*

MAN'HOOD, Bravery, Courage.

MAN'IA [*manie*, F. *μανια*, Gr.] a sort of Madness; a Delirium without a Fever.

MA'NIAC [*manique*, F. *maniacus*, L. of *μανιακος*, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with that Distemper.

MANICA Hippocratis [i. e. *Hippocrates's* Sleeve] is a Term used by Chymists for a Woolen Sack or Bag, in Form of a Pyramid, with which Wines, Medicines, &c. are strain'd. L.

MANICHEES' [so called of *Manes*, a *Persian*, their Ring-leader] a sort of Hereticks, who held that *Manes* was the Comforter, whom our Saviour promised to send; that there were two Principles, the one good, and the other bad, &c.

MAN'IFEST [*manifeste*, F. of *manifestus*, L.] apparent, evident, clear, plain.

A **MAN'IFEST** [in *Traffick*] a Draught of the Cargo of a Ship, shewing what is due to the Master for Freight.

To **MAN'IFEST** [*manifeste*, F. of *manifestum facere*, L.] to reveal, to declare, to make plain, to publish.

MANIFESTA'TION, a making manifest, &c. F. of L.

MANIFESTO, an Apology, or public Declaration of a Prince or State; an Edict or Decree. *Span.*

MAN'IFOLD [*manchfaltig*, *Teut.*] a great many.

MANIG'LIONS [in *Gunnery*] two Handles on the Back of a Piece of Ordnance, after the *German* Way of Casting.

MAN'IPLE [*maniple*, F. *manipulus*, L.] a Handful of Herbs, or any other Thing.

MAN'IPLE, a Kind of Ornament like a Scarf, worn about the Wrists by *Roman* Masters.

MANIP'ULAR [*manipularis*, L.] belonging to a Maniple.

MANK'ND, the Race or Species of human Beings.

MAN'NA [*man*, H. i. e. what? q. d. *man*, What is this?] a delicious Food which distilled from Heaven for the Support of the *Israelites*; also a sort of fat Dew in a Morning from the Leaves of Mulberry-trees, &c. in *Calabria*, and other hot Countries, used as a gentle Purge.

Chymical **MANNA**, a Substance exceeding white, distilled from *Precipitate*.

MANNA-Pear, a sort of Pear ripe in *December* and *January*.

MANNASY' } a Fish about *Jamaica*, and
MANNATI' } other Parts of the *West-Indies*, resembling a Cow.

A **MAN'NEKIN** [*Maneken*, *Teut.*] a little Man, a Dwarf.

MAN'NER [*maniere*, F.] Fashion, Way Custom, Usage.

MANNER [in *Painting* and *Carving*] the peculiar Habit, Mode, or Way that the Artist has.

MANNERS [*manier*, F.] Behaviour, Conditions good or bad; Rules for Behaviour, Conversation, &c.

MAN'NING, the Day's Work of a Man. O. R.

MANNING of a Ship [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship is to make a Shew of all her Men; also furnishing it with Men.

MANNISCHE [of *Man*, *Sax.* Wickedness] wicked. *Chauc.*

MAN'NOPERS, Goods taken in the Hands of a Thief, when apprehended. O. L. T.

MA'NOUR [of *manoir*, F. an Habitation, of *manendo*, because the Lord did usually reside there] a Constitution brought in by the *Normans*, which was this: The King granted to some Baron, or Military Man, a certain Circuit of Ground for him and his Heirs to dwell upon and enjoy, holding some Part in Demesne to his own Use and Occupation, and letting out other Parcels to free and servile Tenants, who were to do their Suit and Service at the Court of the said Manour, now called the Lord's Court, or Court Baron; but is now taken for the Rule and Government a Man has over those who hold within his Fee, rather than the Land or Soil.

MAN'OUR in *Gross*, is the Right and Interest of a Court Baron, with the Perquisites belonging thereunto; which may be vested in one Person, whilst others have every Foot of the Land contained in it.

MANQUEL'LER, a Manslayer or Murderer.

MANSE, a Parsonage or Vicarage House for the Incumbent to live in.

MANS'FIELD [probably of *manrian*, *Sax.* to traffick, and *Field*, being a Place of Trade] a Town in *Nottinghamshire*, 98 Miles North-West from *London*.

M A

MAN'SION, an Abiding or Dwelling-Place; also the Seat of the Blessed in Heaven; also a Mansion-house. *L.*

MANSLAUGH'TER [of *Man*, a Man, and *Schlaughten*, to kill, *Teut.*] in *Law*, is the unlawful killing a Man, without previous Malice.

MANSLAY'ER [*manplaga*, *Sax.* of *Man*, and *Schlaget*, Killer, *Teut.*] one guilty of Manslaughter.

MANSORH *Musculi* [of *mandere*, *L.* to eat] the same as *Maffeters*.

MANSUEFAC'TION, a making gentle, a taming.

MAN'SUETE [*mansuetus*, *L. q. d. ad manum suetus*] courteous, gentle, meek, mild, tractable.

MAN'SUETUDE [*mansuetudo*, *L.*] Tractableness, Gentleness, Meekness, Tenderness of Nature.

MAN'SUM *Capitale*, the chief Mansion, Manour-house or Court of a Lord. *L.*

MENSU'RA [in *Doomsday-Book*] the Mansions or Dwelling-places of the Country People.

MAN'TELETS [in *Fortification*] are great Planks of Wood, which make a kind of moveable Pent-house, being pushed forward upon moveable Trucks, to cover the Men from the Enemies Fire.

To MANTICULATE [*manticulatum*, *L.*] to pick Pockets.

MAN-Tiger, a large Monkey or Baboon.

MAN'TLE [*mantel*, *Sax.* *Mantel*, *Teut.* *manteau*, *F.* *mantilium*, *L.*] a kind of Cloak or long Robe.

MANTLE [in *Heraldry*] is that Representation of the Foldings of Cloth, Flourishing, or Drapery, which is drawn about a Coat of Arms.

To MANTLE, to flower, to smile like Drink, Wine, &c.

To MANTLE, to embrace kindly. *N.C.*

To MANTLE [in *Falconry*] to display; as the Hawk mantles, i.e. spreads her Wings after her Legs.

MANTLE Tree [*manteau*, *F.*] a Piece of Timber laid across the Head of a Chimney.

MAN'TLET, a little Mantle. *Chauc.*

MAN'TUA Gown [*manteau*, *F.*] a loose Gown worn by Women, instead of a strait-bodied Coat.

MAN'UAL [*manuel*, *F.* of *manualis*, *L.*] belonging to, or performed by the Hand.

AMANUAL [*manuel*, *F.* of *manuale*, *L.*] a Pocket-book.

MANUAL Goods, those whereof present Profit may be made.

MANUALIA *Beneficia* [Old Records] daily Distribution of Meat and Drink, allotted to Petty Canons, and other Members of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, for their ordinary Subsistence. *L.*

MANUALIS *Obedientia*, sworn Obedience, or Subjection upon Oath. *L.*

M A

MAN'UALIST, an Handicrafts-man, or Artificer.

MANUBIÆ, Spoils taken in War, or Money arising from them.

MANU'BIAL [of *manubialis*, *L.*] belonging to a Prey or Booty.

MANUCAP'TION [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies for a Man, who being taken upon Suspicion of Felony, and offering Bail for his Appearance, cannot be admitted thereunto. *L.*

MANUCAP'TORS, they who stand as Sureties, or Bail for others. *L.*

MANUDUC'TION, a leading or guiding by the Hand. *L.*

MAN'UEL [in *Law*] a Thing whereof present Profit may be made; also a Pocket-book. *F.*

MANUFAC'TURE [of *manus* and *factura*, *L.*] any sort of Commodity made by the Work of the Hands. *F.*

To MANUFACTURE, to make or work up with the Hands.

MANUFAC'TURED [*manu factus*, *L.*] worked or made by the Hands.

MANUFAC'TURER [*manufactureur*, *F.* of *manu facere* *L.*] one who works up a natural Product into an artificial Commodity.

MANUMIS'SION [*q. d. de manu missio*] a making of a Servant free. *L.*

MANUMISSION expressed [*Law Term*] is when a Lord makes a Deed to his Villain to franchise him by the Word *Manumitters*.

MANUMISSION imply'd [*Law Term*] is when a Lord sues one, when he might enter without Suit, or grants him an Annuity, or lets Lands to him by Lease.

To MANUMIT' [*manumittere*, *L.*] to make a Bondman free.

MANUPAS'TUS [*Law Term*] a domestick or Household Servant. *L.*

To MANU'RE [*manœuvrir*, *F.*] to till the Ground, to labour it with the Hand.

MANURE, Dung, Marl, &c. used for the fattening of the Ground.

MA'NUS, a Hand, *L.* It was antiently used [in *Law*] for an Oath, and also for the Person who took it.

MANUS *Christi*, refined Sugar boiled with Rose-Water, being a sort of Cordial for Persons who are very weak; Pearl Sugar. *L.*

MAN'USCRIPT [*manuscrit*, *F.* of *manuscriptum*, *L.*] a Book or Copy written with the Hand.

MANUTENEN'TIA, a Writ used in case of Maintenance. *L.*

MANUTEN'TION, Holding by the Hand. *F.* of *L.*

MAN'WARING [of *Man* and *Waring*, *Teut.* to protect, *q. d.* the Protector of Men] a Surname.

MAN'WORTH, the Price of a Man's Life or Head, which was paid to the Lord for killing his Villain.

MAN'

M A

MANY [*manig, Sax. Menig, Belg Man- che, Teut.*] a great many.

MANY Feet, the Fish *Pourcontrol*.

Many Hands make light Work.

This Proverb is a proper Inducement to animate Persons to undertake any virtuous Attempt, either for the Relief of the Distressed, the Succour of the Oppressed, or the Vindication and Defence of Religion and Property, against potent Oppressors or Invaders; for that, however difficult and unsurmountable the Attempt may appear to a feeble few, yet an united Force will make it not only practicable, but easy too, according to the Latins; *Multorum manibus grande levatur onus*; and the Greeks, *πλεονων δε τη εργον ευκολον*, Homer.

MAN'ZED Shrew, a wicked Scold.

To **MAP**, to delineate, to set down.

MAP [*mappe, F. mappa, L. a Napkin*] a Representation of the Earth, or some Part of it, on a plain Superficies.

A General **MAP** [in Geography] is a Description of the whole Earth, with the several Countries, Islands, Seas, Rivers, &c. therein contained, and also the Circles of the Globe.

Particular **MAPS**, are either of the four Parts of the World; or of particular Kingdoms and Countries.

MAPLE [*mapul, Sax.*] a sort of Tree.

MAPLETOFT [of *mapul*, a Maple, and *toft, Sax.* a Tuft or Top] a Surname.

MAPPERY, Table Linen, &c. *Shakesp.*

MARA, a Meer or Lake; a Marsh or Bog. *O. L.*

MARANA'THA [מְרַנָּא תְּהָא, *Syr. i. e.* our Lord cometh] the highest Degree of Excommunication.

MARASMO'DES [μαρασμός, *Gr.*] a Fever which at last ends in a Consumption.

MARASMUS [μαρασμός, *Gr.*] a Fever which wastes the Body by Degrees.

MARAUD'ING, ranging about for Plunder.

MARAVE'DIS, a Spanish Coin, of which 35 amount to about 6*d.* our Money.

MAR'BLE [*marbre, F. of marmor, L.*] a Sort of fine Stone, extremely hard and solid, dug out of the Quarries.

To **MAR'BLE** [*marbrer, F.*] to paint or stain like Marble.

MAR'CASITE [*marcasite, F.*] a kind of Mineral Stone; a Term for a Mineral Body, having some metalline Parts, tho' the Quantity of them be very small.

MARCES'CIBLE [*marcescibilis, of marcescere, L.*] easy to wither or fade away.

MARCH [of *Mars*, the Heathen God] the 3d Month in the Year in vulgar Computation.

To **MARCH** [*marcher, F.*] to go, to set forward, as an Army.

M A

A **MARCH** [*marche, F.*] the going forward of an Army, &c.

Lords MAR'CHERS, Noblemen who anciently inhabited and secured the Marches of *Wales* and *Scotland*.

MARCHES [*maener, Sax. of march, Ger.* a Frontier or Border; or else of *marque, F.* a Sign or Mark of Distinction] the Limits or Bounds between *England* and *Wales*, or *Scotland*. *F.*

MAR'CHET, a Law made by *Eugenius*, King of *Scotland*, that the Lord of the Manour should have the first Night's Lodging with every married Woman within his Jurisdiction, abrogated by *Malcolm III.* for which they pay a Mark.

MARCHA'RE, to adjoin or border upon. *O. L.*

MAR'CHIONESS [of *marchio, L.* a Marquis] a Marquis's Lady.

MARCH'PANE [*massapane, F. q. d. massa* Bread in the Lump, and *panis*] a Confection made of Pistachio-Nuts, Almonds, Sugar, &c.

MAR'CID [*marcidus, L.*] withered, rotten, feeble.

MAR'CIONISTS, ancient Hereticks, so called from one *Marcion* a Stoick, who denied that Christ was the Son of God.

MAR'COUR [*marcor, L.*] Leanness, Waste of Flesh.

A **MARE** [*mare, Sax.*] a Female Horse.

MARE, more. *Chauc.*

To cry the **MARE**, a Sport in *Hertfordshire* when the Reapers tie together the Tops of the last Blades of Corn; and standing at some Distance, throw their Sickles at it; and he who cuts the Knot, has the Prize, with Acclamations and good Cheer.

MAREIS [*Maraïs, F.*] Marshes. *Chauc.*

MARESHALL. See *Marshall*.

A **MAREMAID**. See *Mermaid*.

MARET'TUM, Marsh ground. *O. L.*

MARFORIO, a famous Statue in *Rome*, opposite to *Pasquin*, not far from the Capitol, on which commonly Answers to the satyrical Questions fastened on the latter are fixed.

MAR'GARET } [*Margarita, L. μαργαρί- τος, Gr.* a Pearl] a proper Name of Women.

MARGARITIFEROUS [*margaritifer, L.* that brings forth or produces Pearls.

MARGELIANE [*marjolaine, F.*] *Marjoram*. *Chauc.*

MAR'GIN [*marge, F. of margo, L.*] the Brink or Brim of any Thing; also the outermost Part of the Leaves of a Book, on which there is nothing printed, or nothing but Notes, &c.

MAR'GINAL [*marginalis, L.*] belonging to, or written in the Margin.

MAR'GRAVE, a kind of Dignity in *Germany*, answerable to our Marquis.

MARIANALA'TRISTS [of *Μαρία, Marya*

M A

Mary, and λατρεύω, Gr. to worship] Worshippers of the Virgin *Mary*.

MA'RIGOLD, a Flower. *Calendula*, L.

MARINA'DE [in *Cookery*] pickled Meat, either Fish or Flesh.

MARINA'RIOUS, a Mariner or Seaman. O. L.

To MA'RINATE [*mariner*, F.] to fry in Oil, and then to pickle.

MARINETS, a sort of Violet Plants, called also *Marian Violets*.

MAR'INE [*marinus*, L.] belonging to, or serving at Sea. F.

The MAR'INE, the whole Body of a Fleet or Navy.

MAR'INER [*marinier*, F.] a Seaman or Sailor.

MAR'INES, Soldiers who serve on board of Ships.

MAR'IOLA [in *ancient Writers*] a Shrine or Image of the Virgin *Mary*.

MAR'JORAM [*marjolaine*, F. *marjorana*, L.] an Herb.

MARIS'CA [among *Surgeons*] the Hemorrhoids or Piles. L.

MARITA'GIO *amisso per Defaultam*, a Writ for a Tenant in Frank-marriage, to recover Lands, &c. out of which he is kept by another.

MARITA'GIUM, the lawful joining of Man and Wife; the Right of bestowing a Ward or Widow in Marriage; Lands given in Marriage; also the Dower or Portion received with a Wife. O. L. T.

MARITAGIUM *habere* [*Law Term*] to have the free Disposal of an Heiress in Marriage.

MAR'ITAL [*maritalis*, L.] belonging to an Husband. F.

MARIT'IMA *Anglie*, the Profits accruing to the King from the Sea. L.

MARITIME [*maritimus*, L.] belonging to, or near the Sea. F.

A MARK [*Meapic*, Sax. *marque*, F. *mark*, Belg.] a Note, Character, &c. set upon a Thing, a Sign or Token; also a White or Aim to shoot at.

A MARK, a Silver Coin anciently valued at 30 s. now generally taken for the Sum of 13 s. 4 d. in some Parts of *Germany* 16 Stivers, or 2 s. Sterling; in *Denmark* it is 16 s. or 12 4-5ths d. Sterling; in *Sweden* the Mark is 22 4-5ths d. Sterling.

MARK [of מַרְקוֹם, Syr. of *Marcus*, L. of the Month *Martius* or *March*] a proper Name of Men.

To MARK [*Meapcan*, Sax. *marquer*, F. *markieren*, Teut.] to set a Mark on a Thing in order to know it again; to take Notice, to mind.

MARK-Penny, a Duty of one Penny formerly paid by the Inhabitants of *Malden*, in *Essex*, who had Gutters or Pipes laid out of their Houses into the Street.

MARK-Weight, a Foreign Weight, com-

M A

monly 8 Ounces, and a Mark Pound is 16 Ounces.

MARKET [*marche*, F. *mercatus*, L.] a Place where Provisions, or any Manner of Goods are set to Sale: The Privilege whereby a Town is enabled to keep a Market.

Clerk of the MARKET, an Officer whose Business is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures, according to the King's Standard in the Exchequer, and to see that all Measures, in every Place, be answerable to them.

MARKET Geld, the Toll of a Market.

MARKETABLE, that is fit to be sold or uttered in a Market.

MARK Lups [*Mark Lupsch*, L. S.] i. e. a Mark of *Lubeck*, a great Hanse Town, which is there, at *Hamburg*, and over all the *Lower Saxony*, of 16 d. Value, according to their Standard; and three of these Marks are equal to a Rix-dollar.

MARKS [among *Hunters*] the Foot-prints and Treadings of wild Beasts.

MARL [*margel*, L. S. *mergel*, Teut. *Mapl*, probably of *Meuz*, Sax. Marrow, of *marga*, L. a kind of fat Earth, which is laid upon the Land to fertilize it.

MARL-Pit, a Pit out of which Marl is dug.

To MARL, is to spread Marl over Land.

MARL-BOROUGH [of *mapl*, Sax. Chalk, or fat Soil, and *Burg*; but some derive it of *Merlin*] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 62 Miles W. from *London*.

MARLE'RIMUM, } a Marl Pit. O. L.

MARLETUM, }

MAR'LINE [*Sea Term*] a small Line of untwisted Hemp well tarr'd to keep the Ends of the Ropes from ravelling.

To MAR'LINE a Sail [*Sea Term*] is when the Sail is rent out of the Bolt-Rope, to make it fast with Marlines put thro' the Oye-let Holes.

MARLINE Spike, is a little Piece of Iron to splice small Ropes together, as also to open the Bolt-Rope, when the Sail is to be sewed into it.

MARLOW [of *mapl*, Sax. Chalk, and *Leag*, a Field] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, 26 Miles West from *London*.

MAR'MADUKE [*Comden* says of *mape*, *mezig*, Sax. more mighty, and *Duke*] a proper Name.

MAR'MALET } [*marmelade*, F.] a

MAR'MALADE } Confection made of

Quinces or bitter Oranges.

MAR'MORA *Arundeliana*, certain Marble Stones, whereon are inscribed several Chronicles relating to *Athens*, given by the Earl of *Arundel* to the University of *Oxford*.

MARMO'REAN [*marmoreus*, L.] of or belonging to Marble.

MARMORATION, a Building with Marble.

MARMOSET

MAR'MOSET, a kind of black Monkey, with a shaggy Neck; also a kind of Grotesque Figure in Building.

MARMOT'TA [*Marmotte*, F.] a Creature like a Rabbit, in the Alps in Italy

MARONEAN Wine, a sort of extraordinary strong Wine.

MARONISTS, Christians inhabiting about Libanus, so called from one Maron, who was the Head of them.

MARQUE, Reprizal; as Letters of Marque or Mart. O. S.

MAR'QUESS } [*Marquis*, F.] a Noble-
MAR'QUIS } man, next in Dignity to a Duke.

MARQUESSET', a Female-Marquis, a Marchioness

MAR'QUETRY, a sort of chequered inlaid Work. F.

MAR'QUISATE [*Marquisate*, F.] a Marquisship, or the Jurisdiction of a Marquis.

To MARR [*Mer*, *Caf.* derives it of *μαυρῶς*, Gr. but Skinner of *marrer*, Span. or *Majjan*, Sax.] to spoil, deface, or corrupt.

MAR'RIAGE [*mariage*, F.] a Civil Contract, by which a Man and a Woman are joined together.

MAR'RIAGEABLE [*mariable*, F.] that is of Age fit to marry.

MAR'ROQUIN, vulgarly *Marocco*, the Skin of a Goat, or some Animal Resembling it, dressed in Sumach, much used by Bookbinders.

MAR'ROW [*meng*, Sax. *Watzk*, Teut. mer, C. Br. *Maralla*, Ital.] a soft fat Substance contained in the Hollow of Bones.

MARROW [*Maraut*, F.] a Rogue. O.

MARROWS, Fellows; as, my *Gloves* are not *Marrows*. N. C.

To MAR'RY [*marier*, F. *maritare*, L.] to join or be joined in Wedlock.

MARS [among *Chymists*] Iron or Steel.

MARS [in *Heraldry*] is the red Colour in Coat-Armour of Sovereign Princes.

A MARSH } [*mepte*, Sax. *maresche*,
MA'RISH } Belg. *Marais*, F.] a Fen or boggy Ground.

MARSH *Mallows*, an Herb. *Albæa*, L.

MAR'SHAL [*mareschal*, F. *marischalk*, Teut.] it was anciently no other than Master of the Horse, but now several considerable Officers bear this Name; as

Earl MARSHAL [of *England*] a great Officer of the Crown, who takes Cognizance of all Matters belonging to War and Arms, &c.

MARSHAL [of the *Ceremonies*] an Officer who is to receive Commands from the Master of the Ceremonies or Assistants.

MARSHAL [of the *King's House*] whose special Authority is in the King's Palace, to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, and to punish Faults committed within the Verge.

MARSHAL [of the *Exchequer*] is he to whom the Court commits the Custody of the King's Debtors, during the Term-time, for securing the Debts.

MARSHAL [of the *King's Bench*] is he who hath the Custody of the Prison called the *King's Bench* in *Southwark*.

MARSHAL [of the *King's Hall*] an Officer whose Business it is, when the Tables are preparing, to call out those of the Household and Strangers, and place them according to their Quality.

Clerk MARSHAL [of the *King's House*] an Officer who attends the Marshal in his Court, and records all his Proceedings.

MAR'SHAL [at *Sea*] is one who punishes Offences committed at Sea, and executes Justice there, as putting in the Bilboes, ducking at the Yard-Arm, haling under the Keel, &c.

MARSHALS, are also Military Officers in every Regiment, whose Office is to see to Prisoners of War, and to execute all Sentences or Orders of the Council of War upon Offenders.

Knight MARSHAL, an Officer of the King's House.

MARSHAL [of *France*] is the highest Preierment in the Army or Navy, and is the same with Captain General; they command above all Persons who are not Princes of the Blood, and are also the Judges of Points of Honour between Gentlemen.

MARSHAL [de *Camp*] in *France*, the next Officer to the Lieutenant-General with us.

MAR'SHALLING [in *Heraldry*] is the proper joining of several Coats of Arms in one and the same Escutcheon; also the disposing of Persons at publick Solemnities in their proper Places.

MARSHALS at Arms, Pursuivants.

MAR'SHALSEY [*Marechouffée*, F.] the Seat or Court of the Marshal for the Prison of *Southwark*.

MARSUPIA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh, so named from the doubling of its Tendons which resemble a Purse.

MART [contracted of *Market*] a great Fair.

To MART, to traffick, to buy or sell.

MARTELED, hammered. *Spenc.*

MAR'TEN, } a little Thing like a
MAR'TERN. } Ferret.

MARTEN *Cub*, a Martern of the first Year.

MAR'TIAL [*martialis*, L.] warlike, valiant, belonging to War. F.

MARTIAL [in *Astrology*] born under the Planet Mars.

MARTIAL [in *Chymistry*] partaking of the Nature of Iron and Steel.

MARTIAL Court, a Court held by the Officers of War.

MARTIAL

MARTIAL *Law*, is the Law of War, depending on the King's Pleasure; or his Lieutenant, or the General, or the Officer of War.

MAR'TIALIST, a Warrior, a Man at Arms.

MARTIN [q. d. *Martius*, L.] a proper Name of Men.

MARTIN, } a kind of Swallow, a
MARTINET, } Bird.

MARTIN *Dry*, a Pear that is of an Isabella red Colour on one Side, and high-coloured red on the other Side, whose Pulp is short and pretty fine to the Taste, and Juice sugared and perfumed.

MARTINGAL [*martingal*, F.] a Thong of Leather fastened at one End to the Girth under the Belly, and at the other to the Muff-Roll, to prevent a Horse's Rearing.

MAR'TLEMASS, } the Festival of St.
MARTINMASS, } *Martin*, observed on the 11th of November.

MAR'TLEMASS *Beef*, Beef salted and smoked at that Season.

MARTLET, a kind of Bird.

MARTLET [in *Heraldry*] a small Bird without Feet.

MART'NETS [in a *Ship*] are small Lines fastened to the Leech of the Sail, to bring that Part of the Leech which is next the Yard-Arm close up to the Yard, when the Sail is to be furled.

To *top* the MARTNETS [*Sea Phrase*] is to hale them up.

Legs of the MARTNETS [*Sea Term*] are small Ropes put through the Bolt-Ropes, in the Leech of the Sail.

MARTYR [*μαρτυρ*, Gr.] one who bears Witness to the Truth of the Christian Religion at the Expence of his Life. F. of L.

MARTYRDOM [*martyre*, F. *martyrium*, L. of *μαρτυριον*, Gr.] such Pain or Death as a Martyr undergoes.

MARTYRIA [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, wherein the Rhetorician confirms something by his own Experience. Gr.

MARTYRITH, tormenteth. *Chauc.*

MARTYROLOGY [*martyrologe*, F. *μαρτυρολογία*, of *μαρτυρ*, a Martyr, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a Book treating of the Acts, Names, and Sufferings of Martyrs.

To **MARTYR** [*martyrifer*, F.] to make one suffer Martyrdom.

To **MAR'VEL** [*s'emerveiller*, F.] to wonder or admire at.

MAR'VELOUS, Wonderful, Strange.

MAR'VEL [of *Peru*] a sort of Nightshade, with Flowers of such Variety, that it is called *the Wonder of the World*.

MARY [*Maria*, L. of *Μαρία*, Gr. מרים. H. i. e. bitter] a Christian Name of Women; also Marrow. *Chauc.*

MA'R-YGROSS [*Mariengroschen*, *Teut.*] a German Coin, Value 1 d. and 3-4ths of a Farthing Sterling.

MASCLE [in *Heraldry*] a short Lozenge voided, representing the Mash of a Net.

To **MAS'ULATE** [*masculatum*, L.] to make strong or manly.

MAS'CULE [*masculus*, L.] that is of the male Kind. F.

MASCULINE Signs or Planets [in *Astrology*] are such as excel in active Qualities, i. e. Cold and Heat.

MASE, a Whim, a Fancy. *Chauc.*

MASH for a Horse [probably of *mischen*, *Teut.* to mingle] a Composition of Water, Bran, &c.

To **MASH** [*mascher*, F. to champ with the Teeth] to break, bruise, or squeeze to a Mash.

MA'ZID, amazed. *Chauc.*

MA'SIDNESS, Amazement. *Chauc.*

To **MASK** [*masquer*, F.] to disguise with a Mask or Visard.

MASK [*masque*, F.] a Covering for the Face, a Vizard.

MASKEWED, fortified, fenced. O.

By the **MAS'KINS** [*an Oath*] i. e. by the Mafs.

MAS'LIN, Corn mixed, as Wheat, Rye, &c. called also *Mescelin*, or *Meslin*.

MAS'LINFAR, a Food made of Wheat and Rye steeped in Water.

MASON [*masson*, or *maçon*, F.] a Workman who builds with Stone.

MA'SONRY [*maçonnerie*, F.] Mason's Work, Stone-Work.

MA'SORA } מוסרה, H. i. e. a Tra-
MAS'SERA } dition] the Criticism of Hebrew Doctors on the Hebrew Text of the Bible.

MA'SORITES, a Set of Jews, who made it their Business to correct false-written Words of the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament, and also to number the Letters, &c. of the five Books of *Moses*, to prevent their being corrupted.

MASQUERADE [*mascarade*, F.] a Company of Persons having Masks or Vizards on, and dancing or discoursing together.

MASS [*masse*, F. of *massa*, L. *Barb.*] a Heap or Lump of any Thing.

MASS [among *Apothecaries*] Paste; it is generally applied to those Compositions out of which Pills are formed.

MASS [with *Physicians*] is applied to some Collections of Fluids; as the Mass of Blood.

MASS [in *Sumatra*] a Piece of Money, 4 Capans, or 1 s Sterling.

MASS [in *Japan*] a Coin, 10 Coudrys or 5 2-5ths d. Sterling.

MASS [in *India*] a Silk Weight, one 14th of a Pyce.

MASS [in *Natural Philosophy*] the Quantity of Matter in any Body.

The

The *Popish* MASS [*mæsse*, *Sax.* *Messe*, *F.* *missa*, *L.* *q. d. missio*, or *dimissio populi*, the Dismissing of the People] is Part of the Liturgy or Church Service among the *Roman* Catholics.

A MASS Priest, anciently was every Secular Priest distinguished from the Regulars. Afterwards the Word was restrained to those kept in Chantries, or at particular Altars, to say so many Masses for the Souls of the Deceased.

MAS'SACRE [*massacre*, *F.* of *maître*, *L.*] a Butchery and Slaughter made on People not in a Condition to defend themselves.

To MAS'SACRE [*massacrer*, *F.*] to butcher after a barbarous Manner.

MAS'SES [in *Pictures*] those Parts containing the great Lights and Shadows.

MAS'SETERS [among *Anatomists*] Muscles of the lower Jaw, which, with the temporal Muscles, move it to either Side, or forwards, as in Eating.

MA'SSICOT, Ceruss calcin'd by Fire, used in Painting.

MA'SSINESS, Weight, Bulk, Ponderousness.

MASSIVE } [*massif*, *F.*] solid, weigh-
MAS'SY } ty.

MAST [*mæst*, *Sax.* *Mast*, *Dan.* and *Teut.* of *Masten*, *Teut.* to fasten] the Fruit of wild Trees, as Oak, Beech, wild Chestnut, &c.

MAST [of *Amber*] the Quantity of two Pounds and an half Weight.

MAST [*mæst*, *Sax.* *mast* or *mat*, *F.* *Mast*, *Belg.* *L. S.* and *Teut.*] one of those round Pieces of Timber in a Ship, which are set upright on the Deck, to which the Yards, Sails, Tackle, &c. are made fast.

To Spring a MAST [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Mast is cracked in any Part.

To spend a MAST [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Mast is broken by bad Weather.

MAS'TER [*maître*, or *maitre*, *F.* *Meister*, *Belg.* and *L. S.* *magister*, *L.*] a Governor, Head, Teacher, one skilled in any Art or Mystery: A Title of several Officers; as,

MASTER [of the *Armoury*] one who has the Care and Oversight of the King's Armour, in any standing Armoury.

MASTER of *Assay* [in the *Mint*] an Officer whose Business is to see that the Silver, &c. be according to Standard.

MASTER [of *Arts*] the second Degree taken by Students in our Universities.

MASTER [of the *Ceremonies*] the King's Interpreter, whose Business it is to introduce to the King all Ambassadors, Envoys, &c. sent from foreign Princes or States.

MASTERS [of the *Chancery*] are Assistants to the Lord Keeper or Chancellor, in Matters of Judgment; of these there are 12 in Number, and the chief of them is Master of the Rolls.

MASTER [of the *Faculties*] an Officer

under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who grants Licences and Dispensations.

MASTER [of the *Horse*] is one who hath the Rule and Charge of the King's Stable; there is also a Master of the Horse to Noblemen.

MASTER [of the *King's Household*] is an Officer under the Lord Steward of the Household; his Business is to survey the Accompts of the Household.

MASTER [of the *Jewel House*] an Officer who has the Care of all the Gold and Silver Plate used at the King's Table; as also of all the Plate in the Tower of *London*, as loose Jewels, Chains, &c.

MASTER [of the *Mint*] *Huntz Weisser*, *Teut.*] an Officer who is now called the Warden of the Mint, whose Office is to receive and take care of the Silver and Bullion brought to be coined.

MASTER Worker [of the *Mint*] an Officer who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, then delivers it to the Moneyers, and receives it from them again, when it is made.

MASTER Gunner [of *England*] an Officer whose Business it is to instruct all that desire to learn the Art of Gunnery, and to administer an Oath to every Scholar, that he will not serve any foreign Prince or State without Leave.

MASTER [of the *Ordnance*] a great Officer, who has the Care of all the King's Ordnance and Artillery.

MASTER [of the *King's Musters*, General Muster Meister, *Teut.*] is one who takes care that the King's Forces be complete, well armed and trained; called also the Muster-Master-General.

MASTER [of the *Posts*] an Officer who has the appointing, placing, or displacing such thro' *England*, as provide Post-Horses for carrying the King's Messages, &c.

MASTER [of the *Requests*] is the chief Judge of the Court of Requests, which is now quite taken away.

MASTER [of the *Rolls*] an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, and in his Absence hears Causes, and gives Orders.

MASTER [of the *Court of Wards and Liveries*] was formerly the principal Officer and Judge of that Court.

MASTER [of a *Ship*] is a chief Officer, whose Business is to have the chief Management of a Ship at Sea, to take her Way, and to give the necessary Orders to the Sailors.

MASTER de *Camp* [in *France* and *Spain*] is a Colonel of Horse.

MASTER de *Camp* General, is the next Officer over all the Regiments of Light Horse, and commands in the Absence of the Colonel General.

M A

To MASTER [*maitriser*, F.] to make one's self Master of, to get the better of.

MASTER Note [in *Musick*] is the same as Measure Note.

MASTER Piece, a most exact or excellent Piece of Workmanship in any Art.

MAS'TERLESS, which has no Master, headstrong.

MAS'TERLY, masterlike.

MASTERSHIP [*Magisterium*, L.] the Quality and Dignity of a Master.

MASTER-Wort, an Herb. *Imperatoria*, L.

MAS'TERY [*magisterium*, L.] Authority, Power, Command, Conquest, Victory.

To MAS'TICATE [*masficatum*, L.] to eat or chew.

MASTFUL, abounding in Mast, or Fruit of Oak, Beach, or Chesnut.

MASTICA'TION, Chewing. F. of L.

MASTICA'TORY [*masficatoire*, F. of *masficatorium*, L.] a Medicine to be chewed to provoke Spitting.

MAS'TICH [*maslique*, F. *masliche*, L. *μαστιχ*, Gr.] the Gum of the Lentisk-Tree.

MAS'TICOT, } a yellow Colour used in
MAS'SICOT, } Painting. *Ital.*

A MAS'TIFF [*un matin*, F. *masivus*, L. Barb.] a sort of great Dog.

MASTLING, shining. *Chauc.*

MASTINUS. a Mastiff, a great Dog. O. R.

MASTOI'DES [*μαστοιδης*, Gr.] certain Muscles which bend the Head, arising from the Neck Bone, and terminating in the Mamillary Processes: Any Processes shaped like the Teats of a Cow's Udder.

MA'SURA [in *Doomsday Book*] an old decayed House or Wall.

MASURA *Terra*, a Quantity of Ground containing 4 *Oxgangs*.

MAT [meate, Sax. *Matte*, Teut. *matta*, L.] a Contexture of Rushes.

MATCH [of *Maete*, Belg. a Companion; but *Mer. Cas.* derives it from *μαχ*, Gr. a Fight] an Agreement or Contract, a Trial of Skill; also an Equal.

MATCH [*macbe*, F.] a sort of Rope, made on Purpose for the Firing of Guns, or the setting Fire to Trains of Mines, &c.

To MATCH [*q. d. to mate*] to pair or couple, to marry, to be like.

To MATCH [*Hunt.*] a Wolf at Rutting-Time is said to go to Match or Mate.

To MATCH Cocks [among Cock-fighters] is to see that they be of an equal Height, Length, and Bigness in Body.

MATCH'ABLE, which may be matched or coupled; also that may be equalized.

MATCH'LESS, that may not be equalled, incomparable.

MATE [*mata*, Sax. *Maet*, Belg.] a

M A

Companion or Assistant, a Husband or Wife, one that eats at the same Table; the Person next to the Master of a Ship.

MA'TED, conquered, subdued. *Spenc.*

MATE'LOTTÉ [in *Cookery*] Victuals dressed after the Seamen's Way. F.

MATEOL'OGY [*ματαολογια*, of *ματαιος*, vain, and *λογια*, Discourse, Gr.] a vain Inquiry, or over-curious Search into high Matters.

MATER'NUS, a hard ever-green Shrub, somewhat of the Species of the *Phyllirea*.

MATES [at Sea] are Assistants to several Officers on Board a Ship.

Check-MATE [at the Play at *Chefs*] is when the Game is brought to that Pass, that there is no Way left for the King to escape.

MATEOTECH'NY [*mateotechnia*, L. of *ματαιοτεχνια*, of *ματαιος*, vain, and *τεχνη*, Science, Gr.] a vain or idle Science.

MATER Dura [*Anat.*] a strong Membrane next to the Skull, encompassing the Brain and *Cerebellum*, having Cavities which supply the Place of Veins. L.

MATER Metallorum [among *Chymists*] is Quicksilver. L.

MATER Pia [*Anat.*] a thin and fine Membrane immediately investing the Brain and *Cerebellum*, very full of Blood-Vessels. L.

MATER Tenuis. See *Mater Pia*.

MATE'RIA Medica [with *Physicians*] whatever is used in the Art of Medicine for the Prevention and Cure of Diseases.

MATERIA Prima [in *Philosophy*] is the first Matter or Subject of all substantial Forms.

MATE'RIAL [*materiel*, F. of *materialis*, L.] consisting of Matter or Substance; also being of some Concern or Moment.

MATERIAL, belonging to Matter, momentous, of great Consequence.

MATERIALNESS, Weightiness, the being of great Moment.

MATE'RIALIST, a Druggist.

MATE'RIALS [*materiaux*, F. *materialia*, L.] Tools or Stuff proper for the making or doing any Thing.

MATERIAL'ITY [of *materialis*, L.] a being material, the Substance of Matter.

MATERIA'TION, a Felling of Timber for Building. L.

MATER'NAL [*maternel*, F. *maternalis*, L.] belonging to a Mother, motherly.

MATER'NITY [*maternité*, F.] Motherhood, the Condition of a Mother.

MATER'NALITY [*maternalitas*, L.] Motherhood, &c.

MAT-FELON, a kind of Knap-Weed.

MATH [in *Agriculture*] a Mowing.

MATHE.

MATHEMATICAL } *mathématique*, F.
MATHEMATICK } *mathematicus*, L.
 of *μαθηματικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Ma-
 thematicks.

MATHEMATICKS [*mathematiques*, F.
artes mathematicæ, L.] Sciences exercised a-
 bout Magnitude and Numbers, or of Quantity
 continued or discrete.

Pure **MATHEMATICKS**, are *Arithmetick*
 and *Geometry*, which treat only of Number
 and Magnitude, abstractedly considered from
 all kind of Matter.

Mixed **MATHEMATICKS**, are those
 Arts and Sciences that treat of the Proper-
 ties of Quantity, applied to material Beings
 or sensible Objects; as *Astronomy*, *Geography*,
Navigation.

Practical **MATHEMATICKS**, those
 which shew how to demonstrate some
 thing useful, or to perform something pro-
 posed, with the bare Contemplation of Truth
 and Falshood, with respect to them.

Speculative **MATHEMATICKS** implies
 only the simple Knowledge of Matters pro-
 posed, with the bare Contemplation of Truth
 and Falshood, with respect to them.

MATHEMATICIAN, one versed in Ma-
 thematicks.

MATHE'SIS [*μάθησις*, Gr.] the Doctrine
 of Mathematicks.

MATHURINS, a religious Order founded
 by Pope *Innocent*, for Redemption of Chri-
 stian Captives out of Turkish Slavery.

MATRACIUM [among *Chymists*] a lit-
 tle Bag in which is put calcin'd Tartar, &c.
 having Holes put in it to let out the Li-
 quor.

MATRAS [among *Chymists*] is a long
 strait neck'd Vessel of Glass, used in Distil-
 lations or Digestions. F.

MATRACALIA [with *Physicians*] Medi-
 cines for Diseases in the Matrix. L.

MATRICE } [*matrix*, L.] the Mother or
MATRIX } Womb.

MATRICES, Moulds or Forms in which
 Printers Letters are cast by the Founders. F.

MATRICIDE [*matricida*, L. of *mater*,
 and *caedo*] a Murderer of his or her Mo-
 ther.

MATRICIDE [*matricidium*, L.] Murder of
 a Mother.

MATRICULAR [*matriculé*, F. of *matricu-
 la*, L. a Register-Book] belonging to a
 Register Book.

To **MATRICULATE** [*matriculatum*, L.]
 to set down in the Register or matricular
 Book the Names of young Scholars after they
 have been sworn in an University.

MATRICULATION, the Act of Swear-
 ing, Registering, &c. L.

MATRIMONIAL [*matrimonialis*, L.]
 belonging to Matrimony. F.

MATRIMONY [*matrimonium*, L. q. d.
quo mulier fiat mater] Wedlock, Marriage.

MATRIX, the Womb; also the Place
 where any thing is formed. L.

MATRON [*matrone*, F. of *matrona*, L.]
 a grave, motherly Woman.

MATS [in a *Ship*] broad thick Clouts of
 Sinnet, or Rope-yarn and Thrums beaten
 flat and interwoven to save the Yard, &c.
 from galling.

MATROSES, Soldiers in the Artillery
 next below the Gunners.

MATT Weed, an Herb.

MATTED, wrought or covered with
 Mats.

MATTED [spoken of *Hair*] entangled and
 clung together.

MATTED [among *Botanists*] a Term ap-
 plied to Herbs when they grow as if they
 were plaited together.

MATTER [*matiere*, F. of *materia*, L.]
 the Stuff any Thing is made of; a Cause or
 Occasion; also a Thing or Business.

MATTER [probably of *mazu*, Sax.
Heatreadd, G. Br. rotten] that which runs
 out of a Sore.

MATTER [in *Philosophy*] the same as *Body*;
 it is a penetrable, divisible, and passible Sub-
 stance, extending itself into Length, Breadth,
 and Thickness, and capable of putting on all
 manner of Forms.

MATTER in Deed [in *Law*] is a Truth
 of a Matter that may be proved, tho' not by
 Record.

MATTER of Record [in *Law*] is that
 which may be proved by some Record.

MATTHEW *מתי*, H. i. e. a Reward]
 a Christian Name of a Man.

MATTHIAS *מתיא*, H. i. e. the Gift
 of God] a proper Name of Men.

MATTINS [*matines*, F. of *matutinus*, L.]
 Morning Prayers; also one of the Canonical
 Hours in the *Romish Church*.

MATTISON } i. e. the Son of *Matthew*.

MAD'DISON } or, as, Dr. Th. *Hensham*
 thinks, of *Matilda*] a Surname.

MATTOCK [*matzuc*, Sax.] a Tool to
 grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, &c.

MATTRESS, a kind of Quilt filled with
 Wool, Cotton, &c. a Flock-bed.

To **MATURATE** [*maturatum*, L.] to ri-
 pen, to hasten.

MATURATION, a ripening, a hastening.
 L.

MATURATION [among *Chymists*] is the
 Process of Digestion, Circulation, &c.

MATURATION [among *Surgeons*] the
 Ripening of Swellings, Sores, or Humours.

MATU'RE [*maturus*, L.] ripe, come to
 its full Growth, perfect.

MATURITY [*maturité*, F. of *maturitas*,
 L.] Ripeness of Fruit or Years, the Arrival
 of any Thing to its just Degree of Perfec-
 tion.

MATUTINAL [*matutinalis*, L.] belong-
 ing to the Morning, or Morning Prayer.

M A

MATUTINE [*matutinus*, L.] belonging to the Morning.

MATUTINE [among *Astrologers*] Planets are said to be *Matutine*, when they are above the Horizon, at the Rising of the Sun.

MAUD [contracted of *Mathildis*, from *Maecht*, a Maid, *Belg.* a Lady, or of *Magdalene*] a Name of Women.

To **MAUDLE**, to besot or put out of Order, as drinking strong Drink does in a Morning.

MAUD'LIN [contracted of *Magdalene*] a proper Name of Women.

MAUD'LIN, half drunk, tipsy, maudled. Sweet **MAUDLIN**, an Herb.

MAUGRE [*malgre*, F.] in spite of, or whether one will or no.

MA'VIS [*mauis*, F. *Mewe*, Teut.] a kind of Thrush, a Bird.

To **MAUL** [prob. of *Maillet*, F. *malleus*, L. a Hammer] to bang or beat soundly.

MAUL Stick [*Malstock*, Teut.] a Painter's Stick, upon which he leans his Hand when at Work.

MAUL'KIN. See *Malkin*.

MAULS, Mallows. N. C.

MAUM, a soft, brittle Stone in *Oxfordsh.*

MAUM, soft and mellow. *Northumb.*

A **MAUNCH** [*Manche*, F.] in *Heraldry*, the Representation of a Sleeve.

MAUND [*mand*, Sax. *Mande*, F. of *manus*, L. a Hand] a Hamper, or Basket with Handles, a Scrip *Shakesp.*

MAUND of unbound Books, is 6 Bales, of each 1000 lb. Weight, or two Fats.

MAUND Show [at *Ormus*] 12 lb. and a half *Averdupois*.

MAUND [at *Masulnpatai*] is 26 lb. 4 oz. 8 dr. of our common Weight.

MAUND [at *Surat*] one is 33 lb. 5 oz. 7 dr. another 27 lb. *Averdupois*.

MAUND [at *Tauris*] is 6 lb. and a quarter *Averdupois*.

To **MAUN'DER** [*maudire*, F. of *maledicere*, L. to curse] to grumble or mutter.

MAUNDING [of *demandere*, F.] begging. O.

MAUNDY Thursday. See *Mandy*.

MAURICE [*Mauricius*, L.] a proper Name of Men.

MOR'RICE Name of Men.

MAUSOLEUM, a famous Marble Sepulchre 35 Cubits high, 44 Foot about, supported by 36 curious Pillars, built by Queen *Artemisia*, in Honour of her Husband *Mausolus*, King of *Caria*, which was accounted one of the seven Wonders of the World.

MAUTHER, a little Girl. *Norfolk*.

MAW [*maga*, Sax. *Magen*, Teut.] the Ventricle of the Stomach.

MAW-Worms [*Magen Wurm*, Teut.] Worms in a Horse.

MAWK'ISH [of *Maga*, a Stomach, and *reoc*, sick, Sax.] sick at the Stomach, squeamish.

M A

MAWKS, a Hoyden, a dirty nasty Slut; also *Maggots* N. C.

MAWMET, an Idol or little Image, set up to be worshipped.

MAWMEMRY, Idolatry, or the worshipping of Idols.

MAXIL'LARY [*maxillaris*, L.] belonging to the Jaw-bone.

MAX'IM [*maxime*, F. *maxima*, L. *ἀξιωμα*, Gr.] a Proposition or Principle in any Art or Science generally received, grounded upon Reason, and not to be denied.

MAXIMIL'IAN [composed of *maximus* and *Emilianus*] a proper Name of Men.

MAXIMIS & minimis [among *Mathematicians*] a Method used for the Resolution of a great many perplexed Problems, which require the greatest or least Quantity attainable in that Case.

MAXIM'ITY [*maximitas*, L.] Greatness.

MAY [*Maius*, from *maiores*, L. so called by *Romulus* in respect of the Senators] the fifth Month of the Year.

To **MAY** or *Can* [*magan*, Sax. *Mogen*, Teut.] to be able to do.

MAY-Bag Fly, an Insect.

MAY-be, perhaps. *Greech*.

MAYDINHODE, Maidenhead. *Chauc.*

MAY-Games, Sports on the first Day of *May*.

MAY-LILY, the Flower of *Liriconfancy*.

To **MAYL Hawks** [among *Falconers*] is to pinjon their Wings.

MAY'NARD [*Verslegan* derives it of *Man* and *Heart*, q. d. stout-hearted] a Surname.

MAYOR [anciently, *meys*, of *mizer*, *Welsh*, to keep, *maire*, F. *major*, L.] the chief Magistrate of a City or Corporation.

MAYORAL'ITY [*mairie*, F. *majoratus*, L.] the Office and Dignity of a Mayor.

MAY'ORESS, a Mayor's Wife.

MAYSTERY, a Master-piece. O.

MAZAR'INE, a famous Cardinal, who was Regent of *France* during the Minority of *Lewis XIV.*

A la MAZARINE [in *Cookery*] a particular Manner of dressing several sorts of Fowls.

MAZARINES, little Dishes to be set in the Middle of a large Dish; also a sort of small Tarts filled with Sweet-meats.

MAZARINE Blue, a deep blue Colour.

MAZARINE Hood, made after the Fashion of that worn by the *Duchess* of *Mazarine*.

MAZE [probably of *maze*, Sax. a Gulph] Astonishment, Perplexity, a Labyrinth.

A **MAZE** [in a Garden] a Place made with many artificial Turnings and Windings.

MAZELINE, a Mazer; a wooden Cup made of Maple. *Chauc.*

M E

MA'ZER [of *Mæser*, Belg. Maple-wood] a broad standing Cup or Drinking-Bowl. O.
MAZ'ZARDS, black Cherries. W. G.
MAZZAROTH [מזרח, Chaldee] the Zodiac.

ME'ABLE [*meabilis*, L.] that may be passed through, running away easily.

MEA'COCK [q. d. mewcock, one who mews himself up out of Harm's Way in any Danger] an effeminate Fellow.

MEAD [*meo*, Sax. *meo*, *medduglin*, Welsh, *meo*, L. S. *meth*, Teut.] a Drink made of Honey and Water; also a Meadow.

MEADOW [*meo*, Sax. of *mapan*, to mow] a Land that yields Store of Grain for Hay or Pasture.

MEADOW-Sweet, an Herb. *Ulmaria*, L.
MEAGRE [*mægre*, Sax. *maigre*, F. *mæger*, L. S. and Belg. *Mager*, Teut. of *macer*, L. lean, thin, scraggy.

MEAGRENESS, Leanness, Thinness.
MEAK } an Instrument for mowing of
MEAG } Pease, Brake, &c. F.

MEAL [*Mealepe*, Sax. *meel*, L. S. *Mehl* Teut. and Dan.] the Flour of Corn.

A MEAL [*Mele*, Sax. *mael*, Belg.] a sufficient Portion of Food for one Eating.

MEAL Rents, Rents heretofore paid in Meal for Food for the Lord's Hounds, by Tenants in the Honour of *Clun*.

MEALS } the Shelves or Banks of Sand
MALES } on the Coast of Norway.

MEALTIDE [*Mahlzeit*, Teut.] Meal-time. *Cbauc*.

MEAL'Y mouth'd [q. d. mild or mellow-mouth'd] over modest in Speech, bashful.

MEALY-Tree, a Plant; called also *Wild Vine*.

To MEAN [*Mænan*, Sax. *meenen*, L. S. *meinen*, Teut.] to intend or resolve; to signify, or understand.

MEAN [of *Gæmene*, Sax. *meenen*, Teut. common, vulgar; or *Mæne*, Sax. bad] low, poor, indifferent, pitiful.

MEAN [*moyen*, F.] the Middle, between two Extremes.

MEAN [in Law] the interim or middle Time.

MEAN [in Musick] is the Tenor or middle Part.

MEAN Diameter [in Gauging] is a Geometrical Mean between the Diameters at Head and Bung in a close Cask.

MEAN Motion of the Sun } [in Astro-
MEAN Longitude of the Sun } nomy] is

an Arch of the Ecliptick, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries* to the Line of the Sun's mean Motion.

MEAN Proportional [in Geometry] is a Quantity, which is as big in respect of a third Term, as the first is in respect of it.

MEAN Proportional [in Arithmetick] is a Quantity, which exceeds, or is exceeded by a third Term, as much as it exceeds or is exceeded by the first.

M E

MEANS [of *moyen*, F.] Methods, Ways, or Devices that Persons use, in order to obtain an End or to do a Thing.

MEANS, Wealth or Estate.

Continual MEANS [in Arithmetick] when one Root or first Number is multiplied by itself, and this last Product multiplied by itself and so on, the Numbers between the first and last are continual Means.

ME'ANING, Purpose, Intention; the Sense, or the Thing understood.

MEAN'DER. See *Meander*.

MEAN'ELS, small black or red Spots in the Coat or Hair of a Horse, of a whitish Colour.

MEANDICHE, moderate. *Cbauc*.

MEAR [*mæpa*, Sax. *mæer*, L. S. of *mare*, L. the Sea] a marshy Ground.

MEAR [*mæpa*, Sax.] a Baulk or Furrow in a Field; a Boundary. *Spence*.

MEAR-Stones [of *mæpa*, Sax. a Bound or Limit] Stones set up for Boundaries or Landmarks in open Fields.

MEARS [of *mæpa*, Sax. a Marsh, or *mapa*, Sax. Marches or Limits] a Surname.

MEARL, a Blackbird.

MEASE [Law Term] a Messuage or Dwelling-house.

MEASE } a Measure of Herrings, con-
MESE } taining five hundred.

MEA'SLES [*mæfelen*, Du. Blisters] a cutaneous Disease.

MEA'SON Dieu [*Maison Dieu*, F. the House of God] a Monastery, Religious House or Hospital. O.

MEA'SURABLE [*mesurable*, F. *mensurabilis*, L.] that may be measured, moderate.

MEASURE [*mesure*, F. of *mensura*, L.] is some certain Quantity or Quantities, fixed and agreed upon, whereby to estimate the Quantity, the Length, Breadth, Thickness, or Capacity of other Things.

MEASURE [in Arithmetick and Geometry] is said of a certain Number or Quantity, which being several times repeated, equals another bigger, to which it has Relation.

MEASURE [in Musick] is a Space of Time set out by a constant equal Motion of the Hand or Foot, up and down successively.

MEASURE Note [in Musick] a Semi-breve.

MEASURE of Time [in Astrology] is a Matter very much regarded in handling Nativities, that when the Artist has a Direction, he may know how long it will be before it operates.

To MEASURE, to take the Dimensions of a Thing.

MEASURES, Ways, Means, Purposes.

MEASURING Money, a Duty formerly laid upon Cloth, besides *Alsage*.

MEAT

M E

MEAT [mæte, Sax.] Flesh, Provisions of any Sort.

MEATH [mæth, Sax. Power] as I give you the Meath of the Buying, i. e. full Power to buy. *Lincolnsh.*

MEATUS, a Moving or Course, a Passage or Way; the P. res. of the Body. *L.*

MEATUS Auditorius [in Anatomy] the auditory Passage, beginning from the Hollow of the Ear, and ending at the Tympanum. *L.*

MEATUS Urinarius [in Anatomy] the Passage whereby the Urine is conveyed to the Bladder.

My **MEAUGH**, my Wife's Brother, or Sister's Husband. *N. C.*

MEAZLED, full of Meazles, Spots, or Blotches.

MEAZLES [Mäsefen, Teut.] a Disease something like the Small-pox; also a Disease in Swine.

MECÆNAS, a Roman Knight, who was the Patron of the learned Men of his Time; whence all Benefactors of Learning are now called *Mecenas's*.

MECHANICAL } [mechanique, F. me-
MECHANICK } chanicus, L. of μηχανικός Gr.] belonging to the Mechanics; also pitiful, mean, base.

MECHANICAL Affections [in Philosophy] such Properties of Matter or Body as arise from its Figure, Bulk, or Motion.

MECHANICAL Philosophy, is that which explains the Phænomena or Appearances of Nature by mechanical Principles.

MECHANICAL Demonstration, is that whose Demonstrations are drawn from the Rules of Mechanics.

MECHANICAL Solution of a Problem [in Mathematics] is either when the Lines made use of to that Purpose are not truly Geometrical ones, or when the Proposition or Question is solved by repeated Trials.

MECHANICK Powers } are common-
MECHANICK Principles } ly reckoned
fix, the Balance, the Lever, the Pulley, the Screw, the Wedge, and the Wheel.

A **MECHANICK** [mechanique, F. mechanicus, L. of μηχανικός, Gr.] a Handicraftsman.

The **MECHANICKS** [mechanique, F. Artes mechanicae, L. of μηχανική, Gr.] is a mathematical Science that treats of Motion, as it is produced by determinate Powers, and of the Forces which are requisite to produce or stop such and such Motions. Also such Handicrafts, in which the Labour of the Hands is requisite, as well as the Study of the Brain.

MECHANISM [mechanisme, F.] mechanick Power.

MECHATION [machatio, L.] Fornication.

MECHOACANA, a purging Root like Biscny, brought from the West Indies.

M E

MECONIUM [μήκων, Gr.] the Juice of Poppies, drawn by Expression, and dried.

MECONIUM [by Anatomists] is used for the Excrements of a Fetus, which adhere to the Intestines after Birth.

MECONOLOGY [μικωνολογία, Gr.] a Description or Treatise of Opium.

MED'AL [medaille, F. of metallum, L.] a Piece of Metal like Money, stamped upon some extraordinary Occasion.

A **MEDAL'LION** [medaillon, F.] a large Medal.

To **MEDDLE**, to mingle. *Chauc.*

To **MEDDLE** [of mêler, F. to mingle, or q. d. to muddle, i. e. to interpose one's self in the Middle] to concern one's self with.

MEDDLER, one who busies himself with Things in which he has no concern.

MEDERIA, a Mead-house, or Place where Mead and Metheglin are made.

MEDESHAMSTED [of mæde, a Meadow, þam, a Village, and stedde, a Place, Sax. from the Meadows lying on each Side thereof] the old Name of Peterborough, now a Bishop's See.

MEDE-Wife, a Woman of Merit or Worth. *Sax.* from whence comes our Name *Midwife*. See *Midwife*.

MEDES, to boot. *O.*

MED-Fee [medfeoh, Sax.] Bribe or Reward; also Compensation given in Exchange where the Things exchanged are not of equal Value.

MEDIAN [medianus, L.] which is in the Middle.

MEDIA'NA Linea [in Anatomy] a sort of Seam dividing the Tongue, &c. into two equal Parts.

MEDIANA Vena [in Anatomy] the middle Vein in the Bending of the Elbow, betwixt the Cephalick and Basilisk. *L.*

MEDIASTINE [mediastinus, L.] belonging to the Middle.

MEDIASTINUS [in Anatomy] the Branch of the Subclavian Vein, which goes to the Mediastinum and Thymus. *L.*

MEDIASTINUM [in Anatomy] the double Skin or Membrane which stands in the Middle of the Breast, and divides its Cavity into two Partitions, viz. a Right and a Left.

MEDIASTINUM Cerebri, the same as Septum Transversum.

MEDIATE [mediatus, L.] that which is in the Middle.

To **MEDIATE** [mediatum, L.] to procure by one's Means, to act the Part of a Mediator.

MEDIA'TION, an Interceding or Intreating in any one's Behalf. *F. of L.*

MEDIATION [in Arithmetick] a Dividing by Two, or the taking the Half of any Number.

ME-

M E

MEDIATOR [*mediateur*, F.] a Manager between two Parties, an Intercessor. L.

MEDIATORIAL, of or belonging to a Mediator. L.

MEDIA'TORS [of *Questions*] six Persons who were to determine any Question or Debate arising among Merchants about any unmarketable Wool or undue Packing.

MEDIA'TRIX [*mediatrice*, F.] a Woman who mediates. L.

MED'ICABLE [*medicabilis*, L.] that may be healed or cured.

MED'ICAL Month, the Space of 26 Days and 12 Hours.

MEDICAMENT [*medicamentum*, L.] a Medicine or physical Composition. F.

MEDICAMENTAL } [*medicamento-*
MEDICAMEN'TOUS } *sus*, L. Medicinal.

MEDICASTER, a Quack, a peddling Physician. L.

To **MED'ICATE** [*medicatum*, L.] to heal, to cure.

MED'ICATED [*medicatus*, L.] medicinally prepared.

MED'ICINABLE [*medicinabilis*, L.] belonging to Physick, physical.

MED'ICINAL [*meaicinal*, F. *medicinalis*, L.] belonging to Physick, physical.

MEDICINE [*mediciné*, F. *medicina*, L.] the Art of Physick; also a physical Remedy.

MED'ICK Fodder, an Herb.

MEDVETAS *Lingua* [Law Term] a Party duly impannelled upon any Case wherein a Stranger is Party, wherein one half are Denizens, and the other Foreigners. L.

MEDVETY [*medieté*, F. of *medietas*, L.] the Moiety or Half of a Thing.

MED'IN, in *Egypt* 3 Aspers; at *Aleppo* it is 1d. 1-5th *Sterling*; and of Coin in *Cyprus* one Bushel *English*.

MED'IO *acquittando*, is a Writ Judicial to distrain the Lord for acquitting a mean Lord from a Rent which he formerly acknowledged in Court not to belong to him.

MEDIOCRITY [*mediocrité*, F. *mediocritas*, L.] Competency, Indifferency.

MEDISANCE, Evil-speaking, Obloquy, Reproach. F.

MEDIT'ABUND [*meditabundus*, L.] pensive, thoughtful.

To **MED'ITATE** [*mediter*, F. *meditatum*, L.] to muse, ponder, or think upon.

MED'ITATIVE [*meditativus*, L.] given to Meditation, thoughtful. L.

MEDITATION, thinking, pausing, or musing upon. F. of L.

MEDITERRA'NEAN [*mediterraneé*, F. of *mediterraneus*, L.] shut up between the Lands, Inland.

The **MEDITERRANEAN** Sea, so called because it lies between the three great Continents of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*.

M E

MEDITUL'LIUM [in *Anatomy*] the spongy Substance between the two Tables of the Skull.

MEDIUM, mean or middle State; also an Expedient, Way, or Device. L.

MEDIUM [in *Philosophy*] that peculiar Constitution or Frame of any Space through which Bodies move; so the Air is the Medium in which Meteors breed and move.

MEDIUM *Cæli* [among *Astrologers*] the Mid-Heaven, the Tenth-House. L.

MEDIUM *Tempus*, the main Profits. O. L. T.

MED'IOUS *Venter* [in *Anatomy*] the Chest or Hollow of the Breast. L.

MED'LAR [mazb, Sax. *mesple*, F. *mespilum*, L. of *μεσπιλον*, Gr.] a Fruit which is grateful to the Stomach, but is not ripe till it be rotten.

MED'LEFE [of *méler*, F.] quarrelling, scuffling, or brawling. O. L. T.

MED'LEY [of *méler*, F. to mingle] a Mixture of odd Things.

MED'LEY } [*medely*, Sax. *g. d.* the
MIDG'LEY } middle Pasture, because it lies in the Middle between two Rivers] a Town in *Yorkshire*; also a Name of Men.

MED'LEY-Coat, a Coat of mixed Stuffs. *Chanc*.

MED'RIDNACLES, a Sort of Coarse Canvas.

MEDSY'PE, a Harvest Supper given to the Labourers, upon the bringing in of the Harvest. O. R.

MEDUL'LA [in *Mineralogy*] the softest Part which is found in some Stones.

MEDULLA [among *Botanists*] is the Pith or Heart in Trees or Plants.

MEDULLA *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] the Marrow of the Brain, a white soft Substance covered on the Outside with the baky Substance of a more ashy Colour. L.

MEDULLA *Oblongata* [in *Anatomy*] is that Part of the Brain which is the Beginning of the spinal Marrow. L.

MEDULLA *Ossium* [among *Anatomists*] is the Marrow of the Bones, a fat Substance in the hollow Part of the Bones, and involved in a Membrane. L.

MEDULLA *Spinalis* [in *Anatomy*] the spinal Marrow, that Part which goes down the Middle of the Back, by the Vertebra's, and is terminated at the *Os Sacrum*. L.

MEDUL'LAR } [*medullaris*, L.] be-
MEDUL'LARY } longing to the Marrow.

MEDULLARY Oil [in *Anatomy*] the finer and more subtil Parts of the Marrow of the Bones.

MEDU'SA's Head [among *Astronomers*] a Constellation.

MED'WAY [Somner supposes it so called, because it runs in the Middle of *Kent*; or it may

M E

may be of *Meadow* and *Way*, from the *Meadows* it runs among] a River in *Kent*.

MEED [*mede*, *Sax.*] Reward, Merit, *Spenc.*

MEEDLESS, unruly. *N. C.*

MEEK [probably of *Meca*, *Sax.* a Companion] mild, gentle, quiet, not easily provoked.

To MEEKEN, to make meek, to soften.

MEEK'NESS, easiness of Temper, Gentleness.

MEEN } [*mein*, *F.*] the Countenance,
MEIN } the Air of the Face.

MEER [*merus*, *L.*] downright, arrant.

MEER [*meere*, *Sax.* *meer*, *Belg.*] a Ditch, a Pool, a low marshy Ground. See *Meer*.

MEES [*mees*, *O. F.*] Meadows. *Chauc.*

To MEET [*metan*, *Sax.* *Moeten*, *Belg.* *moten*, *L. S.*] to come together.

MEET [of *meithe*, *Sax.* a Measure, or *Maete*, *L. S.* *Maet*, *Belg.* a Companion] fit, apt.

MEET now, just now. *N. C.*

To MEET [of *methian*, *Sax.* *Chemeten*, *Du.* a Measure] to measure.

MEET'ER [*metrum*, *L.* *μέτρον*, *Gr.*] Rhyme, Verse, or Measure.

MEETERLY, } handsomely, mo-

MEETHERLY, } dely, indifferently. *N. C.*

ME'ETING, an Assembly, a Congress, a Conventicle; also the Confluence of two Rivers.

ME'GACOSM [*μεγάκοσμος* of *μῖγας*, great, and *κόσμος*, the World, *Gr.*] the great World.

MEGALOG'RAPHY [*megalographia*, *L.* *μεγαλογραφία*, of *μεγάλη*, great, and *γραφή*, Writing, *Gr.*] a drawing Pictures at large.

MEGALO'PHONOUS [*μεγαλόφωνος*, of *μῖγας* great, and *φωνή*, the Voice, *Gr.*] one who hath a large Voice.

MEGALOPSY'CHY [*μεγαλοψυχία*, of *μεγάλη*, great, and *ψυχή*, the Soul, *Gr.*] Magnanimity, Greatness of Soul.

MEGALOSPLANCH'NOS [*μεγαλόσπλανχνος*, of *μῖγας*, great, and *σπλανχνος*, the Bowels, *Gr.*] one whose Viscera are preternaturally large.

ME'GRIM [*megrain*, *F.* of *hemigranis*, *L.* of *ἡμιγράνιον*, *Gr.*] a Distemper causing great Pains in the Temples and Forepart of the Head.

MEINE [*menige*, *Sax.*] a Company, a Retinue.

MEINT, mingled. *Spenc.*

MEINY [of *menigen*, *Sax.* a Multitude] a Family, or Household Servants; all that live together in a House. *F. L. T.*

MEIOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure where a slighter Term than the Matter requires, is used by way of Disparagement.

MEI'WELL, a sort of small Cod, of which Stock-fish is made.

M E

To MEL [of *mélér*, *Fr.*] to mingle. *O.*

MELAN'AGOGUES [of *μελαναγωγός*, *Gr.*] Medicines which drive away black Choler.

MELANCHOL'ICK } [*melancolique*, *F.*

MEL'ANCHOLY } of *melancholicus*,

L. of *μελαγχολικός*, *Gr.*] troubled with, or subject to Melancholy, pensive, sullen, dumpy; also causing Melancholy.

MEL'ANCHOLIST, one given up to Melancholy.

MEL'ANCHOLY [*melancholie*, *F.* of *melancholia*, *L.* *μελαγχολία*, *Gr.*] a kind of Phrensy, proceeding from the overflowing of black Choler; also Sadness, Pensiveness, Dumpishness.

MELAS'SES, the Dregs of Sugar, commonly call'd Treacle.

MEL'CHIOR, a proper Name of Men, but especially of the Ringleader of a Sect, called *Melchiorites*.

MELCHIZEDECK [מלכיצדק, *H. of*

מלך a King, צדק Justice, *i. e.* King of Righteousness] a Priest and King of Salem.

MELCHIZEDE'CHIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, who held *Melchizedek* to be the Holy Ghost.

MEL'CHITES, a Sect of Christians in Syria, subject to the Patriarch of Alexandria.

MELD'FECH [of *melba*, a Discovery, *Sax.*] a Reward given to any one who discovered any Breach of penal Laws.

MELE'TIANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who joined with the *Arians*, and were Followers of one *Meletius*.

MELI'CERIS, a Tumour inclosed in a Cystis, consisting of Matter like Honey.

MELICET, a sort of Fish, a Keeling.

MELICO'TONY, } a Sort of yellow

MELOCOTOON, } Peach.

MEL'ILOT [*melilotus*, *L.* of *μηλίλωτος*, *Gr.*] an Herb so called.

To ME'LIORATE [*melioratum*, *L.*] to mend or make better.

MELIORA'TION, a making better, mending or improving. *L.*

MELIOR'ITY [*melioritas*, *L.*] Betterness.

MEL'ISCENT [*i. e.* Honey-sweet] a proper Name of Women. *L.*

MELIUS *inquiendo*, a Writ which lieth for a second Inquiry of what Lands and Tenements a Man died possessed of, where Partiality was suspected.

A MELL [*malleus*, *L.*] a Mallet or Beetle, *N. C.*

To MELL [*mélér*, *F.*] to mingle. *Spenc.*

To meddle with. *Shakesp.*

MELLA'GO, any Juice or Liquor boiled up to the Consistence of Honey.

MEL-

M E

MELLA'TION, the Time of taking Honey out of the Hives. *L.*

MEL'LEOUS [*melleus*, *L.*] belonging to, or like Honey.

MEL'LET, a dry Scab growing on the Heel of a Horse's Feet.

MELLIFEROUS [*mellifer*, *L.*] bringing or bearing Honey.

MELLIFICATION, making of Honey. *L.*

MELLIFLUENT } [*mellifluus*, *L.*] flow-

MELLIFLUOUS } ing with Honey; full of Sweetness. eloquent,

MELLIGENOUS [*melligenus*, *L.*] of the same Kind with Honey.

MEL'LITISM, Wine mingled with Honey. *L.*

MELLIL'OQUENT [*melliloquus*, *L.*] speaking sweetly.

MEL'LING, meddling. *Spenc.*

MEL'LOW [*meappa*, *Sax.* soft, tender, *maturus*, *L.*] soft by ripening.

MELOCOTOON [*malum cotoneum*, *L.*] a Quince.

MELO'DIOUS [*melodieux*, *F.*] full of Melody, musical.

MEL'ODY [*melodie*, *F.* of *melodia*, *L.* of *melodia*, *Gr.*] Harmony, a Mixture of musical Sounds delightful to the Ear.

A MEL'ON, a sort of Fruit. *F.*

MEL'OSIS [*In Surgery*] a searching with a Probe. *Gr.*

MEL'OTIS [*μηλωτις*, *Gr.*] the lesser Specillum, or that Instrument contrived to search or cleanse the Ear with.

MELPO'MENE [*Μελπομένη*, *Gr.*] one of the Muses, to whom is attributed the Invention of Tragedies, Odes, and Songs.

To MELT [*mylzan*, *Sax.* smelten, *L. S.*] to make hard Bodies liquid or fluid.

MELTERS [*Smeltzer*, *Teut.* in the *Mint.*] who melt the Bullion before it comes to Coining.

MEL'TON *Mowbray* [*Dr Henshaw*] supposes it to be called *Melton*, q. d. *Mill Town*, and it is called *Mowbray* from the Family of the *Mowbrays*, who were Landlords thereof in *Leicestershire*, 75 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

MEL'WELL, a sort of Codfish.

MEMBER [*membre*, *F.* of *membrum*, *L.*] the outward Parts of the Body, which grow from it, as it were Branches from the Trunk of the Tree. Also a Part of a Body-politic, as a Member of Parliament; and metaphorically, a Member of Christ.

MEMBRANE [*membrana*, *L.*] a nervous, fibrous, broad, white, spreading Substance, covering the Bowels, Muscles, &c. *F.*

MEMBRANA adiposa [*Anat.*] a fat Membrane surrounding the Kidneys.

MEMBRANA Carnosa [*Anat.*] one of the five Teguments or Coverings of the Body. *L.*

MEMBRANA nictitans [*Anatomy*] is a

M E

thin Membrane, which several Beasts and Birds have to cover their Eyes from Dust, &c.

MEMBRANA urinaria [*in Anatomy*] the urinary Coat belonging to a young Child in the Womb. *L.*

MEMBRANA'CEOUS [*membranaceus*, *L.*] partaking of, or full of Membranes.

MEMBRANOUS [*membraneux*, *F.* *membranous*, *L.*] membranaceous.

MEMBRANO'SUS [*in Anat.*] a Muscle of the Leg, so named from the large membranous Expansion it is joined to.

MEMBRATURE [*membratura*, *L.*] a setting or ordering of Members or Parts.

MEM'BRED [*in Heraldry*] is applied to those Birds that are either whole footed, or have no Talons.

MEMBROSITY [*membrofitas*, *L.*] the Largeness or Hugeness of Members.

MEMEN'FO [*i. e.* Remember thou] used substantively for a Hint, or putting in mind.

MEMOIRS [*memoires*, *F.*] remarkable Observations.

MEM'ORABLE [*memorabilis*, *L.*] worthy of Remembrance, famous, notable.

MEMORAN'DUM [*q. d.* to be remembered] a short Note or Token for the better remembering of a Thing. *L.*

MEMORATIVE, of, or belonging to the Memory.

MEMORIE, Monuments or Sepulchres of the Dead. *O. L.*

MEMORIAL [*memoriale*, *L.*] that which serves to put one in Mind of a Thing, or brings it into Memory. *F.*

A MEMORIAL [among *Statesmen*] a Writing delivered by a public Minister of State about Part of his Negotiation.

MEMORIALIST, a Writer of a Memorial or Memoirs.

MEMORIOUS [*memoriosus*, *L.*] that hath a good Memory.

EMOR'ITER, by Memory. *L.*

MEMORIZED, recorded in History.

MEMORY [*memoire*, *F.* of *memoria*, *L.*] is that Faculty of the Soul that repeats Things received by former Sensations, or preserves the Remembrance of known and past Things; also the Act of Remembrance or calling to Mind.

MEN, the Plural of *Man*.

MEN [*in Musick Books*] signifies less, or not so much: Thus,

MEN Allegro, denotes a Movement not so gay and brisk as *Allegro* signifies and requires when it stands alone.

To MEN'ACE [*menacer*, *F.* of *minari*, *L.*] to threaten, to swagger.

MENACE, a Threat, a hard Word. *F.*

MENA'HEM [מְנַחֵם, *H. i. e.* a Comforter] a King of *Judah*.

MENAGE

M E

MEN'AGE, a Collection of Animals. *F.*
MEN'AGOGUE [*μννς* and *αγος*] a Medicine to promote the Menses.
MEN'ASITH, threateneth. *Chauc.*
 To **MEND** [*emendare*, *L.*] to mend or become better in Health, to reform in Manners; also to repair a Thing worn or damaged, &c.
MENDACI'LOQUENT [*mendaciloquus*, *L.*] telling Lies, lying.
MENDA'CITY [*mendax*, *L.*] Falshood.
MENDE, Men. *Chauc.*
MENDEMENT, Amendment. *Chauc.*
MEN'DICANT [*mendicans*, *L.*] begging, a Beggar. *F.*
MEN'DICANTS, a Term applied to several Orders of Religious, who live on Alms, and beg from Door to Door.
 To **MEN'DICATE** [*mendicare*, *F.* of *mendicare*, *L.*] to beg.
MENDICA'TION, a Begging. *L.*
MENDI'CENCE, Beggary. *Chauc.*
MENDI'CITY [*mendicitas*, *F.* of *mendicitas*, *L.*] Beggarliness.
MENDO'SA *Sutura* [in *Anat.*] a scaly Joining together of Bones; as in the Bones of the Temples.
MENE, moderate. *Chauc.*
MENEHOUT' [in *Cookery*] a peculiar Manner of baking Meat, covered with Bards of Bacon. *F.*
MEN Forte [in *Musick Books*] signifies not too loud, or less loud.
MEN'GED [*Uermengel*, *Teut.*] mingled. *O.*
MENGRE'LIANS, *Circassians* of the Greek Nation, excepting that they baptize not their Children till 8 Years old.
MEN'IAL [of *menie*, *F.* a Family, or of *menia*, Walls] belonging to the Household, as menial Servants. *L.*
MENIN'GES [*meninga*, *L.* of *μινιγγος*, *Gr.*] two thin Skins which inclose the Substance or Marrow of the Brain. *Anat.*
MENINGOPHY'LAX [among *Anat.*] that which preserves the *Meninx* or Skin of the Brain.
MENIS'CUS *Glaſſes* [*μηνισκος*, *Gr.* little Moons] such as are convex on one Side, and concave on the other.
ME'NIVER, } a Sort of Fur, the Skin
ME'NEVER, } of a milk-white Creature in *Muscovy*.
MENKER, the Jaw-bone of a Whale.
MENNY, a Family. *N. C.*
MEN'OW [of *menu*, *F.* small, of *minutus*, *L.*] a little fresh-water Fish.
MEN'NONITES, a certain Sect of *Anabaptists* in *Holland*, so called from one *Mennon Simon* of *Frisia*, who lived in the 16th Century, and held very different Tenets from the first *Anabaptists*.
MENOL'OGY [*menologium*, *L.* *μηνολογιον*, *Gr.*] a Discourse concerning Months.
MEN Presto [in *Musick Books*] signifies not too quick, or less quick.
MEN'SA [in *Anat.*] the broader Part of

M E

the Teeth or Grinders which chew and mince the Meat. *L.*
MENSAL [*mensalis*, *L.*] of a Table, &c.
MENSA'LES [among the *Canonists*] such Parsonages, as were united to the Tables of religious Houses. *O. L.*
MEN'SFUL, comely, graceful, crediting, or giving Reputation to a Man. *N. C.*
MEN'SES [*μηνες*, *Months*] Womens monthly Courses.
MEN'SIS *Chymicus*, a Chymical Month, which contains 40 Days. *L.*
MENSIS *Vetus*, Fence-Month, wherein Deer fawn, during which it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest. *L.*
MEN'STRUA [*menstrues*, *F.*] the monthly Flowers of Women. *L.*
MENSTRUA Alba, the white Flux, the same as *Fluxus Albus*.
MEN'STRUAL [*menstrualis*, *L.*] and **MENSTRUAL Discharge**. The same as *Menses*.
MEN'STRUOUS [*menstruus*, *L.*] belonging to Womens monthly Courses.
MENSTRUOSITY [*menstruositas*, *L.*] the monthly Flux of Women.
MENSTRUUM [*Chymical Term*] a dissolving Liquor which eats through Metals, and melts Stones, as Vinegar and *Aqua fortis*, &c. All Liquors are so called which are used to extract the Virtues of Ingredients by Infusion, Decoction, &c. *L.*
MENSTRUUM peracutum [among *Chymists*] a Menstruum, or Dissolvent made by drawing Spirit of Nitre several Times from Butter of Antimony. *L.*
MENSURA regalis, the Standard Measure kept in the Exchequer. *L.*
MENSURABIL'ITY, Capableness of being measured.
MEN'SURABLE [*mensurabilis*, *L.*] capable, or that may be measured.
 To **MEN'SURATE** [*mensuratum*, *L.*] to measure.
MENSURA'TION [*Geometry*] a finding the Length, Surface, or Solidity of Quantities of Bodies in some known Measure.
MENT, mingled. *Spenc.*
MENTA'GRA [with *Surgeons*] a wild Tetter or Scab like a Ring Worm, which beginning at the Chin, runs over the Face, Neck, Breast, and Hands. *Gr.*
ME'NTAL, intellectual, existing in the Mind.
MENTAL Reservation, a seeming to declare one's Mind, but at the same time concealing one's real Meaning. *L.*
MENTHA [*μινθη*, *Gr.*] Mint, an Herb.
MENTION, a speaking of, or naming. *F.* of *L.*
 To **MENTION** [*mentioner*, *F.*] to take notice of, to speak of, to name.
MENTITION, a Lying. *L.*
MENTULA'GRA, a Distemper wherein the Genital Parts of the Male are contracted by a Convulsion.

M E

MENUET } [of *mener*, F. to lead] a French
MINUET } Dance, or the Tune belong-
ing to it. F.

MENUS Droits [in *Cookery*] a certain Dish
proper for Intermesses.

To **MENUSE**, to diminish. *Chauc.*

MENY, a Family. N. C.

MEPHIB'OSHEETH [מפישת] of מ
private of the Mouth, and בשת Shame,
H. i. e. Shame of a Mouth] a Son of *Jona-*
than.

MEPHITIS, a strong sulphureous Smell, a
Damp. L.

MEPHITICAL [*mephiticus*, L.] stinking
noxious, poisonous.

MEPHITICAL Exhalations, 'poisonous or
noxious Streams issuing out of the Earth.

MEPRISE, Scorn. F. *Spenc.*

MERA'CITY [*meracitas*, L.] Clearness
or Purity.

MER'CABLE [*mercabilis*, L.] that may be
bought.

MER'CANDIZE, all manner of Wares
exposed to Sale in Fairs or Markets. O. L.

MERCANTYLE [*mercantile*, F.] Mer-
chant like, belonging to Merchants.

MER'CATIVE [*mercativus*, L.] belonging
to Chapman'y, Buying or Selling.

MERCA'TOR's Chart, a Projection of the
Globe of the Earth in *Plano*, wherein the De-
grees upon the Meridian increase toward the
Poles in the same Proportion that the parallel
Circles decrease toward them; so called from
Gerard Mercator, a noted German Geogra-
pher, its first Inventor.

MERCATOR's Sailing, the Art of finding
upon a Plane the Way of a Ship, upon a
Course assigned, the Meridian being all
parallel, and the Parallels of Latitude straight
Lines.

MER'CATURE [*mercatura*, L.] Merchan-
dize, Traffick.

MER'CENARY [*mercenaire*, F. of *mer-*
cenarius, L.] greedy of Gain, that may be
hired, that may be corrupted to do an ill Act
for the sake of Gain.

MERCENA'RIUS, an Hierling or Ser-
vant. O. L.

MER'CER [*mercier*, F. of *merces*, L.
Wares] one who deals in wrought Silks,
&c.

MER'CERY [*mercere*, F.] Mercers Goods
or Wares.

MER'CHANDISE [*merchandises*, F.] Com-
modities or Goods to trade with, also Trade,
Traffick.

To **MERCHANDISE** [*merchander*, F.] to
deal as a Merchant, to traffick or trade.

MER'CHANT [*marchand*, F.] a Trader or
Dealer by Wholesale.

MER'CHANT-Man, a trading Ship.

MER'CHANTABLE, that is fit to be ut-
tered or sold.

MER'CHENLAGE [*Gynena-laga*, Sax.]
the Law of the *Mer'ians*, a People who

M E

anciently inhabited eight Counties in *Eng-*
land.

MER'CHET, a Fine anciently paid by In-
ferior Tenants to the Lord of the Manor, for
Liberty to dispose of their Daughters in
Marriage.

MER'CIABLE, merciful. *Spenc.*

MERCIFUL, compassionate, tender,
kind.

MERCILESS, void of Pity, hard-heart-
ed.

MERCIMONIA'TUS *Anglia*. the Impost
of *England* upon Merchandise. O. L. T.

To be **MERK'D** } to be troubled or
To be **MARK'D** } disturbed in Mind,
C.

MERCU'RIAL [*mercurialis*, L.] full of
Mercury, ingenious, lively.

MERCURIALIS [in *Physick*] Things com-
pounded or prepared with Quicksilver.

MERCURIALS, [*mercurialia*, L.] Medi-
cines prepared with Quick-silver.

MERCURIALIST [among *Astrologers*]
one born under the Planet Mercury.

MERCU'RIUS dulcis [i. e. sweet Mercury]
corrosive Sublimate of Quicksilver, corrected
and reduced to a white Mass.

MER'CURY [*Mercur*, F. of *Mercurius*,
L.] the Heathen God of Eloquence, Mer-
chandise and Handicrafts.

MERCURY [among *Astronomers*] the least
of all the Planets, and also the lowest except
the Moon.

MERCURY [among *Chymists*] Quicksilver;
and is taken for one of their active Principles
commonly called *Spirits*.

MERCURY [in *Heraldry*] the purple Co-
lour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

MERCURY Women, Women that sell
News Books and Pamphlets to the Hawk-
ers.

MER'CY [of *merces*, L. or, as *Minsheu*
has it, of *misereſce*, L. have Pity upon,
whence *misericordia*, L. or of *merci*, F.] Com-
passion, Pity.

MERCY [in a *Law Sense*] the Arbitre-
ment or Discretion of the King or Lord, in
punishing an Offence, not directly censured by
Law.

MERDIFEROUS [*merdifer*, L.] bearing
Dung.

MER'DOUS [*merdosus*, L.] full of Dung
or Ordure.

MERE [*merus*, L.] that or this only.

MERE [*meſe*, Sax. meet, Belg.] a Lake
Pool, or Pond. See *Mear*.

MERETRICIOUS [*meretricius*, L.] who-
rish, belonging to a Whore.

MERID'IAN [*meiidien*, F. of *meridianus*,
L.] belonging to Noon.

MERIDIAN [*Circulus Meridianus*, L.
in *Astronomy* and *Geography*] is a great
Circle passing through the Poles of the
World, and both the Zenith and Nadir,
crossing the Equinoctial at Right Angles,
Y y y into

M E

into a *Western and Eastern Hemisphere*. 'Tis called *Meridian*, of *Meridies*, *L.* Mid-day; because when the Sun comes to this Circle, 'tis then Mid-day, or Noon. These Meridians being various and multiplex, it is necessary to have one fixed, which is called the first Meridian, and usually began at *Teneriff*, one of the *Canary Islands*.

The first *MERIDIAN* [on the *Globe* or *Sphere*] is represented by the brazen Circle, in which the *Globe* hangs and turns, which is divided into 4 Times 90, or 360 Degrees.

MERIDIAN Altitude [of the *Sun* or *Star*] is the greatest Height of them, when they are in the Meridian of the Place.

MERIDIAN Line [upon a *Dial*] is a Right Line arising from the Intersection of the Meridian of the Place with the Plane of the *Dial*.

MERID'IONAL [*meridionalis*, *L.*] lying or that is towards the South, Southern. *F.*

MERIDIONAL Distance [in *Navigation*] is the Difference of the *Longitude* between the *Meridian*, under which the Ship is at present, and any other she was under before.

MERIDIONAL Parts [in *Navigation*] the Parts by which the Meridians in *Wright's* or *Mercator's* Charts increase, as the *Parallels* of *Latitude* decrease.

MERIDIONALITY, its Situation in respect to the Meridian, or the Situation of its Meridian.

MERIDIA'TION, a taking a Nap at Noon. *L.*

MERILS, a Play among Boys, otherwise called *Five Penny Morris*.

MERIN'GUES [in *Cookery*] a sort of Confection. *F.*

MERISMUS [*μερισμός*, *Gr.*] a Rhetorical Description of Things in their proper Places.

MERIT [*merite*, *F.* of *meritum*, *L.*] Desert, Worth, Excellency; also *Demerit*, or *Ill-deserving*.

To *MERIT* [*meriter*, *F.* of *mereri*, *L.*] to deserve, to be worthy of Reward or Punishment.

MERITORIE, meritorious. *Cb.*

MERITORIOUS [*meritoire*, *F.* of *meritorius*, *L.*] deserving, full of Desert.

MERITORIOUSNESS, Deservingness.

MERITOT, a sort of Play used by Children, by swinging in Ropes.

MERK, dark. *O.* Also a Mark. *Cb.*

MERKENRIKE [*mypena*, *jace*, *Sax.*] the Kingdom of *Mercia*. *Cb.*

MERK'IN [of *mere*, *F.* a Mother, and *kin* a Dim] counterfeit Hair for Women's privy Parts.

MERKIN [*i. e.* *Jove's Marker*] a dangerous Port in *Cornwall*, so called from the many Storms arising there.

M E

MERLIN [*merlin*, *Belg.*] a sort of Hawk.

MER'LOH [in *Fortification*] that Part of the Breast-work of a Battery, which is between two Port holes. *F.*

MER'MAID [of *mer*, *F.* of *mare*, *L.* the Sea and *maid*] (if we will credit Poets and Painters) a Sea-Monster, having the upper Parts like a Woman, and the lower like a Fish.

MERODACH-BALADAN [מרדך בלדן] of מרה Bitter Contribution בלי without דין Judgment, *H. i. e.* bitter Contribution without Judgment] a King of *Babylon*.

MER'Rick [*Camden* supposes it a Corruption of *Mauritius*, *Maurice*] a Name common among the *Welfs*.

MER'RIMENT, a Merry making, Jollity.

MERRINESS, Chearfulness, Biskness.

MER'RY Banks, a cold Posslet. *Derb.*

MERRY [*mypug*, *Sax.*] gay, chearful, jocund, frolick.

MERRY Andrew, a Buffoon.

MERRY Wings, a Fly in *Barbadoes*, very troublesome in the Night.

MERSH-Ware [of *mespre*, a Marsh, and *we*, *Sax.* a Man, *q. d.* Inhabitants of the Marshes, as those of *Komney-Marsh* were anciently called] a Place in *Kent*.

MER'SION, a ducking or plunging over Head and Ears in Water. *L.*

MERTHE, Mirth. *Cb.*

MER'TON [of *meep*, a Marsh, and *run*, a Town, *Sax.*] a Town in *Surrey*.

MESARÆUM [with *Anatomists*] the same as the *Mesenterium*, whence its Vessels are called as well *Mesaraick*, as *Mesenterick*.

MESARAICK [*meseraicus*, of *mesaraeum*, of *μεσαραιον*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Mesentery.

MESARAICK Veins [in *Anatomy*] Branches of the *Vena Porta*, arising from, or inclosed in the Mesentery.

MESCH-FAT [*Mesch-Fatz*, *Teut.*] a mashing Vessel for Brewing.

MESEL, a Leper. *Cb.*

MESEEMS [*Imp. Verb*] I think, it appears to me.

MESENTER'ICK [*mesenterique*, *F.* *mesentericus*, *L.* of *μεσεντερικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Mesentery.

MESENTERICK Vein [in *Anatomy*] the Right Branch of the *Vena Porta*.

MESEN'TERY [*mesentere*, *F.* of *mesenterium*, *L.* of *μεσεντεριον*, *Gr.*] a membranous Part, situate in the Middle of the lower Belly, which fastens the Bowels to the Back, and one to another.

MESH [*maesche*, *Dut.*] the Space between the Threads of a Net.

MESLING

M E

MESLING } [of *mesler*, F. to mingle]
 MES'CELIN } Corn that is mixed, as
 MAS'LIN } Wheat, Rye, &c. to make
 Bread.

MESN } [Law Term] a Lord of a Ma
 MEASN } nor who holds of a superior
 Lord, tho' he has Tenants under himself; al-
 so a Writ which lies where there is a Lord
 Mesn and a Tenant.

MESNAGERY [of *Mesnage*, House keep-
 ing, F.] the prudent Management of a Fa-
 mily.

MESN'ALTY, the Right of the Mesn
 Lord.

MESOGLOSSI [among *Anatomists*] the
 same Muscles, as the *Genioglossi*.

MESO'COLON [*μεσοκωλον*, of *μεσος*, the
 Middle, and *κωλον*, Gr.] that Part of the
 Mesentery which is joined to the Colon, and
 the Beginning of the Strait Gut. *Anatomy*.

MESOLA'BIVM [*μεσολαβιον*, *μεσος*, the
 Middle, *λαβειν*, to take, Gr.] a mathematical
 Instrument for finding mean Proportions be-
 tween any two Lines given.

MESOPLEUR'II [in *Anatomy*] the inter-
 costal Muscles, 22 in Number, which lie be-
 tween the Ribs. L.

MESOPLEURIA [*mesopleuria*, L. of *με-
 σπλευριον*, of *μεσος*, the Middle, and *πλευ-
 ρον*, the Pleura, Gr.] the middle Spaces be-
 tween the Ribs.

MESOZEUGMA [*μεσοzeugμα*, of *μεσος*,
 the Middle, and *zeugma*, Zeugma, Gr.] Part
 of a Zeugma, a Figure in grammatical Con-
 struction. L.

MESS [mets, F. *messo*, Ital. *q. d.* *Cibus
 missus*, L. Meat sent; but others derive it of
messe, Sax. a Table, of *Mensa*, L.] a Por-
 tion of Food for one or more Persons.

MES'SA [in *Musick Books*] are particu'ar
 Pieces of divine Musick frequently made use
 of in the Roman Church. *Ital*.

MES'SAGE [*messaggio*, Ital.] an Errand.
 F.

MES'SAGERY [*messagerie*, F.] a publick
 Messenger, the diligent bringing of a Mes-
 sage.

MESSA'LIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the
 Time of *Constantius*.

MESSA'RIVS, a Reaper or Mower. O.
 L. T.

MESSE [in *India*] a Piece of Money, in
 Value 1500 Petties, or 15 d. Sterling.

MES'SENGER [*messenger*, F.] one who
 goes between Party and Party, to deliver Bu-
 siness, or carry Dispatches, &c.

MESSENGERS [of the *Exchequer*] Offi-
 cers belonging to that Court, who attend the
 Lord Treasurer, and carry his Letters and
 Orders.

King's MESSENGERS, Officers who at-
 tend the Secretary of State to carry Dispat-
 ches; also to take into Custody State Prisoners.

MESSENGER [of the *Press*] one who by
 Order of the Court searches Printing-Houses,

M E

Bookellers Shops, &c. in order to find out se-
 ditionous Books.

MESSI'AH [משׁיח, H. i. e. Anointed,
 the same with *Xristos*, in *Greek*] the Name
 and Title of our Lord and Saviour J E S U S
 C H R I S T.

MES'SINA, Reaping Time, Harvest.
 O. L.

MESSIEURS [plural of *Monsieur*, F.] Sirs,
 Gentlemen.

MESSO'RIVS [*messorius*, L.] belonging to
 Reaping and Harvest.

MES'SUAGE [in *Common Law*] a Dwel-
 ling-House with some Land adjoining, as
 Garden, Orchard, &c. and all other Conve-
 niences belonging to it.

MEST [meest, L. S. *meist*, Teut.] most.
 O.

MESTIFICAL [*maestificus*, L.] that makes
 sad or sorrowful.

MESTIZO's, the Breed of Spaniards with
Americans.

MET, the Praet. of *to meet*.

MET, a Strike or Bushel. O.

MET } dreamed. O.
 METER }

METAB'ASIS [*μεταβασις*, Gr.] a Transi-
 tion, or passing from one Thing to another.
 L.

METABASIS [among *Physicians*] is the
 passing from one Indication to another, or
 from one Remedy to another.

METAB'OLE [*μεταβολη*, Gr.] an Altera-
 tion or Change. L.

METABOLE [among *Physicians*] is a
 Change of Time, Air, or Dietetics.

METACARPIUM [*μετακαρπιον*, Gr.] the
 Back of the Hand, from the Nuckles to the
 Wrist. L.

METACAR'PUS [in *Anatomy*] a Bone of
 the Arm made up of four Bones, which are
 joined to the Fingers.

METACHRONISM [*μεταχρονισμος*, Gr.]
 an Error in Chronology, either reckoning un-
 der or over.

METACON'DYLI [*μεταχονδυλοι*, Gr.]
 the utmost Bones of the Fingers.

METAL [*metallum*, L. of *μεταλλον*, μετα
 after or with, and *αλλα*, other, because it is
 turned out one after or with another, Gr. or
 of *ὑπον* to hammer] a well digested and
 compact Body, bred in the Bowels of the
 Earth, as Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, &c. F.

To be laid under METAL [among *Gunners*]
 a Term used when the Mouth of a Gun lies
 lower than the Breech.

METALEPSIS [*μεταληψις*, Gr. i. e. a
 translating] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, designing
 to be the Continuation of a Trope in one
 Word through a Succession of Significations.

METALEP'TICK [*metalepticus*, L. of
μεταλεπτικός, Gr.] translative.

METALEP'TICK [with *Anatomists*] as a
 metaleptick Motion, i. e. a transverse Mo-
 tion of a Muscle.

METAL'LICK

METAL/LICK [*metallique*, F. *metallique*, L. *metallus*, Gr.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Metals.

METALLIFEROUS [*metalliferus*, L. *metalliferus*, Gr.] producing Metals.

METALLIST [*metallorist*, L. *metallorist*, Gr.] one who works in the Mines, or is skilled in the Knowledge of Metals.

METALLOGRAPHY [*metallographia*, of *metallus*, Metal, and *graphein*, Description, &c. Gr.] a Treatise or Description of Metals.

METALLURGY [*metallourgia*, of *metallus*, and *ergon*, Work, Gr.] is the working upon Metals, in order to make them hard, bright, beautiful, or useful to Mankind.

METAMORPHISTS, a Name given to those Sacramentarians, who affirmed that the Body of Jesus ascended into Heaven wholly deified.

To METAMORPHOSE [*metamorphosein*, F. of *μεταμορφωσις*, Gr.] to change from one Form or Shape to another.

METAMORPHOSIS [*metamorphosis*, F. of *μεταμορφωσις*, Gr.] a change of one Shape into another.

METAMORPHOSIS [among Naturalists] is applied to the various Changes an Animal undergoes both in its Formation and Growth and also to the various Shapes some Insects in particular pass through, as the Silk Worm and the like.

METANOIA [*μετανοια*, Gr.] a Change of Mind or Opinion. See *Epanorthosis*.

METAPHOR [*metaphora*, F. *metaphora*, L. of *μεταφορα*, of *μεταφορα*, to transfer, Gr.] a Trope of Rhetorick, by which we put a strange and remote Word for a proper one, by reason of its Resemblance to the Thing of which we speak, as *smiling Mead-ows*, &c.

METAPHORICAL [*metaphorice*, F. *metaphoricus*, L. of *μεταφορικος*, Gr.] belonging to a Metaphor, figurative.

METAPHRASIS [*μεταφρασις*, Gr.] a bare Translation out of one Language into another.

METAPHRAST [*metaphrastes*, F.] a Translator.

METAPHRENUM [*μεταφρενον*, Gr.] that Part of the Back which comes after the Midriff. *Anat.*

METAPHYSICAL [*metaphysique*, F. *metaphysicus*, L. of *μεταφυσικος*, Gr.] belonging to Metaphysics.

METAPHYSICKS [*metaphysica*, F. of *μεταφυσικα*, L. of *μεταφυσικα*, Gr.] a Science which treats of Entiry, and its Properties, or the Science of immaterial Beings. That Part of Philosophy which treats of Forms in general, abstracted from Matter, and on such Beings as are above bodily Things, as God, Angels, &c.

METAPLASM [*metaplasma*, L. *μεταπλασμα*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where in Words or Letters are transposed or placed contrary to their natural Order.

METAPLOPSIS [*μεταπλοψις*, Gr.] a falling away [among Physicians] is the degeneration of one Disease into another, as when a *Quartan Ague* degenerates into a *Tertian*.

METASTASIS [*μεταστασις*, Transposition, Gr.] a Change, when one Thing is put for another.

METASTASIS [among Physicians] is when a Disease departs from one Part to another, as in apoplectic People, when the Matter which affects the Brain is translated into the Nerves.

METASYNCHYSIS [of *μετα*, and *συνχρησις*, Gr.] a restoring of the Parts or Passages of the Body to their natural Estate; or the Operation of a Medicine externally applied.

METATAR'SUS [of *μετα*, and *ταρσος*, Gr.] is composed of five small Bones, connected to those of the first Part of the Feet.

META'THESIS [*μεταθεσις*, of *μετα*, and *θεσις*, to transpose, Gr.] Transposition, Change.

To METE [*μετρι*, L.] to measure.

METEBO'RDE, a Table. *Chauc.*

METE-Corn, a certain Measure or Quantity of Corn, formerly given by the Lord of a Manor, as a Reward for Labour.

METE/GAVEL, a Rent anciently paid in Victuals.

METELY, comely. *Chauc.*

METE/WAND, a Yard or Measuring-Rod.

METEMPSYCHOSIS [*metempsychosis*, F. of *μετεμψυχωσις*, Gr.] a Transmigration or passing of the Soul out of one Body into another, whether of Man or Beast.

METEMPSYCHI [*μετεμψυχοι*, Gr. Hereticks, who, in Imitation of Pythagoras and Plato, held the Transmigration of Souls.

METEOROL'OGY [*meteorologia*, L. of *μετεωρολογια*, of *μετεωρον*, and *λογια*, Discourse, &c. Gr.] a Discourse of Meteors.

METEOROL'OGIST [*Meteorologicus*, of *μετεωρολογος*, Gr.] one skilled in, or who discourses of Meteorology.

A ME'TEOR [*meteore*, F. *meteorum*, L. of *μετεωρον*, of *μετα*, beyond, and *αιρα*, to lift up, Gr.] certain imperfectly mix'd Bodies, consisting of Vapours drawn up into the middle Region of the Air, exhibited in different Forms, of which sort is *Ignis Fatuus*.

Airy ME'TEORS, are such as are bred of flatuous and spirituous Exhalations, as Winds.

Fiery ME'TEORS, are those which consist of

of a fat and sulphureous kindled Smoak, as Thunder, Lightning, &c.

WATERY METEORS, are composed of Vapours separated from each other by means of Heat, and variously modified, as Rain, Hail, Snow, &c.

TO METEORIZE, to ascend upwards.

METEOROGRAPHY [of *μετεωρον*, a Meteor, and *γραφη*, Gr. Description] a Treatise or Description of Meteors.

METEOROSCOPY [*meteoroscopia*, L. of *μετεωρον*, a Meteor, and *σκοπια*, to view, Gr.] that Part of Astronomy which treats of the Difference of sublime heavenly Bodies, the Distance of Stars, &c.

METER or **METRE** [*metrum*, L. of *μετρον*, Gr.] Measure, or Verses made by Measure.

METHEGLIN [*Medeglyn*, Welsh; *methgla*, L. of *μεθυ*, Wine, and *αίχλη*, or contracted, *αίχλη* splendid, noble] Drink made of Water, Herbs, Honey, Spice, &c.

METHINKS, [imp. Verb] I think, it seems to me.

METH'OD [*methode*, F. *methodus*, L. of *μεθδος*, of *μετα*, according to, and *οδος*, a Way, Gr.] is an apt Disposition of Things, or a placing them in their natural Order, so as to be easiest understood or retained.

METHODICAL [*methodique*, F. *methodicus*, L. of *μεθοδικος*, Gr.] belonging or agreeable to Method.

METHODICAL Medicine, is that Practice that is conducted by Rules such as were taught by Galen and his Followers, in Opposition to the Empirical.

METH'ODIST, one who treats of Method, or affects to be methodical.

TO METHODIZE, to bring into a good Order or Method.

METH'ODISTS, those that practise according to methodical Medicine.

METHODISTS, a Sect lately arisen, so called from their Profession to live by Rules in a certain Method.

METHUSELAH [מתושלח, H. i. e. the Weapons of Death] the longest lived of all Men.

METICULOSITY [of *meticulositas*, L.] Fearfulness.

TO METIN, to dream. Chauc.

METON'ICK Year [so called from Meton an Athenian, the Inventor] is the Space of 19 Years, in which the Lunations return and begin as they were before.

METONYMICAL [*metonymique*, F. *metonymicus*, L. of *μετωνυμικος*, Gr.] belonging to the Figure Metonymy.

MELON'YMY [*metonymie*, F. *metonymia*, L. of *μετωνυμια*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, which implies a changing, or the putting one Name or Thing for another, as when the Cause is put for the Effect, the Subject for the Adjunct, or the contrary.

METOPA [*metope*, F. of *μετοπη*, Gr.] is a Space or Interval between every Triglyph in the Frize of the Dorick Order, also the Space between the Mortise-Holes of Rafters and Planks.

METOPOSCOPY [*metoposcopia*, F. of *metoposcopia*, L. of *μετωποσκοπια*, of *μετω*, πον the Forehead, and *σκοπια*, to view, Gr.] the Art of telling Mens Natures or Inclination by looking on their Faces.

MET'RE [in Turkey,] a Measure of Wine, containing 2 Quarts 1 Pint, 1-3d.

METRECHYTA [*μετρεχυτης*, of *μητρα* the Womb, and *εγχυω* to pour in, Gr.] an Instrument wherewith Liquors are injected into the Womb, L.

METRETA [*μετρητης*, Gr.] an Attick Measure for liquid Things, containing 10 Gallons, 3 Quarts, and a little more.

MET'RICAL [*metricus*, L. of *μετρικος*, Gr.] belonging to Metre or Verse.

METRICIANS, Poets. Chauc.

METROPOLIS [*metropole*, F. of *μετροπολις*, of *μητρα*, the Matrix, or rather *μητηρ*, the Mother and *πολις*, a City, Gr.] the chief City of a Province or Kingdom.

METROPOLITAN [*metropolitain*, F. of *metropolitanus*, of *μετροπολιτης*, Gr.] belonging to a Metropolis.

A **METROPOLITAN**, an Archbishop, so called, because his See is in the Metropolis of the Province.

METROPOLITAN and **Primate of all England**, is a Title usually given to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

METROPOLITAN and **Primate of England**, is a Title usually given to the Archbishop of York.

METROPROPTOSIS [*μετροπροπτωσης*, Gr.] the falling down of the Womb.

METT, an ancient Saxon Measure about a Bushel.

MET'TADEL [at Florence, &c.] a Measure of Wine containing one Quart, and near half a Pint, two whereof make a Flask.

MET'TESHEP, a Fine paid by the Tenant to his Lord, for his Omission to do customary Duty. Sax.

MET'TLE [of *metallum*, L.] Vigour, Life, Sprightliness.

TO MEVE, [of *movere*, L.] to move. O.

MEW, the Herb called also *Spikenel* and wild Dill. Meum, L.

MEW [mep, Sax. mew, Teut. moete, F.] a Bird, a Sea-mew.

A Hawk **MEW**, a Coop for Hawks; or a kind of Cage where Hawks are wintered, or kept when they mew or change their Feathers; whence the Stables, called the *Mews*, at Whitehall, took that Name, having been anciently full of *Mews*, where the King's Hawks were kept.

To

To MEW [maſſen, *Teut.* *mauler*, *F.*] to cry like a Cat.

To MEW [muor, *F.* to change] to caſt the Horns, as a Stag does.

To MEW up [of muo, *F.* an Incloſure for Birds] to ſhut up.

To MEW [among *Falconers*] to moult or caſt the Feathers as Birds.

To MEWL [miauler, *F.*] to cry like a Child.

MEYA, a Mow of Corn laid up in a Barn. *O. L.*

MEZE' RION, the Dwarf Bay tree.

MEZ'ZO Tinto [*i. e.* half-ſtained, becauſe the Shades appear of an uniform Colour, without the Appearance of any hatchet Lines] a particular Way of engraving Pictures on Copper Plates by punching and ſcraping. *Ital.*

MIAS'MA [*μιασμα*, *Gr.*] a contagious Infection in the Blood and Spirits, as in the Plague, &c. more particularly ſuch Particles or Atoms as are ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſtempered, putrefying, or poiſonous Bodies, and to affect People at a Diſtance.

MICAH'AH [*מִיכָאֵל*, of *מִי*, who, *כ*, as *יְיָ*, the Lord, *i. e.* who is as the Lord?] the Name of a Prophet.

MIC'CEL Gemotes, great Councils of Kings and Saxon Noblemen.

MICE [*Meuſe*, *Teut.*] the Plural of *Mouse*.

To MICH, to lie hid, to ſkulk in a Corner.

MICHAEL [*מִיכָאֵל*, of *מִי*, who, *כ*, as *יְיָ*, *H. i. e.* who is like God?] the Name of an Archangel, alſo of Men.

MICH'AELMAS, the Feſtival of St. Michael, the Archangel, obſerved on the 29th of September.

MICHAL [*מִיכָל*, of *מִי*, who, and *כָּל*, perfect, *H. i. e.* who is perfect?] a Daughter of King Saul.

To MICHE, to ſtand off, to hang back.

MICHEL Grove [*miel*, *Sax.* much, and *grove*, *Sax. g. d.* great Grove] a Place in *Suffex*.

MICHER [*miſer*, *L.* or probably of *miche*, *F.* a Crumb] a covetous, ſordid lazy Fellow.

MICHES [*miche*, *F.*] white Loaves paid as a Rent to ſome Manors.

MICK'LE [*miel*, *Sax.*] much. *O.*

MICK'LETHWAIT [*Camden* derives it of *miel*, much, and *hpoiz*, a Paſture, *Sax.*] a Surname.

MICRACOUS/TICKS [of *μικρος*, little, and *ακουη*, hearing, *Gr.*] magnifying Ear-Inſtruments, to help the Hearing.

MICROCOSM [*microcosme*, *F.* *microcosmus*, *L.* *μικροκοσμος*, of *μικρος*, little, and *κοσμος*, the World, *Gr.*] a little World, *i. e.* the Body of a Man ſo called, as a kind of Compendium of the greater.

MICROPHONES [of *μικρος* and *φωνη*, the Voice, *Gr.*] Inſtruments for magnifying ſounds.

MICROCOSTOGRAPHY [of *μικρος*, ſmall, *κοσμος*, the World, and *γραφη*, Deſcription, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of the little World, *viz.* Man.

MICROGRAPHY [*μικρος*, and *γραφη*, *Gr.*] the Deſcription of the Parts and Properties of ſuch very ſmall Objects as are only diſcernible by Means of a Microſcope.

MIBRO'LOGY [*micrologia*, *L.* *μικρολογία*, of *μικρος*, little, and *λογια*, Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a mean or low Speech, of little Value.

MICROMETER [of *μικρος*, and *μετρον*, Meaſure, *Gr.*] an Aſtronomical Inſtrument to find the Diameters of the Stars or Planets.

MICROMETER [with *Naturaliſts*] an univerſal Spirit in Nature, of which every animal Life had ſome Participation.

MICROPH'THALMY [of *μικρος*, and *οφθαλμια*, *Gr.* a Diſeaſe of the Eyes] a Diſeaſe in the Eyes, a having little Eyes.

MICROPSY'CHY [*micropsychia*, *L.* of *μικροψυχια*, of *μικρος*, little, and *ψυχη*, the Soul, *Gr.*] Meannels of Spirit, Cowardlineſs, Faint-heartedneſs.

MICROSCOPE [of *μικρος*, and *σκοπη*, a Looking-Glaſs, *Gr.*] an Optical Inſtrument which magnifies any Object extremely, by means of which the ſmalleſt Things may be diſcerned.

MID'DILLIST [*Mittelſte*, *Teut.*] middlemoſt. *Chauc.*

MID'DING, a Dunghill. *N. C.*

MID'DLE [*miſſel*, *Sax.* *mittel*, *Teut.* *medius*, *L.*] the Miſt.

MIDDLE Latitude [in Navigation] is a Method of working the ſeveral Caſes in Sailing, nearly agreeing with *Mercator's* Way, but without the Help of *Meridional* Parts.

MIDDLE Man [*Military Term*] he who ſtands the Middie moſt in the File.

MID'DLEMOST, in the Miſt.

MID'DLING, indifferent, the mean between two Extremes.

MID'DLETON [*i. e.* the middle Town] a Town in *Dorſetſhire*, famous for an Abbey erected there by King *Ebbeſtan*, for the Expiation of the Murder of his Brother *Edwin*; alſo a Surname.

MIDGE [*miege*, *Sax.* *wyg*, *Dan.*] a Gnat or Inſect.

A MIDGE, a lawleſs or out law'd Perſon.

MID'IAN [*מִדְיָן*, *i. e.* Judgment or Striving] a Son of *Abraham*, and Father of the *Midianites*.

MIDNIGHT, the Depth of the Night, 12 o'Clock.

MID'RIF [of *mid*, between, and *hri*, the Womb, *Sax.* rather of *Mid*, the Middle, and *Rive* to ſplit, *g. d.* to ſeparate in the Middle] a Skin or Membrane which ſeparates the Heart and Lungs from the lower Belly.

MID'SHIP Beam [in a Ship] is the great Beam.

MIDSHIP-Men [on Board of Ship] Officers who assist on all occasions, both in stowing and rymmaging the Hold, and sailing the Ship; they are generally Gentlemen upon Preferment, having served the limited Time as in the Navy Volunteers.

MID'SUMMER-Day, commonly accounted the 24th of June, the Festival of St John the Baptist.

MID'WALL, a Bird which eats Bees.

MID'WARD, the Middle. *Chauc.*

MID'WIFE [Henshaw derives it of midwife, Sax. i. e. a Wife hired for Money; but *Minshaw* of mist or middle, because she is in the Midst of Wives, or because her Business is with the Middle Parts] one who delivers Women with child.

MIEN [mine, F.] Air, Look, Manner.

MIEN. See *Meen*.

MIGHT [of mihze, Sax. Macht, Teut.] Power, Ability, &c.

I, &c. **MIGHT** [of mihzan, Sax.] to be able.

MIGHTY [mightigh, Belg. machtig, Teut.] powerful.

MIG'MA [μύμα, Gr.] a Mixture of divers Simple or Ingredients.

To MIGRATE [migratum, L.] to remove, or shift from one Place to another.

MIGRATION, a removing or shifting the Habitation. L.

MILCA, giving Milk, as *Milch Cows*, &c.

MILD [milde, Sax. mild, Teut.] soft, gentle, easy, not harsh or rough.

MIL'DERNIX, a Sort of Canvas for Sail-Cloth.

MIL'DEW [miltheape, Sax. Mēhtato, Teut.] a Dew which falls on Wheat, Hops, &c. and hinders its Growth by its clammy Nature; unless it be washed off by the Rain; also Spots on Cloth.

MIL'DEWED, corrupted with Mildew, blasted; also spotted or stained.

MIL'DRED [of mild and rede, Counsel, Sax. g. d. mild in Counsel] a proper Name of Women.

MIL'DROP, Dropping of the Nose. *Chauc.*

MILE [meil, Teut. Mille, F. and L.] the Distance of 1000 Paces, 5200 English Feet, or eight Furlongs. F.

MILES [of milium, millet, L.] a Christian Name of Men; also a Surname.

MIL'FOIL, the Herb Yarrow. *Millefolium*, L.

MILITANT [militant, F. militans, L.] combating, fighting; as *Church Militant* is the Church here on earth, subject to Trials, Combats and Temptations.

MIL'ITARIST, a military Man, a Soldier. *Shakesp.*

MILITARY [militaire, F. militaris, L.] belonging to Soldiers, or War, warlike.

MILITARY Architecture, is the same as Fortification.

MILITARY Execution, a ravaging and destroying a Country by Soldiery.

MILITIA, a certain Number of the Inhabitants of a City or Country, formed into Companies and Regiments, for the Defence of it. L.

MILK [meole, Sax. milch, Dan. milch, Teut.] a Food well known.

To MILK [meolcian, Sax. melken, Teut.] to press out Milk from a Cow's Udder.

MILKEN, a House-breaker. *Can.*

MILK Thistle, Weed, Wort, several Sorts of Herbs.

MIL'KY Way, the only real Circle in the Heavens, which is a broad white Path or Tract which appears in a clear Night, and consists of an infinite Number of small Stars invisible to the naked Eye.

MILK'NESS, a Dairy. N. C.

MILL [mulin, G. Be. mylen, Sax. molten, Belg. mühle, Teut.] an Engine for Grinding, &c.

To MILL, to steal. O.

MILL-EAT, a Trench to Convey Water to or from a Mill.

A MILL'ER [muller, Teut. molitor, L.] one who grinds Corn, &c.

MILL-Holmes, watery Places about a Mill-Dam. N. C.

MILL-Mountain, an Herb.

MILL-Rea, [i. e. 1000 Rees] a Portugal Coin worth 6s. 8d. Half-penny Sterling.

MILL Stone [Mylene Steen, Sax. Muhlstein, Teut.] for grinding Corn, &c.

MILLENARIANS, } Sectaries who believe that Christ shall return to the Earth, and reign over the Faithful 1000 Years before the End of the World.

MIL'LINER [of mille, L. a Thousand] a Seller of Ribbons, Gloves, Head-dresses, &c. also a Woman who dresses Ladies.

MILLEPEDES [mille and pes] Woodlice, so called from their numerous Feet.

MIL'LETS Thumb, a small River-Fish.

MIL'LET [mille, L.] a Plant so called from the great Number of its small Grains or Seeds; also a kind of Fish.

MIL'LING, grinding, or working in a Mill.

MIL'LION [millione, Ital.] the Number of ten hundred thousand. F.

MIL'LION, a Musk Melon; which see.

MILOGLOSSUM [in Anatomy] the Muscle of the Tongue which assists the Genioglossum.

MILREE } [in France, near the Mediter-

MILREA } [ranean] a Measure of Wine and Oil, seventeen Gallons English Wine Measure.

MILT [milz, Sax. milze, L. S. Milts, Teut.] the Spleen; also the soft Roe or spawn of male Fishes.

MILT of Gold, a Portuguese Coin, in value two Ducats and a Half.

MILT-Pain, a Disease in Hogs.

MILT Waste, Wart, Herbs. *Asplenium*, L.

MILTER,

MILTER [*Milcher, Teut.*] the Male among Fish.

MIL'TING, a Disease in Beasts.

MILTON [either *q. d.* Mill-Town, or Middle-Town] a Town in *Kent*, 37 Miles E. by S. from *London*; also a Surname of a famous *English* Poet.

MILVINE [*milvinus, L.*] belonging to a Kite.

MIMESIS [*μιμνησις, Gr.*] Imitation.

MIMESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure wherein the Actions and Words of other Persons are represented.

MIMIAMBUS [*μιμιαμβος, Gr.*] a sort of Verse anciently used in Lampoons, Farces, &c. also Railery, Drollery.

MIM'ICAL [*mimicus, L. of μιμικός, Gr.*] Buffoon-like, apish.

MIM'ICK [*mime, F. minus, L. of μιμος, Gr.*] one that counterfeits the Gestures, Countenance or Behaviour of others, a Buffoon, a Jester on the Stage, a Writer of Lampoons or short Jest.

MINA'CITY [*minacitas, L.*] menacing, threatening.

MINA'TOR, } a Miner, or Digger in
MINERA'TOR, } the Mines. *O. L.*

MINATORY [*minor, L.*] threatening.

To **MINCE** [*mincer, F.*] to cut small; to walk nicely by short Steps; also to speak imperfectly.

MIN'CHINS [of *Munch, Teut. q. d. Munching*, a She Monk] Nuns.

MIN'CING [in *Gesture*] finical, affected Motions of the Body in Walking.

The **MIND** [*Gemynde, Sax.*] the Reason, or rational Part of the Soul.

To **MIND** [*Gemyndian, Sax.*] to observe, to take Notice of.

To put in **MIND** [*myndegan, Sax. min-der, Dan.*] to admonish, to warn.

MIND'BURGH, a hurting of Honour and Worship. *Sax.*

MIND'LESS, regardless.

MINE [*Min, Sax. minn, L. S. mein, Teut.*] of or belonging to me.

A **MINE** [*mine, F. Davisius* derives it of *minen, Welsh*, a Stone, *miners, L.*] a Portion of Ground dug for finding Metals, Coals, &c.

A **MINE** [*miner, F.*] to dig the Earth hollow, and fill it with Gun-powder, &c.

A **MINE** [in *military Affairs*] a Hole dug to be filled with Barrels of Gun-powder, in order to blow it up. *F.*

MINE Dial, an Instrument made for the Use of Miners.

MINE Ships, Ships filled with Gun-powder, inclosed in strong Vaults of Brick or Stone, to be fired in the midst of an Enemy's Fleet.

MIN'EN [*minferen, Teut.*] to undermine, *Chanc.*

MIN'ERA Morbi [with *Physicians*] the Seat or Source of a Disease.

MIN'ERS [*mineurs, F.*] Men who work in Mines.

MINERAL [*mineralis, L.*] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Minerals, *F.*

MINERAL Courts, peculiar Courts for regulating the Concerns of Lead-Mines.

MINERAL Crystal [among *Chymists*] a Composition of Salt-Petre well purified, and Flower of Brimstone.

MINERALS, are hard Bodies dug out of the Earth, or Mines, being in Part of a metalline, and in Part of a stony Substance, and sometimes with some Salt and Sulphur intermixed with the other.

MINERALIST, one skilled in the Knowledge of Minerals and Metals.

MINERAL'OGY [of *minera*, or *mineralia, L.* and *λογία, of λῆγος, Gr.*] a Treatise or Description of Minerals or Mines.

MINERATI'VA [with *Physicians*] the lesser or weaker Purges, as *Manna*, *Lenitive Electuary*, &c.

MINER'VA, the Goddess of Wisdom, and all the Arts; the President of Learning, *L.*

MINEVER, a Skin with Specks of White.

MINER'VAL, Entrance Money, given for teaching.

MINEW. See *Minow*.

To **MINGLE** [*Gemeogan, Sax. mingelen, L. S. mengen, Teut. mynvan, Gr.*] to mix or blend together.

To **MING** as one, to mention. *N. C.*

To **MING** [of *mantichen, Teut.* to dabble] to mingle. *O.*

MIN'GLED [*Gemanzced, Sax.*] mixed together.

MINIATED [*miniatus, L.*] covered or painted with Vermilion.

In **MINIATURE** [*mignature, F.*] in small.

MINIATURE [*mignature, F.*] a drawing of Pictures in a very small Compass, a Painting Water Colours.

MIN'UM, Red Lead. *L.*

MININA'TER, a Maker of Fretwork. *Yorkshire.*

MINIKIN, small; also a very little Pin.

MIN'IM, a brown, tawny, or dark Colour.

MIN'IM, [in *Musick*] half a Semibrief.

MINIM [of *minus, L.*] small, little.

MIN'IMA [in *Musick Books*] a Minim; a Note or Character so called.

MINIMA Naturalia [among *Philosophers*] Particles, or little Parts of Matter called *Atoms*; or the least possible Division of Matter, and out of which all Bodies are compounded.

MINIM Friars, a Branch of the *Franciscan* Order.

MIN'IMENTS [in *Law*] Writings or Evidences, whereby a Person is able to defend his Title to an Estate.

MINOG'RAPHER [*miniographus, L.*] one who writes, or paints with Vermilion. *MINI-*

MINISTER [*ministre*, F. of *minister*, L.] an Attendant or Waiter; an Assistant. 10. 61

MINISTER [of the Gospel] a Clergyman, whose Office is to attend the Service of God.

MINISTER [of State] one intrusted by the Prince with the Administration of the Government; also an Ambassador, Agent, or Resident at a Prince's Court.

To **MINISTER** [*ministrare*, L.] to officiate, to serve, to give Medicines.

MINISTERIAL [*ministerialis*, L.] of a Minister of Church or State.

MINISTRY } [*ministerium*, F. *ministerium*, L.] Service or Charge in any Employment; but used more especially for the priestly Function, or that of a Minister of State.

MINISTRANT, ministring, serving. Milton.

MINISTRATION, a ministring, serving.

MINISTRELSY, a Company of Musicians, or Band of Musick. *Shakespeare*.

MINIUM, Red Lead, used in Painting. &c.

MIN'NEKIN [*minicene*, Sax. a Nun] a nice Dame, a mincing Lass, a proud Minx.

MINNEKINS, fine Pins used by Women in dressing; also a sort of small Catgut Strings for Violins, &c.

MIN'NING Days, Days, or anniversary Feasts, on which the Souls of the Deceased were had in special Remembrance, and regular Offices said for them.

MINNINGS of a Disease, the previous or foregoing Symptoms of it.

MINOR [*mineur*, F.] lesser. L.

MINOR [in Law] is one in Non-age, or Minority, or more properly an Heir, Male or Female, before they come to the Age of 21 Years.

MINOR [in Logic] is the latter Part of a Syllogism, or logical Argumentation, otherwise called the Assumption.

MINOR [in Musick] is applied to 6ths and 3ds, as a 6th or 3d Minor.

MINORATION, a making less. L.

MINORIES, near Aldgate, so called from a Cloister of Minorites formerly there.

MINORITY [*minorité*, F. of *minoritas*, L.] Non-age, or being under Age.

MINORS } the Friars of the Order of St Francis, so called by the Rules of their Order.

MINORS [of *minores*, L. the Moderns, or *mineurs*, F. Diggers] a Sirname.

MINO'VERY [of *main œuvre*, F.] a certain Trespass committed by a Man's Handy-Work in the Forest; as an Engine to catch Deer, &c. L. T.

MIN'STER [*myntzen*, Sax. *monasterium*, L.] a Monastery or conventual Church.

MINSTREL [*menestrier* or *menetrier*, F.] a Player on a musical Instrument, a Fiddler or Piper.

MINSTRALOE } Musick. *Chaucer*.

MINSTRALSY } the Place where the King's Coin is made; also a Plant.

To **MINT** [*mince*, Sax. *mince*, Dan.] to coin Money.

To **MINT** a thing, to aim at, to have a Mind to it. N. C.

A **MINTER** [*myntzen*, Sax. *Myntzer*, Teut.] a Coiner.

MINUET [*menuet*, F.] a stately, regular Dance.

MINUM, a small sort of printing Type; also a Note of slow Time in Musick.

MINUTE [*minutus*, L.] small, little.

MINUTE Tithes, small Tithes, such as usually belong to the Vicar, as Wool, Lambs, Pigs, &c.

A **MINUTE** [*minute*, F.] the 60th Part of an Hour.

MINUTE [in Geography] the 60th Part of a Degree.

To **MINUTE** down [*minuter*, F.] to draw a rough Draught, to enter short Notes for Memorandums.

MINUTES, the first Draughts of Writings; also the Abstract of a Judge's Sentence; short Notes on any Thing. F.

MINUTION, a diminishing or lessening.

MINUTION, a letting of Blood. O. R.

MINX, a proud Girl.

MIQUE'LETS, People living among the Mountains of Catalonia in Spain, Highlanders.

MIRAB'ILARY, a Book of Wonders.

MIRABILITY [*mirabilitas*, L.] Admiration.

MIR'ACLE [*miraculum*, L.] a Work performed by the Almighty Power of God, or some intelligent Agent, superior to Man; any extraordinary and wonderful Effect, which seems above the Power of Nature. F.

MIRAC'ULOUS [*miraculeux*, F. of *miraculosus*, L.] belonging to a Miracle.

MIRAD'ICAL [*miradicus*, L.] speaking strange Things.

MIRE [*moyer*, Du.] Dirt, Mud.

MIRE Drumble, the Herb Spoon-wort or Scurvy Grass. *Cochlearia*. L.

MIR'IAM [מרים, H. i. e. Bitterness of Affliction] the Sister of Moses.

MIRIF'ICAL [*mirificus*, L.] wonderfully done, strangely wrought.

MIRINESS, full of Mire, Dirtiness.

MIRK, dark, obscure. *Spenc.*

MIRK'SOM, obscure, filthy. *Spenc.*

MIROB'OLANS, a sort of Plums.

MIROIR [in Cookery] as Eggs dressed au miroir, i. e. broken into a Plate full of Gravy and afterwards iced with a red-hot Iron.

M'ROTON [in Cookery] a sort of Farce made of Veal, Bacon, &c.

MIR'ROR [*miroir*, F.] a Looking-glass, or the Surface of any opaque Body polish'd, and made

made fit to reflect the Rays of Light that fall on it.

MIRROR-Stone, a Stone growing in *Muscovy*, which represents the Image of that which is set behind it.

MIRTH [*myrthē*, *Sax.*] Joy, Merriment.

MIRTHID, cheared, made merry. *Cb.*

MIRTH'LESS, sad. *Chauc.*

MIRTLE. See *Myrtle*.

MIS, a Particle, which in Composition implies some Defect or Error, as *Misbehaviour*, &c.

MIS'SA, a Compact or Agreement, or Form of Peace. *O. L.*

MISACCEPTA'TION, a wrong Understanding or Apprehension of any Thing.

MISACCOMP'TID, misreckoned. *Cb.*

MISADVEN'TURE } [*misadventure*, *F.*

MISAVEN'TURE } [*misaventura*, *Ital.*]

the killing of a Man purely by Negligence, and partly by Chance, as by throwing a Stone, carelessly shooting an Arrow, &c. *L. T.*

MISADVICE, wrong, mistaken, or perverse Advice.

To **MISADVISE**, to act unadvisedly. *Cb.*

MISAGAST, mistaken, misgiven. *Suff.*

MISAN'THROPIST [*misanthropus*, *L.* of *μισάνθρωπος*, of *μισος*, to hate, and *άνθρωπος*, a Man, *Gr.*] a Man hater.

MISANTHROPY [*misanthropia*, *L.* of *μισάνθρωπια*, *Gr.*] the hating of Men.

To **MISAPPRE'HEND** [of *mis* and *apprehendere*, *F.*] not to understand rightly.

To **MISBEHA'VE**, to behave one's self badly.

MISBEHA'VIOUR, ill Conduct.

To **MISBELIEVE**, to distrust. *Chauc.*

MISBETIDE, a Mishap. *Chauc.*

MISBO'DE [of *mis* and *botian*, *Sax.*] Wrong done either by Word or Deed. *O.*

MISBORNE, misbehaved. *Chauc.*

MISCAR'RIAGE [of *mis* and *Carriage*, *F.*] Folly, ill Behaviour, ill Success of Business; also the untimely bringing forth of a Child.

To **MISCAR'RY**, to bring forth a Child before the Time; not to succeed, to be lost.

MISCELLANEOUS [*miscellaneus*, *L.*] mixed together, without Order.

MIS'CELLANY [*miscellanea*, *L.*] a Collection of several different Matters.

MISCHA'NCE, an unhappy Event.

To **MISCHIESE**, to chuse amiss. *Chauc.*

MIS'CHIEF [*misches*, *F.* obsol.] Hurt, Damage.

MISCHIEV'OUS, doing Mischief, injurious.

MISCHIEV'OUSNESS, Injuriousness, Hurtfulness.

MIS'CIBLE [*miscio*, *L.*] that may be mingled.

MISCLEPYNG, naming amiss. *Chauc.*

MISCOG'NISANT [*Law Term*] ignorant of, or not knowing.

MISCONSTRUCTION [of *mis* and *con-*

struere, *L.*] a misconstruing, or making an ill Construction of.

To **MISCON'STRUE** [of *mis* and *construere*, *L.*] to interpret amiss, to put an ill Meaning upon.

MISCONTINUANCE, Discontinuance.

To **MISCORD**, to disagree. *O.*

MISCOVETING, unlawful Desire. *Cb.*

MISCRE'ANCY [of *mis* and *creance*, *F.* *q. d.* a mistaken Faith] the State or Condition of a Miscreant.

MISCREANT [of *mis* and *creant*, of *croyant*, *F.* *q. d.* male credens, *L.* one who believes amiss] an Infidel, an Unbeliever; also a base minded Person.

MISCREA'TED, ill-begotten. *Spenc.*

MISCREED, decried. *N. C.*

MISDEED' [*misdeod*, *Sax.* *Missetbat*, *Teut.*] a Crime, a Fault.

To **MISDEMEAN'**, to act amiss.

MISDEMEANOUR [of *mis* and *demenere*, *F.*] a behaving one's self ill; an Offence or Fault.

High MISDEMEANOUR, a Crime of a heinous Nature, next to High Treason.

To **MISDEPART**, to distribute or divide amiss. *Chauc.*

To **MISDO** [*misdoen*, *Sax.*] to do amiss.

To **MISDOUBT'**, to suspect.

MISE [*Law Word*] a Gift or customary Present of 5000 Pounds, paid by the Inhabitants of *Wales* to every new Prince at his Entrance into that Principality.

MISES, the Profits of Lands; Taxes or Tollages, Expences or Costs.

MISE } [*Law Words*] the same as *Mel-*
MEASE } suage. *F.*

MISE-Money, Money given by way of Composition or Agreement, to purchase any Liberty, &c.

A **MISER**, a covetous Wretch, *L.*

MISERABLE [*miserabilis*, *L.*] wretched, unfortunate; base, niggardly, pitiful, palsy.

MISERABLENESS, Covetousness, Niggardliness; also Wretchedness.

MISERE'RE [*i. e.* have Mercy, *L.*] a Title given to the 51st Psalm, usually called the Psalm of *Mercy*; and commonly presented by the Ordinary to such Malefactor as had the Benefit of the Clergy allowed them.

MISERERE Mei [among *Physicians*] a vehement Pain in the Guts; or a Colick where the Pains are so exquisite as to draw Compassion from a By-stander. *L.*

MISERICOR'DIA [*in Law*] is an arbitrary Fine imposed upon any for an Offence.

MISERICORDIA in *Cibus & Potu*, any Portion of Viſuals which is given gratis to religious Persons above their ordinary Allowance. *L.*

MISERICORDIÆ Regulares, a certain set Allowance, or such Over-commons as upon

upon some extraordinary Days were made in some Convents.

MISERY [*misere*, F. of *miseria*, L.] Wretchedness, Misfortune, Trouble.

MISERE, Uneasiness. *Chauc.*

MISFARE, Misfortune. *Chauc.*

MISFEASANTS [*Law Term*] Misdeeds or Trespasses. F.

MISFEASOR, a Trespasser or Misdoer. F.

MISFIL, miscarried. *Chauc.*

MISFORTUNE, unhappy Fortune, ill Luck.

To MISGIVE, to fill with doubt, to deprive of Confidence.

MISGRAFFED, grafted amiss, wrong or badly. *Shakspeare.*

MISH, a Churl. *Cant.*

MISH-Topper, a Coat. *Cant.*

To MIS'HAP, to disappoint. *Chauc.*

A MIS'HAP, a Mischance.

MISHAPEN, ill-shaped.

MISHERISING } the same as Absherimiskering } sing.

MISH *Mash*, [*missh misch*, Teut.] a confused Heap or Mixture of Things.

MISIE Bird, a Thrush which feeds on Mistletoe.

To MISINFORM, to deceive by false Accounts.

To MISINTERPRET [of *mis* and *interpreter*, F. of *interpretari*, L.] to give a wrong Sense of, to interpret amiss. F. of L. with *mis*.

MISKEN'ING } [*Law Term*] a varying
MISKON'ING } or changing one's Speech in Court.

MISKIN, a little Bagpipe. O.

MISKIN, a Dunghill. *W. C.*

MISKIN Frow, a Maid Servant.

MISLEEK, Mislike. *Spence.*

To MISLE [*q. d.* to mislead, *i. e.* to rain in a Mist, or mislead, Du.] to rain small.

MISLEDEN, to misbehave. *Chauc.*

MISLIKE, Dislike.

To MISMAN'AGE, to act imprudently.

MISMAN'AGEMENT, ill Conduct.

MISNOMER [*mis* and *nomen*, F. to name] mis-terming, or mis-calling, the using one Term or Name for another.

MISOCHYMISTS [of *μισος*, Gr. to hate, and *Chymist*] those who profess themselves Enemies to the Chymists.

MISOGAMIST [*misogamus*, L. of *μισος*, Gr.] a Woman hater.

MISOGAMY [*misogamia*, L. of *μισος*, Gr. of *μιαν*, to hate, and *γαμος*, Marriage, Gr.] a hating of Marriage.

To MISPEND, to waste.

To MISPLACE, to put in a wrong Place.

MISPLEASURE, Displeasure. *Chauc.*

To MISPRINT, to print wrong.

MISPRISION [*meprison*, of *mepriser*, F. to set light by, to neglect] a Neglect or Oversight. L. T.

MISPRISION [of *Treason*] the Concealment or not disclosing of known *Treason*. L. T.

To MIS'QUEAM [of *mis* and *Cpemon*, Sax.] to displease. O.

To MISRECK'ON, to reckon wrong.

To MISREPRESENT [of *mis* and *represent*, F. of *representare*, L.] not to represent fairly, to give a false Character of.

MISREPRESENTATION, a Representing wrong.

MISRULE, Misgovernment, Disorder.

Master of MISRULE, the chief among Revellers, the Manager of a Club at a Merry-making.

MISS [a Dim. contracted of *Mistress*] a young Gentlewoman; also a kept Mistress, a Lady of Pleasure.

To MISS [*missen*, L. S. to be mistaken] to deviate or err from.

To MISS [*missen*, Teut.] to know the Want of.

MIS'SAL [*missel*, F.] a Book containing the Ceremonies of the Popish Mass, a Mass-Book.

MIS'SATE, misbecome. *Chauc.*

MISSAT'ICUS [in *Doomsday Book*] a Messenger.

MISSELDINE } [*myrzelva*, Sax. *Mistel*
MISSELTOE } Teut.] a Shrub which
MISSLETOE } grows on Trees, as Oaks, Apple-trees, &c.

MISSEMENING [of *Mis* and *Menung*, L. S.] evil-meaning, mistaken. *Chauc.*

MISSEN-Mast, a Mast which stands aft in the sternmost Part of a Ship.

MISSEN, when used alone, is understood of the Sail, and not of the Mast.

Change the MISSEN [*Sea Phrase*] bring the Misen Yard over to the other Side of the Mast.

Peek the MISSEN, *i. e.* fit the Misen Sail right up and down the Mast.

Set the MISSEN, *i. e.* fit the Misen right as it should stand.

Spell the MISSEN, *i. e.* let go the Sheet and peek it up.

MISSENGROSS [or *Silver Gross*] a German Money, in Value 3 d. Half-penny.

MIS'SILE [*missile*, L.] a Dart or Arrow.

MISSILE [in *Heraldry*] a Mixture of several Colours together.

MISSION, a sending. F. of L.

MIS'SIONARIES, Persons sent; commonly spoken of Christian Priests, sent to unbelieving Countries, to convert the People to Christianity.

MIS'SIVE [*q. of missivus*, L.] sent; as *Letters missive*, that are sent from one Person to another. F.

MIS'SIVES, Gifts sent.

MISSU'RA [*i. e.* about to send] a singing a Hymn called *Nunc dimittis*, and performing other superstitious Ceremonies to recom-

M I

made fit to reflect the Rays of Light that fall on it.

MIRROR-*Stone*, a Stone growing in *Muscovy*, which represents the Image of that which is set behind it.

MIRTH [*myphðe*, *Sax.*] Joy, Merriment.

MIRTHID, cheered, made merry. *Cb.*

MIRTHLESS, sad. *Chauc.*

MIRTLE. See *Myrtle*.

MIS, a Particle, which in Composition implies some Defect or Error, as *Misbehaviour*, &c.

MIS'A, a Compact or Agreement, or Form of Peace. *O. L.*

MISACCEPTATION, a wrong Understanding or Apprehension of any Thing.

MISACCOMP'TID, misreckoned. *Cb.*

MISADVENTURE } [*misaventure*, *F.*

MISAVENTURE } [*misaventura*, *Ital.*]

the killing of a Man purely by Negligence, and partly by Chance, as by throwing a Stone, carelessly shooting an Arrow, &c. *L. T.*

MISADVICE, wrong, mistaken, or perverse Advice.

To MISADVISE, to act unadvisedly. *Cb.*

MISAGAST, mistaken, misgiven. *Suff.*

MISANTHROPIST [*misanthropus*, *L.* of *μισάνθρωπος*, of *μισω*, to hate, and *άνθρωπος*, a Man, *Gr.*] a Man hater.

MISANTHROPY [*misanthropia*, *L.* of *μισάνθρωπια*, *Gr.*] the hating of Men.

To MISAPPRE'HEND [of *mis* and *apprehendere*, *F.*] not to understand rightly.

To MISBEHA'VE, to behave one's self badly.

MISBEHA'VIOUR, ill Conduct.

To MISBELIEVE, to distrust. *Chauc.*

MISBETIDE, a Mishap. *Chauc.*

MISBO'DE [of *mis* and *bobian*, *Sax.*] Wrong done either by Word or Deed. *O.*

MISBORNE, misbehaved. *Chauc.*

MISCAR'RIAGE [of *mis* and *Carriage*, *F.*] Folly, ill Behaviour, ill Success of Business; also the untimely bringing forth of a Child.

To MISCAR'RY, to bring forth a Child before the Time; not to succeed, to be lost.

MISCELLANEOUS [*miscellaneus*, *L.*] mixed together, without Order.

MIS'CELLANY [*miscellanca*, *L.*] a Collection of several different Matters.

MISCHA'NCE, an unhappy Event.

To MISCHIESE, to chuse amiss. *Chauc.*

MIS'CHIEF [*mischef*, *F.* obsolet.] Hurt, Damage.

MISCHIEV'OUS, doing Mischief, injurious.

MISCHIEV'OUSNESS, Injuriousness, Hurtfulness.

MIS'CIBLE [*misceo*, *L.*] that may be mingled.

MISCLEPYNG, naming amiss. *Chauc.*

MISCOG'NISANT [*Law Term*] ignorant of, or not knowing.

MISCONSTRUCTION [of *mis* and *con-*

M I

struere, *L.*] a misconstruing, or making an ill Construction of.

To MISCON'STRUE [of *mis* and *construere*, *L.*] to interpret amiss, to put an ill Meaning upon.

MISCONTINUANCE, Discontinuance.

To MISCORD, to disagree. *O.*

MISCOVETING, unlawful Desire. *Cb.*

MISCRE'ANCY [of *mis* and *creance*, *F.* *q. d.* a mistaken Faith] the State or Condition of a Miscreant.

MISCREANT [of *mis* and *creant*, of *croyant*, *F.* *q. d.* male credens, *L.* one who believes amiss] an Infidel, an Unbeliever; also a base minded Person.

MISCREA'TED, ill-begotten. *Spenc.*

MISCREED, decried. *N. C.*

MISDEED' [*misdoen*, *Sax.* *Wissethat*, *Teut.*] a Crime, a Fault.

To MISDEMEAN', to act amiss.

MISDEMEANOUR [of *mis* and *demener*, *F.*] a behaving one's self ill; an Offence or Fault.

High MISDEMEANOUR, a Crime of a heinous Nature, next to High Treason.

To MISDEPART, to distribute or divide amiss. *Chauc.*

To MISDO [*misdoen*, *Sax.*] to do amiss.

To MISDOUBT', to suspect.

MISE [*Law Word*] a Gift or customary Present of 5000 Pounds, paid by the Inhabitants of *Wales* to every new Prince at his Entrance into that Principality.

MISES, the Profits of Lands; Taxes or Tollages, Expences or Costs.

MISE } [*Law Words*] the same as MISMEASE } *suage*. *F.*

MISE-Money, Money given by way of Composition or Agreement, to purchase any Liberty, &c.

A MISER, a covetous Wretch, *L.*

MISERABLE [*miserabilis*, *L.*] wretched, unfortunate; base, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

MISERABLENESS, Covetousness, Niggardliness; also Wretchedness.

MISERE'RE [i. e. have Mercy, *L.*] a Title given to the 51st Psalm, usually called the Psalm of Mercy; and commonly presented by the Ordinary to such Malefactors as had the Benefit of the Clergy allowed them.

MISERERE *Mei* [among Physicians] a vehement Pain in the Guts; or a Colick where the Pains are so exquisite as to draw Compassion from a By-stander. *L.*

MISERICOR'DIA [in *Law*] is an arbitrary Fine imposed upon any for an Offence.

MISERICORDIA in *Cibus & Potu*, any Portion of Victuals which is given gratis to religious Persons above their ordinary Allowance. *L.*

MISERICORDIÆ *Regulares*, a certain set Allowance, or such Over-commons as

upon

upon some extraordinary Days were made in some Convents.

MIS'ERY [*misere*, F. of *miseria*, L.] Wretchedness, Misfortune, Trouble.

MISERE, Uneasiness. *Chauc.*

MISFARE, Misfortune. *Chauc.*

MISFEA'SANTS [*Law Term*] Misdeeds or Trespasses. F.

MISFEA'SOR, a Trespasser or Misdoer. F.

MISFIL, miscarried. *Chauc.*

MISFORTUNE, unhappy Fortune, ill Luck.

To MISGIVE, to fill with doubt, to deprive of Confidence.

MISGRAFFED, grafted amiss, wrong or badly. *Shakspeare.*

MISH, a Churl. *Cant.*

MISH-Topper, a Coat. *Cant.*

To MIS'HAP, to disappoint. *Chauc.*

A MIS'HAP, a Mischance.

MISHAPEN, ill-shaped.

MISHERIS'ING } the same as Abisheri-

MISKER'ING } sing.

MISH *Mash*, [*misch masch*, Teut.] a confused Heap or Mixture of Things.

MISIE Bird, a Thrush which feeds on Mistletoe.

To MISINFORM, to deceive by false Accounts.

To MISINTER'PRET [of *mis* and *interpreter*, F. of *interpretari*, L.] to give a wrong Sense of, to interpret amiss. F. of L. with *mis*.

MISKEN'ING } [*Law Term*] a varying

MISKON'ING } or changing one's Speech in Court.

MIS'KIN, a little Bagpipe. O.

MISKIN, a Dunghill. W. C.

MISKIN Frow, a Maid Servant.

MISLEEK, Mislike. *Spenser.*

To MIS'LE [*q. d.* to mistle, i. e. to rain in a Mist, or *mieselen*, Du.] to rain small.

MISLEDEN, to misbehave. *Chauc.*

MISLIKE, Dislike.

To MISMAN'AGE, to act imprudently.

MISMAN'AGEMENT, ill Conduct.

MISNOMER [*mis* and *nomer*, F. to name] mis-termining, or mis-calling, the using one Term or Name for another.

MISOCHYMISTS [of *μισω*, Gr. to hate, and *Chymist*] those who profess themselves Enemies to the Chymists.

MISOG'AMIST [*misogamus*, L. of *μισογαμος*, Gr.] a Woman hater.

MISOG'AMY [*misogamia*, L. of *μισογαμία*, of *μισω*, to hate, and *γάμος*, Marriage, Gr.] a hating of Marriage.

To MISPEND, to waste.

To MISPLA'CE, to put in a wrong Place.

MISPLEA'SURE, Displeasure. *Chauc.*

To MISPRINT, to print wrong.

MISPRISION [*méprison*, of *mépriser*, F. to set light by, to neglect] a Neglect or Oversight. L. T.

MISPRISION [of *Treason*] the Concealment or not disclosing of known Treason. L. T.

To MIS'QUEAM [of *mis* and *Cpemon*, Sax.] to displease. O.

To MISRECK'ON, to reckon wrong.

To MISREPRESENT [of *mis* and *represent*, F. of *representare*, L.] not to represent fairly, to give a false Character of.

MISREPRESENTATION, a Representing wrong.

MISRULE, Misgovernment, Disorder.

Master of MISRULE, the chief among Revellers, the Manager of a Club at a Merry-making.

MISS [a Dim. contracted of *Mistress*] a young Gentlewoman; also a kept Mistress, a Lady of Pleasure.

To MISS [*misten*, L. S. to be mistaken] to deviate or err from.

To MISS [*misten*, Teut.] to know the Want of.

MIS'SAL [*missel*, F.] a Book containing the Ceremonies of the Popish Mass, a Mass-Book.

MIS'SATE, misbecome. *Chauc.*

MISSAT'ICUS [in *Doomsday Book*] a Messenger.

MIS'SELDINE } [*myrzelva*, Sax. *Histel*

MIS'SELTOE } Teut.] a Shrub which

MIS'SLETOE } grows on Trees, as Oaks, Apple-trees, &c.

MISSEMENING [of *Mis* and *Menung*, L. S.] evil-meaning, mistaken. *Chauc.*

MISSEN-Mast, a Mast which stands aft in the sternmost Part of a Ship.

MISSEN, when used alone, is understood of the Sail, and not of the Mast.

Change the MISSEN [*Sea Phrase*] bring the Miffen Yard over to the other Side of the Mast.

Peek the MISSEN, i. e. fit the Miffen Sail right up and down the Mast.

Set the MISSEN, i. e. fit the Miffen right as it should stand.

Spell the MISSEN, i. e. let go the Sheet and peek it up.

MISSENGROSS [or *Silver Gross*] a German Money, in Value 3 d. Half-penny.

MIS'SILE [*missile*, L.] a Dart or Arrow.

MISSILE [in *Heraldry*] a Mixture of several Colours together.

MIS'SION, a sending. F. of L.

MIS'SIONARIES, Persons sent; commonly spoken of Christian Priests, sent to unbelieving Countries, to convert the People to Christianity.

MIS'SIVE [*q. of missivus*, L.] sent; as *Letters missive*, that are sent from one Person to another. F.

MIS'SIVES, Gifts sent.

MISSU'RA [i. e. about to send] a singing a Hymn called *Nunc dimittis*, and performing other superstitious Ceremonies to recom-

M I

recommend and dismiss a dying Person, used by the Roman Catholicks.

A MIST [mist, Sax. mist, Dut.] a Condensation of Vapours, commonly called a Fog.

A MISTAKE, an Error.

To MISTAKE, to take a Thing wrong, to err.

MISTECHT [q. d. mis-taught] mis-taught.

MISTER, Need, Want, O. Also a Mystery. Ch.

MISTER, Kind; as *mister Person*, a kind of Person. Spenc.

MISTERETH Not, needeth not. Spenc.

MISTERY. See *Mystery*.

MISTIHD, a Mystery. Ch.

To MISTIME, to do a Thing out of Season.

MISTION, the same as Mixture. L.

MIS'TRESS [mistresse, F.] the Mistress of an House; a Sweet heart, or kept Mistress.

MISTRIVAL [Law Term] an erroneous or false Trial.

A MISTRUST' [Miströwen, Teut.] a Suspicion, Jealousy.

To MISTRUST, to suspect.

MIS'TURNID, turned upside down. Chauc.

To MISUNDERSTAND, to take a Thing wrong.

To MISUSE, to make wrong Use of.

MISUSER [of misusare, Ital.] an Abuse of Liberty or Benefit.

To MISWEEN, to misjudge.

MIS-WENT, gone astray. Spenc.

MIS-WOMAN, a lewd Woman, a Whore. Chauc.

To MIS-WRITE, to copy wrong. Ch.

MISEY, a Mineral, or rather an Efflorescence of the Chalcites, of a golden Colour; a sort of Vitriol made by burning the Stones called *Cadmia* with the Wood of Pine Trees.

MITE [mite, F. mitte, Belg. Miete, Teut.] a little Worm breeding in Cheese, &c. a small Coin about the third Part of our Farthing, the 14th Part of a Grain in Weight.

MITEL'LA [among Surgeons] a Swathe which holds the Arm, when it is wounded or hurt. L.

MITER. See *Mitre*.

MITES [in Falconry] a sort of Vermin about the Heads and Necks of Hawks.

MITHRIDATE [called after its Inventor, Mithridates King of Pontus] a Confection, that is a special Preservative against Poison.

To MITIGATE [mitiger, F. mitigatum, L.] to pacify or appease; to allay, allwage, or ease.

MITIGATION, a pacifying or allwaging.

M I

a remitting the Severity of a Decree or Punishment. F. of L.

MITRAL Valves [in Anatomy] two Valves or Skins at the Orifice of the Pulmonary Vein, in the left Ventricle of the Heart, for hindering the Blood running to the Lungs, taking their Name from their Resemblance to a Mitre.

MITRE [mitra, L. of mitra, Gr.] a Bonnet or Turbant; Attire for the Head, with Labels hanging down, worn by Bishops, &c. F.

MITRE [in Architecture] an Angle of 45 Degrees.

MITRED, wearing a Mitre.

MITRED Abbots, such Governors of Monasteries, who have obtained the Privilege of wearing the Mitre, Ring, Gloves, and Crozier-Staff of a Bishop.

MITTA, } an ancient Measure of ten
MIT'TEN, } Bushels.

MIT'TENDO *manuscriptum Pedis finis*, a Writ judicial, directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer to search and transmit the Foot of a Fine, from the Exchequer to the Common Pleas.

MIT'TENS [mitaines, F.] a sort of Gloves without Fingers.

MIT'TIGAL [at Surat] a Weight for Silk, 2 Drams, and about one 8th.

MIT'TIMUS [i. e. we send] a Warrant from a Justice of Peace, for sending an Offender to Prison; a Writ by which Records are transferred from one Court to another.

MITTLE, mighty. O.

MI'VA [in Pharmacy] is the Flesh or Pulp of a Quince boiled up with Sugar into a thick Consistence, or a Medicine not unlike a thick Syrup.

To MIX [mixtionner, F. of mixtum, L.] to mingle.

MIX'EN [mixen, Sax.] a Dunghill or Heap of Dung.

MIXT [mixtus, L.] mingled. F.

MIXT Body [in Chymistry and Philosophy] is a Body not Mixt or compounded by Art, but by Nature, such as Minerals, Vegetables, &c.

MIXT Number [in Arithmetick] is one which is Part Integer, and Part Fraction, as one and a Half.

MIXT Angle [in Geometry] is an Angle which is formed by one Right Line, and one Curved one.

MIXT Figure [in Geometry] is a Figure, which is bounded by Lines, partly right, and partly crooked.

MIXT Reason } [in Logick] is when
MIXT Proportion } the Sum of the Antecedent and Consequent is compared with the Difference between the same Antecedent and Consequent.

MIXT Tithes, Tithes of Butter, Cheese, Milk, &c. and of the young of Cattle.

MIXTILIO

M O

MIXTILIO, } mixed Corn or Massins.
MESTILO, } O. L.

MIXTURE [*mixtion*, F. *mixtura*, L.] a mingling of several Things together.

MIZZEN-Mast [*mezaen*, Du.] the short Mast in the Stern of a Ship.

To **MIZZLE** [*q. d. to mistle*, from *mist*] to rain in very small Drops.

A **MIZZEY**, a Quagmire. N. C.

MIZ-Maze, a Labyrinth or Place full of intricate Windings.

MNEMON'ICKS [*mnemonica*, L. of *μνημονικά*, Gr.] Precepts or Rules, and common Places to help the Memory.

MNEMOSY'NE [*μνημοσύνη*, Gr.] Memory, or the Art of Memory.

MO [*ma*, Sax.] more.

MOAB [מֹאָב, H. i. e. of the Father] Lot's Son, the Father of the *Moabites*.

MOACKS, a mashing in brewing Drink.

MOAN. See *Mone*.

MOAT [probably of *moz*, of *mezan*, Sax. to meet] a standing Pool or Pond; a Ditch encompassing a Mansion-house or Castle.

MOAT [in *Fortification*] is a Ditch or Trench round the Rampart of a Place to defend it, and prevent Surprizes.

Dry MOAT, a Ditch having little or no Water in it.

Flat-bottomed MOAT, is a Moat which has no Sloping, its Corners being somewhat rounded.

Lined MOAT, is one whose Sides are cas'd with a Wall of Mason's Work.

MOAT, } a Body so small, that it seems
MOTE, } to be indivisible; such as play in the Beams of the Sun.

MOB [*mobile* scil. *vulgus*, L.] the giddy Multitude, or tumultuous Rabble.

MOB, a Woman's Night-Cap.

MOBBISH, acting like the tumultuous Rabble.

MOB'BY, a sort of Drink made of the Roots of Potatoes.

MOBIL'ITY [*mobilité*, F. of *mobilitas*, L.] Power, or Aptness to move or be moved, Moveableness; a Mob or Rabble.

MOBLIS [*Meublis*, F.] moveable Goods. *Chauc.*

MOCHEL, much. *Spenc.*

MOCHLIA' [μοχλία, Gr.] the Reduction of dislocated Bones.

MOCKEREN, to mucker or hoard up. *Chauc.*

To **MOCK** [*moquer*, F. mocken, Du. *moeken*, Gr.] to deride, to scoff or laugh at, to flout.

MOCK'ADOES, a sort of Woolen-Stuff for Darning; Weavers Thrums.

MOCK'ERY [*moquerie*, F.] Derision, Mocking, Banter, Jestings, &c.

MOCK'ING-Bird, a Bird in *Virginia*, which imitates the Notes of all it hears.

MOCK-Privet, a Plant.

MOCKS, the Meshes of a Net.

M O

MO'DAL [of *Modus*, L.] a Term used by Schoolmen, to signify a Manner of existing.

MOD'BURY [either of *mode*, Valour, and *burg*, Sax. a Town, or of *mud*, and *burg*, q. d. muddy Town] a Village in *Devonshire*, 170 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

MODDER } [of *moet*, Dan.] a young
MODHER } Girl or Wench. *Norfolk.*

MODE [*modus*, L. *mod*, Sax.] Way, Manner, Fashion, or Garb, &c.

MOD'EL [*modelle*, F. *modello*, Ital. *modulus*, L.] an original Pattern, the Shape or Design of any thing in little; a Plat-form made of Wood, or any other Materials, for a more exact carrying on a greater Work.

To **MOD'EL** [*modeller*, F.] to frame according to Model, to fashion.

MODER, the Matrix, or principal Place of an Astrolabe, into which the other Parts are fixed. *Chauc.*

MOD'ERABLE [*moderabilis*, L.] moderate, measurable.

MODERA'TA [*misericordia* in *Law*] a Writ for the abating an immoderate Amerciament in any Court not of *Record*.

MODERATE [*moderé*, F. *moderatus*, L.] temperate, sober; which does not exceed.

To **MODERATE** [*moderer*, F. *moderatum*, L.] to allay, qualify, or temper; also to govern, or set Bounds to.

MODERATION, Temperance, Discretion, Government. F. of L.

MODERA'TOR [*modérateur*, F.] a Decider of Controversy, an Umpire at a Disputation. L.

MODERA'TRIX [*modetrice*, F.] a Governess, Arbitratrix, &c. L.

MOD'ERN [*moderne*, F. of *modernus*, L.] new, of late Time.

MOD'EST [*modeste*, F. *modestus*, L.] bashful, sober, grave, discreet in Behaviour.

MOD'ESTY [*modestie*, F. *modestia*, L.] Sobriety, Discretion, Shamefacedness.

MOD'ICITY [*modicité*, F.] Sadness.

MOD'ICUM, a small Pittance, a little Matter. L.

MODIF'ICABLE, capable of being modified.

To **MODIF'ICATE** [*modificatum*, L.] to modify.

MODIFICA'TION, a modifying or qualifying; a setting Bounds or Limits to any thing. F. of L.

To **MODIFY** [*modifier*, F. of *modificare*, L.] to moderate, to qualify.

To **MODIFY** [in *Philosophy*] to give the Modality or Manner of Existence.

MODIL'LION [*modillion*, F.] a little Model or Measure.

MODILLIONS [in *Architecture*] are little Brackets, which are often set under the Corners, and serve to support the Projecture of the Drip.

MODIOLUS

MODYOLUS [among *Surgeons*] is that Part of the Trapan which cuts the Bone circularly, and is distinguished into Male and Female, as it hath, or hath not a Point in the Middle, to fix it the better in its Operation. *L.*

MO'DISH [of *modeste*, or *mode*, *F.*] agreeable to the Mode or Fashion.

MODO et forma [*Law Term*] are Words in Processes and Pleadings used by the Defendant, when he denies the Thing charged.

To **MODULATE** [*modulatum*, *L.*] to sing or make an Harmony.

MODULATION [in *Musick*] tuning, warbling, agreeable Harmony. *L.*

MODULE [in *Architecture*] a Measure commonly half the Diameter of the Pillar at the lower End, in the *Tuscan* or *Dorick* Order; but in others the whole Diameter. *F.*

MOD'US decimandi [*Law Term*] is when either Land, a Sum of Money, or yearly Pension, is given to the Parson, &c. by Composition, as Satisfaction for his Tithes in Kind. *L.*

MOD'WALL, a Bird, which destroys Bees.

MOE, more.

MOE'BLE, moveable. *Chauc.*

MO'GNIONS [of *Maignon*, a Stump of a Limb, *F.*] Armour for the Shoulders.

MOG'SHADE, the Shadow of Trees. *G.*

MO'GUL', the Emperor of India.

MO'HAIR [*moire* and *mouaire*, *F.* of *majac*, an *Indian* Word] a sort of Stuff.

Welly MOIDERED, almost crazed. *Ches.*

MOIDO'RE, a *Portugal* Gold Coin, in value 2½ s. *Sterling.*

MOI'ETY [*Moieté*, *F.* *medietas*, *L.* Middle or Mean] the Half of any thing.

To **MOIL** [*moil*, old Word for mule *q. d.* to labour like a Mule] to work with might and main, to drudge.

To **MOIL** [probably of *moivels*, *Belg.* to toil in the Mud] to damb with Dirt; also to sprinkle. *Chauc.*

MOILE [in *Cookery*] a Dish of Marrow and grated Bread.

MOILES, high-soled Shoes, anciently worn by Kings and great Persons.

MOINEAU [in *Fortification*] a little flat Bastion raised in the Middle of an overlong Courtin.

MOISON [*Moison*, *F.*] Harvest, Ripeness of Corn. *O.*

MOIST [*moite*, *F.*] wettish, damp.

MOIS'TURE [*moiteur*, *F.*] Wetness, Dampness, a waterish cold Humour proceeding from Abundance of liquid Matter that rises out of a Conjunction of Air and Water.

MO'EL, much. *Sax.*

MO'KES, the Mathes of a Net.

MO'KEY, cloudy. *O.*

MO'LA [in *Anatomy*] the Whirl-bone on the Top of the Knee. *L.*

MO'LA Carneæ [in *Anatomy*] a Concretion of extravasated Blood, which forms a kind of Flesh, and most commonly happens in the Womb, and is called a false Conception; or a fleshy and spongy Substance without Bones or Bowels, preternaturally brought into the World instead of a *Fœtus*.

MOLA Patellæ [in *Anatomy*] a round broad Bone at the joining of the Thigh and Leg, the Knee pan.

MO'LAR [*molaris*, *L.*] of a Mill.

MOLAR Teeth [*i. e.* Grinders] the five outmost Teeth on either Side of the Mouth.

MOLAS'SES, the refuse Syrup in boiling of Sugar.

MOLD. See Mould.

MOLD-Warps [*Maulwurffe*, *Teut.*] Moles. *Spenc.*

MOLE, a Rampart, Pier, or Fence, against the Force of the Sea. *F.*

MOLE [*mael*, *Belg.* *maul*, *Teut.* of *macula*, *L.*] a Spot on the Skin

A **MOLE** [*mulet*, *F.* *mol*, *Du.* *maul*, *Ant. Eng.* *monstward*, *Dan.* which *Dr Th. H.* derives from *mold*, Earth, and *ponpan*, *Sax.* to throw up] a little Creature that lives under Ground.

MOLE, a River in *Surrey*, so called, because like a Mole, it forceth its Passage under Ground, and thereby mixes its Water with the *Thames*.

MOLE'CU'LA, a little Cake or Lump, or little Spot on the Skin. *L.*

MOLENDARIOUS [*molendarius*, *L.*] belonging to a Mill.

MOLENDINARIOUS [*molendinarius*, *L.*] the same as before.

MOLENDINUM, a Mill. *O. L.*

MOL'SEY [of Mole and *Sea*, *Sax.* Water, *q. d.* Mole's Water, from its passing under Ground] a Place in *Surrey*.

To **MOLEST'** [*molest*, *F.* of *molestare*, *L.*] to disturb, vex, trouble, or disquiet.

MOLESTATION, a vexing, disquieting, or putting to trouble.

MOLIMINOUS [of *molime*, *L.*] weighty, momentous.

MOL'INE [in *Heraldry*] a sort of Cross.

MOL'INES [of *moulin*, *F.* a Mill] a Surname.

MOL'INESTS, the Followers of *Molina*, a *Spanish* Jesuit, in his Opinions about Grace and Free-will.

MOLITION, an attempting or endeavouring. *L.*

MOLITURA [*Old Law*] Toll paid for grinding in a Mill; Grist, or a Sack of Corn brought to the Mill to be ground. *L.*

MOL'LES, *Kastrels*, a Kind of Hawks. *Chauc.*

MOL'LIENT [*molliens*, *L.*] softening, mollifying.

MOLLIFICATION, a making soft. *L.*

To **MOL'LIFY** [*mollier*, *F.* *mollificare*, *L.*] to make soft, supple, or tender.

MOL'LINET

MOL'INET, a small Mortar to grind Colours.

MOL'LOCK, Dirt, Dung, Ordure. *O.*

MOLMU'TIN *Laws*, the Laws of *Danwallo Molmulius*; the 16th King of the Britains; they were famous here till the Time of *William the Conqueror*.

MO'LOCH [מלך, *H. i. e.* King] the God of the *Amorites*, to whom they sacrificed their Children in the Valley of *Tophet*.

MO'LOPES [μώλοπες, *Gr.*] black and blue Spots, the Marks of Stripes or Blows; also red Spots in malignant and pestilential Fevers.

MOLOS'SES [*mallace*, *F.* of *malazzo*, *Ital.*] coarse Sugar, Dregs of Sugar, the refuse Syrup in the boiling of Sugar.

MOLOSSUS [μώλοσσος, *Gr.*] a Verse in Poetry, consisting of three long Syllables.

MOL'TEN [gemolzen, *Sax.* or a Contraction of the *Teut.* geschmolzen] melted or cast.

MOLTEN Grease [in *Horses*] a Disease.

MOL'TER, Mill-toll. *N. C.*

MOL'Y, a sort of wild Garlick. *L.*

MO'MBLISHNES [of mummulen, *Teut.*] Talk, Muttering. *O.*

MOME, a Drone, a dull blockish Fellow.

MOMENT [*momentum*, *L.*] an Instant; the least Part of Time that can be assigned; also Importance, Force, Weight; also the Quantity of Motion in a Body. *F.*

MOMENTANY } [*momentane*, *F.* of
MOMENTANEOUS } [*momentaneus*, *L.*] that lasts, as it were, but for a Moment, that is of a very short Continuance.

MOMENTARY [*momentarius*, *L.*] the same as momentaneous.

MOMENTIOUS [*momentosus*, *L.*] of some Weight, Moment, or Worth.

MOMENTS [among *Mathemat.*] are such indeterminate, and unstable Parts of Quantity, as are supposed to be in a perpetual Flux, i. e. continually increasing or decreasing; and they are looked upon as the generative Principles of Magnitude.

MOM'US [Μῶμος, *Gr.*] a Heathen Deity, who made it his Business to carp at the other Gods; whence it is used to represent a Faultfinder, or one who shars at any Thing.

MO'NACHAL [*monachalis*, *L.*] belonging to a Monk, monkish. *F.*

MO'NACHISM [*monachisme*, *F.*] the State and Condition of Monks.

MONA'DES [μονάς, *Gr.*] the same as Digits or Units in Arithmetick. *L.*

MONAD'ICAL, belonging to Unity.

MON'ARCH [*monarque*, *F.* of *monarcha*, *L.* μονάρχης, *Gr.*] a single Governor.

MONARCH'ICAL [*monarchique*, *F.* monarchicus, *L.* of μοναρχικός, *Gr.*] belonging to a Monarch or Monarchy.

MON'ARCHICALS, Christian Hereticks about the Year 196, who acknowledged but

one Person in the Holy Trinity, and faith that the Father was crucified.

MO'NARCHO, a Monarch. *Shakspeare.*

MO'NARCHY [*monarchie*, *F.* monarchia, *L.* of μοναρχία of μόνος, alone, and ἀρχή, Empire or Command, *Gr.*] the Government of a State by a single Person, kingly Government.

MONASTE'RIAL [*monasterialis*, *L.*] belonging to a Monastery or Monks.

MONA'STERY [*monasterie*, *F.* monasterium, *L.* of μοναστήριον, *Gr.*] a Convent or Cloister; a College of Monks or Nuns.

MONAS'TICAL, } [*monastiqué*, *F.* mo-
MONAS'TICK, } [*nasticus* *L.* μοναστικός, *Gr.*] belonging to a Monk or Abbey.

MOND [*monde*, *F.* of *mundus*, *L.*] the World, the Universe.

MOND } a Golden Globe, one of the
MOUND } Ensigns of the Emperor.

MON'DAY [*monandag*, *Sax.* maendag, *Belg.* q. d. moon-day] the second Day of the Week.

To **MONE** [*mānan*, *Sax.* *Minshero* derives it of μόνος, *Gr.* alone] to grieve and lament, to bewail.

MONE [of *monde*, *F.* the World] a Globe; also the Moon; also Complaint. *Chauc.*

MONES'TE [a Contraction of *admonester*, *F.*] to admonish. *Chauc.*

MONE'TA, Money or Coin. *L.*

MONETA'GIUM [*Law Term*] the Right and Property of coining Money.

MONETA'RIOUS, a Moneyer, a Coiner of Money. *L.*

MON'EY [*monoye*, *F.* of *moneta*, *L.*] a Piece of Metal stamped with the Effigies of a Prince or Arms of a State, which makes it current and authentick to pass at a common Rate.

Money makes the Hare to go.

This Proverb is a good Lesson of Industry in our Calling, and Frugality in our Expences, intimating its Usefulness, in that it cloaths the Naked, feeds the Hungry, and buys a Crutch for the Cripple; as *Horace* says,

*Scilicet uxorem cum dote, fidemque, & amicos,
Et genus, & formam, regina pecunia donat.*

In a Word, it carries on all the Business upon Earth, and there is nothing to be done without it in any Affair, either of Necessity or Convenience; and by its Assistance we may almost work Miracles, as say the *Greeks*, Ἀργυρίαις λογχασι μάχῃ καὶ πάντα κερτίζεις, and rightly, since, *Pecunia obediunt omnia*, *Latin*; which is a trite Adage, and owes its Original to *Solomon's* חכמה יענה אתהכל, *H.* Money answers all Things.

MONEY-Wort, an Herb, *Nummularia*, *L.*

MO'NEYD, well stored with Money.

MO'NEYERS, Coiners; also Bankers, who deal in Money upon Returns, &c.

MONG-Corn, mixed Corn or Maffin.

MON'GER [*Mangene*, *Sax.* a Merchant] now

MODIOLUS [among *Surgeons*] is that Part of the *Trapan* which cuts the Bone circularly, and is distinguished into Male and Female, as it hath, or hath not a Point in the Middle, to fix it the better in its Operation. *L.*

MO'DISH [of *modeste*, or *mode*, *F.*] agreeable to the Mode or Fashion.

MODO et forma [*Law Term*] are Words in Processes and Pleadings used by the Defendant, when he denies the Thing charged.

To **MODULATE** [*modulatum*, *L.*] to sing or make an Harmony.

MODULATION [in *Musick*] tuning, warbling, agreeable Harmony. *L.*

MODULE [in *Architecture*] a Measure commonly half the Diameter of the Pillar at the lower End, in the *Tuscan* or *Doric* Order; but in others the whole Diameter. *F.*

MOD'US decimandi [*Law Term*] is when either Land, a Sum of Money, or yearly Pension, is given to the Parson, &c. by Composition, as Satisfaction for his Tithes in Kind. *L.*

MOD'WALL, a Bird, which destroys Bees.

MOE, more.

MOE'BLE, moveable. *Chauc.*

MO'GNIONS [of *Maignon*, a Stump of a Limb, *F.*] Armour for the Shoulders.

MOG'SHADE, the Shadow of Trees. *G.*

MO'GUL', the Emperor of India.

MO'HAIR [*moire* and *mouaire*, *F.* of *majacur*, an *Indian* Word] a sort of Stuff.

Welly MOIDERED, almost crazed. *Chauc.*

MOIDORE, a Portugal Gold Coin, in value 27 s. Sterling.

MOIETY [*Moieté*, *F.* *medietas*, *L.* Middle or Mean] the Half of any thing.

To **MOIL** [*moil*, old Word for *mule* *q. d.* to labour like a Mule] to work with might and main, to drudge.

To **MOIL** [probably of *moidele*, *Belg.* to toil in the Mud] to damb with Dirt; also to sprinkle. *Chauc.*

MOILE [in *Cookery*] a Dish of Marrow and grated Bread.

MOILES, high-soled Shoes, anciently worn by Kings and great Persons.

MOINEAU [in *Fortification*] a little flat Bastion raised in the Middle of an overlong Courtin.

MOISON [*Maison*, *F.*] Harvest, Ripeness of Corn. *O.*

MOIST [*moite*, *F.*] wettilsh, damp.

MOIS'TURE [*moiteur*, *F.*] Wetness, Dampness, a waterish cold Humour proceeding from Abundance of liquid Matter that rises out of a Conjunction of Air and Water.

MO'EL, much. *Sax.*

MO'ES, the Mathes of a Net.

MO'KEY, cloudy. *O.*

MO'LA [in *Anatomy*] the Whirl-bone on the Top of the Knee. *L.*

MO'LA Carneæ [in *Anatomy*] a Concretion of extravasated Blood, which forms a kind of Flesh, and most commonly happens in the Womb, and is called a false Conception; or a fleshy and spongy Substance without Bones or Bowels, preternaturally brought into the World instead of a *Fetus*.

MOLA Patellæ [in *Anatomy*] a round broad Bone at the joining of the Thigh and Leg, the Knee pan.

MO'LAR [*molaris*, *L.*] of a Mill.

MOLAR Teeth [i. e. *Grinders*] the five outmost Teeth on either Side of the Mouth.

MOLAS'SES, the refuse Syrup in boiling of Sugar.

MOLD. See *Mould*.

MOLD-Warps [*Maulwurffe*, *Teut.*] Moles. *Spenc.*

MOLE, a Rampart, Pier, or Fence, against the Force of the Sea. *F.*

MOLE [*mael*, *Belg.* *maul*, *Teut.* of *macula*, *L.*] a Spot on the Skin

A **MOLE** [*mulet*, *F.* *mol*, *Du.* *maul*, *Ant. Eng.* *monstuwarp*, *Dan.* which Dr *Tb. H.* derives from *mold*, Earth, and *ponpan*, *Sax.* to throw up] a little Creature that lives under Ground.

MOLE, a River in *Surrey*, so called, because like a Mole, it forceth its Passage under Ground, and thereby mixes its Water with the *Thames*.

MOLE'CUA, a little Cake or Lump, or little Spot on the Skin. *L.*

MOLENDARIOUS [*molendarius*, *L.*] belonging to a Mill.

MOLENDINARIOUS [*molendinarius*, *L.*] the same as before.

MOLENDINUM, a Mill. *O. L.*

MOLE'SEY [of Mole and *Ea*, *Sax.* Water, *q. d.* Mole's Water, from its passing under Ground] a Place in *Surrey*.

To **MOLEST'** [*molest*, *F.* of *molestare*, *L.*] to disturb, vex, trouble, or disquiet.

MOLESTATION, a vexing, disquieting, or putting to trouble.

MOLIMINOUS [of *molime*, *L.*] weighty, momentous.

MOL'INE [in *Heraldry*] a sort of Cross.

MOL'INES [of *moulin*, *F.* a Mill] a Surname.

MOL'INESTS, the Followers of *Molina*, a Spanish Jesuit, in his Opinions about Grace and Free-will.

MOLITION, an attempting or endeavouring. *L.*

MOLITURA [*Old Law*] Toll paid for grinding in a Mill; Grist, or a Sack of Corn brought to the Mill to be ground. *L.*

MOL'LES, Kestrels, a Kind of Hawks. *Chauc.*

MOL'LIENT [*molliens*, *L.*] softening, molli'ying.

MOLLIFICATION, a making soft. *L.*

To **MOL'LIFY** [*mollier*, *F.* *mollificare*, *L.*] to make soft, supple, or tender.

MOL'LINET

MOL'INET, a small Mortar to grind Colours.

MOL'LOCK, Dirt, Dung, Ordure. O.

MOLMU'TIN *Laws*, the Laws of *Danwallo Molmutius*, the 16th King of the Britains; they were famous here till the Time of *William the Conqueror*.

MO'LOCH [מלך, H. i. e. King] the God of the *Amorites*, to whom they sacrificed their Children in the Valley of *Tophet*.

MO'LOPES [μολοπες, Gr.] black and blue Spots, the Marks of Stripes or Blows; also red Spots in malignant and pestilential Fevers.

MOLOS'SES [mallace, F. of malazzo, Ital.] coarse Sugar, Dregs of Sugar, the refuse Syrup in the boiling of Sugar.

MOLOS'SUS [μολοσσος, Gr.] a Verse in Poetry, consisting of three long Syllables.

MOL'TEN [gemolzen, Sax. or a Contraction of the *Teut. geschmolzen*] melted or cast.

MOLTEN Grease [in Horses] a Disease.

MOL'TER, Mill-toll. N. C.

MOL'Y, a sort of wild Garlick. L.

MO'MBLISHNES [of mummulen, *Teut.*] Talk, Muttering. O.

MOME, a Drone, a dull blockish Fellow.

MO'MENT [momentum, L.] an Instant; the least Part of Time that can be assigned; also Importance, Force, Weight; also the Quantity of Motion in a Body. F.

MO'MENTANY } [momentane, F. of
MOMENTANEOUS } momentaneus, L.] that lasts, as it were, but for a Moment, that is of a very short Continuance.

MO'MENTARY [momentarius, L.] the same as momentaneous.

MOMENTOUS [momentosus, L.] of some Weight, Moment, or Worth.

MO'MENTS [among *Mathemat.*] are such indeterminate, and unstable Parts of Quantity, as are supposed to be in a perpetual Flux, i. e. continually increasing or decreasing; and they are looked upon as the generative Principles of Magnitude.

MO'MUS [Μῶμος, Gr.] a Heathen Deity, who made it his Business to carp at the other Gods; whence it is used to represent a Faultfinder, or one who snarls at any Thing.

MO'NACHAL [monachalis, L.] belonging to a Monk, monkish. F.

MO'NACHISM [monachisme, F.] the State and Condition of Monks.

MONA'DES [μονάδες, Gr.] the same as Digits or Units in Arithmetick. L.

MONAD'ICAL, belonging to Unity.

MON'ARCH [monarque, F. of monarcha, L. μονάρχης, Gr.] a single Governor.

MONARCH'ICAL [monarchique, F. monarchicus, L. of μοναρχικός, Gr.] belonging to a Monarch or Monarchy.

MON'ARCHICALS, Christian Hereticks about the Year 196, who acknowledged but

one Person in the Holy Trinity, and faith that the Father was crucified.

MON'ARCHO, a Monarch. *Shakesp.*

MON'ARCHY [monarchie, F. monarchia, L. of μοναρχία of μόνος, alone, and ἀρχή, Empire or Command, Gr.] the Government of a State by a single Person, kingly Government.

MONASTE'RIAL [monasterialis, L.] belonging to a Monastery or Monks.

MONA'STERY [monastere, F. monasterium, L. of μοναστήριον, Gr.] a Convent or Cloister; a College of Monks or Nuns.

MONAST'ICAL, } [monastique, F. mo-
MONAS'TICK, } nasticus L. μοναστικός, Gr.] belonging to a Monk or Abbey.

MOND [monde, F. of mundus, L.] the World, the Universe.

MOND } a Golden Globe, one of the
MOUND } Ensigns of the Emperor.

MON'DAY [monanbæ, Sax. maennaght, Belg. q. d. moon-day] the second Day of the Week.

To **MONE** [mænan, Sax. *Minshew* derives it of μόνος, Gr. alone] to grieve and lament, to bewail.

MONE [of monde, F. the World] a Globe; also the Moon; also Complaint. *Chauc.*

MONES'TE [a Contraction of admonester, F.] to admonish. *Chauc.*

MONE'TA, Money or Coin. L.

MONETA'GIUM [Law Term] the Right and Property of coining Money.

MONETA'RIUS, a Moneyer, a Coiner of Money. L.

MON'EY [monoye, F. of moneta, L.] a Piece of Metal stamped with the Effigies of a Prince or Arms of a State, which makes it current and authentick to pass at a common Rate.

Money makes the Date to go.

This Proverb is a good Lesson of *Industry* in our Calling, and *Frugality* in our Expences, intimating its Usefulness, in that it cloaths the Naked, feeds the Hungry, and buys a Crutch for the Cripple; as *Horace* says,

*Scilicet uxorem cum dote, fidemque, & amicos,
Et genus, & formam, regina pecunia donat.*

In a Word, it carries on all the Business upon Earth, and there is nothing to be done without it in any Affair, either of Necessity or Convenience; and by its Assistance we may almost work Miracles, as say the *Greeks*, Ἀργυρίαις λοχῶσαι μάχην καὶ πάντα κρητίσσεις, and rightly, since, *Pecunia obediunt omnia*, Latin; which is a trite Adage, and owes its Original to *Solomon's* חכמה יענה הכל.

MONEY-Wort, an Herb. *Nummularia*, L.

MO'NEYD, well stored with Money.

MO'NEYERS, Coiners; also Bankers, who deal in Money upon Returns, &c.

MONG-Corn, mixed Corn or Maslin.

MON'GER [Mangene, Sax. a Merchant] now

now added to several Mercantile Trades, as Cheesmonger, Fish-monger, Iron-monger, &c. a Trader or Dealer.

MONGER, a Kind of Fisher Boat.

MON'GREL [q. mingrel, of mingle, Eng.] a Creature got by two Kinds.

MO'NIAL [monialis, L.] living alone, solitary.

MONITION, a Warning or Admonition. F. of L.

MONITOR, an Admonisher, Warner, an Overseer of Manners in Schools. L.

MONITORY [monitoire, F. of monitorius, L.] belonging to Admonition or Warning.

MONITORY Letters, Letters from an Ecclesiastical Judge, upon Information of Scandals and Abuses within Cognizance of his Court.

MONK [Monch, and Munch, Teut. munk, Dan. moine, F. of monachus, L. of μοναχός, Gr. solitary] one that lives in a Monastery under a Vow to observe the Rules of the Founder.

MONK Fish, a sort of Fish resembling a Monk's Cowl.

MONKS Cloth, a sort of coarse Cloth.

MONK's Seam [Sea Term] is when the Selvedges of Sails are laid a little over one another, and sewed on both Sides.

MONK'ERY, the Profession or the Humour of Monks.

MONKEY [probably of mon for man, and Dim. kin, q. d. monikin, or little Man] a Creature well known.

MON'MOUTH [called Monatup, of the Rivers Monow and Up, at the Meeting of which it is seated, and therefore called Monmouth, q. d. Munow's Mouth] the County Town of Monmouthshire, 100 Miles N. W. from London, memorable for the Birth of the invincible Prince Henry V.

MON'OCHORD [monochorde, F. monochordum, L. μονόχορδον, of μονός, one, and χορδή, the String of a musical Instrument, Gr.] a kind of Instrument, anciently of singular use in the Regulation of Sounds: But some appropriate the Name of Monochord, to an Instrument, which hath only one String.

MONOCHOR'DO } [in Musick Books]
MONOCOR'DO } signifies a very long Instrument, that hath but one String, the Use of which is to find out the true and exact Distance of each Note, and half Note, the one from the other. Ital

MONO'CHROMA [μονοχρωμα, of μονός, and χρώμα, Colour, Gr.] a Picture all of one Colour, without any Mixture.

MONO'COLON [of μονοκωλος, of μονός, and κωλον, a Member] the Gut, otherways called the Cæcum Intestinum.

MONOCULUS [μονός, Gr. and oculus, L.] a Person who hath but one Eye. L.

MON'ODY [monodia, L. of μονοδία, Gr.] a Funeral Ditty sung by one Person.

MONOG'AMY [monogamus, L. of μονογάμος of μονός, and γάμος, Marriage, Gr.] single Marriage, a having but one Husband or Wife, and no more all the Time of Life.

MON'OGRAM [monogramme, F. monogramma, L. of μονογραμμενός of μονός, and γράμμα, a Letter, Gr.] a Cypher or Character, consisting of one or more Letters interwoven together; a Sentence in one Line, or Epigram in one Verse.

MONOGRAPH'ICK Picture, a Picture only drawn in Lines without Colours.]

MONOHE'MEROUS Diseases, such as last but one Day, or are cured in one Day.

MO'NOLOGUE [monologia, L. of μονολογία, of μονός, and λογία, a Discourse, Gr.] Soliloquy, a Dramatick Scene, where only one Actor speaks. F.

MONOM'ACHY [monomachia, L. of μονομαχία of μονός, and μαχή, a Combat, Gr.] a single Combat or Fighting of two, Hand to Hand, a Duel.

MONO'MIAL [in Algebra] a Quantity of one Name, or one single Term.

MONOPET'ALOUS [of μονός, alone, and πέταλον, Gr. a Leaf] having but one Leaf.

MONOPETALOUS Flowers [among Botanists] are such, as tho' they may be seemingly cut into 4 or 5 small Petala or Leaves, are yet all of one Piece, and which falling off all together, have their Flower in one Piece.

MONOP'OLIST [monopoleur, F. monopola, L. of μονοπώλης, of μονός, and πωλίω, to sell, Gr.] one who monopolizes or engrosses a Commodity or Trade all to himself.

To MONOP'OLIZE, to engross all a Commodity, &c. into his own Hands.

MONOP'OLY [monopole, F. monopolium, L. of μονοπώλιον, Gr.] an ingrossing of Commodities, the buying of any Commodity up, so that none can sell or gain by it, but one Person or Partners in Company.

MONOPOLY [in Law] is a Grant from the King to any Person or Persons, for the sole buying, selling, working, or using of any thing.

MONO'PTERON [μονοπτερον, Gr.] a kind of round Temple, having its Roof only supported by Pillars, and having but one Wing or Isle.

MONO'TICK [monopticus, L. of μονοπτικός, Gr.] one that sees only with one Eye.

MONOPTO'TON [in Gram.] a Noun which has but one Case. Gr.

MONOPY'RENOUS Fruit [of μονός, alone, and πυρενή, a Kernel, Gr.] such Fruit as contains in it only one Kernel or Seed.

MONOR'CHIS

M O

MONOR'CHIS [of *μόνος*, alone, and *ὄρχις*, Gr. a Testicle] a Person that hath but one Testicle.

MONOS'TICHON [*μονόστιχον*, of *μόνος*, and *στίχος*, a Verse. Gr.] an Epigram consisting of one single Verse.

MONOSYLLABLE [*monosyllabe*, F. of *monosyllabum*, L. of *μονοσυλλαβον*, of *μόνος*, and *συλλαβη*, a Syllable, Gr.] a Word that has but one Syllable.

MONOTHE'ISM [of *μόνος*, alone or single, and *θεος*, Gr. God] the Doctrine or Principles of the Unitarians.

MONOTHELITES [of *μόνος*, alone, and *διδωμα*, Will, Gr.] a Sect of Hereticks in the 7th Century, who held that there was but one Will in Jesus Christ.

MONOT'ONY [of *μόνος*, and *τονος*, Tone, Gr.] the having but one Tone.

MONOTRIGLYPH [*monotriglyphon*, L. of *μονοτριγλυφον*, Gr.] the Space of one Triglyph between two Pilasters or two Columns.

MONSIEUR, F. a Term of Reproach for a Frenchman. *Shak.*

MONS Veneris [in *Palmistry*] the Knob of the Root of the Fore-Finger.

MONS Veneris [in *Anatomy*] is that plump Part of the female Privities which covers the Os Pubis.

MON'SOONS, periodical Winds in the Eastern Sea, i. e. which blow half the Year or 3 Months one way; and the other half, or 3 Months, on the opposite Points.

MONS'TER [*monstre*, F. of *monstrum*, L.] any thing against or beside the common Course of Nature; a mishapen living Creature, which degenerates from the right and natural Disposition of its Parts.

MON'STRABLE [*monstrabilis*, L.] that may be shewed or declared.

MON'STRANS de droit, [in *Law*] signifies a Suit in *Chancery*, for the Subject to be restored to Lands and Tenements which he proves to be his Right. F.

MONSTRANS de Faits ou Records, a shewing of Deeds or Records. F.

To **MON'STRATE** [*montrer*, F. *monstratum*, L.] to shew.

MONSTRAVE'RUNT [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for Tenants of *antient Demesne*, being distrained for Payment of Toll or Imposition contrary to their Privilege.

MONSTRE, an Essay or Proof; also a Sample; also a Master-piece. O.

MONSTRED, rendered monstrous. Sb.

MONSTRE'FUL, monstrous. Ch.

MONSTRIFEROUS [*monstrifer*, L.] bringing Monsters.

MONTROSITY } [*monstrositas*, L.] a

MON'STROUSNESS } being monstrous; or which is done contrary to the ordinary Course of Nature.

MON'STROUS [*monstreux*, F. of *monstrus*, L.] of or like a Monster, prodigious, excessive.

M O

MONT [*mons*, L.] a Mount, an Hill. F.

MON'TANISTS, an heretical Sect, founded by one *Montanus*, who gave out, that he was the Comforter promised by Christ, condemned second Marriages as Fornication, &c.

MONTA'NOUS [*montanus*, L.] belonging to Mountains, mountainous.

MONT'EFIAS'CO, a rich Wine, made at *Montefiascone*, a small City in *Italy*.

MONTERO, a sort of Cap used by Seamen and Hunters.

MONTETH', a scalloped Bason to cool Glasses in.

MONT'FORT } [q. d. *Mont Fort*, F. i. e.

MUM'FORT } of a fortified Mount] a

Surname.

MONTGOM'ERY [so called from *Roger Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who subdued the Country, and built the Castle] the County Town of *Montgomeryshire*, 120 Miles N. W. from *London*.

MONTGOMERY [q. d. *Mons Gomeris*, L. i. e. *Gomer's Mount*] a Surname.

MONTH [*monath*, Sax. *monat*, Teut.] the Space of 28 Days, in which the Moon compleats her Course.

The *Astronomical MONTH* } is the
The *Synodical Solar MONTH* } precise
12th Part of a Year, or the Time the Sun takes up in passing through one of the Signs of the Zodiack, commonly accounted to contain thirty Days, ten Hours, and a half.

Calendar MONTH, a Month not of an equal Number of Days, but such as are set down in the Almanack.

The *Civil MONTH*, is such a Month as is suited to the different Customs of particular Nations and People.

Philosophical MONTH [among *Chymists*] is the Space of 40 Days and Nights.

MONTICLES [*monticuli*, L.] little Mountains.

MONTICULOUS [*monticulosus*, L.] full of Monticles.

MONTIG'ENOUS [*montigena*, L.] born on the Hills.

MONT'JOY [either q. d. *Mons Jovis*, L. *Jupiter's Mount*, or *Mont Joye*, F. a Mount of Joy] a Surname.

MONTIV'AGANT [*montivagus*, L.] wandering on Mountains.

MONT-PAGNEL [in *Military Affairs*, i. e. the Fort of the Invulnerable] is an Eminence chosen out of the Cannon-Shot of the Place besieged; where curious Persons post themselves to see an Attack, and the Manner of the Siege, without being exposed to Danger.

MONT'PERSON } [q. d. *Mont Peterson*,
MOMPERSSON } i. e. the Mount of the Son of *Peter*] a Surname.

MONT Sorrel [of *Mont*, F. a Mount, and *Sora*, a River which runs by it] a Mark-

A a a a

Town

M O

Town in Leicestershire, 83 Miles N. W. by N. from London.

MONUMENT [*monumentum*, of *monco*, to admonish, *L.*] a Memorial for After ages, a Tomb, Statue, Pillar, &c. raised in Memory of some famous Person or Action.

MONUMENT, a stately Pillar erected near London Bridge, in Remembrance of that dreadful Fire, which happened the 2d of September, 1666.

MOOD [*mode*, *Sax.* [*moed*, *Dan.* *Muth*, *Teut.* Mind] Humour, Temper, Disposition.

MOOD, Anger. *Shak.*

MOODS [*modus*, *L.* in Grammar] determine the Signification of Verbs, as to the Manner and Circumstances of the Affirmation, &c.

MOODS [in *Logick*] are the universal Affirmative, and the particular Negative.

MOODS [in *Musick*] signify certain Proportions of the Time or Measure of Notes, of which there are four.

MOO'DY, angry. *Shakesp.*

MOON [*mona*, *Sax.* *maane*, *Dan.* *maene*, *Belg.* *mond*, *Teut.*] one of the seven Planets, being the secondary Planet of the Earth, in whose Motion there are wonderful Irregularities and Inequalities.

MOON Calf [*Monkalf*, *Teut.*] a false Conception.

A **MOON Curser**, a Link-boy. *Cant.*

MOON'ED, formed like an Half-Moon. *Milton.*

MOON-Eyed, that can see better by Night than Day.

MOON-Eyes, a Disease in Horses.

MOON-Wort, a small Herb. *Lunaria. L.*

MOONSHINE, the Light of the Moon.

MOOR [*More*, *F.* of *More*, *Ital.* *mohr*, *Teut.*] a Native of Mauritania in Africa, a Black-moor.

MOOR [*moor* or *moori*, *Sax.* *moorats*, *Dan.* *mooz*, *Belg.* *Moorast*, *Teut.* perhaps all from *moer*, a Marsh] a Heath or barren Space of Ground; but it is now commonly taken for a Marsh or Fen.

MOOR Hen, a Water-Fowl.

To **MOOR** [*Sea Term*] is to lay out the Anchors, so as is most convenient for the safe and secure Riding of a Ship.

To **MOOR across** [*Sea Term*] is to lay out one of a Ship's Anchors on one Side or athwart a River, and another on the other Side right against it.

To **MOOR alongst** [*Sea Term*] is to have an Anchor in the River, and a Hawser on Shore.

To **MOOR Water Shot** [*Sea Term*] is to moor quaitering between the first Way.

MOOR-GATE [of *moor*, *Sax.* a Moor or Marsh, and *Gate*] a North Gate of the City of London, so called of a Moor or Marsh, which was formerly hard by it.

M O

MOORING for *East, West, &c.* [*Sea Term*] is when they observe which Way, and upon what Point of the Compass, the Wind or Sea is most like to endanger the Ship, and there lay out an Anchor.

MOORS [in the *Isle of Man*] the Bailiffs or the Lord of a Manor.

MOORS-Head [among *Chymists*] a Copper Cap made in the Form of a Head; to be set over the Chimney of a reverberating Furnace; also the Head of a Still, having a Pipe or Nose to let the rais'd Spirits run down into the Receiver.

MOOSE, an American Beast, as big as an Ox, slow of Foot, and head like a Buck.

MOOT [*moz*, or *gemoz*, a Meeting together, or of *metan gemoran*, *Sax.* to come together] an Exercise or arguing of Cases performed by young Students in Law at appointed Times, the better to enable them for Practice.

To **blow a MOOT** [among Hunters] a Term used at the Fall of a Deer.

MOOTA Canum, a Pack of Dogs. *O. L.*

MOOT'ED [among *Heralds*] a Term applied to Trees torn up by the Roots.

MOOT'ED [*motheal*, *Sax.*] a Place where the Moot Cases were anciently handled.

MOOT House } [in *Bingham* in *Notting-*
MOOT Cart } *hamshire*] the Hundred Court.

MOOT'MEN } Students of the Law, who

MOOT'ERS } argue Moot Cases.

Bailiff of the MOOTS } an Officer who
Surveyor of the MOOTS } is chosen for the Bench, to elect the Mootmen for the Inns of Chancery.

A **MOP** [probably of *moppa*, *Sax.* *Moppe*, *Belg.* a Fleece of Wool, &c. or of *mappa*, *L.* a Napkin] an Utensil for washing of Houses.

To **MOP and Mew** [*q. d.* to mumpinelo, probably of *mompelle*, *Belg.* to have the Mumps] to make Mouths at one; also to rub with a Mop.

To **MOPE** [probably of *mompelle*, to mutter, or *moon*, *Du.* a Dæmon, *q. d.* moonen, to act like one bewitched or Planet struck] to become stupid or sottish; also to make so.

MOPSEY, a Puppet made of Rags, a fondling Name for a Girl.

MOP'SICAL [*mopficus*, *L.*] mope-eyed.

MO'RA, a moorish or boggy Ground. *O.*

MORA Mussa, a watery or boggy Moor, such as in *Lancashire* is called *Messe*.

MOR'AL [*moralis*, *L.*] belonging to Manners or Civility; or the Conduct of human Life. *F.*

MORAL [*morale*, *F.* and *L.*] the Application of a Fable to Mens Lives and Manners.

MOR'ALIST, one skilled in, or a Practiser of Morality; one of good and sound Principles in dealing between Man and Man.

MORALITY

MORALITY [*moralité*, F. of *moralitas*, L.] moral Principles.

MORALITY [i. e. *Moral Philosophy*] is an Art of giving Rules, and which lays down Methods concerning Manners, Behaviour, and the Regulations of the Actions of Man, only as he is a Man.

TOMORALIZE [*moraliser*, F.] to give the moral Sense, to make moral Reflections.

MORALS [*morales*, L.] Moral Philosophy the Doctrine of Manners, Principles, Designs or Inclinations.

MORASS [*moratz*, Dan. *Morass*, Teut.] a morish Ground, a Marsh, a Fen or Bog.

MORATUR in *Lege*, [*Law Phrase*] signifies as much as *demurs upon the Point*.

MOR'BID [*morbidus*, L.] diseased, corrupt, infectious; it is rather said of an unsound Constitution, or one inclinable to Disease, than of one actually under a Distemper.

MORBIDITY [*morbiditas*, L.] Diseasedness, Sickness.

MORBIFICK [*morbificus*, L.] causing Diseases or Sickness.

MORBILLI, the Measles. L.

MORBULENT [*morbulentus*, L.] full of Diseases, sickly.

MORBUS, a Disease or Distemper, is an unusual Circulation of the Blood, or the circular Motion of the Blood augmented or diminished, either throughout the whole Body, or some Part of it. L.

MORBUS Comitialis, the Falling-Sickness, the Epilepsy; so called by the Romans, because when in any of their publick Assemblies Persons fell down with this Distemper, they usually broke up the *Comitia*, i. e. the Courts they called by that Name.

MORBUS Gallicus, the French Pox. L.

MORBUS Regius, the King's Evil. L.

MORBUS Virgineus, the Green-Sickness. L.

MORDACIOUS [*mordax*, L.] biting, gnawing.

MORDACITY [*mordacité*, F. *mordacitas*, L.] Bitingness, Sharpness, a corroding Quality, Sharpness, or Bitterness.

MOR'DECAI [מֹרְדֵּכַי, H. i. e. bitter] Queen Esther's Guardian.

MOR'DICANT [*mordicans*, L.] biting, sharp. F.

MORE [*meje*, Sax. *meere*, Dan. *meer*, L. S and Belg. *mehr*, Teut. and C. Br. great] a great Quantity, &c.

MOREL, an eatable Fungus much in Request.

MOREOVER, beyond what has been mentioned.

MORESK' Work [in *Carving* or *Painting*] a kind of antique Work, after the Manner of the Moors, consisting of several Pieces in which there is no perfect Figure, but a wild Resemblance of Men, Birds, Beasts, Trees, &c. intermingled together.

MOR'GAN [of *mor*, the Sea, and *gan*, C. Br. born, q. d. born by the Sea-side] a Christian and Surname.

MORGINGAB [*Morgen Gabe*, Teut.] a Morning Gift. O.

MOR'GLAY [of *mort*, Death, and *glaiue*, a Sword, F.] a mortal and deadly Sword.

MORIA [μωρία, Gr.] Folly, Stupidity, Dullness. L.

MORIA [with *Physicians*] a failing in the Judgment or Understanding.

MORIBUND [*moribond*, F. of *moribundus*, L.] ready to die, in a dying Condition.

MOR'ICE } [*Mauritius*, of *Maurus*, L. a
MOR'RIS } Moor, and that of αμαυρος,
Gr. dark or obscure] a Name.

MORIGERATION, Obedience, Dutifulness, L.

MORIGEROUS [*morigerus*, L.] obedient, dutiful.

MORILLE, a delicious Kind of Mushrooms found in Woods. F. *Fungus Meruleus*. L.

MORION, a Sort of Steel Cap or Head-piece in Use formerly. F.

MORIS'CO, a Moor, also a Morris (or Moorish) Dancer. Spenc.

MORISH Work [*Moresque*, F. of *Moresco*, Sp. of *Mauritania*, q. d. a *Mauritanian* Work] a kind of antique Work in Carving or Painting after the manner of the Moors.

MOR'KIN [with *Hunters*] a wild Beast dead by Sickness or Mischance.

MOR'LING } [of *mort*, F. *mors*, L.

MORT'LING } Death, and *laine*, Wool, F.] the Wool taken from the Skin of a dead Sheep.

MOR'MAL, a Canker, or Gangrene. O.

MOR'MO [μωμόω, Gr.] a Bugbear, Hobgoblin, Raw-head and Bloody bones. L.

MORN } [*morene* or *morzen*, Sax.

MORNING } *morghe*, Belg. *morgen*, Teut.] the first Part of the Day, or the Time of the Sun's Rising.

MOROCCOCK, a Sort of Strawberries found only in *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

MOROL'OGY [*morologia*, L. of *μωρολογία*, of *μωρός*, foolish, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a foolish Speaking.

MORO'SE [*morosus*, L.] dogged, surly, peevish.

MOROS'ITY } [*morositas*, L.] Froward-
MOROSENESS } neis, Peevishness, Averseness to please or be pleased.

MOROWNYNGE, the Morning. Ch.

MOR'PHEW [*morphe*, F. q. d. *mort sue*, dead Fire] a kind of white Scurf upon the Body, or tawny Spots on the Face.

MOR'RAL, the Plant woody Nightshade, *Solanum lignosum*. L.

MOR'RIS Dance, an antick Dance, performed by five Men, and a Boy in a Girl's Habit, with his Head gayly trimm'd up.

MORROW

M O

MORROW } [*morgen, Sax.*] the
To **MORROW** } Day after the present
Day.

MORSE, a Sea-Ox, an amphibious Creature.

A **MORSEL** [*morceau, F. morsellum, L.*]
a Bite, a little Piece.

MOR'SULI, Medicines to be chewed in
the Mouth, as Lozenges, &c.

MOR'SURE, a Bite, or Biting. *F.*

MOR'SUS, a Bite or Sting. *L.*

A **MORT** [*amort, F.*] a great Abundance.
Lincolnsh.

A **MORT**, a Doxy or Whore. *Cant.*

To **blow a MORT** [*Hunting Term*] is to
sound a particular Air called a *Mort*, to give
Notice that the Deer that was hunted is taken,
and killed or killing.

MORTAL [*mortel, F. mortalis, L.*] liable
to Death, deadly, or bringing Death.

MORTALITY [*mortalité, F. of mortalitas, L.*] the State of Things subject to Death;
also the Havock and Destruction made by
pestilential Diseases.

MORTAR [*mortarium, L.*] a Vessel to
pound Things in.

MORTAR [*mortier, F.* a Mortar-piece, a
Piece of Artillery to throw Bombs, &c.

MORTAR } [*mortier, F. mortar, Du.*]
MORTER } Lime and Sand mixed together
for Building.

MORTARIOLUM, the Socket wherein
the Tooth grows. *L.*

MORTARIUM, a Morter, Taper, or
Light set in Churches over the Graves or
Shrines of the Dead.

MORT d'Ancestre, a Writ which lies where
a Man's Father, Brother, or Uncle dies seized
of Land, and a Stranger abateth or entereth
the Land.

MORTER, a Lump. *Chauc.*

MORTGAGE [*of mort, F. Death, and
gage, F. a Pledge*] a Pawn of Lands and Tenements,
or any Thing moveable laid or
bound for Money borrowed, to be the Creditor's
for ever, if the Money be not paid at
the Day agreed upon.

MORTGAGEE, the Party to whom any
Thing is so pawned or mortgaged.

MORTGA'GER, the Party who has
made a Mortgage.

MORTH, Murder. *Sax.*

MORTIFEROUS [*mortifere, F. of mortifer, L.*] Death-bringing, deadly.

MORTIFICATION, a making dead, or
mortifying; Trouble and Vexation which
falls upon a Man when disappointed or crossed.
F. of L.

MORTIFICATION [*in Chymistry*] is the
Alteration of the outward Form in Metals,
Minerals, &c.

MORTIFICATION [*in Divinity*] is a sub-
duing of the Flesh by Abstinence and Prayer.

MORTIFICATION [*in Surgery*] Loss of
Life, natural Heat, and Sense in a Member,

M O

as when, in any Part, the natural Juices quite
lose their proper Motions, so that they fall
into a fermentative one, and corrupt and de-
stroy the Texture of the Part.

To **MOR'TIFY** [*mortifier, F. of mortificare, L.*] to make or grow dead.

To **MORTIFY** [*among Chymists*] is to
change the outward Form, or Shape of a
mixed Body.

To **MORTIFY** [*in Divinity*] is to subdue
or conquer the Lusts and Passions.

To **MORTIFY** [*in Cookery*] is to make
Flesh grow tender, to keep it till it has a Ho-
goo.

MOR'TIMER [*of mort, dead, and mer, Sea, F.*] a Surname.

MOR'TISE [*mortaise, F.*] the Hole which
is cut in one Piece of Wood or Rafter to let
in another.

MORT'LACK [*q. d. mortuus lacus, L. i. e. a dead Lake, or of month, Death, and lac, a Victim, Sax.*] a Village in Surrey, by the
side of the River Thames.

MORT'LING, the same as *Morling*.

MORT'LACK [*q. d. dead Hand, F.*] an
Alienation or making over Lands or Tene-
ments, with the King's Licence of *Mortmain*,
to a Corporation or Fraternity, and their
Successors.

MORT'RESS, a Dish of Meat made of
Fowls pounded in a Mortar. *Chauc.*

MORT'RELL, a Mefs of Milk and Bread
allowed to poor People in Hospitals. *O. R.*

MORT'UARY [*mortuaire, F. of mortuarium, L.*] a Gift left by a Man at his Death
to his Parish Church, for a Recompence of
his personal Tithes and Offerings not duly
paid in his Life-time.

Caput MORTUUM [*among Chymists*] is
the gross and earthly Substance, which is left
of any mixed Body when the Moisture is
drawn out.

MORYS, } high and open Places,
MAURES, } *N. C.* In other Places
it is used for low and boggy Grounds.

MOSAICAL [*Mosaicque, F. Mosaicus, L.*]
belonging to *Moses*.

MOSAICK Work, is a most curious Work
wrought with Stones of all Colours, artifi-
cially set together upon a Wall or Floor, so as
to represent an admirable Variety of Knots,
Flowers, Fruits, &c.

MOSCHET'TO, a stinging Gnat, very
troublesome in the *West Indies*.

MO'SES [משה, *H. i. e. drawn up*] a
Prophet and Ruler of the *Jews*.

To **MOSHER**, to corrupt or rot.

MOSK, } a Temple or Church among
MOSQUE, } the Turks.

MOSS [*meor, Sax. Moos, Teut. moosse, F. of muscus, L.*] a kind of spongy or
downy vegetable Substance, growing upon
Trees, Stones, and some Earth; also a fine
Sugar-Work made by Confectioners.

MOS'SES, moorish or boggy Places.

MOSS

M O

MOSS Troopers, a Sort of Robbers which were in the Northern Part of Scotland.

MOS'SY [*Mossig, Teut. muscosus, L.*] full of Moss or Down.

MOST [*merz, Sax. meest, L. S. and Belg. meist, Teut.*] the greatest Part.

MOS'TICK [a Contraction of *Mahlstock, Teut.*] the Stick which a Painter rests his Hand on when at Work.

MOS'TRA [in *Musick Books*] a little Mark at the End of each Line in Musick, shewing what Note the next Line begins with. The French call it *Guidon. Ital.*

MOSTLY, for the greatest Part.

MOT, a certain Note which a Huntsman winds on his Horn.

MO'TA, a Castle or Fort. *N. C.*

MO'TABLE [*motabilis, L.*] always moving or moveable.

MOTA'TION, an often moving to and fro. *L.*

MOTE [*moz, Sax. a Meeting, of mezan, to assemble, hence Wardmote*] an Assembly or Meeting, a Court of Judicature.

MOTE, must. *O.*

MOTEE'R, a customary Service or Payment at the Court of the Lord of the Manor.

MOTERS. See *Motetto*.

MOTETTO } [in *Musick Books*] denotes

MOTET'TI } Kinds of Church Musick made use of among the Roman Catholics, and are compos'd with much Art and Ingenuity; some of them for one, two, three, four, or more Voices, and very often with several Instruments. *Motetto's* are of much the same Kind or Nature in divine Musick, as *Cantata's* are in common.

MOTH [*moth, Sax. motte, Teut. WM* to decay] a Fly which eats Cloth.

MOTHER [*mothor, Sax. moder, Dan. of mater, L. Mutter, Teut.*] a Woman who has brought forth a Child.

MOTHER [among *Physicians*] a Disease in that Part where the Child is formed; also the Womb itself.

MOTHER of Pearl [*Perle Mutter, Teut.*] the Shell which contains the Pearl Fish.

MOTHER of Thyme, an Herb.

MOTHER of Wine, &c. [*moeder, Dut. Lees, Thickening, from moeder, or moder, Belg. Mud*] the Mouldiness or Dregs of Wine, Beer, Ale, Oil, &c.

MOTHER Tongues, are defined to be such Languages as seem to have no Affinity with, or Derivation from, or Dependence upon one another; of which *Scaliger* asserts these are only in *Europe, viz. the Greek, the Latin, the Teutonic, or German, the Sclavonic, the Epirotick or Albanese, the Scythian or European Tartar, the Hungarian, the Cantabrian, the Irish, and the British or old Gaulish.* Some add four others to this Number, *viz. the Arabick, the Gauchin, the Illyrian, and the Jazygian.*

MOTHER Wort, an Herb. *Cardiaca, L.*

M O

MOTHER [of *moder, Dan.*] a young Girl. *N. C.*

MOTH-Mullein, an Herb.

MOTIN, must. *Cbauc.*

MOTION, the Act of a natural Body which moves or stirs itself; also an Inclination or Disposition; a Proposal or Overture. *F. of L.*

MOTION [among *Philosophers*] is defined to be a continual and successive Mutation of Place.

Absolute MOTION, is a Mutation of absolute Place, and its Celerity is measured according to absolute Space.

Relative MOTION, is a Mutation of relative Place, and its Celerity is measured by relative Space.

MOTION *equally accelerated*, is such whose Velocity equally increases in equal Times.

MOTION *equally retarded*, is such whose Velocity equally decreases in equal Times, till the Body comes to rest.

MOTION of the Apogee [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Zodiack of the *Primum mobile*, which is comprehended between the Line of the *Apogee*, and the Beginning of the Sign *Aries*.

To **MOTION** a Thing [*motare, L.*] to propose it.

MOTIONLESS, deprived of Motion, without Motion.

MOTIONS [of an Army] are the several Marches and Counter-marches it makes in the Changes of its Posts.

A **MOTIVE** [*motif, F. of motivus, L.*] a moving or forcible Argument or Reason, an Incitement.

MOTIVE [*motif, F. of motivus, L.*] which serves to, or causes Motion.

MOTIV'ITY, the Power of moving.

MOT'LEY [*q. d. medly, of meler, F. to mix*] mix'd, as a Motley Colour.

MOTO'RII [in *Anatomy*] the third Pair of Nerves which move the Eye.

MOTORY [*motorius, L.*] giving Motion.

MO'TOS [*μότης, Gr.*] a Piece of old Linnen toozed like Wool, which is put into Ulcers, and stops the Flux of the Blood.

MOTTE, did mete or measure. *Spenc.*

MOT'TO [*mot, F. motto, Ital.*] a Word or short Sentence put to an Emblem or Device, or the Coat of Arms of Nobility and Gentry.

MO'TUS, Motion. *L.*

MO'TUS Peristalticus [among *Physicians*] the Peristaltick or quibbling Motion of the Guts.

To **MOUCH**, to eat up. *O.*

To **MOVE** [*movere, L.*] to stir, to stir up or egg on; to effect or work upon; to shift from one Place to another, &c.

MOVE'ABLE [*mobilis, L.*] that may be moved; also that varies in Time.

MOVEABLE Feasts, are those Festivals which

which tho' they happen, or are celebrated on the same Day of the Week, yet vary in the Day of the Month, as *Easter, Whitsuntide, &c.*

MOVEABLE Signs [in *Astrology*] are *Aries, Cancer, Libra* and *Capricorn*.

MOVEABLES, Personal Goods or Estate.

MOVEMENT, Motion, Moving.

A MOVEMENT [among *Clockmakers, &c.*] those Parts of a Clock, Watch, &c. which are in Motion, and which by that Motion carry on the Design, or answer the End of the Instrument.

MOVENT, } [movens, L.] moving, that
MOVER, } which moves or gives Motion.

MOUGHT [moz, Sax.] I might.

MOUGHTES [Mochte, Teut.] Moths.
Chauc.

MOULD } [molde, Sax. mul, Du.
MOLD } [Motten, Teut.] Earth mix'd with Dung.

MOULD } [Moule, F.] a Form in which
MOLD } any Thing is cast; also the Hollowness in the upper Part of the Head.

To MOULD [mouler, F. amoulder, Span.] to cast in a Mould.

To MOULD Bread, to work the Mass of Dough with the Hands, and form into Loaves.

MOULD [of moget, Goth. Swed.] Mouldiness.

MOULDABLE, that may be put into a Mould or Shape, or be moulded.

To MOULDER, to fall into Dust, to consume or waste away.

MOULDINESS, Hoariness, occasioned by long keeping.

MOULDINGS [in *Architecture*] are Ornaments either of Wood or Stone; also that Part which bears up an Arch.

MOULDINGS [among *Gunners*] are all the eminent Parts of a Gun or Mortar, as such Squares, or Rounds, as serve generally for Ornament, as the Breech-Mouldings, Muzzle-Mouldings, &c.

MOULDY [muchlig, L. S. moisi, F. of mucidus, L.] hoary with Mouldiness.

To MOULE, to moulder away; also to grow mouldy. *Chauc.*

MOULINET [in *Mechanicks*] a Roller, which being crossed with two Levers, is usually applied to Cranes, Capsterns, &c. to heave up Stones, Timber, &c. F.

MOULT, a Mow or Heap of Corn. *O.

To MOULT } [muyten, Belg. muer,
To MOULTER } F. of mutare, L.] to shed the Feathers as Birds do.

A MOULTER, a young Duck.

MOUN, may. *Chauc.*

To MOUNCH } to eat. *Shakesp.*

To MAUNCH }

MOUND [*Minbew* derives it of *monumentum*, L. or prob. of *muen*, G. Br. a Stone] a Hedge or Bank, a Rampart or Fence.

MOUND [in *Heraldry*] a Ball or Globe with a Cross upon it.

To MOUND, to secure with a Mound, to fence about.

MOUNSIRE [monsieur, F.] my Master.

MOUNT [mont, F. of mons, L.] a Mountain or Hill, a Walk raised on the Side of a Garden above the Level of the rest of the Plot.

A MOUNT [in *Fortification*] a Heap of Earth, on which is a Parapet to cover the Cannon planted upon it.

MOUNT of Piety, a Stock of Money, which was anciently raised by Contribution, and laid up to be lent on Occasion to poor People ruined by the Extortion of the Jews.

MOUNT [of Blaisier of Paris] the Quantity of 3000 lb. Weight.

To MOUNT [monter, F. of montare, Ital.] to go or get up.

To MOUNT the Guard [Military Term] is to go upon Duty.

To MOUNT a Breach, is to run up it, or to attack it.

To MOUNT the Trenches, is to go upon Guard in the Trenches.

To MOUNT a Piece [in *Gunnery*] is to set it on the Carriage, or to raise its Mouth higher.

MOUNTAGUE [q. d. de mont aigu, F. i. e. of the sharp Mountain] a Surname.

MOUNTAIN [montagne, F.] a vast Heap of Earth raised to a great Height, either by Nature or Art.

MOUNTAINEER, one who dwells on the Mountains, a Highlander.

MOUNTAINOUS [montagneux, F. of montanus, L.] full of Mountains, hilly.

MOUNTAUNCE, } Quantity, Va-
MOUNTENAUNCE, } lue, Amount; also Maintenance, Sustainance. *Chauc.*

MOUNTEBANK [montinbanco, Ital.] a Quack, or Pretender to Physick.

To MOUNTEBANK it, to act the Part of a Mountebank. *Shakesp.*

MOUNTEE, an Alarm to mount, or go upon some speedy warlike Expedition. O. R.

MOUNTENANCE, the Quantity, the Price which any Thing amounts to; also Maintenance, Subsistence. O.

MOUNTER, one that mounts.

MOURDANT, the Tongue of a Buckle. O.

To MOURN [murnan, Sax.] to lament, to bewail, to grieve.

MOURNFUL, abounding with Grief, occasioning Sorrow.

MOURNFULNESS, Sorrowfulness.

MOURNING, grieving, lamenting; also black Cloaths worn on the Death of a Relation or Friend.

MOURNING of the Chine [in *Horses*] a Disease which causes Ulcers in the Liver.

MOUSE [mur, Sax. muns, Dan. myss, Belg. Maus, Teut. of mus, L.] a small Creature infesting Houses.

To

M U

To MOUSE [*muyse*, Belg. *mausen*, Teut.] to hunt or catch Mice.

MOUSE-Crope, a Beast that is run over the Back by a *Sbrew Mouse*, is said to be so.

MOUSE-Ear, an Herb. *Pilefella*, L.

MOUSE-Tail, an Herb. *Cauda Muris*, L.

MOUSEL-Scab, a Distemper in Sheep. C.

MOUTH [*muð*, Sax. *mund*, Teut. and Dan. *mond*, Belg. *Minsbew* and *Junius* derive them of *μῦθος*, Gr. a Word] Part of the Body of a living Creature.

MOUTH [in Geography] a Place where a River empties itself, or runs into the Sea.

To MOUTH it, to speak after a clownish or contemptuous Manner.

MOW [*mope*, Sax.] a Stack or Heap of Hay or Corn; also the Mouth. *Chauc.*

To MOW [*mapan*, Sax. *maken*, Teut.] to cut Hay or Corn.

MOW Beater, a Drover. *Cant.*

MOWBRAY, a Surname.

MOWE, I may. O.

MOWER, one who cutteth Grass with a Scythe.

MOWER, a Cow. *Cant.*

MOWITH, the Mouth. *Chauc.*

MOWYNG, being able. *Chauc.*

MOXA, a sort of Down, or Indian Moss, good against the Gout.

MOYENEAU [in Fortification] a little flat Bastion raised upon a *re entering Angle* before a Courtin, which is too long between two other Bastions.

Welly MOYDER'D, almost distracted. *Chesh.*

MOYL [of *Mula*, L.] a labouring Beast.

MOYLE, a Graft, or Cyon.

MOYLERY, Pains. O.

MOYLS, high-soled Shoes.

MUCULENT [*muculentus*, L.] full of Snot.

MUCH [*mucha*, Span.] a great Quantity, many.

Much falls between the Eup and the Lip.

This Proverb is a good Dehortation from too sanguine a Dependence upon future Expectations, though very promising; intimating, that the most promising Hopes are often dashed in Pieces by the Intervention of some unforeseen, and unexpected Accident. So say the Latins, *Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra*, and the Greeks, *Πολλά μεταξὺ πίλει κύλικος, καὶ χειλεος, ἀχρη.*

And Ben. Syra, קלהא עלהה לנגנא, ולאירעה מה מטילה

MUCHA'RUM, the Infusion of Roses by itself, or the Infusion boiled up to a Syrup.

MUCID [*mucidus*, L.] hoary, musty, mouldy.

MUCIDITY [*mucido*, L.] Mustiness.

MUCILAGE [of *mucilago*, L.] a viscous Extraction made of Seeds, Roots, Gums, &c. with Water.

M U

MUCILAGINOUS [of *mucilago*, L.] full of Slime or Gravel.

MUCILAGINOUS Glands [in Anatomy] Glandules, or Kernels about the Joints, that separate the slimy Matter for lubricating of them.

MUCK, moist, wet. N. C.

MUCK [meok, Sax. Filth, or muck, an Heap] Dung.

MUCK [*mucho*, Ital.] a great deal.

MUCK-hill, a Dung-hill.

MUCK-Worm, a covetous Person.

MUCKEL, much. *Spenc.*

To MUCK'ER [of muck, Sax. an Heap] to hoard up. *Chauc.*

MUCK'ETTER } [*mocadero*, Span. *muc-*

MUCK'ENDER } *ciavolo*, Ital. *mouchior*, F.] an Handkerchief.

MUCKSON up to the Huckson, Dirty up to the Knuckles. *Devon.*

MUCOSITY [*mucositas*, L.] Snottiness, Sliminess.

MUCOUS [*mucosus*, L.] saotty, slimy.

MUCRO Cordis [in Anatomy] the lower pointed End of the Heart. L.

MUCRONATED [*mucronatus*, L.] ending in a Point like that of a Sword.

MUCRONATUM Os [in Anatomy] the lower End of the Breast Bone, pointed like a Sword. L.

MUCULENCY [*muculentia*, L.] Snottiness.

MUCUS, Snot, most properly, that which flows from the papillary Processes, thro' the Os *Cribiforme* into the Nostrils. L.

MUCUS Intestinorum, a viscous Matter flowing from the Glandules, whereby the Guts are defended from sharp and hard Things that pass thro' them. L.

MUD [modder, Belg.] Wet, Filth, or Mire.

To MUDDLE [moddele, Belg.] to root out with the Bill, as Geese and Ducks do; also to make tipsy or half-drunk.

MUDDY, impure; turbid, cloudy, dull.

MUDERESSEE'S [among the Turks] Persons who teach Scholars the public Service of their Religion, for which they are paid out of the Revenues of the Mosques.

MUD Suckers, a sort of Water-Fowl, which suck out of the Mud of Channels some oily Juices or Slime, wherewith they are nourished.

MUE } [of *mue*, F.] a sort of Coop

MEW } where Hawks are kept, when they change their Feathers.

MUES, the King's Stables at Charing-Cross, formerly the Place for keeping his Hawks.

A MUFF [Muff, Teut. *muffe*, *muffel*, Belg. *muffle*, F.] a Case of Fur to put the Hands in, in cold Weather.

To MUFFLE [of muth, the Mouth, and *pealdan*, to hide, Sax.] to wrap up the Mouth or Face in Clothes.

To

M U

To MUF'FLE [*maffele, moffiale, Belg.*] to stutter or speak unintelligibly.

MUF'FLE [*Muffel, Teut.*] among *Chymists*, is the Cover of a Test or Copper, which is put over it in the Fire.

MUF'FLER, a Piece of Cloth to be tied about the Mouth or Chin.

MUF'FLING-Cheat, a Napkin. *Cant.*

MUF'TI, the principal Head of the *Madometan* Religion, or Oracle of all doubtful Questions in their Law.

MUG [*of mugglo, C. Br.* to make warm] a Cup for warming Drink, &c.

MUG-Wort, an Herb; also Wormwood, *N. C. Artemisia, L.*

MUG'GETS, } Part of the Entrails of
MUG'WETS, } neat Cattle, or of Beasts of the Forest, as Deer, &c.

MUGGLETONIANS, the Followers of *Ludowick Muggleton*, a Journeyman Taylor, who set himself up for a great Prophet together with one *Reeves*, about the Year 1657, pretending to an absolute power of saving and damning whom they pleased; and that they were the two last Witnesses of God that ever should be upon Earth.

MU'GIENT [*mugiens, L.*] Lowing or Bellowing.

MUG'ITUS, is properly the Lowing of Cattle; but by some Physical Authors, it is used to express that inarticulate Sound of the Voice, which Persons utter in Apoplexies, and such like Distempers. *L.*

MULA'TTO, one born of Parents, of whom one is a *Moor*, and the other of another Nation.

MUL'BERRY [*maufbeer, of mant, a Mouth, and beer, a Berry, Teut.* so called, from its sovereign Virtue in curing Ulcers in the Mouth] a Fruit well known.

MULCH, Straw half-rotten. *C.*

MUL'CIBER, *Vulcan* the God of Fire, or *Smithery. L.*

MUL'CIBLE [*mulcibilis, L.*] which may be appeased.

MULCT [*mulct, F. multo, L.*] a Penalty or Fine of Money, an Amerciament.

MULE [*mula, L.*] a Beast engendered between an Ass and a Mare, or a She-Ass and a Horse.

MULETIER', } a Driver of Mules.
MULET'TO, } *F.*

MULGRO'NOOK, a Kind of Fish.

MULIE'BRIA, Women's Privy Parts, or so much as is called *Cunus*; also their Monthly Courses. *L.*

MULIEBRITY [*muliebritas, L.*] Womanishness, Effeminacy, Softness.

MULIER [*in Law*] is a Son born in Wedlock, with Relation to one born before it of the same Man or Woman, who must yield the Inheritance to the younger, called *Mulieratus Filius.*

MULIEROSE [*mulierosus, L.*] too much addicted to the Love of Women.

M U

MULIERTY [*mulieritas, L.*] the State or Condition of a *mulier*, or lawful Issue.

MULIEROSITY [*mulierositas, L.*] unlawful Desire of Women.

To MULL Wine [*of mollire, L.*] to soften, to make sweet or gentle, to burn, *i. e.* to make hot and season it with Spice, Sugar, &c.

MULL'AR [*of molleur, F. molaris, of molere, L.* to grind] the Stone which is held in the Hand in grinding of Colours.

MULL'EN, an Herb. *Verbascum, L.*

MUL'LET [*mullus, L.*] a sort of Fish.

MULLET [*in Heraldry*] a Figure like a Star with five Points, usually the distinguishing Mark for the third Brother or House.

MULLET [*among Surgeons*] an Instrument like a Pair of Pincers, to pick any thing offensive out of the Eye, &c.

MUL'LIGRUBS, Sullenness, Doggedness.

MUL'LINS [*formerly de Mullins, of moulin, F.* a Mill] a Sirname.

MUL'LOCK, Dirt or Rubbish. *N. C.*

MULSE [*mulsum, L.*] Wine mingled and boiled up with Honey.

MUL'TA *Episcopi*, a Fine formerly paid to the King, that the Bishop might be empowered to have the proving of Wills.

MULTAN'GULAR [*multangulus, L.*] a Figure which has many Angles.

MULTATITIOUS [*multatitius, L.*] gotten by Mule or Fine.

MULTICA'PSULAR [*multus and capsula*] divided into many Partitions or Cells.

MULTI'CAVOUS [*multicavus, L.*] full of Holes.

MULTIFA'RIOUS [*multifarius, L.*] of divers or sundry Sorts.

MULTIF'EROUS [*multifer, L.*] bearing many sorts of Things.

MULTIFIDOUS [*multifidus, L.*] having many Slits, Clefts, or Crévices.

MULTIF'ORM [*multiformis, L.*] of many Forms or Shapes.

MULTIFORM'ITY, a being of many Forms or Shapes.

MULTIFOROUS [*multiforus, L.*] having many Holes.

MULTIGEN'EROUS [*multigener, L.*] of many Kinds.

MULTILATERAL [*of multus and lateralis, L.*] having many Sides.

MULTIL'OQUOUS [*multiloquus, L.*] full of Talk.

MULTIL'OQUY [*multiloquium, L.*] Talkativeness.

MULTINO'MIAL [*multinominis, L.*] having many Names.

MULTINOMIAL Quantities [*in Algebra*] Quantities composed of several Names or Denominations.

MULTIP'AROUS [*multiparus, L.*] bringing forth many at a Birth.

MULTIPAR'TITE [*multipartitus, L.*] divided into many Parts.

MUL-

M U

MULTIPEDE [*multipeda*, L.] an Insect with many Feet.

MULTIPLE [*multiplex*, L.] one Number is said to be the Multiple of another, when it contains it a certain Number of Times without any Remainder.

MULTIPLE Proportion [in *Arithmetick*] is when the Antecedent being divided by the Consequent, the Quotient is more than Unity.

MULTIPLE super particular Proportion [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number contains another more than once, and such an aliquot Part more.

MULTIPLE super partient Proportion [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number contains another several Times, and some Parts of it besides.

MULTIPLEE [in *Arithmetick*] a greater Number containing a less a certain Number of Times without a Remainder.

MULTIPLIABLE } [*multiplicabilis*, L.]

MULTIPLICABLE } that may be multiplied. F.

MULTIPLICAND [*multiplicandum*, L.] that Number which is proposed to be multiplied by another.

To **MULTIPLICATE** [*multiplicatum*, L. Sup.] to multiply.

MULTIPLICATION, the Act of multiplying or increasing. F. of L.

MULTIPLICATION [in *Arithmetick*] is the third Rule, which serves instead of a manifold Addition.

MULTIPLICATION Simple, is when the Numbers given consist each of them of but one Figure.

MULTIPLICATION Compound, is when either one or both of the Numbers given consist of more than one Figure.

MULTIPLICATION [in *Geometry*] changes the Species, as a right Line multiplied by a right Plane produces a Rectangle or Plane.

MULTIPLICATOR } [*multiplicateur*, F.] is the Quantity that multiplieth. L.

MULTIPLIER } F.]

MULTIPLICITY [*multiplicité*, F.] much Variety, a being manifold.

To **MULTIPLY** [*multiplier*, F. of *multiplicare*, L.] to increase, to be increased, to grow more.

To **MULTIPLY** [in *Arithmetick*] is to proceed or work, according to the Rule of Multiplication.

MULTIPOTENT [*multipotens*, L.] able to do much.

MULTISCIOUS [*multiscius*, L.] knowing much.

MULTISIL'QUOUS Plants, [of *multus*, and *siliqua*, L.] the same as Corniculate Plants having many Husks.

MULTIS'ONANT [*multisonus*, L.] that hath many or great Sounds.

MULTITUDE [*multitudo*, L.] a great Company or Number of Persons or Things. F.

M U

MULTITUDINOUS, of, or belonging to a Multitude. *Shakesp.*

MULTIVAGANT [*multivagus*, L.] wandering or straying much abroad.

MULTIVIOUS [*multivivus*, L.] that hath many Ways, manifold.

MULTIVOLENT [*multivolus*, L.] of many Minds, mutable.

MUL'TO, a Mutton, or Wedder Sheep. O. R.

MULTO'ULAR [*multus*, and *oculus*, L.] having more Eyes than two.

MULTONES *Auri*, Pieces of Gold Coin, so called from their being stamped on one Side with the Figure of a Sheep. L.

MUL'TURE [*molitura*, L.] the Toll or Fee, which a Miller takes for the Grinding of Corn. O. L.

MUM, a Word denoting prohibition to Speak; Silence.

MUM [*munime*, *Teut.*] a strong Liquor brought from *Brunswick* in *Germany*.

To **MUM'BLE** [*munnele*, *Belg.* *munmeim*, *Teut.*] to mutter or growl; also to chew awkwardly.

A **MUMMER** [*mommer*, *Belg.* *munmer*, *Teut.* *mommeur*, F.] a Masker, or mute Person in Masquerade.

MUM'MERY, Masquerading, Buffoonery.

MUMMY [*Arabick*] a Mixture of Bitumen and Pitch, or Jews Lime, gliding from the Mountains of *Arabia*; also the Substance of dead Bodies, anciently embalmed, and brought from *Egypt*.

To **MUMP**, to bite the Lip like a Rabbit; also to sponge upon; also to beg.

MUMPER, a genteel Beggar.

MUMPS [of *monpele*, *Belg.* to mumble] a sort of Quinsy, or Swelling of the Chaps.

MUMP'ISH, angry, and silent withal.

To **MUNCH** [of *manger*, F.] to chew.

MUNCER'ANS, a sort of rebellious *Anabaptists* in *Germany*, so called from one *Muncer* their Founder.

MUN'DANE [*mondane*, F. of *mundanus*, L.] worldly, or belonging to the World.

MUNDA'NITY [*mondanité*, F. of *mundanitas*, L.] Wordliness.

MUNDA'TION, a Cleansing or Purification. L.

MUN'DATORY. See Purificatory.

MUND'BRETCH [*mundbryce*, *Sax.*] a Breach of the King's Peace; a Breach of Privileges; a breaking of Inclosures.

MUNDICK, a hard, stony Substance, found in Tin Ore.

To **MUNDIFICATE** [*mundificatum*, L.] to make clean.

MUNDIFICATION, a Cleansing. L.

MUNDIFICATIVES, Medicines for cleansing Ulcers.

To **MUN'DIFY** [*mundificare*, L.] to cleanse or purify.

MUNDIVAGANT [*mundivagus*, L.] wandering about or through the World.

B b b b

MUNDUNGUS,

M U

MUNDUN'GUS, any thing having an ill Scent.

MU'NERARY [*munerarius*, L.] belonging to Gifts, Liberality, or Bounty.

To **MU'NERATE** [*muneratum*, L. Sup.] to give Gifts, to reward.

MUNERATION, a recompensing, or rewarding. L.

MUNI'CIPAL [*municipalis*, L.] enjoying or belonging to the Freedom of a City.

MUNICIPAL Laws, such as are enjoyed by the Inhabitants of a free Town or City.

MUNIF'EROUS [*munifer*, L.] bringing Gifts.

MUNIFICENCE [*munificentia*, L.] Liberality, Bountifulness. L.

MUNIF'ICENT [*munificus*, L.] bountiful, liberal.

MUNIMENT [*munimentum*, L.] a Fortification, military Defence, or Fortress.

MUNIMENT-House, an Apartment in Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, Castles, &c. for keeping Seals, Charters, Evidences, &c.

MUNIMENTS [in Law] such authentic Deeds and Writings, by which a Man is enabled to defend the Title to his Estate.

MUNITION, a Fortification, or Bulwark; also Ammunition. F. of L.

MUNITION Ships, Vessels employed to carry Ammunition, to attend upon a Fleet of Ships of War.

MUNIONS [in Architecture] are the short upright Posts or Bars which divide the several Lights in a Window Frame.

MUNITE [*munitus*, L.] fenced, fortified, made strong.

MUNS, the Face. N.

MUR } a great Cold, the Pose.

MURRH }

MU'RAGE [Law Term, of *murus*, L. a Wall] a Tribute to be paid for the building or repairing of public Walls.

MU'RAL [*muralis*, L.] belonging to a Wall.

MU'RAL Crown [*corona muralis*, L.] a Reward given by the ancient Romans, to those Soldiers, who first scaled the Walls, and entered the Enemy's City.

MURAL Dials, such Dials as are set against a Wall.

MURCK [*morck*, Dan. dusky] dark, gloomy.

MUR'CID [*murcidus*, L.] cowardly, slothful.

MURC, } [Marc, F.] Husks of Fruit as

MURK, } ter the Juice is pressed out.

MURR, a Catarrh.

To **MUR'DER** } [morthran, Sax. mor-

To **MUR'THER** } den, L. S.] to kill

with Malice, Purpose, Design, &c.

MUR'DER } [morthne, Sax. moord,

MUR'THER } Belg. Morthar, Teut.]

a wilful and felonious Killing of another with Malice prepense.

MUR'DERER } [myrthne, Sax. Mor-

MUR'THERER } der, Teut. morderer,

M U

O. F.] one who has committed Murder.

MUR'DERING Pieces, small Pieces of Cannon, chiefly made use of in the Fore-Castle, Half Deck, or Steerage of a Ship; and such Shot is called murdering Shot.

MUR'DEROUS, bloody-minded, inclined to commit Murder.

To **MURE up** [*murer*, F. of *murus*, L. a Wall] to wall up.

MU'RENGERS, two Officers in the City of Chester chosen annually to see that the Walls of the City be kept in good Repair.

MURIAT'ICK [*muraticus*, L.] whatever partakes of the Nature of Brine, or any such-like Pickle.

A **MU'RICIDE** [*muricida*, L.] a Mouse-killer.

MU'RING [in Architecture] the raising of Walls.

MURK'LINS, in the dark. N. G.

MURK'Y, obscure, dark. Shakesp.

To **MURLE**, to crumble. N. G.

A **MUR'MUR** [*murmure*, F.] a buzzing or humming Noise of People discontented; the Purling of Brooks and Streams.

To **MUR'MUR** [*murmurer*, F. of *murmurare*, L.] to grumble, or mutter.

MUR'MURING, Muttering, Repining; also the Purling of Brooks and Streams.

MUR'NIVAL, four Cards of the same Suit, as four Kings, &c. at the Game called Gleeck. F.

MUR'RAIN [of *meri*, L. to die, or as *Minshew*, of *μαραινω*, Gr. to pine or waste away] a wasting Disease among Cattle, the Rot.

MUR'REY [of *moree*, *moreau*, F. *morado*, Span. *morello*, Ital. or of *morum*, L. a Mulberry, q. d. the Colour of Mulberries, or *Maurus*, a Moor] a reddish Purple.

MUR'RION [*morione*, Ital.] a Steel Head-Piece.

A **MURTH**, an Abundance. O.

MUR'THER. See Murder.

MURTH'ED, made glad. Chauc.

MUSA'BIB-Allah [i. e. a Talker with God] a Name by which the Turks call Moses.

MU'SACH Lassa, a Chest or Church-Box in the Temple of Jerusalem, wherein the Kings were wont to cast their Offerings.

MU'SAPH, a Book among the Turks, which contains all their Laws.

MU'SARD, a dull, heavy, lazy Fellow. Chauc.

MUS'CADEL } [of *moscate*, F. or *mos-*

MUS'CADINE } *catello*, Ital. because the

Grapes smell of Musk, or of *musca*, L. Flies which feed on that Grape more than any other, as *Bochartus* conjectures] a sort of rich Wine.

MUS'CADINE, a sort of Grape smelling of Musk; also a Sugar Work made by Confectioners.

MUSCT

M U

MUS'CAT, a large Pear ripe in *August*.

MUSCAT, a delicious Grape of a musky Taste; also an excellent Pear. *F.*

MUS'CHAM [as *Dr. Tb. H.* supposes, of *mousse*, or *moussche*, *F.* a Fly, or *mos* and *champ*, a Field] a Surname.

MUSCHE'TO. See *Moschetto*.

MUSCLE or MUSSEL [*muschel*, *Teut.* *musculus*, *L.*] a Shell-Fish. *F.*

MUS'CLE [*musculus*, *L.*] a Bundle of thin and parallel Plates of fleshy Threads or Fibres, inclosed by one Membrane; an organical Part of an animal Body (framed of its proper Membrane, fibrous Flesh, a Tendon, Vein, Artery, and Nerve) the chief Instrument of voluntary Motion. *F.*

MUSCLE Veins, are two Veins, one arising from the Muscles of the Neck, and the other from those of the Breast.

MUSCOSTITY [*muscositas*, *L.*] Mossiness, or Fulness of Moss.

MUS'COUS [*muscosus*, *L.*] mossy or full of Moss.

MUS'CLULAR [of *musculus*, *L.*] of, belonging, or like to Muscles.

MUSCULOS'ITY [*musculositas*, *L.*] Bigness of Muscles.

MUS'CULOUS [*musculeux*, *F.* of *musculosus*, *L.*] of, or full of Muscles.

MUSCULOUS Flesh [in *Anatomy*] such as is the Substance of the Heart, and other Muscles.

MUSCULOUS Vein, the first Branch of the Flank Veins, which is spread about several Muscles of the Belly and Loins.

MUSCULUS Nauticus [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Feet, so called, because chiefly used in climbing up Masts of Ships, &c.

MUSCULUS Stapedis [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Ear which is inserted into the Head of the little Bone called *Stapes*.

To MUSE [*musere*, *F.* *myse*, *Belg.*] to pause, study, or think upon.

MUSE [*musæ*, *L.*] as to be in a Muse, i. e. to be in a melancholy Fit, or in a brown Study. *F.*

MUSE } [among Hunters] the Place
MUSE'T } through which a Hare goes to Relief.

MUSE'A } curious Pavements of Mo-
MUSE'A } saick Work, so called, be-
MUSE'VA } cause ingenious Devices were usually attributed to the Muses, and in regard that the Muses and Sciences were represented in them.

MU'SES [*musæ*, *L.* *Mūsai*, *Gr.*] Nine imaginary Heathen Deities, viz. *Clio*, *Urania*, *Calliope*, *Euterpe*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpsichore*, and *Polyhymnia*, fabled to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemosyne*, accounted the Goddesses of Musick and Poetry, as also the Patronesses of the other liberal Arts and Sciences.

MUSE'UM, a Study or Library; also a

M U

College or public Place for the Resort of learned Men.

The MUSEUM, a great Building in the City of *Oxford*, founded by *Elias Ashmole*, Esq;

MUSH'ROOM [*mousscheron* or *mousseron*, *F.*] an imperfect Plant of a spongy Substance, which grows up to its Bulk on a sudden. In a figurative Sense, it is used for an Upstart.

MU'SICAL [*musicus*, *L.* of *μουσικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to Musick.

MUSICA [in *Musick Books*] sometimes signifies the Art or Science of Musick; sometimes the Books or Instruments of Musick; sometimes the Melody or Harmony of Musick; sometimes the Company of Musicians that perform the Musick. *Ital.*

MUSICIAN [*musicien*, *F.* *musicus*, *L.* of *μουσικός*, *Gr.*] a Professor or Practitioner of Musick.

MU'SICK [*musique*, *F.* *musica*, *L.* *μουσική*, *Gr.*] one of the seven Sciences termed *Liberal*, belonging to the *Mathematicks*, which considers the Number, Time, and Tune of Sounds, in order to make delightful Harmony; the Art of Singing and Playing on all sorts of musical Instruments.

Practical MUSICK, shews the Manner of composing all Sorts of Tunes or Airs, with the Art of Singing and Playing on all sorts of musical Instruments.

Theoretical MUSICK is that which searches into the Nature and Properties of Concord and Discord, and explains the Proportion between them by Numbers.

MU'SICO, a Musician or Musick-Master, or one who either composes, performs, or teaches Musick. *Ital.*

MU'SING, a pausing, or thinking upon.

MU'SING [among Hunters] is the passing of an Hare through an Hedge.

MUSK [*musc*, *F.* *muscio*, *Ital.*] a Perfume growing in a little Bag or Bladder of an *Indian* Beast like a Roe or wild Goat.

MUSK Pear, a sort of Pear.

MUSK-Rats, Rats in *America*, which live in Burroughs like Rabbits, and have the Scent of Musk.

MUSK-Rose, a Flower.

MUSKIT. See *Musquet*.

MUSKIN [*mus*, *L.* a Mouse, and *kinn*, *Dan.* *Hansgen*, *Teut.* *Musken*, *L. S.*] a Bird called a Titmouse.

MUSQUASH, a Beast in *America* like a Beaver.

MUSQUET [*mousquet*, *F.* *moschetto*, *Ital.*] the commonest and most convenient sort of Fire Arms for Soldiers.

MUSQUET-Baskets, [in *Fortification*] Baskets about a Foot and a Half high, and eight or ten Inches Diameter at Bottom, and a Foot or more at Top, which being filled

M U

filled with Earth, are placed on low Breast-Works, that the Musqueteers may fire between them, and be pretty well secured against the Enemy's Fire.

MUSQUETEER [*mosquetaire*, F.] a Soldier armed with a Musket.

MUSQUETON [*mousqueton*, F.] a Blunderbuss, a short Gun of a large Bore, carrying small Bullets.

MUSROLL [*musrol*, F.] the Noseband of a Horse's Bridle.

MUSS, a Scramble, as to make a Muss.

MUSSA, off, or marshy Ground. O. R.

TO MUSSEN [*Hunting Term*] is when a Stag or Male Deer casts his Head.

TO MUSSITATE [*mussitatum*, L.] to mutter often.

MUSSITATION, muttering, or speaking between the Teeth.

MUSSELIN } [*mousseline*, F.] a fine sort
MUSLIN } of Cotton, Linen Cloth, brought from India, &c.

MUS'SULMAN [*i. e.* faithful in Religion, *Arabic*] a Title which the Mahometans take to themselves.

MUST [of *musten*, Teut.] it behoves, there is Need.

MUST [*mustum*, L. *Most*, Teut.] sweet Wine newly pressed from the Grapes.

MUSTACHES [*moustache*, F. *moſtaccio*, Ital. of *μουσταξ*, Gr.] that Part of the Beard growing upon the upper Lip, Whiskers.

MUSTAPHS, Doctors and Prophets, Men of great Learning or Regard among the Turks.

MUSTARD [*mouſtarde*, F. *moſtarda*, Ital. *moſtaerde*, *mustard*, Welsh, or *q. d. muſſum ardens*, L.] a Sauce made of Seed of the same Name, of a sharp and biting Quality.

TO MUSTER [*muſtern*, Teut. *muſtere*, Belg.] to take a Review of Forces; also to gather together.

MUSTER [*muſter*, Belg. *mouſtre*, F.] a Review of military Forces, in order to take Account of their Numbers, Conditions, Accoutrements, and Arms.

MUSTER [of *Peacocks*] a Flock.

MUSTER *Maſter General* [*General-Muſter Weſter*, Teut.] an Officer who takes an Account of every Regiment, as to their Numbers, Horses, Arms, &c.

MUSTER ROLL, Lists of the Soldiers in every Troop, Company, Regiment, &c.

MUSTINESS, a being musty.

MUSTULENT [*muſtulentus*, L.] sweet as Must, new, fresh.

MUSTY [*moſſé*, F. mouldy, *mucidus*, L.] of a stale mouldy Scent.

MUP, mought, may. *Chauc.*

MUTA *Conum* [*mule des chiens*, F.] a Kennel of Hounds.

MUTA *Regia*, the Mews near Charing-Cross, London, formerly the Falconry, or Place where the King's Hawks were kept.

M U

MUTABILITY [*mutabilité*, F. of *mutabilis*, L.] Changeableness, Inconstancy.

MUTABLE [*mutabilis*, L.] changeable, or subject to Change.

MUTA'RE [*Old Records*] to mew up Hawks, in the Time of their Moulting

MUTATION, a Changing, Alteration, &c. L.

MUTE [*muet*, F. *mutus*, L.] dumb, speechless.

MUTE Letters [in *Grammar*] Letters yielding no Sound of themselves without Vowels, as *b, c, d, g, h, k, p, q, r*.

MUTE Signs [in *Astrology*] such as take Names from Creatures which have no Voice, as *Cancer, Pisces, Scorpio*.

To stand MUTE [*Law Phrase*] is when a Prisoner arraigned at the Bar refuses to plead to his Indictment, or does not answer directly.

MUTE [*meute*, F.] a Kennel or Cry of Hounds

MUTE [of *meurir*, F. to void liquid Dung] Dung of Birds.

To MUTE [*mentir*, F.] to dung as the Hawks do.

To run MUTE [among *Hunters*] the Hounds are said so to do, when they run without making any Cry.

MUTES, certain dumb Persons kept in the Grand Seigneur's Seraglio, serving as Executioners for strangling Offenders

To MU'TILATE [*mutiler*, F. *mutilatum*, L.] to maim or mangle.

MUTILATED Degrees [in *Astrology*] are certain Degrees in several Signs, which threaten the Person who has them ascending, with Halting, Lameness, &c.

MUTILATION, maiming or curtailing of any thing, Castration. F. of L.

MU'TILOUS [*mutilus*, L.] maimed, lame, gelded.

MU'TILOUSNESS, Maimedness.

MUTINEER [*un mutin*, F.] a seditious Person, one engaged in a Mutiny.

MU'TINOUS, seditious, apt to revolt.

MU'TINY [*mutiniere*, F. *mutino*, Ital. *motin*, Span. *moterile*, Belg. *motus*, L.] Sedition or Revolt from lawful Authority, especially among Soldiers.

To MUTINY [*mutiner*, F. *mutinare*, Ital. of *mutire*, L. *muypen*, Du. to mutter] to rise up in Arms in an Army.

To MUTTER [*muypen*, Belg. *mutire*, L.] to speak confusedly between the Teeth.

MUTTERING, Grumbling.

MUT'TON [*mouton*, F. a Ram or Weather] the Flesh of Sheep.

MUTUAL [*mutuel*, F. of *mutuus*, L.] alike on both Sides, interchangeable, making equal Returns.

MU'TULE [in *Architecture*] is a sort of square Modillion set under the Cornice of the

M Y

the *Derick Order*; also a Stay cut out of Stone or Timber to bear up the Summer or other Part.

MUYD of Corn, 25 Minots, or 8 Quarters and a half *English*.

MUZZEY, a Quagmire. *C.*

MUZZLE [*q. d.* mouth-heel, faith *Minshew*] a Halter to tie about the Nose of a Horse, or Mouth of a Gun, a Device of Leather to put about the Mouth of a Dog, &c. also the Snout of certain Beasts; the Mouth of a Gun.

MUZZLE Mouldings [of a Gun] are the Ornaments round the Muzzle.

MUZZLE [of a Gun] the great Circle which encompasses and strengthens the Mouth of it.

To MUZZLE [*musolare*, Ital.] to cover or secure the Mouth with a Muzzle.

MY, Pronoun, belonging to me.

MYCTERIS MUS [*μυκτηρισμός*, Gr.] a wiping one's Nose; in *Rhetorick*, a closer kind of Sarcasm or Taunt.

MYDESIS [*μυδῆσις*, Gr.] Rotteness from too much Moisture.

MYDMOROWE, the Middle of the Morning. *Cbauc.*

MYDRIASIS [*μυδρίασις*, Gr.] a too great Dilatation of the Apple of the Eye, which makes the Sight dim.

MYLE [*μύλη*, Gr.] a Mill, the lower Mill Stone.

MYLOGLOS'SUM [of *μύλη* and *γλωσσα*, Gr.] a Pair of Muscles which turn the Tongue upwards.

MYLOHYOIDEUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which takes up that Space which is between the lower Jaw, and the Bone called *Os Hyoides*.

MYL'LEWELL, a sort of salt Cod.

MYNCHEN, a Nun or veiled Virgin.

MYNETHE, threatneth. *Cbauc.*

MYNΓ, Gold. *Cbauc.*

MYOCEPHALON [*μυοκέφαλον*, i. e. the Head of a Fly, Gr.] the falling of a small Portion of the *Uvula*, so as to resemble the Head of a Fly.

MYODES *Platisma* [in *Anatomy*] a broad musculous Expansion in the Neck proceeding from a fat Membrane.

MYOGRAPHY [*μυογραφία*, of *μῦς*, a Muscle, and *γραφῆ*, a Description, Gr.] a Description of the Muscles.

MYOLOGY [*μυολογία*, of *μῦς*, and *λογία*, a Discourse, Gr.] a Discourse of the Muscles of an animal Body.

MYOPIA [*μυοπία*, Gr.] Purblindness.

MYOTOMY [*μυοτομία*, Gr.] a Dissecting of the Muscles.

MYR'MIDON [*μυρμιδών*, Gr.] any rude Russian; so named from the Soldiers of *Achilles*.

MYROBALANS [*myrobalanus*, L. of *μυροβάλανος*, Gr.] a medicinal Fruit resembling the *Egyptian Dates*.

MYRACOP'PIUM [*μυρακοπιον*, of *μύρρα*,

N A

Myrrh, and *ἄκρον*, Gr.] a Medicine to take away Weariness.

MYRIAD [*myrias*, L. of *μυριάς*, Gr.] the Number of 10,000.

MYRIARCH [*myriarcha*, L. of *μυριαρχία*, Gr.] of *773*, H.] an *Arabian Gum* of the *Myrrh-tree*, of good Use in Physick.

MYRRH'NE [*myrrhinus*, L.] belonging to, or made of *Myrrh*.

MYRTIFORM, having the Shape of *Myrtle*.

MYR'TLE [*myrte*, F. *myrtus*, L. of *μύρτος*, Gr.] a kind of Shrub.

MYROPOLIST [*myropola*, L. of *μύροπώλης*, Gr.] a Seller of sweet Ointments and Perfumes.

MYSELF, an emphatical Word added to *I*, as *I myself do it*.

MYSGLOSID, misinterpreted. *Cbauc.*

MYSTAGO'GICAL, belonging to a *Mystagogue*.

MYSTAGO'GUE [*mystagogus*, L. of *μυσταγωγός*, Gr.] one who interprets divine Mysteries and Ceremonies; also one who hath the keeping or shewing of Church Reliques to Strangers.

MYSTERIARCH [*μυστήριον* and *ἀρχή*, Gr.] one presiding over Mysteries.

MYSTERIOUS [*mysterieux*, F.] full of Mystery, obscure.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, the being mysterious, or difficult to be understood.

MYSTERIAL [*mysterialis*, L.] mystical, obscure.

MYSTERY [*mystere*, F. *mysterium*, L. of *μυστήριον*, Gr.] a Thing concealed, a Secret not easy to be comprehended; also an Art or Trade.

MYS'TICAL [*missique*, F. *mysticus*, L. of *μυσικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Mystery.

MYSWANDRING, uncertain, wavering. *Cbauc.*

MYTHOLOGICAL [*mythologique*, F.] belonging to Mythology.

MYTHOLOGIST [*mythologiste*, F. *mythologus*, L. of *μυθολογος*, Gr.] one skilled in Mythology.

MYTHOL'OGY [*mythologie*, F. *mythologia*, L. *μυθολογία*, of *μῦθος*, a Fable, and *λογία*, a Discourse, Gr.] the History of fabulous Deities and Heroes of Antiquity, and the Explanation of the Mysteries of the old Pagan Religion.

N

No. signifies Number, as N^o. 5. Number five.

NA, no. 0.

N. B. for *Nota Bene*, mark well, take Notice, observe.

NAAM [naam, of *neman*, Sax. to take] a Distress, or taking another Man's Goods. L. T.

NAAMAN

N A

NAAMAN [נִמְנֵם], *H. i. e.* comely, fair] a Syrian General.

To **NAB**, to surprize, to take one napping, to arrest; also to cog a Dye.

NAB, a Head. a Hat. *Cant.*

NAB-Girder, a Bridle. *Cant.*

NAB Cheat, a Hat. *Cant.*

NABAL [נָבָל], *H. i. e.* a Fool, or mad] a rich Churl mentioned in the Scripture.

NACK'ER, a Fish with a brown Shell, ending narrow.

NA'CRE, Mother of Pearl.

NAD [*g.* he had] had not. *O.*

NA'DAB [נָדָב], *H.* a Prince] the Son of Aaron.

NA'DIR [in *Astronomy*] is that Point in the Heavens which is directly under our Feet, and is diametrically opposite to the *Zenith*, or Point over our Head. *Arab.*

NA'FF, a Sea-bird, tufted.

NE'VI [among *Physicians*] those Marks which are made upon the *Fœtus*, by the Imagination of the Mother in longing for any Thing. *L.*

NAG [negge, *Belg.*] a young or little Horse.

NAIA'DES, false Goddesses, believed by the Heathens to preside over Fountains and Rivers, and to whom they paid some sort of Worship. *L.*

NA'ANT } [in *Heraldry*] is when Fishes

NA'TANT } are drawn in an Escutcheon lying at length, as if swimming.

NAIED, denied. *Ch.*

NAIF, that looks quick and natural, a Term applied to Jewels. *F.*

NAIL [næg, *Sax.* nagel, *Teut.*] the Nail of a Man's Hand; also a Measure, the 16th Part of a Yard, also an Iron-Pin.

A **NAIL** of Beef, 8lb. Weight. *Suff.*

To **NAIL** [naeghele, *Belg.* nageln, *Teut.*] to fasten with Nails.

To **NAIL Cannon**, is to drive an Iron-Spike into the Touch-hole, by which means the Cannon is rendered unserviceable for the present.

NAIL-Wort, an Herb. *Paronychia*, *L.*

NAIS'SANT [in *Heraldry*] a Lion or other Beast appearing to be issuing or coming out of the Middle of any *Fess*, or any Ordinary. *F.*

NA'KED [naced, *Sax.* naecht, *Belg.* naeket, *Teut.*] unclothed, bare.

NAKED Fire [among *Chymists*] is an open Fire, or one not penned up.

NAKED Seeds [among *Botanists*] such Seeds or Plants as are not inclosed in any Pod or Case.

NAKID, made naked, stripped. *Chauc.*

NAKONERS, Brazen Horns. *O.*

NALE, Alehouse. *O.*

NAM, for am not. *C.*

NAMA'TION, a Distraining or Taking. *L. T.* In *Scotland*, an Imponnding or Putting in the Pound.

NA'MAZ, the *Turks* Common Prayer.

N A

To **NAME**, to mention by Name, to nominate, &c.

NAME [nama, *Sax.* name, *Teut.* of nomen, *L.*] the Appellation of any Thing.

NAME'LESS, without Name, not named.

NAME'LY, to wit, that is to say

NAMELICHE [Nahmliche, *Teut.*] namely. *Chauc.*

NA'MESAKE, one that has the same Name with another.

NANE, no one, none. *Chauc.*

NANTIL'LES, Lentils. *F.*

NAP [hnoppa, *Sax.* noppe, *Dan.*] the hairy and shaggy Part of wo len Cloth.

To **NAP**, to cheat at Dice. *Cant.*

NAP of hnappian, *Sax.* to sleep a little] a short Sleep.

NAPE [hnoppa, *Sax.* noppe, *Dan.*] the hinder Part of the Neck, so called from the soft short Hair growing there like the Nap of Cloth.

NAPE } a wooden Instrument or Device

NE'P } to bear up the fore-part of a laden Wain or Waggon. *N. G.*

NAPER of Naps, a Sheep stealer. *Cant.*

NA'PERY [naperia, *Ital.*] Table or Household Linen.

NAPHTHA [ναφθα, *Gr.*] *Babylonish* Bitumen, a kind of chalky Clay, which takes Fire more easily than Bitumen, but is harder to be quenched.

NA'PIER's Bones, certain Numbering Rods for performing speedily several Arithmetical Operations, invented by the Lord Napier, Baron of Merchiston in Scotland.

NA'PKIN, a Cloth used at Table.

NA'PLES [Napoli, *Ital.* of νεάπολις, *Gr.* i. e. the new City] a City of Campania, *F.*

NAPPITH, noddeth. *Chauc.*

NAPPY Ale [*q. d.* such as will cause Persons to take a Nap] pleasant and strong Ale,

NAPRON, an Apron. *Chauc.*

NAR, narrowly. *Chauc.*

NAR, nearer. *Spenc.*

NARCIS'SINE [narcissinus, *L.*] pertaining to a white Daffodil.

NAR'COSIS [ναρκωσις, *Gr.*] a Privation of Sense, as in a Palsy, or in taking Opium, &c.

NARCOTICAL } [narcotique, *F.* narcoti-

NARCO'TICK } cus, *L.* of ναρκατικός, *Gr.*] exciting Drowsiness, stupifying, benumbing.

NARCOT'ICKS [ναρκωτικά, *Gr.*] Medicines which stupify and take away the Sense of Pain.

NARD [nardus, *L.*] Spikenard, an odorous Shrub.

To **NAR'RATE** [narrer, *F.* of narratum, *L.*] to relate, &c.

NARRA'TION, a Relation of any particular Actions and Circumstances. *F.* of *L.*

NARRATION [in *Rhetorick*] is that Part of an Oration, in which Account is given of Matter of Fact.

A **NAR'RATIVE** [narratif, *F.* of narratus, *L.*] a Relation or Recital.

NAR-

NARRATIVE [*narratif*, F.] declarative, expressive.

NARRATOR [*narrateur*, F.] a Relator.

NARRATOR [*Old Law Word*] a Pleader or Serjeant at Law.

NAR'REL, a Nostril.

NAR'ROW [*neapepo*, *neapo*, Sax.] of small Breadth.

The **NARROW**, a Channel which runs between the *Margat Sands* and the *Main*.

NAR'ROWNESS, the being of small Breadth.

NART, art not. O.

NARWE, narrow. *Chauc.*

NAS, was not. O. Has not. *Spen.*

NAS'AL [of *nasus*, L. a Nose] belonging to the Nose; also a Nose-piece of an Helmet.

NASALIA, Medicines to be put up the Nostrils.

NASCA'LIA, Medicines to be put into the Neck of the Matrix.

NAS'DA } [among *Chymists*] a Bunch on
NAT'TA } the Back.

NASH } [here, Sax.] washy, tender, weak,

NESH } peuling. N C

NASICOR'NOUS [of *nasus* and *corneus*, L.] having Noses of horny Substance, as some Insects.

NASI Os [in *Anatomy*] a thin Bone which makes the upper Part of the Nose. L.

NAISE, drunken. *Cant.*

NAS'INESS, Filthiness, Sluttishness.

NASTY, filthy, sluttish.

NAT, know not. *Ch.*

NATAL [*natalis*, L.] relating to Nativity.

NATALIT'IA, the Days on which the ancient Christian Martyrs suffered Martyrdom, celebrated by the primitive Christians. L.

NATALITIOUS [*natalitius*, L.] belonging to the Nativity or Birth day.

NATAT'ILE [*natailis*, L.] that swims or can swim

NATA'TION, Swimming. L.

NAT'ES Cerebri [in *Anatomy*] two Prominences of the Brain, bunching out between the Beds of the Optick Nerves. L.

NATHANIEL [נחנאל, H. i. e. the Gift of God] a proper Name of Men.

NATH'LESS, nevertheless. *Spen.*

NATH'MORE, nevertheless. *Spen.*

NAT'ION [of *natus*, L.] a People; also a Country. F. of L.

NAT'IONAL, that which concerns or belongs to a whole Nation. L.

NATIONAL Synod, an Assembly of the Clergy of a Nation.

A **NATIVE** [*nativus*, L.] one born in a certain Place, or who lives in the Country where he was born. In ancient Deeds, he that is born a Servant.

NATIVE [in *Astrology*] a Person born under a certain Influence of the Stars.

NATIV'ITY [*nativité*, F. of *nativitas*,

L.] Birth, or the being born in Time or Place.

NATIVITY [among *Astrologers*] is the true Time of a Person's Birth, or a Figure of the Heavens cast for that Time.

NATIVITY [in *Old Law*] Bondage or Villenage.

NAT'VO babendo, a Writ lying for the apprehending a Lord's Villain or Bondsman who is run from him.

NAT'TA, a great soft Tumour with Pain or Colour, which grows most usually in the Back, and sometimes in the Shoulder; also a Mark which Infants bring into the World.

NAT'URAL [*naturel*, F. of *naturalis*, L.] belonging to, or proceeding from Nature; also easy, free, unaffected.

NATURAL Day, the Space of 24 Hours.

NATURAL Faculty, an Action whereby the Body is increased, nourished, and preserved.

NATURAL Philosophy, that Science which contemplates the Powers of Nature, the Properties of natural Bodies, and their mutual Action one upon another.

NATURAL Son, a Bastard, a base-born Son, born out of Wedlock.

NATURAL Year, one entire Revolution of the Sun, comprehending the Space of 365 Days, and almost 6 Hours.

A **NATURAL**, a Changeling, a Fool.

A **NATURALIST** [*naturaliste*, F.] one skilled in Natural Philosophy.

NATURALIZATION [of *naturalizer*, F.] is when one who is an Alien, is made a natural Subject by an Act of Parliament, or Consent of the Estates. L.

To **NATURALIZE** [*naturalizer*, F. of *naturalizare*, L.] to admit into the Number of natural Subjects

NATURALNESS, natural Affection.

NAT'URE [*natura*, L.] a peculiar Disposition of Parts in some peculiar Body; the Essence of any Thing with its Attributes; Condition, Disposition, Honour; the System of the World, the Machine of the Universe. F.

Laws of NATURE, are those Laws of Motion, by which all natural Bodies are commonly governed in all their Actions upon one another, and which they inviolably observe in all the Changes that happen in the natural State of Things.

NAT Wilne [*q. d.* not willing] not desire. O.

NA'VAL [*navalis*, L.] belonging to a Ship or Navy. F.

A **NAVAL**, a Fleet or Navy. *Shakesp.*

NAVE [*naue*, Sax. *nabe*, Belg. *nabe*, Teut.] that Part in the Middle of a Wheel, where the Spokes are fixed; also the main Part or Body of a Church.

NA'VEL [*napel*, Sax. *naebel*, *nabel*, Teut.] a Part on the Middle of the Belly.

NAVEL

NAVEL *Gall*, a Bruise on the Back of a Horse, or Pinch of the Saddle behind.

NAVEL *Timbers*, the Puttocks or Ribs of a Ship.

NAVEL *Wort*, a sort of Herb. *Cotyledon*.

L. **NAVEL**, Part of a Censer or Incense-pan.

NAUFRAGE [*naufragium*, L.] Shipwreck.

F. **NAUGHT** [*naht* or *neah*, Sax.] bad, wicked, lewd; also nought, not. *Cb.*

NAUGHTINESS [*nahtnerr*, Sax.] Badness, Wickedness, Lewdness.

NAUGHTY, wicked, lewd.

NAVICULAR [*navicularis*, L.] pertaining to a small Ship.

NAVICULAR *Bone* [*in Anatomy*] the third Bone in each Foot, that lies between the *Astragalus* and the Wedge-like Bones.

NAVIGABLE [*navigabilis*, L.] where Ships may pass; that will bear a Ship or Boat. *F.*

To **NAVIGATE** [*naviguer*, F. of *navigatum*, L.] to sail on the Sea.

NAVIGATION, the Art of Sailing, which shews how to conduct a Ship at Sea to any appointed Port.

NAVIGATION *Proper*, is when the Course lies in the main Ocean, out of Sight of all Land.

NAVIGATION *Improper*, is when the Places being at no great Distance one from another, the Ship sails within Sight of Land, and is within Soundings.

NAVIGATOR [*navigateur*, F.] a Sailor or Sea Traveller. *L.*

NAVIGEROUS [*naviger*, L.] that will bear a Ship or Vessel.

NAVIS } a small Dish to hold Frank-

NAVICULA } incense, before it was put into the Censer. *O. L.*

NAVITY [*navitas*, L.] Diligence, Stirringness.

NAU'LAGE [*naalum*, L.] the Freight or Passage-Money for Goods or Persons by Sea, or Passage over a River. *F.*

NAU'MACHY [*naumachie*, F. *naumachia*, L. of *ναυμαχία*, Gr.] a Sea Fight, or the Representation of it; a Place where Sea-Fights are represented.

NAU'SEABUND [*nauseabundus*, L.] Sea-sick, full of Qualms and Loathing.

To **NAU'SEATE** [*nauseatum*, L.] to have an Inclination to vomit; also to loath or abhor, or be disgusted at.

NAU'SEATIVE } [*nauseosus*, L.] going a-
NAU'SEIOUS } gainst one's Stomach,
making ready to vomit, loathsome.

NAU'SEIOUSNESS [*nausea*, L.] Loathsomeness.

NAU'TICAL } [*nauticus*, L.] belonging to
NAU'TICK } Ships or Mariners.

NAU'TICAL *Charts*. See *Chart*.

NAUTICAL *Planisphere*, is the Descrip-

tion of the Terrestrial Globe upon a Plane, for the Use of Mariners.

NAVY [of *navis*, L. a Ship] a Fleet or Company of Ships.

Surveyor of the NAVY, an Officer who inquires into the State of all Stores, and sees that the Ships are supplied with them.

Treasurer of the NAVY, an Officer who receives Money out of the Exchequer, to pay all Charges of the Navy Royal, by Order from the principal Officers of it.

NAY *Word*, a Word of Infamy or Contempt. *Shakesp.*

NAZ'ARENES, a Name given our Saviour Christ and his Disciples from the Town of *Nazareth*.

NAZ'ARITES [צִירִי], *H. i. e.* separated Persons] a Sect among the Jews, so called upon account of their separating from others, by devoting themselves to God by a Vow, and observing some Ceremonies, as abstaining from Wine, shaving their Heads, &c.

NAZE, a Cliff or Point of Land, lying over against the Buoy in the Gun-Fleet.

NA, now *O.*

NÆ, nor, not. *Spenc.*

NAY [*na*, Sax. or *ne*, L.] no, not.

NE *admittas*, a Writ for the Patron of a Church to forbid the Bishop to admit a Clerk to that Church, who is presented by another.

NEAF [*nef*, Islandick] a Fist.

To **NEAL**. See to *Anneal*.

NEAL [of *nigellus*, L.] a Surname.

NEAL'D to [Sea Term] as, if the Soundings be *neal'd* to, i. e. if it be deep Water close by the Shore; or if the Lee-Shore be sandy, clayey, oozy, or foul and rocky Ground.

NEAP, scanty, deficient.

NEAP *Tides* [of *nepte*, Sax. Scarcity] the Tides in the second and last Quarter of the Moon; low Tides, not so high nor so swift as the Spring Tides.

NEAR *Now*, just now. *Norf.*

NEAR [*neap*, Sax. *naht*, Teut.] nigh to, hard by.

NEAR [Sea Phrase] *No Near*, a Word of Command to the Man at Helm, ordering him to let the Ship sail to the Leeward.

NEAR'ER [of *neppan*, latter, Sax.] nigher.

NEAR'NESS, the being near to.

NEAT [*neaz*, Sax.] all kind of Beeves, as Ox, Cow, Steer, or Heifer.

NEAT [*net*, F. *netto*, Ital. spruce, of *nitidus*, L.] clean, trim, cleanly and tightly dressed, clever.

NEAT-Herd [*neathyrn*, Sax.] a Keeper of Neat-Cattle.

NEAT-Land [Law Term] Land granted or let to the Yeomanry.

NEATS *Leather*, Leather made of the Hide of an Ox or Cow.

NEAT-Weight, the Weight of a Com-

modity

N E

modity, without the Cask, Bag, Case, or Thing contained in it.

NEAT'NESS, Cleanness, Spruceness, Pureness.

NEAVING, Barm or Yest. *L.*

NEB [nebbe, *Sax.* neb, *Dan.* nebbe, *Belg.* the Bill or Beak of any thing.

NEBUCHADNEZ'ZAR [נבוכדנאצר] *H. i. e.* the Morning of the Generation] a King of Babylon.

NEB'ULÆ, little Clouds [among *Oculists*] Films upon the Eyes. *L.*

NEB'ULE [in *Heraldry*] cloudy, representing Clouds.

NEBULOEA' [Chymical Term] the Salt of the Moisture of a Cloud, falling upon Stones in Meadows, and hardened by the Heat of the Sun.

NEB'ULOSE [nebulosus, *L.*] misty, foggy, thick, hazy.

NEBULOSE [in *Heraldry*] the Out-line of any Border, Ordinary, &c. something resembling the Figure of Clouds.

NEB'ULOUS [nebuleux, *F.* of nebulosus, *L.*] cloudy, misty, foggy, hazy.

NEBULOUS Stars [among *Astronomers*] fixed Stars of a pale and dim Light.

NECA'TION, a killing. *L.*

NECESSARIES [necessaria, *L.*] Things needful for human Life.

NE'CESSARINESS, Needfulness.

NECESSA'RIO [in *Musick Books*] signifies those Parts of a Piece of Musick, which play throughout the Whole, to distinguish them from those which play only in some Parts.

NE'CESSARY [necessaire, *F.* of necessarius, *L.*] needful, unavoidable, indispensable.

To NECES'SITATE [necessiter, *F.*] to force, to compel.

NECES'SITIOUS [necessiteux, *F.*] indigent needy, poor.

NECES'SITUDE [necessitudo, *L.*] Friendship, Relation, Alliance, Affinity.

NECESSITU'DINARY, [necessitudinari- us, *L.*] belonging to Friendship, Relation, &c.

NECES'SITY [necessité, *F.* of necessitas, *L.*] Indispensableness, the State of a Thing that needs must be; also a Distress, Need, Poverty, Extremity.

The NECK [necca, *Sax.* neck, *Belg.* Nake, *Teut.*] the Part of the Body between the Head and the Shoulders.

NECK-ABOUT, a Woman's Neck Linen. *N. C.*

NECKERCHIEF } a Gorget; a Hand-
NECKATEE } kerchief for a Wo-
man's Neck.

NECKLACE, an Ornamental String of Beads or precious Stones for a Woman's Neck.

NECROMANCER [necromancien, *F.* necromanticus, *L.* of νεκρομαντις, *Gr.*] a Conjuror, a Magician, or Wizard.

NECROMANCY [necromancie, *F.* necromantia, *L.* of νεκρομαντία, of νεκρός,

N E

dead, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a Divination by calling up dead Mens Ghosts, or the Devil; also Conjuratation in the general.

NECROMAN'TICK [necromanticus, *L.* νεκρομαντικός, *Gr.*] of Necromancy.

NE'CROSIS [νεκρωσις, *Gr.*] a mortifying of corrupt Affections.

NE'CROSIS [in *Surgery*] a perfect Mortification of the hard and soft Parts of the Body.

NECTAR [νικταρ, *Gr.*] a pleasant Liquor feigned by the Poets to be the Drink of the Gods, and that whosoever drank of it should become immortal. *F.* and *L.*

NECTAR [with *Physicians*] a medicinal Drink of a most delightful Taste, Colour, and Smell.

NECTA'REAN [nectareus, *L.*] belonging to Nectar, sweet.

NECTARIN, a sort of smooth Pear.

NEDE'FULLY, } necessarily. *Chauc.*
NEDE'LY }

NE'DERS [nedne, *Sax.* Natteren, *Teut.*] Adders. *O.*

NEDE'MENTS, Necessaries. *Spen.*

NEECE or NIECE [niece, *F.* nezza *Ital.* ntrr, *Sax.*] the Daughter of a Brother or Sister.

NEED [nead, *Sax.* need, *Belg.* Noth, *Teut.*] Necessity, Want.

Need makes the old Wife trot.

Whether we borrow this Proverb of the French, Besoign fait vieille trotter, or the Italian, Beoigno fa trotar le vecchia, I shall not determine, being all three the same verbatim; but it intimates the great Power of Necessity, which does not only make the Young and Lusty go a trotting to relieve their Necessities, but also makes old People, who have one Foot in the Grave, to bestir their Stumps. Necessity makes the Weak strong, the Decrepid active and nimble, the Cripple walk: It gives Vigour and Life to the most languishing and feeble Starveling; makes the Lame find his Legs; excites the most Obstinate to lead or drive at the Will and Pleasure of his Master. Durum telum necessitas, say the Latins, and Ἀνάγκη ἐστὶν Στοιμαχονταί, the Greeks; though that seems to favour too much of a Stoick Fatalism.

NEED'FUL [nothwendig, *Teut.*] necessary, useful.

NEED'INESS, Want, Poverty.

NEED'LE [næbl, *Sax.* nadel, *Teut.* naal, *Dan.*] a small Instrument for Sewing.

NEEDLE [of a *Mariner's Compass*] an Iron Wire, touched with a Load-Stone.

NEED'LESS, useless, unnecessary.

NEEDS [næder, *Sax.*] by Constraint or Compulsion; as, I needs must do it.

St. NEEDS [anciently called Amesbury, but afterwards St. Needs, i. e. the Church of St. Need, who died in that Town] a Town in Huntingdonshire.

NEEDY, poor.

NEEP-Tides, See Neap-tides.

C e c e

Re-NEEPEd

N E

Be-NEE'PED [among *Mariners*] a Ship is said to be *be-neaped*, when she wants Water, so that she cannot get off the Ground.

To **NEESE** [*nyse*, *Dan. niesen*, *Dut.*] to sneeze.

NEEZ'WORT, an Herb.

NEFAN'DOUS [*nefandus*, L. of *ne* and *fandus*] not to be spoken of or mentioned; horrible, heinous.

NEFARIOUS [*nefarius*, L.] cursed, unworthy to live, wicked, villainous.

NEGATION, a denying, a gainsaying, F. of L.

NEGATIVE } [*negativus*, L.] denying
NEGATORY } or gainsaying.

NEGATIVE [*negativum*, L.] a denying Proposition or Expression. F.

NEGATIVE Heretick [in the *Spanish Inquisition*] is one who, notwithstanding his Heresy has been proved upon him by sufficient Witnesses, refuses to confess, and avers himself a good Catholic.

NEGATIVE Pregnant [in *Common Law*] is a Negative implying an Affirmative.

NEGATIVE Quantities [in *Algebra*] are Quantities having the Negative Sign Minus (—) prefixed, as —*ab* is a Negative Quantity.

NEGATIVE Sign [in *Algebra*] is thus marked (—), and is directly contrary to Affirmative ones.

NEGLECT [*neglectus*, L.] Omission, Disregard, Want of Care.

To **NEGLECT'** [*negligere*, F. *neglectum*, L. of *nec* and *lego*, i. e. *eligo*] not to take Care of, to disregard, to slight, to let slip.

NEGLEC'TION, Neglect, *Shakesp.*

NEG'LIGENCE [*negligentia*, L.] Disregard, Carelessness, Remissness. F.

NEG'LIGENT [*negligens*, L.] careless, neglectful, slack in Business. F.

NEG'LIGENTNESS, the being negligent.

NE'GOCE, Trading, Dealing. F.

To **NEGOTIATE** [*negociar*, F. *negotium*, L.] to trade or traffick; to transact or manage.

NEGOTIA'TION, a Merchandizing or Trafficking; also the Management of public Treaties and Affairs; also a Concern or Treaty managed.

NEGOTIA'TOR [*negociateur*, F.] a Manager of Affairs.

NEGOTIA'TORY, belonging to Trade or Management of Treaties.

NEGOTIA'TRIX [*negotiatrice*, F.] a Woman Manager of Business. L.

NEGOTIOUS [*negotiosus*, L.] full of Business.

NE'GRO [one born in *Negritia* in *Africa*, or of *niger*, L. black] a *Niger*, a Black-moor or Black Slave.

NEHEMIAH [נְהִמְיָא of נְהִמְיָא] he rested, and נְהִי the Lord, H. i. e. the Rest of the Lord] a Prophet and Ruler of the Jews.

N E

NEIFE } [*Law Term*] a Bond-Wo-
NAF } man.

Writ of NEIFTY, a Writ whereby the Lord of the Manor claimed such a Woman for his *Neife*.

To **NEIGH** [*nhagan*, *Sax. negen*, *Du. nitrre*, *Ital. binnire*, L.] to cry or make a Noise as a Horse does.

NEIGHBOUR [of *neah*, *nigh*, and *ge-bupe*, an Inhabitant, *Sax.*] one who dwells or is seated near to another.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, a Place near to that one lives in; also the whole Body of Neighbours.

NEIGHBOURING, adjoining, bordering upon.

NEIGHBOURLINESS, the acting friendly, like a Neighbour.

NEIGHBOURLY, as becomes a Neighbour, friendly.

To **NE'IGHIN**, to approach, draw near. *Chauc.*

NEIGH'ING Bird, which imitates the Neighing of a Horse.

NE injus'te vexes, a Writ forbidding the Lord to distrain the Tenant, having formerly prejudiced himself by doing or paying more than he needed. L.

NEITHER [*nither*, or *nouthen*, *Sax.*] not one of the two.

NEIVE, } A Fift. N. C.

NEIFE, }

NELD [*naelde*, *Dan.*] a Needle. C.

NEL'SON [*q. d.* the Son of *Neal*,] a Sir-name.

NEME, an Uncle, *Staffordsh.* a Gossip, a Compere, *Warwicksh.* and N. C.

To **NEME**, to name. O.

NEM'ESIS [*Nemesis*, Gr.] the Goddess of Revenge. L.

NEM'INE *Contradicente*, [i. e. none contradicting it] a Term commonly used in Parliament, when any Matter is carried with the universal Assent. L.

NEM'ORAL [*nemoralis*, L.] belonging to a Wood or Grove.

NEMORI'VAGOUS [*nemoriwagus*, L.] wandering in the Woods and Groves.

NEMORO'SE } [*nemorosus*, L.] full of
NEMOROUS' } Woods or Groves.

NEMORO'SITY [*nemorositas*, L.] Fullness of Woods, Woodiness.

NEMPNID, named. *Chauc.*

NEMPT, name. *Spenc.*

NENN, Noon. *Chauc.*

NENU'FAR } [*Arab.*] Water-Lilies.

NENU'PHAR }

NENUFARIM [among *Chymists*] Spirits in the Air.

NEOME'NIA [*νεομενία*, of *neos*, new, and *μήνη*, a Moon, Gr.] the new Moon, or Beginning of the Lunar Month.

NEOPHYTE [*neophytus*, L. of *νεοφυτος*, of *neos*, and *φυτον*, a Plant, Gr. i. e. a new-set Plant] one newly entered upon any

NE

any Profession, a Learner or Novice; also one newly converted to the Christian Faith. F.

NEOPHYTES, Infants just born, Novices, Proselytes.

NEOTER'ICK [*neotericus*, L. of *νεωτεριος*, Gr.] modern, of late Times.

NEP or NIP, the Herb Cat Mint. *Nepeta*. L.

NEPE, a Turnip. *Hertfordsh. Rapa*, L.

NEPEN'THE [of *νη* not, and *πενθος* Grief, Gr.] the Name of a certain Opiate or *Laudanum*.

NEPHA'LIA [*νεφαια*, Gr.] Feasts and Sacrifices of the *Greeks*, called the Feasts of Sober-Men.

NE'PHELÆ [of *νεφελη*, Gr.] white Spots upon the Eyes; also little Threads which swim in Urine; also white Spots on the Surface of the Nails of one's Fingers.

NEPHEW [*νεψος*, F. *nepe*, Sax. *Neve*, Belg. of *nepos*, L.] the Son of a Brother or Sister.

NEPHRIT'ICK [*nephritique*, F. *nephriticus*, L. of *νεφριτικος*, Gr.] troubled with a Disease in the Reins.

NEPHRIT'ICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines good against the Disease in the Reins.

NEPHRIT'IS [*νεφριτις*, Gr.] a Pain in the Reins or Kidneys.

NEPHROT'OMY [of *νεφρος*, the Kidney, and *τομη*, a cutting, Gr.] cutting or opening of the Kidneys.

NEPOTAL [*nepotalis*, L.] extravagant, riotous, luxurious.

NEPOTATION, Riotousness, Luxury.

NEPOTINE [*nepotinus*, L.] the same as *Nepotal*.

NEPOTISM [*nepotisme*, F. of *nepos*, L. a Nephew] the Extravagance of Nephews; a Word chiefly used in respect to the extravagant Power given by the ruling Popes to their Nephews, or other Relations, in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

NER, near. *Chauc.*

NERE, until, as far as; were it not. O.

NERE'IDES, Sea Nymphs, or Fairies of the Sea. L.

NERFE, Nerve. O.

NEROLY, a sort of Perfume. O.

NER'THES, Herdsmen. O.

NER'VAL Bones [among *Anatomists*] the Bones of the Hinder Part of the Head.

NERVATION, a joining together, a strengthening, as it were, by Sinews. L.

NERVE [*nerf*, F. of *nervus*, L. of *νευρον*, Gr.] a whitish round Vessel, taking its Original from the medullar Substance of the Brain, (taken largely) and the spinal Marrow; conveying thence the Animal Spirits to all Parts of the Body, for their Sense and Motion respectively.

NE

NERVE [among *Botanists*] a long tough String, which runs across or length-ways in the Leaf of a Plant.

NERVINES [among *Physicians*] Remedies for Disorders of the Nerves.

NERVOSITY [*nervosité*, F. of *nervositas*, L.] Fulness of Nerves or Sinews; Strength, Vigour.

NER'VOUS } [*nervoux*, F. of *nervosus*,
NER'VY } L.] finewy, strong, lusty: also, in speaking of an Argument, solid, weighty.

NERYS [*Nieren*, *Teut.*] Reins. O.

NES'CIENCE [*Nescientia*, L.] Ignorance.

NES'CIOUS [*nescius*, L.] ignorant, not knowing.

NES'COCK [of *nero*, Sax. tender] a Tenderling.

NES'HE, nice, tender. C.

NESS [*nero*, Sax.] a Point of Land running into the Sea, as *Sheerness*, &c.

NEST, next. *Chauc.*

NEST [*nest*, Sax. nest, L. S. and *Teut.*] a little Lodgment in which Birds hatch and breed their Young; also an Harbour for Thieves and Pirates.

NESTS of Chests, or Coffers, three in Number.

NEST of Rabbits, a Company of them.

NEST'COCK, one who never was from Home; a Fondling.

To NESTLE [*nesten*, Sax. nesten, or *nestelen*, L. S. and *Teut.*] to make a Nest as a Bird does, to settle any where.

To NESTLE, to shift and shuffle up and down, as restless and uneasy.

A NEST'LING [*Nistling*, *Teut.*] a young Bird newly fledged, and taken from the Nest.

NEST'LINGS, Canary Birds that are bred up by Hand.

NES'TOR, a King of *Pylos*, famous for Eloquence and Prudence, who is said to have lived 300 Years.

NESTORIANISM, the Heresy of *Nestorius*.

NESTORIANS, the Followers of *Nestorius*, who held there were two Persons in Christ, and that the Holy Spirit proceeded only from the Father.

NET, clean, *Spen.* Fr.

NET [*nez*, Sax. net, L. S. *Netz*, *Teut.*] a Device made of strong Thread or small Cord, for catching Fish, Birds, &c.

NET Weight, pure Weight, all Allowances being deducted, F.

NET [*Masonry*] a particular Way of muring or walling.

NE'THER [*nulien*, Sax. *Nieder*, *Teut.*] lower.

NE'THER'D, starved with Cold. N. C.

NE'THEREST [*Niedrichst*, *Teut.*] nextthermost. *Chauc.*

NETH'

NE

NETHERLANDS, the Low Countries of *Flanders, Holland, Zealand, &c.*

NE/THERLESS, nevertheless. *Chauc.*

NETHERMOST [nitheþmōrȝ, *Sax.*] the lowermost.

NETTING, Chamber-lee, Urine. *N. C.*

NETTINGS [in a *Ship*] small Ropes fastened together in the Form of a Net, usually laid in the Wastes of Ships, &c.

NETTLE [nezel, *Sax.* *Netzel, Teut.*] a stinging Herb.

To **NETTLE** [probably of *onætzlan, Sax.*] to sting with Nettles; also to nip, bite, tease, or vex.

NEVER [næfre, *Sax.*] not ever.

NEVIL [*q. d. de neuve ville, F.* of the new Town] a Sirname.

NEVOSITY [nevofitas, *L.*] Speckledness, Freckledness.

NEURETICK, of, or pertaining to the Nerves.

NEURO'DES [νευράδης, *Gr.*] a sort of lingering Fever, so called by *Dr Willis*.

NEURO/LOGY [νευρολογία, of *νεῦρον, a Nerve*, and *λόγος, Speech, Gr.*] a Description or Discourse of the Nerves in an human Body.

NEUROT/ICKS [νευρατικά, *Gr.*] Remedies against the Diseases of the Nerves.

NEUROT/OMIST, an Anatomist who dissects human Bodies on account of their Nerves.

NEUROT/OMY [νευροτομία, of *νεῦρον*, and *τέμνω, to cut, Gr.*] a Section or Cutting of the Nerves.

NEUTER, neither. *To be neuter*, is to be of neither Party. *L.*

NEUTER Gender [in *Grammar*] a Gender in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongue, which is neither Masculine nor Feminine.

NEUTRAL [neutralis, *L.*] neither the one nor the other; that is of neither Party or Side.

NEUTRAL Salts [among *Chymists*] such Salts as partake both of the Nature of an *Acid* and an *Alkali*.

NEUTRAL Spirits [among *Chymists*] certain Spirits, so called by *Mr Boyle*, because he found them very different in Quality from other common Spirits.

NEUTRALITY [neutralité, *F.*] a not siding with either Party, Indifferency.

NEUTRO Passive Verbs, Verbs Neuter having their Preter-perfect Tense formed of a passive Participle.

NEW [nife, neofe, *Sax.* *neuw, Teut.* *neuf, F.*] fresh, of late Days, of little standing, never used or worn before.

NEW'BURY [of neofe, and *borȝ, Sax.* *q. d. New Town*, raised out of the Ruins of the old Town, anciently called *Spingham*, a Town in *Berkshire*, 47 Miles West by South from *London*.

NEWCASTLE [before the Time of *William* the Conqueror, called *Donchæster*,

NI

because it appertained to the Monks] a Sea-Port Town in *Northumberland*, 202 Miles N. by W. from *London*.

NEWE, now. *Chauc.*

NEWEL [*Newelle, F.*] a Novelty. *Spen.*

NEWEN'DON [called *Andree Cearzen*, and also *Burttenden, Sax.* i. e. the Valley of the Britons] a Town in *Kent*.

NEWFANG'LENESSE, Unconstancy, Love of Novelty. *Chauc.*

NEW'ING, Yest or Barm. *Essex.*

NEW'liche [*Neulich, Teut.*] newly. *Chauc.*

NEW'PORT [*New and Portus, L.* a Port] a Town in the Isle of *Wight*, and others elsewhere.

NEWS [*Neues, Teut.*] new Intelligence of Affairs, Tidings.

NEWSMONGER, one whose Employment it is to hear and to tell News.

NEWT, a small sort of Lizard.

NEX'ible [nexibilis, *L.*] which may be knit.

NEXIL'ITY [nexilitas, *L.*] Fastness, Pithiness, Compactness in Speech.

NEXT [next, *Sax.*] the nighest to.

NI'AS Hawk, a young Hawk just taken out of the Nest, and not yet taught; simple, silly.

NIB. See *Neb*.

To **NIB'BLE** [*knubbelen, Belg.*] to bite a little by Degrees.

NICE [nere, *Sax.*] curious, tender, scrupulous, exact, subtle. *F.*

NICE, foolish, silly, ignorant, rude. *Ch.*

NICE } [*niche, F. nicbio, Ital.*] a Cavity
NICHE } in a Wall or Building to place a Statue in.

NICE/LY, accurately, minutely.

NICE Fare, silly Actions, trifling. *Ch.*

NICE/AN } of or belonging to *Nice*, a City
NICE/NE } ty of *Bithynia*, famous for a Council held there.

NICENE Creed, a particular Creed or Confession of Faith, drawn up by the Clergy in the Council of *Nice*.

NI'CETIES, Dainties, nice Ways or Points, Criticisms.

NI'CETY } [of nere, *Sax.*] Coynefs,

NICE'NESS } Daintiness, Curiosity, Exactness, Subtily.

NICHILS. See *Nihils*.

To **NICK** [*nick, Teut.* a Nod, of *nifare, L.* to wink] to do in the very Point of Time; to hit upon exactly; to notch.

To **NICK the Pin**, to drink just to the Pin's Place about the Middle of a Wooden Cup or Bowl.

A **NICK Name** [*nicht nahm, Teut.* not a Name] a comical or odd Name given to a Person in Drollery, or Desision.

NICOD'EMITES, a Sect of Hereticks, in *Switzerland*, so named for professing their Faith in private, like *Nicodemus*.

NICOLA'ITANS, a sort of Hereticks in the Apostles Time, so called from one *Nicolas* of

N I

of *Antioch*, who held a Community of Wives.

NICOLAS [*Nicolaos*, Gr. i. e. victorious] a proper Name of Men.

NICO'TIAN [so called from one *John Nicot*, who first sent it from *Portugal* into *France*, A. C. 1560] Tobacco.

NICTA'TION, winking or twinkling with the Eye. L.

NICTITANS *Membrana* [among *Anatomists*] the winking Membrane, a thin Membrane which covers the Eyes of several Creatures, and shelters them from too much Light, which is so thin, they can see indifferently well through it. L.

NIDE [*nid*, F. *nidus*, L.] a Term in *Falconry*, is a Flock of Pheasants.

NIDERLING } a Coward or Hen-hearted
NID'ING } Fellow. O.

NID'ERIES [*nigauderies*, *nidiseries*, F.] Fopperies, Fooleries, Trifles.

NID'GET [*nigaud*, F.] a Ninny or mere Fool

To NIDULATE [*nidulatum*, L.] to make or build a Nest.

NIDULA'TION, building a Nest.

NIENT *Comprise* [Law Term] is an Exception taken to a Petition as unjust, because the Thing desired is not contained in that Act or Deed whereupon the Petition is grounded. F.

NIG'GARD [*Skinner* takes it to be of *negando*; for a covetous Man denies himself and Family, Things necessary, or q. d. *Nickhard*, (i. e.) goes as near as can be; but *Minshew*, of *nighgarder*] a covetous, sordid, griping Person.

NIG'GARDISH, somewhat niggardly.

NIG'GARDLINESS, the being niggardly.

NIG'GARDLY, sordidly, very covetously.

NIG'GES, Niggards. *Chauc.*

To NIGH a Thing, to touch a Thing, to come nigh it. N. C.

NIGH [*neah*, Sax. *Neah*, Teut.] near, hard by.

To NIGHIN, to approach. *Chauc.*

NIGH'NESS, Nearness.

NIGHT [*nighz*, Sax. *nuit*, F. *naecht*, Teut. all of *nocte*, L.] the Time while the Sun is below the Horizon.

NIGHTERTALE } by Night, the Night-
NITERTALE } time. Ch.

NIGHT'INGALE [*nighzegale*, Sax. *nanegale*, Dan. *nachtigal*, Teut. q. d. *nocte canens gallus*, L.] a fine singing Bird.

NIGHT-Hawk, a Bird.

NIGHT-Mare, a Distemper caused by undigested Humours stopping the Passage of the Animal Spirits, so that the Body cannot move.

NIGHT-Rail, a short Clock of Linen worn by Women in their Chambers.

NIGHT Raven [*Naecht-Rabe*, Teut.] a Bird, a sort of Owl.

NIGHT-Shade [*Naecht-schatten*, Teut.] an Herb. *Solanum*, L.

N I

NIGHT'SPELL, a Prayer against the Night-Mare; a Charm against Thieves. Ch.

NIGON, a sordid, niggardly Fellow. Ch.

NIGRE'FACTION, a making black. L.

To NIG'RIFY [*nigrefacere*, L.] to make black.

NIHIL *capit per Billam*, or *per Breve*, a Form which is used when Judgment is given against the Plaintiff, so as to bar his Action; or overthrow his Writ.

NIHIL *dicet* [in Law] is failing to put in an Answer to the Plaintiff's Plea, by the Day assigned. L.

NIHILO'RUM *Clericus*, the Clerk of the *Nichils*, an Officer in the Exchequer, who makes a Roll of the Sums which are nichilled by the Sheriff.

NI'HILS, L. } [in Law] is a Word the
NICH'ILS, F. } Sheriff answers, that is opposed concerning Debts illeivable, and nothing worth, by reason of the Insufficiency of the Parties from whom due.

To NILL [*nillan*, Sax. seems to be a Contraction of not willing] to be unwilling, to be loath to do, &c.

NILL, the Sparkles or Ashes that come off Brags tried in a Furnace.

NILL'ING, unwilling.

To NIM [*niman*, Sax. *nemen*, L. S. *nehmen*, Teut.] to take by Stealth, to filch.

NIMBIF'EROUS [*nimbifer*, L.] that brings Storms or Tempests.

NIMBLE [of *nemen*, L. S. to catch up hastily] agile, quick, ready.

NIM'BLENESS, Agility, Briskness.

NIMBOS'ITY [*nimbositas*, L.] Storminess.

NIM'ETY [*nimietas*, L.] Over-muchness, too great Abundance.

NIM'IOUS [*nimius*, L.] too much, excessive.

A NIMMER [from *to nim*] a Thief, a Pilferer.

NIN'COMPOOP } a mere Blockhead, a
NIN'CUMPOOP } Sot, or Dolt.

NINE [*nezen*, Sax. *neghen*, L. S. and Belg. *neun*, Teut. *neuf*, F. *novem*, L.] IX. 9.

NINEPINS, a Play wherein nine Pieces of Wood are set up to be thrown down by a Bowl.

NINETY [*neunzig*, Sax. *neuntzig*, Teut. *nehgentigh*, L. S. and Belg.] XC. 90.

NIN'GID [*ningidus*, L.] snowy.

NINITHE, ninth. Ch.

NIN'NY [*ninno*, Span. a Child] a silly, soft Wretch, apt to be made a Fool of, a *Ninny-bammer*.

To NIP [*kneippen*, Teut. *kniepen*, L. S.] to pinch.

A NIP, a Pinch; the sharp Part of a Pen.

NIP'PERS [in Surgery] an Instrument used in dismembering, &c.

NIPPERS [in a Ship] small Ropes to hold the Cable from the Capstan, when the Cable is so slimy, wet, or great, that it cannot be straitned with the bare Hand.

NIPPLE

N O

NIPPLE [*nypele, Sax.*] the Teat of a Woman's Breast.

NIPPLE [*Old Law Term*] a Thing of little or no Value.

NIPPLE-Wort, an Herb. *Lampfana*, L. **NIS**, is not. *Spenc.*

NISI Prius [*i. e. unless first*] is a Writ judicial, which lies in a Case where the Inquest is pannelled, and returned before the Justices of their Bench; the one Party or other making the Petition to have this Writ for the Ease of the County. L.

NIST [*ne wist*] knew not.

NISUS [*among Philosophers*] an Inclination of one Body towards another. L.

NIT, the Egg of a Louse.

NITENCY [*nitentia*, L.] Lustre, a clear Brightness.

A **NITTING**, an idle, abject, vile Fellow, a Coward.

NITHING, sparing of; as, nithing of his Pains. N. C.

NIT'ID [*nitidus*, L.] bright, neat, clean, trim, gay.

NITIDITY [*nitiditas*, L.] Cleanness.

NITRE [*nitrum*, L. *νίτρον*, Gr.] a Salt impregnated with Abundance of Spirits out of the Air, which render it volatile. F.

Spirit of NITRE, a very sharp and corrosive Liquor extracted from Saltpetre.

NITROUS [*nitreux*, F. *nitrosus*, L.] full of Nitre, or of the Nature of Nitre.

NIT'TLE, handy, neat. N. C.

NIVAL [*nivalis*, L.] pertaining to Snow, white as Snow.

NIXIDII, certain Deities among the Romans, supposed to be the Helpers of Women in their Child-birth Throws.

NIXTE, next. *Ch.*

NIZY, a Fool, or silly Fellow.

NO [*na*, Sax. *non*, F. *no*, Span. and Ital.] Adverb of denying.

NO'AH [*77*], *H. i. e.* ceasing or resting] a proper Name of Men.

To **NOBILITATE** [*nobilitatum*, L. Sup.] to make noble or famous.

NOBIL'ITY [*noblesse*, F. *nobilitas*, L.] the Quality or Degree of a Nobleman, Nobleness of Birth; the whole Body of Noblemen; Fame, Reputation, Renown.

NOBLAY, Nobility. *Ch.*

NO'BLE [*nobilis*, L.] great, renowned, generous, and free; costly, stately; raised above the Commonalty and Gentry. F.

A **NOBLE**, a Coin, in Value 6 s. 8 d. A Scots Noble, in Value 6 d. Farthing *Englsh.*

A **NOBLE** [*nobilis*, L.] a Nobleman, a Person of Honour, as a Duke, Marquis, Earl, &c.

NOBLE Parts [of the Body] the Brain, Heart and Liver.

NO'BLENESS [*noblesse*, F. *nobilitas*, L.] Nobility, or the State of a Nobleman.

NOBODY, not any one.

NO'CENT [*nocens*, L.] guilty of some Crime, hurtful, mischievous.

NO'CIVE [*nocivus*, L.] hurtful.

N O

NOCTAMBULATION, a walking in the Night, or in one's Sleep. L.

NOCTAM'BULO, one who walks in his Sleep, or in the Night. L.

NOCTIF'EROUS [*noctifer*, L.] Night-bringing.

NOCTI'LUCA, such Bodies as shine in the Night. L.

NOCTILUCE [*among Chymists*] a certain Substance prepared, which will shine of itself in the Dark.

NOCTIVAGANT [*noctivagus*, L.] wandering by Night.

NOCTURLA'BE [*among Astronomers*] an Instrument to find the Motion of the North-Star about the Pole.

NOCTURN [*nocturnum*, L.] a Part of Church Service for the Night.

NOCTURN [*nocturne*, F. of *nocturnus*, L.] nocturnal, nightly.

A **NOCTURNAL** [*nocturnale*, L.] a mathematical Instrument for taking the Height or Depression of the Pole Star.

To be **NOCTURNAL** [*among Astrologers*] those Signs and Planets are said so to be, in which passive Qualities excel, as Moisture and Dryness.

NOCTURNAL Arch [*in Astronomy*] is that Space in the Heavens, which the Sun, Moon, or Stars run thro', from their Rising to their Setting.

NOCUMENT [*nocumentum*, L.] Harm, Hurt, Damage.

NOCUOUS [*nocuus*, L.] hurtful.

A **NOD** [*nutus*, L. of *νύω*, Gr.] a Motion of the Head.

To **NOD** [*nutare*, L.] to make a Sign by moving the Head; also to sleep.

NODATED Hyperbola [*in Mathematicks*] is a peculiar kind of Hyperbola, which, by turning round, crosses itself.

NODA'TION, Knottiness or making Knobs.

NOD'DLE, the Head.

A **NOD'DY** [*noudin*, F.] a silly Fellow.

A **NODE** [*nodus*, L. *Knote*, Teut.] a Knot or Noose.

A **NODE** [*in Dialling*] the Axis or Cock of a Dial; a Hole in the Ceiling of a Room, or Pane of Glass in a Window, to make a Dial on the Floor, Wall, or Ceiling, &c.

NODE [*Nodus*, L.] in Surgery, a gummy Swelling, caused by the settling of gross Humours between the Bone and the Periosteum.

NODES [*in Astronomy*] are the Points of the Intersection of the Orbits of the Planets with the Ecliptick; and the Point where a Planet passes out of the Southern Latitude into the Northern, is called the North Node, or *Ascending Node*; and, on the contrary, where it passes from the North to the South, it is called the Southern or *Descending Node*.

NODO'SE } [*nodosus*, L.] knotty, full of

NODOUS } Knots.

NODOSITY [*nodositas*, L.] Knottiness.

NOD'ULE [*nodulus*, L.] a little Bag.

NOD'ULUS [*in Pharmacy*] a Bag of physical

fic Ingredients put into Beer or Wine, the Tincture whereof the Patient is to drink. *L.*
 NOEL [of *natalis*, *L.*] a Surname.
 NOFTUS, } a Coffin made of Wood.
 NAYFUS, } *O. L.*
 A NOG'GIN [*naffel*, *Teut.*] a little Piggin.
 NOIE, Harm, Hurt. *Ch.*
 To NOIEN, to annoy. *Ch.*
 NOISE, a great Sound; Strife, Squabble. *F.*
 To NOISEN, to make a Noise. *Ch.*
 NOISOM [prob. of *noia*, *Ital.* or *noxia*, *L.* and *sonn*, *Teut.*] loathsome, stinking, nasty.
 NOISOMNESS, Loathsomeness, Nastiness.
 NOISY, sounding loud, clamorous, turbulent.
 NOKID, notched. *Ch.*
 N'OLD [*q. d. ne* would] would not.
 NOLE, an Ass's Nole, an Ass's Head and Neck. *Shakesp.*
 NO'LENS *Volens*, whether one will or no. *L.*
 NOLENS, unwilling. *L.*
 NO'LI *me tangere* [*i. e.* touch me not] a sort of Cancer in the Face, especially above the Chin; a Piece of Flesh in the Nostril, which often stops the Wind, and the more it is touched, the worse it grows; also an Herb, whose Seed spirts away as soon as it is touched. *L.*
 NOLITION, Unwillingness.
 NOLL, the Noddle. *Ch.*
 NO'MÆ [*vōmai*, *Gr.*] deep, rotten Ulcers in the Mouth.
 NO'MARCH [*nomarcha*, *L.* of *νομαρχης* *Gr.*] one who has the Pre-eminence in the Ministration of Laws in *Egypt*.
 NO'MARCHY [*nomarchia*, *L.* of *νομαρχία*, of *νομος*, a Law, and *ἀρχή*, Government, *Gr.*] the District belonging to a Nomarch.
 NO'MAS [*in Surgery*] an eating Ulcer, that by creeping on consumes any Part of the Body.
 NOM'BRIL, the Navel. *F.*
 NOMBRIL [*in Heraldry*] is the Center of an Escutcheon or middle Point.
 NOME [*in Algebra*] any Quantity with a Sign set before it, by which it is usually join'd with some other Quantity.
 NOMENCLA'TOR [*nomenclateur*, *F.*] a Crier in Court. *L.*
 NOMENCLA'TURE [*nomenclatura*, *L.*] a Set of Names, a Catalogue of the most useful and significant Words in any Language. *F.*
 NOM'INAL [*nominalis*, *L.*] belonging to a Name, only in Name, not real.
 To NOM'INATE [*nominatum*, *L.* Sup.] to name, to appoint, to propose one as fit to bear an Office.
 NOMINATION, a Naming or Appointing. *F.* of *L.*

NOMINATION [*in Law*] a Power which a Man has to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice, by him to be presented to the Ordinary.
 NOMINATIVE Case [*nominativus*, *L.*] the first Case of a Noun in Grammar.
 NOMOG'RAPHER [*νομογράφος*, of *νόμος*, the Law, and *γράφω*, to write, *Gr.*] a Writer of the Law, a Legislator.
 NOMO'THETA [*νομοθέτης*, of *νομος*, and *τίθημι*, to put, *Gr.*] a Lawgiver. *L.*
 NOM'PAREIL [*i. e.* matchless, *Nonpareil*, *F.*] one of the least sorts of Printing Letters.
 NOMPERE, an Umpire, Arbitrator. *Ch.*
 NON ABIL'ITY [*in Law*] an Exemption against a Person that disables him to commence a Suit.
 NON'AGE [*in Law*] all that Time of a Man's Age, under 21 in some Cases, and 14 in others, as Marriage.
 NONAGESIMAL Degree [*in Astronomy*] is the 90th Degree, or the highest Point in the Ecliptick.
 NON'AGON [*in Geometry*] is a Figure having nine Sides and Angles. *Gr.*
 NON-Appearance, a Default in not appearing in a Court of Judicature.
 NONASPHÆRA [*in Astronomy*] the 9th Sphere, usually termed the *Primum mobile*, which finishes its Revolution in 24 Hours.
 NONCERTAIN, Uncertainty. *Ch.*
 NON-Claim [*in Law*] a Man's not claiming within the Time limited by Law.
 NON Compos Mentis [*i. e.* not of sound Understanding or Memory] signifies in Law, 1st, an Idiot born; 2dly, one who by Accident has lost his Memory and Understanding; 3dly, a Lunatick; and 4thly, a Drunkard. *L.*
 NON-CONFORMIST, one who does not conform to the Church of England, with respect to its Discipline and Ceremonies.
 NON-CONFORMITY, the State and Condition of such Non-Conformists.
 NONE [*nonus*, *L.*] one of the seven Canonical Habits of the Church of Rome.
 NONESUCH, a Flower.
 NON *distringendo* [*i. e.* not distraining] a Writ containing under it divers Particulars, according to divers Cases. *L.*
 NON Entity [*in Philosophy*] the Quality of a Thing that is not in Being.
 NONES of a Month [among the Romans] are the next Days after the *Calends*, or first Days of every Month, and are so called, because from the last of the said Days to the *Ides* were always nine Days.
 NON *est culpabilis* [he is not blameable] is the general Plea to an Action of Trespass, whereby the Defendant doth absolutely deny the Fact imputed to him by the Plaintiff.
 NON *est factum* [it was not done] is an Answer to a Declaration, whereby a Man denieth that to be his Deed, whereupon he is impleaded.
 NON-

NONEXISTENCE, a State of not existing.

NONJUROR, one who refuses to take the Oaths of Allegiance to the present Government.

NON implacitando aliquem de libero tenemento sine breui, is a Writ to forbid Bailiffs, &c. from distraining any Man without the King's Writ touching his Freehold. *L.*

NON liquet [it does not appear plain] a Verdict given by a Jury, when a Matter is to be deferred to another Day of Trial. *L.*

NON mercizando Victualia, a Writ commanding the Justices to inquire whether the Officers in such a Town do sell Victuals in Gross, or by Retail, during their Office.

NON molestando, a Writ which lies for him who is molested contrary to the King's Protection granted him.

NON Naturals [among Physicians] Things that enter not into the Nature of Diseases, tho' they are Causes of them, viz. Air, Meat, Drink, Sleep, and Watching, Motion and Rest, Retention and Excretion, and the Passions of the Mind.

NON obstante [notwithstanding] a Clause often used in Statutes and Letters Patent. *L.*

NON Omittas, a Writ lying where the Sheriff delivereth a former Writ to a Bailiff of a Franchise, in which the Party, on whom it is to be served, dwelleth, and the Bailiff neglecteth to serve it. *L.*

NON Organical Part [in Anatomy] is a Part of the Body, which has an Use, but performs no Action.

NON/PAREIL [in Confectionary] a sort of Sugar Plums.

NON Parcil, that has no equal, not to be parallel'd.

NON Plevin [Law Term] is when Land is not replevin'd in due Time.

NON Plus [no more] an Extremity beyond which a Man cannot go. *L.*

To **NON Plus**, to stop one's Mouth so that he hath nothing more to say; to puzzle, to perplex.

NON ponendis in Assizis & Juratis, is a Writ granted in divers Cases to Men, for the freeing them from Assizes and Juries.

NON procedendo ad assizam Rege inconsulto, is a Writ to stop the Trial of a Cause appertaining to one who is in the King's Service, &c. until the King's Pleasure be further known.

NON Proficiency, the not improving.

NON Residence [in Law] is when Spiritual Persons are not resident upon, but absent themselves from their Benefices.

NON-Residentia in Clericis Regis, a Writ directed to the Ordinary charging him not to molest a Clerk employed in the King's Service, for his Non-Residence.

NON sana Memoria [not of sound Memory] an Exception taken to an Act declared by the Plaintiff to be done by another, implying that the Party who did that Act was not well in his Wits. *L.*

NONSENSE, unmeaning or ungrammatical Language; Trifles.

NON solvendo pecuniam, ad quam Clericus multatur pro non residentia, is a Writ prohibiting an Ordinary to take a pecuniary Mulf imposed upon a Clerk of the King's for Non-Residence.

NON-Solvent [*non solvens, L.*] not able to pay.

NON Suit, a renouncing, or letting fall the Suit by the Plaintiff.

To **NON-Suit one**, is to cause him to let fall the Suit.

NON sum informatus, an Answer made by an Attorney when he has nothing more to say for his Client. *L.*

NON-Tenure, an Exception to a Court or Declaration, by saying he holds not the Lands contained therein.

NON-Term, the Vacation Time between Term and Term.

NON Troppo Presto [in Musick Books] signifies not too quick, and *Non Troppo largo*, not too slow.

NONU/PLA [in Musick] a quick Time peculiar to Jiggs, &c.

NOOK [*niche, ocbe, F. Noeck, Belg. Nuck, L. S.*] a Corner.

NOOK of Land, the fourth Part of a Yard Land.

NOON [*non, Sax. noen, Belg. nona, Ital.*] Mid-day, Noon-tide.

NOOSE [*noose, Belg. of nodus, L.*] a sliding Knot of a Cord; also a Snare or Gin.

To **NOOSE**, to ensnare, to tie in a Noose.

NOP, a Bird, called also a Bulfinch.

NOR [of *ne, L. not, and or*] neither.

NOR more, as *nor than I, i. e.* no more than I. *N. G.*

NORBERT'INES, Monks founded by Norbert Bishop of Magdeburgh, in 1120.

NORE, Nourishing, Comfort. *O.*

NORICE [*Norch, Teut.*] a Nurse. *Ch.*

NORIE [of *nourrie, F. nourished*] a Foster-Child. *Chauc.*

NOR/MAL [*normalis, L.*] perpendicular.

NOR/MANS [*q. d. Northmen*] so were the Inhabitants of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, anciently called.

NORMANS, the People of Normandy, a Province in France.

NOR'REY ? [*q. d. Nort Roy, F. i. e.*

NOR/ROY } North King] a Title given to the third King at Arms.

NORTH [*Nort, F. Nopth, Sax. Noord, Belg.*] as North-Pole, &c.

NORTH-Light, a wonderful Light in Greenland, which is said to resemble a great Pillar, or Beam of Fire.

NORTHAM [of Nopth, and Pam, Sax. i. e. a Northern Habitation, called anciently Ubbonpob, Sax. of *Ubba*, the Founder, or a River of that Name, or Upan-pob, Sax. *q. d.* the upper Ford] a Town in Northumberland.

NOR'THERN Signs [in Astronomy] are those six Signs of the Zodiack which constitute

tute the Semicircle of the Ecliptick, which inclines to the Northward of the Equator.

NORTHING [in *Navigation*] is the Difference of Latitude a Ship makes in sailing to the North Pole.

NORTH-Pole, a Point in the northern Hemisphere of the Heavens, ninety Degrees every Way distant from the Equinoctial.

NORTH Star } [so called because of
NORTH Pole Star sits not being above two Degrees and a half distant from the Pole] a Star in the Tail of *Ursa Minor*, which seems to the naked Eye as if it were placed at the Pole.

NORTHUMBERLAND [Nopthanhumbeland, *Sax. i. e.* the Land on the North-Side of the River *Humber*] a northern County of *England*.

NORTIL'RY, nourishing or bringing up. *Ch.*

NOR'WICH [Nopthwic, *Sax. i. e.* North Harbour] a City and Sea Port in *Norfolk*, 93 Miles N. E. by N. from *London*.

NORY, a Nurse. *O.*

NORYCE, a Foster Child. *O.*

A NOSE [nere, *Sax.* and *L. S. Nase, Teut. nasus, L.*] the external Organ of Smelling.

To **NOSE**, to scent, to smell. *Shakesp.*

To **NOSE** one, to provoke or affront to his Face.

NOSE-Bleed, the Herb Yarrow. *Millefolium. L.*

NOSOCO'MIUM [νοσοκομιον, *Gr.*] an Hospital for poor sick People.

NOSLE, the Extremity of a Thing, as the Nolle of a Pair of Bellows.

NOSOL'OGY [of νόσος, a Disease, and λογία, a Discourse, *Gr.*] a Treatise concerning Diseases.

NOSTE, knowest not. *Ch.*

NOS'TICK, stinking, tawny Jelly of a fallen Planet, or the nocturnal Solution of some plethoretical and wanton Star.

NOS'TRIL Dropping, a Distemper in Cattle.

NOSTRILS [of rare, the Nose, and dypl, an Hole, *Sax.*] the breathing Holes of the Nose.

NOSTRUM, a Medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in a single Hand; also a singular Opinion.

NOT [niet, *Belg.* nicht, *Teut.* non, *F.* and *L.*] an Adverb of denying.

NOT [q. ne wot] know not.

To **NOT**, to pull or shear. *Essex.*

NO'TA, a Note or Character. *L.*

NOT'ABLE [notabilis, *L.*] singular, remarkable, extraordinary. *F.*

NOTAB'LTE, a Remark. *Ch. F.*

NOTABIL'ITY [notabilitas, *L.*] Excellency, Remarkableness.

NOTABLENESS, Remarkableness.

NOTÆ Maternæ, Mother Spots, the same as *Navi*, which see. *L.*

NOT'ARY [notaire, *F.* notarius, *L.*] a Scribe or Scrivener, who takes Notes and

short Draughts of Contracts or other Instruments.

NOTARY-Publick, a Scriviner who publicly witnesses Deeds, &c. to make them authentick in foreign Courts.

NOTA'TION [in *Arithmetick*] that Part which shews how to express, read, or declare the Signification or Value of any Number written.

NOTATION [in *Algebra*] is the representing Quantities by Letters of the Alphabet, or calling them by those Names.

NOTCH [noeke, *Du.* nocchia, *Ital.*] a Dent or Nick.

NOTE [nota, *L.*] a Mark, Remark, or Explication set in the Margin of a Book; also a short Writing, containing an Account of Business; Credit, Esteem, Repute. *F.*

NOTE of a Fine [in *Law*] a Brief of a Fine made by the Chirographer, before it is engrossed.

NOTE [in *Traffick*] a Writ under a Man's Hand, by which one Person engages to pay another a Sum of Money.

To **NOTE** [noter, *F.* of notare, *L.*] to observe, to take Notice of, to mark.

To **NOTE** [among *Falconers*] the same as to *Prune*.

To **NOTE**, to push or gore with the Horn. *N. G.*

To **NOTE** a foreign Bill, is when a publick Notary goes to be a Witness, or to take Notice that a Merchant will not accept it to pay it.

NOTE-Hard, a Neat herd. *N. G.*

NOTE, Business. *Ch.*

NOTE'FUL, notable. *Ch.*

NOTES, Remarks, Memorandums, especially in Short-hand.

NOTES [Noote, *Belg.*] Nuts. *O.*

NOTES [in *Musick*] are Terms to distinguish the Degrees of Sound in Tuning, and the Proportion of Time thereunto belonging generally expressed by four Syllables, *mi, fa, sol, la*.

NO'THÆ Costa [in *Anatomy*] the bastard Ribs, the five lower Ribs on each Side. *L.*

NO'THI, Bastards, *L.* [among *Physicians*] Diseases which go beyond the ordinary and common Rule.

NOTHING, not any Thing.

NO'TICE [notitia, *L.*] Knowledge, Observation, Advice, Information. *F.*

NOTIFICA'TION, a notifying or making an Information known. *F.* of *L.*

To **NOT'IFY** [notifier, *F.* of notificare, *L.*] to make known, to give to understand.

NO'TION, a Conception or Idea in the Mind. *F.* of *L.*

NO'TIONAL, of or belonging to Notions.

NOTOR'VETY } [notoriété, *F.*] plain

NOTO'RIOUSNESS } Evidence of the Matter of Fact.

NOTORIOUS [notoire, *F.* of notorius, *L.*] publicly known, manifest, plain.

NOT'TED, shorn, polled, *C.*

D d d

NOT-

N O

NOTTINGHAM [*Snotttingham, Sax.* of *Snottenga*, Caves, and Ham, an Habitation] a County Town in *Nottinghamshire*, 87 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

NOTWITHSTANDING, nevertheless.

NOVA'LE [in *Old Records*] Lands newly ploughed, that in the Memory of Man had not been tilled.

NOVA'TIANS [so called from *Novatus*, their Founder, *A. C.* 215] Hereticks who held that Persons fallen into Sin, ought to be received into Communion without Penance.

NOVA'TION [in *Civil Law*] an entering into a new Obligation, to take off a former; also the transferring an Obligation from one Person to another. *L.*

NOVA'TOR [*novateur, F.*] he that makes a Thing new, a Changer of the State, or Usurper. *L.*

NOVEL [*nouvelle, F.* of *nouvelle, Ital.*] new, new fangled.

NOVEL [*novellus, L.*] an ingenious Relation of a pleasant Adventure or Intrigue; a short Romance.

NOVEL Assignment [*Law Term*] the Assignment of Time, Place, or the like, otherwise than it was assigned before.

NOVEL Disseisin [*Law Term*] a Writ which lies for one ejected out of his Land or Tenement in Time of Peace.

NOVELIST [*noveliste, F.*] a News-monger or Intelligencer.

NOVERLIE, Novelty. *Ch.*

NOVELS [*nouvelles, F.*] 168 Volumes of the *Civil Law*, added to the *Codex* by the Emperor *Justinian*; little Romances.

NOVELTY [*novauté, F.* of *novitus, L.*] the State of that which is new, Newness, Innovation, or Change.

NOVEMBER [of *novem, L.* nine] the ninth Month from *March*. *L.*

NOVENARY [*novenarius, L.*] belonging to the Number Nine.

NOVENDIAL [*novendialis, L.*] of nine Days Space or Continuance.

NOVENNIAL [*novennis, L.*] of nine Years Space.

NOVER'CA, a Mother-in-law, a Step-Mother. *L.*

NOVER'CAL [*novercalis, L.*] of or belonging to a Step Mother.

NOUGHT [*nopiz or nophiz, Sax.*] not at all, nothing, no whit, nothing worth.

NOVICE [*novitius, L.*] a new Beginner in any Art or Profession; a raw, unexperienced, or unskilful Person. *F.*

NOVICIATE } [*noviciate, F.*] the Time
NOVICESHIP } during which one is a Novice.

NOVILU'NIUM, the new Moon.

NOV'IFY [*novitas, L.*] Newness.

NOUL, the Crown of the Head. *Spenc.*

NOUL, would not. *Spenc.*

NOUN [in *Grammar*] the first Part in Speech, denoting the Name of a Thing.

N U

To NOUR'ISH [*nourrir, F. nutrire, L.*] to feed, to keep or maintain.

NOUR'ISHMENT [*nourriture, F.*] Food which turns to the Substance of the Body.

To NOURSLE, to nurse. *Spenc.*

NOURS'LING, a Nurse, or what is nursed. *Spenc.*

NOUTHE, now. *Ch.*

NOW [nu, *Sax. nouw, Belg.*] at this Time.

NOWAYS, not any Manner or Degree.

NOW'ED [in *Heraldry*] knotted, tied with Knots.

NOW'ELL [*Noel, F.*] Christmas. *Ch.*

NOWL [*qnol, Sax.* perhaps of *Knawol*, a Bottom of Thread, Yarn, &c. being generally round, *Teut.*] the Top of the Head.

NOW'HER, not, neither. *Ch.*

NOX'IOUS [*noxius, L.*] hurtful, mischievous, offensive.

NOX'IOUSNESS, Hurtfulness, Offensiveness.

NOY'ANCE, Harm, Nuisance. *Spenc.*

NOY'D, annoy'd or hurt. *Spenc.*

NOY'OUS, hurtful. *Spenc.*

NUB [likely of *Nucha, L.*] the Neck. *Ca.*

NUBEC'ULÆ [with *Physicians*] little Particles, which mutually, but loosely, close with one another, and swim upon Urine.

NUB'ING, hanging. *Cant.*

NUBBING Cheat, the Gallows. *Cant.*

NUBBING-Cove, the Hangman. *Cant.*

NUBBING Ken, the Sessions-house. *C.*

To NUBBLE. See *To Knubble*.

NUBIF'EROUS [*nubifer, L.*] bringing or causing Clouds.

NUBIG'ENOUS [*nubigena, L.*] begotten by Clouds.

NUBIG'EROUS [*nubiger, L.*] bringing Clouds.

NU'BILOUS [*nubilus, L.*] cloudy, overcast, gloomy.

NU'CEOUS [*nuceus, L.*] of Nuts, &c.

NUCHA [in *Anatomy*] the hinder Part or Nape of the Neck. *Arab.*

NUCIF'EROUS [*nucifer, L.*] bringing Nuts.

NUCIO'CITAS, Purblindness, the same as *Myopia, L.*

NUCKIANÆ Glandule [in *Anatomy*] certain Glands first discovered by Dr *Nuck*, a Physician in *Holland*.

NU'CLEUS [in *Architecture*] the Cement which they put between a Lay or Bed of Pebbles, &c.

NUCLEUS [in *Astronomy*] the Head of a Comet; also the central or middle Part of a Planet.

To NU'DATE [*nudatum, L.*] to make bare or naked.

NUDA'TION, a making bare or naked.

To NUD'DLE along, to go carelessly, poking down the Head, and in Haste.

NUDE [*nud, F. nudus, L.*] naked, bare.

NUDE

N U

NUDE *Contract* [Law Term] a bare Promise of a Thing without any Consideration.

NUDE *Matter* [in Law] a naked Allegation of a Thing done, to be proved only by Witness, and not by Record, or other Speciality in Writing under Seal.

NUDELS, Pledgets dipped in Ointment, for Sores or Diseases of the Womb.

NU'DITY [nudité, F. of nuditas, L.] Nakedness.

NUDITY [among Painters] a Picture representing a naked Body.

NU'EL [with Architects] the Spindle of a winding Stair case.

NUGA'CITY [nugacitas, L.] See *Nugality*.

NUGALITY [nugalitas, L.] Triflingness, Frivolousness.

NUGA'TION, a Trifling. L.

NUGA'TOR, a Trifler. L.

NU'GATORY [nugatorius, L.] trifling, frivolous.

NU'ISANCE, something noxious or offensive.

NUKE [Mark, Teut.] the hinder Part of the Head, the Noddle.

NULL [nulle, F. of nullus, L.] void.

NUL'LED, made void.

NULLIBETTY [of nullibi, L. no where] a being no where.

NULLITY [nullitas, L.] Nullity, Nothingness.

NULLIFID'IAN [of nullus and fides, L.] one of no Faith, Religion, or Honesty.

To **NUL'LIFY** [of nullus and facio, or fio, L.] to make null or void.

NUL'LITY [nullité, F. of nullitas, L.] the being null, void, or of no Effect.

NUL'LO, a Cypher or Character which stands for nothing, as (o).

NUMB, torpid, chilly, motionless.

NUM'BER [nombre, F. of numerus, L.] is a Collection of Units.

To **NUM'BER** [nombrer, F. of numerare, L.] to count or reckon.

Prime **NUMBER** } [in Arithmetick] a Number that

Simple **NUMBER** } can only be measured or divided by itself, or by Unity, without leaving any Remainder.

Composite **NUMBER** } [in Arithmetick] a

Compound **NUMBER** } Number that may be divided by some Number less than the Composite itself, but greater than Unity.

Rational **NUMBER** [in Algebra] is every absolute Number, whether it be a whole Number or a Fraction, or whole Number joined with a Fraction.

Golden **NUMBER** [in Astronomy] a Period of 19 Years, at the End of which the Sun and Moon return to the same Station as before.

NUMBERS [so called from its giving an Account of the numbering of the Israelites] the fourth Book of *Moses*.

Absolute **NUMBERS** [in Algebra] are all Numbers which are expressed by Figures

N U

and Cyphers, not having any Letters joined to them

NUM'BLES [nombres, F.] the Entrails of a Deer, &c.

NUM'ERABLE [numerabilis, L.] that may be numbered.

NUM'ERAL [numeralis, L.] of or belonging to Number. F.

NUMERAL *Letters*, those Letters of the Alphabet which are generally used for Figures, as V for 5, X for 10, &c.

NUMERALS [in Grammar] those Letters which express Numbers, as C 100, D 500.

To **NUMERATE** [numeratum, L.] to count or number.

NUMERA'TION, the Art of reading or expressing any Number set down in Figures, and is commonly taught as the first Rule in Arithmetick.

NUMERA'TOR [numérateur, F.] one who numbers or counts, an Arithmetician, an Auditor L.

NUMERATOR [of a Fraction] is the Number placed above the separating Line, and expressing the Number of the Parts of Unity in any Fraction, as 5 6ths.

NUMER'ICAL, belonging to Number; also particular, individual.

NUMERICAL *Algebra*, that which makes use of Numbers, instead of Letters of the Alphabet.

NUMERICAL *Difference* [in Logick] that Difference by which one individual Thing is distinguished from another.

NU'MERO [in Number, L.] a Term prefixed by Merchants or others, to a certain Number of Things, marked thus, N^o.

De **NUMERO** [i. e. by Tale] as Payment of a Pound *de numero*, is just 20 s.

NUMEROSITY [numerositas, L.] Numerousness, Abundance.

NUMEROUS [nombreux, F. numerosus, L.] abounding in Number, manifold.

NUM'EROUSNESS, Largeness of Number.

NUM'SKULL, a Dunce, a Dolt, a Block-head.

NUN [non, Sax. nonne, L. S. and Teut. nonne, F. q. non nupta, not married] a Virgin that hath bound herself by Vow to a single and chaste Life in a Monastery.

NUN'CHION, an Afternoon's Repast.

NUN'CIATURE, the Office of a Nuncio.

NUN'CIO [nuncius, L.] the Pope's Ambassador. Ital.

To **NUN'CUPATE** [nuncupatum, L.] to call by Name.

NUNCUPA'TION, a pronouncing or declaring in solemn Form.

NUNCUPATION [in the Civil Law] is the Form of publishing and declaring one's last Will.

NUN'CUPATIVE [nuncupativus, L.] called, named, expressly declared by Word of Mouth.

NUN-

N Y

NUN'CUPATIVE *Will*, is when the Testator makes his last Will before sufficient Witnesses by Word of Mouth.

NUNDINAL [*nundinalis*, L.] belonging to a Fair or Market.

NUN'DINARY [*nundinarius*, L.] the same as Nundinal.

NUN'NERY, a Cloister of Nuns.

NU'PER *Obiit*, is a Writ which lies for a Co-heir being deforced by a Copartner of Lands or Tenements, whereof any of their Ancestors died seized of an Estate in Fee Simple.

NUPTIAL [*nuptialis*, L.] pertaining to a Wedding or Marriage. *F.*

NUPTIALIST, a Bride, Bridegroom, or one that makes Matches.

NUPTIALS, Marriage or Wedding.

A NURSE [*nourisse*, *F.* of *nutrix*, L.] one who takes Care of sick Persons, Children, &c.

To NURSE [*nourrir*, *F.* of *nutrire*, L.] to take Care of, to nourish, feed, &c.

To NUR'SEL, to encourage or uphold.

NUR'SERY, the Room where Children are nursed; also the Person nursed.

NURSERY [with *Gardeners*] a Plot of Ground for raising Trees or Plants.

NURSUSLY, the Flower *Narcissus*.

NUR'TURE [*nourriture*, *F.*] a nourishing, instructing, or bringing up in good Manners.

NU'SANCE [*nuisance*, *F.*] Annoyance; as when a Man does any Thing on his own Ground to the Damage of his Neighbours, stops Water, &c.

NUSH'D, starv'd in the bringing up. *C.*

To NUSTLE, to fondle, to cherish.

NUT [*hnuz*, *Sax.* *Nutz*, *Teut.*] a sort of Fruit; the Worm of a Screw; also Part of an Anchor, Cross-bow, &c.

NUTATION, nodding. *L.*

NUTMEG [*nux moscbata*, L.] a well known Spice.

Male NUTMEG, a Nutmeg that differs from the common, in that it is longer and weaker.

NU'TRIMENT [*nutrimentum*, L.] Nourishment, Food.

NUTRITION, nourishing. *F.* of *L.*

NUTRITIOUS [*nutritius*, L.] nourishing or cherishing.

NUTRITIOUS Juice [in *Anatomy*] a Juice which affords Nourishment to several Parts of the Body.

NU'TRITIVE [*nutritif*, *F.*] apt to nourish, or that serves for nourishing.

NUT-Tree, the Hazel.

NUX, a Nut; also a Pain in the Head which afflicts a Place as big as a Nut.

To NUZ'ZLE [*q. d.* nestle] to hide the Head as a young Child does in its Mother's Bosom.

NYCTHE'MERON [*nyxthimeron*, *Gr.*] is the Space of 24 Hours, an entire Night and Day.

O B

NYCTALOPIA [*nyctalopia*, of *nyx*, by Night, *ἀλαός* *ἀπί*, blind, *Gr.*] a sort of Dimness of Sight.

NYE [of *Pheasants*] a Flight or great Company of those Birds.

NYMPH [*nymphē*, *F.* *nymphā*, L. *νυμφη*, *Gr.*] a Goddess of Waters, Rivers, Springs, and Lakes; fresh or River Water.

NYM'PHÆ [in *Anatomy*] little Pieces of Flesh in the *Os Pubis*, in the Neck of the Womb.

NYMPHAL, belonging to Nymphs.

NYMPHOMANIA, the same with *Furor Uterinus*.

NYMPHOT'OMY [of *νυμφη* and *τομή*, *Gr.*] a cutting of the *Nymphæ*.

O

O, An Interjection of calling, &c.
O, one. *Chauc.*

OAF, a Fool, or silly Fellow.

OAF'ISH, foolish, silly.

OAF'ISHNESS, foolishness, silliness.

OAK [*Aach*, *Sax.* *Eik*, *Belg.* *Eicke*, *Teut.*] one of the Mast-bearing Trees.

OAK of Jerusalem, an Herb.

OAK'AM, } Old Ropes untwisted, and

OAK'HAM, } pulled out again into

OAK'UM, } loose Hemp like Hurds of Flax, to be used in the calking of Ships, &c.

OAK'EN-Pin, a sort of Fruit, so called from its Hardness, that yields an excellent Juice, and comes near the Nature of the *Westbury Apple*, tho' not in shape.

OAR } [One, *Sax.* of *Oare*, *Du.* of

ORE } *δρυττω*, *Gr.* to dig] Metal unrefined, as it is mixed with the Earth of the Mine.

OARS, Instruments used in rowing Boats; also a Boat rowed by two Persons.

OAST, a Kiln. *S. G.*

OAT'MEAL, Meal or Flower made of Oats.

OATS [*Azen*, *Sax.* of *Exan*, *Sax.* to eat, because it is Forage for Horses generally, and sometimes Provision for Men] a sort of Grain.

OAT-Thistle, an Herb.

OATH [*Ath*, *Sax.*] a Swearing, or affirming a Thing by Swearing.

OAZ } [of *Orz*, *Sax.* a Scale,

OAZ'Y Ground } *q. d.* scaly] soft, slimy, or muddy Ground.

OAZ'INESS, Sliminess, Muddiness.

OBADIAH [*עבדיה* of *עבד*, a Servant, and *יה* the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Servant of the Lord] a proper Name of Men.

To OBAM'BULATE [*obambulum*, L.] to walk up and down.

OBAM-

OBAMBULATION, a walking up and down. *L.*

To OBAY, to abide. *O.*

OBDUCTION, a Covering, or laying over. *L.*

OB'DURATE [*obduratus*, *L.*] hardened, obdurate.

OB'DURATION, } Hardness of Heart,
OB'DURATENESS, } Obstinacy, Stubbornness.

OBE'DIENCE [*obeissance*, *F.* of *obedientia*, *L.*] Dutifulness, Submission, Subjection, *F.*

OBE'DIENCER, Obedience. *Chauc.*

OBE'DIENT [*obediens*, *L.*] dutiful, submissive.

OBE'DIENTIA [in *Canon Law*] the Administration of an Office. *L.*

OBE'DIENTIAL [*obedientiel*, *F.*] belonging to Obedience.

OBE'DIENTIALS, those who execute an Office under Superiors, and with Obedience to their Commands.

OBE'DIENTNESS, the being obedient.

OBE'SANCE [*obeissance*, *F.*] a Congee, or low Bow.

To OBE'YSIN, to obey. *Chauc.*

OBE'ISK [*obelisque*, *F.* *obeliscus*, *L.* *ὀβελίσκος*, *Gr.*] a huge solid Piece of Marble, or fine Stone, four Square, and all of one Piece, growing smaller from the Bottom, and ending in a Point at the Top like a Pyramid, set up for a Monument, &c.

OBE'ISK [among *Printers*] is this Mark (+).

To OBE'QUITATE [*obequitatum*, *L.*] to ride up and down.

OBEQUITA'TION, a riding up and down.

To OBER'RATE [*oberratum*, *L.*] to wander up and down. *L.*

OBERRA'TION, a wandering up and down. *L.*

OBE'SE [*obesus*, *L.*] fat, gross.

OBE'SITY [*obesitas*, *L.*] Fatness, Grossness, Corpulency.

To OBEY' [*obeir*, *F.* of *obedire*, *L.*] to be obedient or dutiful, to submit.

OBEYING Signs [in *Astrology*] the last six Southern Signs of the Zodiack.

OBJECT [*objet*, *F.* of *objectum*, *L.*] any Thing which is opposed to our Sight, or any other Senses; also Subject or Matter.

To OBJECT' [*objecter*, *F.* of *objectare*, *L.*] to make an Objection, to oppose, to urge against.

OBJECT-Glass, a Glass in a Telescope or Microscope, placed at the End of the Tube which is next the Object.

OBJECT Plate, the Plate on which the Object is placed.

OBJECTION, a Difficulty raised against a Proposition. *F.* of *L.*

OBJECTION [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure

when the Words of an Opponent are pronounced in order to answer them.

OBJECTIVE [*objectif*, *F.* q. of *objectivus*, *L.*] of or relating to the Object.

OBJECTIVELY, considered as an Object of the Mind.

OBJECTOR, one who opposes, or brings an Argument against. *L.*

O'BIT [*i. e.* a coming to or meeting, *scil.* Death, *L.*] Death or Decease; a Funeral Solemnity or Song; an Office for the Dead said annually; an Anniversary appointed in Remembrance of the Death of any Person.

OBITUARY [*obituaire*, *F.*] a Register-Book, in which Friars in a Monastery entered the Obits of their Benefactors.

OBJURA'TION, a binding by Oath. *L.*

To OBJUR'GATE [*objurgatum*, *L.*] to chide or reprove.

OBJURGA'TION, a chiding or reproving. *L.*

OBJUR'GATORY [*objurgatorius*, *L.*] pertaining to Chiding or Rebuking.

OBLAT' [*of oblatus*, *L.*] a Soldier disabled in the Prince's Service, who had the Benefit of a Monk's Place given him in the Abbey; also the Maintenance itself.

OBLATE [*oblatus*, *L.*] flattened at the Poles; used of a Spheroid.

OBLA'TA, Things offered in the Exchequer, old Debts brought from foregoing Years, and put to the Account of the present Sheriff. *L.*

OBLA'TÆ, consecrated Wafers distributed to Communicants in the Mass. *L.*

OBLA'TION, an Offering; more especially that which is offered by religious Persons to the Church, or to pious Uses; also a Toll or Subsidy. *F.* of *L.*

OBLA'TIONS of the Altar, customary Offerings presented by Parishioners to the Priest, and solemnly laid upon the Altar. *O. R.*

Funeral OBLATIONS, Offerings to atone for the Defaults of the deceased Party in paying Tithes, or other Ecclesiastical Duties.

To OBLA'TRATE [*oblaturatum*, *L.*] to bark or rail against one.

OBLAT'S of *St Jerom*, a Congregation of secular Priests, founded in *Italy* by *Charles Baromeo*.

OBLICTA'TION, a Recreation, Delight, Pleasure. *L.*

OBLE'SION [*of ob and ludo*, *L.*] an Injury done to any Part.

OBLIGAMENT, Obligation, a being obliged.

To OB'LIGATE [*obligatum*, *L.*] to bind or tie.

OBLIGATI [in *Musick Books*] signifies necessary, expressly, or on Purpose, as, *Ad dei violini obligati*, on Purpose for two Violins; *con fagotto obligati*, on purpose for the Bassoon; *con il violoncello obligati*, means that

that the *Violoncello* Part is very necessary to be performed, and therefore ought not to be left out. It also sometimes signifies the same as the Word *Necessario* or *Concertante*; which see. *Ital.*

OBLIGATION, Duty, Engagement, Tye, a Bond or Writing obligatory. *L.*

OBLIGATORINESS, Bindingness.

OBLIGATORY [*obligatoire*, *F.* *obligatorius*, *L.*] of Force to oblige, binding.

To **OBLIGE** [*obliger*, *F.* of *obligare*, *L.*] to bind, constrain, or engage; also to do a Kindness or good Turn.

OBLIGEE [*in Law*] a Person to whom a Bond or Writing obligatory is made. *F.*

OBLIGING [*obligans*, *L.*] civil, courteous, kind; also the Act of obliging, binding, &c.

OBLIGINGNESS, Courtesy, Civility.

OBLIGEOR [*Law Term*] one that enters into a Bond for Payment of Money.

To **OBLIGURATE** [*obliguratum*, *L.*] to spend all one has on Belly-cheer.

OBLIMATION, a Plaistering or Dappling over. *L.*

OBLIQUATION, causing Obliquity. *L.*

OBLIQUE [*obliquus*, *L.*] crooked, awry. *F.*

OBLIQUE Angle [*in Geometry*] any Angle, either acute or obtuse, that is greater or lesser than a right one.

OBLIQUE angled Triangle, is any Triangle which is not right angled.

OBLIQUE Cases [*in Grammar*] are the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative.

OBLIQUE Force, is that whose Line of Direction is not at right Angles with the Body on which it is impressed.

OBLIQUE Line [*in Geometry*] a Line which lies unequally between its two extreme Points.

OBLIQUE Planes [*in Dialling*] are such Planes which recline from the Zenith, or incline to the Horizon.

OBLIQUE Sailing [*in Navigation*] is when a Ship runs upon the same Rhumb between any of the four Cardinal Points, and makes an oblique Angle with the Meridian, and then she continually changes both Longitude and Latitude.

OBLIQUE Sphere [*in Astronomy*] is when the Pole is raised any Number of Degrees less than 90.

OBLIQUENESS, Crookedness.

OBLIQUITY [*obliquité*, *F.* of *obliquitas*, *L.*] Crookedness, going askant.

OBLIQUUS Superior [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head inserted sideways to the *O. Occipitis*. *L.*

OBLIQUUS Inferior Oculi [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Eye going up obliquely over the *Depressens*, and ending in the *Tunica Sclerois*, &c. *L.*

OBLIQUUS major Oculi [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle which pulls the Eye forwards and obliquely downwards. *L.*

OBLIQUUS minor Oculi [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle drawing the Eye forwards, and obliquely upwards. *L.*

OBLIQUUS descendens, a large Muscle of the Belly, descending obliquely from the *Serratus inferior pectus*. *L.*

OBLIQUUS Auris, a Muscle of the Ear entering the *Tympanum*, in a very oblique winding Passage. *L.*

To **OBLITERATE** [*obliteratum*, *L.*] to blot out, or rase out of Memory.

OBLITERATION, a blotting out, a cancelling, an abolishing. *L.*

OBLIVIAL [*oblivialis*, *L.*] causing Oblivion.

OBLIVION, Forgetfulness. *L.*

OBLIVIOUS [*obliviosus*, *L.*] forgetful.

OBLIVIOUSNESS, Forgetfulness.

To **OBLOCATE** [*oblocatum*, *L.*] to let out to Hire.

OBLOCUTION, Obloquy, ill Report. *L.*

OBLOCUTOR, a Gainsayer, Backbiter, or Slanderer. *L.*

OBLONG [*oblongus*, *L.*] that is of a Figure commonly called a *Long Square*.

OBLOQUY [*obloquium*, *L.*] a speaking evil against, backbiting, slandering.

OBMUTESCENCE [*of obmutescere*, *L.*] a holding one's Peace.

OBNOXIETY } [*obnoxietas*, *L.*]

OBNOXIOUSNESS } the being liable to Punishment.

OBNOXIOUS [*obnoxius*, *L.*] liable, subject to, properly liable to be punished for Offences.

To **OBNUBILATE** [*obnubilatum*, *L.*] to make dark with Clouds, to obscure.

OBNUBILATION, a darkening or obscuring with Clouds.

To **OBNUNCIATE** [*obnunciatum*, *L.*] to tell or shew ill Tidings, or Things unlucky.

OBNUNCIATION [*of Assemblies*] a dissolving them upon Foreknowledge or Conjecture of ill Success. *L.*

OBOE } [*in Musick Books*] a Hautboy or

OBOY } Hoboy.

OBOL [*obolus*, *L.*] in Pharmacy, 12 Grains.

OBOMBRID [*obumbratus*, *L.*] overshadowed. *Chauc.*

OBREPTION, a creeping in. *L.*

OBREPTITIOUS [*obreptice*, *F.*] that has been cunningly stolen; obtained after a subtil Manner.

To **OBROGATE** [*obrogatum*, *L.*] to proclaim a contrary Law for the Dissolution of the former.

OBSCENE [*obscenus*, *L.*] filthy, unclean, unchaste, lewd, smutty. *F.*

OBSCENENESS [*obscenitas*, *L.*] Unclean-ness.

OBSCENITY [*obscenité*, *F.* of *obscenitas*, *L.*] unclean Speech or Action, Bawdry, Ribaldry.

OBSCURA Camera [*in Opticks*] is a Room darkened all but one little Hole, in which

is placed a Glass to transmit the Rays of Objects to a Piece of Paper, or white Cloth. *L.*
OBSCURA'TION, a making dark or obscure.

OBSCURE [*obscurus*, *L.*] dark gloomy, hard to be understood; also private, retired, base, mean. *F.*

To **OBSCURE** [*obscurir*, *F.* of *obscurare*, *L.*] to darken, to make unintelligible; to cloud or drown the Merit of another.

OBSCURE'NESS, Darkness, the being difficult.

OBSCURITY [*obscurit  *, *F.* of *obscuritas*, *L.*] Darkness; Difficulty to be understood; also a retired Life.

To **OBSECRATE** [*obsecratum*, *L.*] to intreat earnestly.

OBSECRA'TION, earnest Intreaty. *L.*

OBSE'QUIBLE [*obsequibilis*, *L.*] obedient, at Command.

OBSEQUIES [*obseques*, *F.*] Funeral Rites and Solemnities.

OBSE'QUIOUS [*obsequiosus*, *L.*] very ready to obey, dutiful, careful to please, submissive.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS, Readiness to oblige, Complaisance.

OBSERA'TION, a locking, or shutting up with Key or Bolt. *L.*

OBSERV'ABLE [*observabilis*, *L.*] fit, easy, or worthy to be observed.

OBSERV'ABLENESS, the being fit or worthy to be observed.

OBSERV'ANCE [*observantia*, *L.*] Performance; also Respect, Regard. *F.*

OBSERV'ANCES, the Rules or Customs of a Monastery. *F.*

OBSERV'ANT [*observans*, *L.*] having Regard to, respectful.

OBSERVAN'TINES, a Branch of the Order of *Franciscans*, or *Grey Friars*.

OBSERVA'TION, an observing, noting; a Note or Remark. *F.* of *L.*

OBSERVA'TOR [*observateur*, *F.*] an Observer of the People's Manners; also a Monitor in a School. *L.*

OBSERV'ATORY [*observatoire*, *F.*] a Place where Astronomical Observations are made, as the *Royal Observatory in the Park at Greenwich*.

To **OBSERVE** [*observer*, *F.* of *observare*, *L.*] to keep, to follow a Rule, Law, &c. to take Notice of, to consider.

To **OBSERVE** [*in Navigation*] is to take the Height of the Sun or Stars with an Instrument.

OBSES'SED [*obsessus*, *L.*] beset, haunted by an evil Spirit.

OBSES'SION, a besieging, or compassing about. *F.* of *L.*

OBSIDIA'NUM *Marmor*, the Touchstone.

OBSID'IONAL [*obsidionalis*, *L.*] belonging to a Siege.

OBSOLETE [*obsoletus*, *L.*] grown old, or out of Use.

OBSOLETENESS, the being grown out of Use.

OBSTACLE [*obstaculum*, *L.* of *obsto*, to stand in the Way] Hindrance, Bar, Let, or Rub. *F.*

To **OBSTETRICATE** [*obstetricatum*, *L.*] to act the Part of a Midwife.

OBSTETRICA'TION, the doing the Office of a Midwife. *L.*

OBSTINACY [*obstinatio*, *F.* of *obstinatio*, *L.*] a stubborn Resolvedness to do any Thing right or wrong; a Fixedness in maintaining an Opinion; Willfulness.

OBSTINATE [*obstin  *, *F.* of *obstinatus*, *L.*] wilful, resolute, stubborn.

OBSTINATENESS, Stubbornness.

To **OBSTIPATE** [*obstipatum*, *L.*] to stop up Chinks.

OBSTIPA'TION, a stopping up Chinks.

OBSTREP'EROUS [*obstreperus*, *L.*] making a loud Noise, bawling, full of Noise and Din.

OBSTREP'EROUSNESS, Noisiness.

OBSTRICTION [*obstrictus*, *L.*] Obligation, Bond.

To **OBSTRUCT** [*obstruere*, *L.* of *ob* and *struo*, to build up against] to stop up, to hinder.

OBSTRUC'TION [*in Physick*] the shutting up the Passages in a human Body.

OBSTRUC'TIVE, apt to stop up, or cause a Stoppage.

OBSTRUC'TIVENESS, the being apt to obstruct, or stop up.

OBSTRUEN'TIA, Medicines, Drugs, or other Things that are of a stopping Quality.

OBSTUPEFAC'TION, a stupifying, astonishing, or making abashed.

To **OBTAIN** [*obtenir*, *F.* of *obtinere*, *L.*] to succeed in the Pursuit of a Thing, to get or gain.

To **OBTEMPERATE** [*obtemperatum*, *L.*] to obey.

To **OBTEND** [*obtendo*, *L.*] to oppose; also to pretend.

To **OBTENE'BRATE** [*obtenebratum*, *L.*] to darken, or make dark.

OBTENE'BRA'TION, a making dark. *L.*

OBTEN'TION, an obtaining. *F.*

OBTESIA'TION, an earnest, or pressing Request. *L.*

OBTRECTA'TION, a Backbiting, or Slandering. *L.*

To **OBTRUDE** [*obtrudere*, *L.*] to thrust or force in upon, to impose.

OBTRUNCA'TION, a cutting off the Head. *L.*

OBTRU'SION, a thrusting in or upon.

To **OBTUND** [*obtundo*, *L.*] to blunt, to dull, to quell, to deaden.

OBTURA'TION, a stopping, shutting, or closing up. *L.*

OBTURA'TOR *Externus* [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle which turns the Thigh outward. *L.*

OBTURA'TOR *Internus* [*in Anatomy*] the same as *Marfupialis*. *L.*

OBTURBA'TION, a troubling or disturbing. *L.*

OB-

OBTUSAN'GULAR [in *Geometry*] belonging to, or having an obtuse Angle.

OBTUSE [obtus, F. of *obtusus*, L.] blunt, having a dull Edge; also heavy or dull-witted.

OBTUSE Angle [in *Trigonometry*] any Angle which is greater than a right one, or that consists of more than 90 Degrees.

OBTUSE angled Triangle [in *Trigonometry*] is such as hath one Angle obtuse.

OBTUSE'NESS, Bluntness.

OBVALLA'TION, encompassing with a Trench. L.

OBVE'NTIONS [in *Law*] Offerings; also Rents or Revenues. L.

To OBVERT' [obvertere, L.] to turn back or against.

To OBVIATE [obvier, F. *obviatum*, L.] to prevent or hinder.

OB'VIOUS [obvius, L.] easy to be perceived or understood, plain, common.

OB'VIOUSNESS, Easiness to be perceived or met with.

To OBUM'BRATE [obumbratum, L.] to overshadow.

OBUMBRA'TION, an Overshadowing. L.

To OBVOLVE' [obvolvere, L.] to turn or fold round about.

OCCÆCA'TION, a blinding. L.

OCCA'SION, Season, convenient or fit Time to do any thing; also Cause, Reason, Necessity, or Want. F. of L.

OCCA'SIONAL, belonging to Occasion; also casual.

OCCASIONA'RI [in *Law*] to be fined, to be made subject to occasional Penalties.

OCCA'SIONS, Affairs, Concerns.

OCCA'TION, a harrowing or breaking of Clods. L.

OCCATT'ONES [in *Old Records*] are Offences committed in a Forest, by rooting up Trees, Affarts, &c.

OCCECATION [occæcatio, L.] blinding.

OC'CIDENT [occidens, L.] the West.

OCCIDENT Equinoctial, that Point of the Horizon where the Sun sets, when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

OCCIDENT Æstival [in *Cosmography*] the Summer-West or North-West.

OCCIDENT Hybernal [in *Cosmography*] the Winter-West, or South-West.

OCCIDENT'AL [occidentalis, L.] belonging to the West, Western. F.

OCCIDENTAL [in *Astronomy*] a Planet is said so to be, when it sets in the Evening after the Sun.

OCCIP'ITAL [of occiput, L.] belonging to the hinder Part of the Head.

OCCIPITA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a short, broad, fleshy Muscle, lying in the hinder Part of the Head.

OCCIP'ITIS Os [in *Anatomy*] a Bone of the Skull, that lies in the hinder Part of the Head, being shaped almost like a Lozenge, with its lower Angle turned inwards. L.

OCCI'SER [occisor, L.] a Slayer or Murderer. *Chauc.*

OCCY'SION, a killing. F. of L.

OCCLU'SION, a shutting up fast, a stopping. L.

To OCCOE'CATE [occæcatum, L.] to blind, spoil the Sight, &c.

OCCOECA'TION, a blinding. L.

OCCULCA'TION, a trampling upon. L.

OCCULT [oculte, F. of *occultus*, L.] hidden, secret.

OCCULT Qualities [among the ancient *Philosophers*] a Term commonly used as an *Asylum* for their Ignorance, who when they could give no Account of a *Phænomenon*, were wont to say, it was by an occult Quality.

OCCULTA'TION [in *Astronomy*] is the Time, when a Star or Planet is hid from our Sight by the Interposition of the Moon or some other Planet.

OCCULT'NESS, the being hidden or secret.

OC'CUPANCY, the Possession of such Things as at present belong to nobody, but are capable to be made so.

OC'CUPANT [occupans, L.] one who takes Possession, a Possessor.

OCCUPA'TILE Field [Law Term] a Field, which being left by its proper Owner, is possessed by another.

OCCUPA'TION, a Business or Employment, a Trade. F. of L.

OCCUPATION [in *Law*] the putting a Man out of his Freehold in a Time of War; also a Tenure or Use.

OCCUPA'TIVE [occupativus, L.] employed, used, or possessed.

OCCUPA'VIT, is a Writ which lies for him who is ejected out of his Land or Tenement in a Time of War.

OC'CUPIER, one who occupieth or possesseth.

OCCUPIERS [of *Walling*] Officers in the *Cheshire* Salt-works, annually chosen to see Right done between Lord and Tenant, and all Persons concerned.

To OC'CUPY [occupere, F. of *occupare*, L.] to fill or take up a Space, to be seized, or in Possession of; to deal, or trade.

To OCCUR' [occurrere, L.] to meet, come in the Way, offer, or present itself.

OCCUR'RENCE, a casual Adventure, Rencontre, or Conjunction of Affairs; also News. F.

OCCUR'SION, a Meeting, &c. L.

O'CEAN [oceanus, L. of *ὠκεανός*, Gr.] is that vast Collection of Waters, or main Sea, which surrounds the whole Globe of the Earth.

The Atlantick OCEAN [in *Geography*] lies between *Europe* and *Africa* on the West, and *America* on the East.

The Hyperborean OCEAN, encompasses the

the Land, which is situated towards the North Pole.

The *Pacific OCEAN*, flows between the West-side of *America* and *Asia*.

The *South OCEAN*, incloses *Magellanica* and the Continent under the *South Pole*.

OCE'ANOUS [*oceanus*, L.] belonging to the Ocean.

OCHE'MA [*οχημα*, Gr.] a Liquor or Vehicle wherein Medicines are mingled.

OCHLO'CRACY [*οχλοκρατια*, of *οχλος*, a Multitude, and *κρατος*, Power, Gr.] a Form of Government, wherein the Multitude or common People bear Rule.

OCHRE, a yellow or blue earthy Substance used in Painting.

O'CIOUS [*otiosus*, L.] idle.

OCK'AMY [*q. d. alchymia*] a Sort of mixed Metal.

OCK'HAM [*q. d. Okeham*, i. e. Oak-Town from the Abundance of Oaks growing there] a Town in *Surrey*, where *William de Okeham* (Author of the Sect of *Nominalists*) was born.

OCK'LEY [of *ac. Oak*, and *leath*, a Field *Sax.*] a Village in *Surrey*.

OC'TABIS [*Law Term*] as *Octabis Hilarii*, i. e. the eighth Day inclusive after the Festival of *St Hilarius*.

OCTAE'DRON [*οκταεδρε*, F. of *εκταεδρος* Gr.] a solid geometrical Figure consisting of eight equal Sides, and is one of the five *Platonick Bodies*.

OCTAGON [*οκταγωνον*, of *οκτω*, and *γωνια*, a Corner, Gr.] a Figure consisting of eight Angles and Sides.

OCTAN'GULAR [*οκταγωνυλος*, L.] having eight Angles.

OCTA'NT } [in *Astrology*] is an Aspect
OCT'ILE } when a Planet is distant the eighth Part of a Circle, or 45 Degrees from another.

OCTAS'TYLE [*οκταστυλος*, of *οκτω*, eight and *στυλος*, a Pillar, Gr.] a Building with eight Pillars in Front.

OCTA'VE [*οκταβα*, L.] the eighth Day after some peculiar Festivals of the Year. F.

OCTAVE [in *Musick*] an Eighth, or an Interval of eight Sounds. F.

OCTA'VO [i. e. in eight] a Book is said to be in *Octavo*, when a Sheet is folded into eight Leaves.

OCTEN'NIAL [*οκταennialis*, of *οκτω*, eight, and *annalis*, of a Year, L.] containing the Space of, or done every eighth Year.

OCTOBER [*οκτωβρις*, L. of *οκτω*, eight] the eighth Month from *March*.

OCTOE'DRICAL, having eight Sides.

OCTOGE'NARY [*οκτογεναιρη*, F. of *οκτογενarius*, L.] that is eighty Years old.

OCTONARY [*οκτονarius*, L.] belonging to the Number eight.

OCTUPLE [*οκτυπλος*, L.] eightfold.

OCULAR [*oculaire*, F. of *ocularis*, L.] belonging to the Eyes or Sight.

OCULAR Demonstration, is that Evidence which we have of any thing, by seeing it done or performed with our own Eyes.

OCULARINESS, Visibleness.

OCULUS [among *Botanists*] is the Bud of a Tree or Plant just putting forth, or the Knot out of which the Bud rises. L.

OCULATE [*oculatus*, L.] eyed, full of Eyes.

OCULATION [in *Botany*] the taking a way of superfluous Buds. L.

O'CULIST [*oculiste*, F.] one skilled in curing the Diseases of the Eyes.

OCY [*oh si*, L.] I wish. O.

OCY, OCY [of *occidere*, L. to kill] the Nightingale's Note. Chauc.

ODADASSA'S, Officers of the Turks, who are equivalent to a Serjeant, or Corporal.

ODAXISMUS [*οδαξιμος*, Gr.] the itching of the Gums, when Children breed Teeth. L.

ODD [*oou*, Belg. *oet*, Teut. strange, savage] uneven Number.

ODD'NESS, Unevenness in Number; also Unusualness.

ODE [*ωδην*, Gr.] a Poem sung to the Harp or a Copy of Lyrick Verses. F. of L.

ODELET, a short or little Ode.

ODER, other. O.

O'DIBLE [*odibilis*, L.] odious, that may, or deserves to be hated.

O'DIO & *Atia*, a Writ sent to the Undersheriff, to inquire whether a Man committed to Prison, under Suspicion of Murder, be committed upon Malice or just Suspicion.

O'DIOUS [*odieux*, F. of *odiosus*, L.] hateful, heinous.

O'DIOUSNESS, the being odious, Hatred, Hatred.

O'DIUM, Hatred, Grudge, Blame, or Censure. L.

ODONTA'GOGOS [*οδονταγωγος*, Gr.] an Instrument for drawing Teeth.

ODONTA'GRA [*οδονταγρα*, Gr.] an Instrument to draw Teeth. L.

ODONTA'LGIA [*οδονταλγια*, Gr.] the Tooth-ach. L.

ODON'TICKS, Medicines for the Tooth-ach. Gr.

ODONTOIDES [*οδοντοειδης*, Gr.] a Part of a Bone shaped like a Tooth.

ODONTOLITHOS [of *οδους*, a Tooth, and *λιθος*, a Stone, Gr.] a stony Concretion that grows upon the Teeth.

ODONTOTRIMMA [*οδοντοτριμμα*, Gr.] a Medicine to rub the Teeth.

ODORAMEN'TUM [in *Pharmacy*] a Perfume; a Medicine applied for the Benefit of its Smell.

ODORAM'INOUS [of *odoramen*, L.] odoriferous.

ODORA'TION, a Smelling or Savouring. L.

ODORIFEROUS [*odorifere*, F. of *odoriferus*, L.] bearing Odours or Perfumes, sweet-scented.

ODOROUS [*odorus*, L.] that has a sweet Scent or Smell.

ODOROUSNESS Sweet-scentedness.

ODOUR [*odeur*, F. of *odor*, L.] Scent or Smell, any sweet Perfume.

OECONOMICAL } [*œconomicus*, L. of
OECONOMICK } [*οἰκονομικός*, Gr.]
belonging to Oeconomy, or Family Government.

OECONOMICKS [*œconomica*, L. of *οἰκονομική*, Gr.] a Part of Moral Philosophy, which treats of the Management of the Passions.

OECONOMIST [*œconomus*, L. of *οἰκονόμος*, Gr.] one who governs or rules a Family, a Steward.

OECONOMY [*œconomie*, F. *œconomia*, L. of *οἰκονομία*, of *οἶκος*, a House, and *νέμω*, to distribute, Gr.] the ordering a House or Family; also Thriftiness, good Husbandry.

OECONOMY [in *Architecture*] is the Method which shews how to take Measures rightly for giving the Fabrick a convenient Form and Bigness.

OECONOMY [among *Rhetoricians*] is Order in the Disposal of Parts necessary for Orators or Poets.

OECCUMENICAL [*œcumenique*, F. *œcumenicus*, L. of *οἰκουμένης*, Gr.] belonging to the whole habitable World; general, universal.

OEDASTICK [*œdasticus*, L.] cunning in the Knowledge of Weights and Measures.

OEDEMA [*οἰδημα*, Gr.] any Tumour or Swelling; but more strictly, a white, soft, insensible Tumour, proceeding from pituitous Matter.

OEDEMATOUS, belonging to an Oedema.

OEILAIID [*œcil*, F.] Glance, Wink, Token. *Shakspeare*.

OENOPOLIST [*οἰνοπώλης*, of *οἶνον*, Wine and *πωλῶ*, to sell, Gr.] a Vintner.

OERTHRAW, overthrown. *Chaucer*.

OESOPHAGUS [*οἰσοφάγος*, Gr.] the Gullet, or a long, large and round Canal, descending from the Mouth to the left Orifice of the Stomach, through which the Meat passes from the Mouth to the Stomach.

OES'TRUM Veneris, a Name given to the *Clitoris*, from the lascivious Titillation it is capable of. *L.*

OE'SYPUS [*οἰσυπος*, Gr.] a certain oily Substance boiled out of a particular Part of the Fleece used most to sweat.

OF [*of*, Sax, *af*, Belg.] belonging to.

OF, from.

OFF, not upon, distant from.

OFFA Alba [among *Chymists*] a white, clotted Substance, which will arise if an equal Quantity of highly rectified Spirit of Wine and Spirit of Urine be shaken together.

OFFAL, Refuse or Drofs.

OFFALS [q. d. *off-falls*] Garbage or Fragments of Meat.

OFF'CHURCH [q. d. *Offa's Church*, of *Offa*, King of the *Mercii*, who built it] a Town in *Warwickshire*.

OFF'SETTS [in *Gardening*] young Shoots which spring and grow from Roots, that are round and tuberosc, or bulbous.

OFF-WARD [*Sea Term*] when a Ship being aground by the Shore, inclines to the Side towards the Water, she is said to heel to the Offward.

OFF'ENCE [*offense*, F. *offensio*, L.] Trefpats, Fault, Injury, Wrong, Scandal.

To **OFF'END** [*offenser*, F. *offendere*, L. of *ob* and *fero*, to strike against] to sin against, to commit a Fault, to hurt, injure, or annoy; to displease.

OFFEN'SIOUN, Offence. *Chaucer*.

OFFEN'SIVE, displeasing, hurtful, injurious; also fit to attack an Enemy. *F.*

OFFEN'SIVENESS, the being offensive or injurious.

To **OFF'ER** [*offrir*, F. *offerre*, of *ob* and *fero*, to bring before, L.] to present, to tender, to propound, to bid.

OFFERING [*offerte*, F. *offering*, *Dan.*] a Sacrifice or any thing offered to God or Men.

OFFERTORIUM [*Old Law*] a Piece of Silk or fine Linen anciently made use of to wrap up the occasional Offerings made in the Church.

OFFERTORY [*offertoire*, F. of *offertorium*, L.] a Place where Offerings are kept, also a Part of the *Papists* Mass.

OFFICE [*officium*, L.] the Part or Duty of that which befits, or is to be expected from one; a Place or Employment; also a good or ill Turn. *F.*

OFFICE [among *Ecclesiastics*] the Divine Service, especially a Part of the *Roman* Mass-Book.

OFFICE [in *Law*] is an Inquiry made to the King's Use, by virtue of his Office who inquires.

An **OFFICE** [*officina*, L.] a Place where any Business is managed.

To **return an OFFICE** [*Law Term*] to return that which is found by virtue of the Office.

To **traverse an OFFICE**, is to make void the Inquisition taken of an Office.

OFFICER [*officier*, F.] one who is in an Office.

Commission OFFICERS, those who are authorized by the King's Commission.

Field OFFICERS [in an *Army*] such as have Command over a whole Regiment.

General OFFICERS, such who have not only Command over one Company, Troop, or Regiment, but in general over a considerable Body of military Forces.

Subaltern OFFICERS, Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Cornets.

Staff.

Staff OFFICERS } such who have not
Warrant OFFICERS } the King's Com-
 mission, but are appointed by Colonels and
 Captains.

OFFICIAL [*officialis*, L.] in the Civil Law
 is the Minister or Apparitor of a Judge. F.

OFFICIAL [in the *Canon Law*] is he to
 whom the Bishop does generally commit the
 Charge of his Spiritual Jurisdiction.

OFFICIAL [in the *Common Law*] is a De-
 puty whom an Archdeacon substitutes for the
 executing his Jurisdiction.

OFFICIAL, officious. *Shakesp.*

OFFICIALIS non faciendis vel amovendis;
 is a Writ directed to the Magistrates of a Cor-
 poration, willing them not to make such a
 Man an Officer, and putting him out of the
 Office he hath, until Inquiry be made of his
 Manners. L.

To **OFFICIATE** [*officier*, F.] to do the
 Duty belonging to one's Office.

OFFICINAL [of *officina*, L. a Shop] of
 or pertaining to a Shop, sold in Shops.

OFFICINAL, such Drugs, Plants, Herbs,
 Medicines, &c. as are usually sold in Apothe-
 caries Shops.

OFFICIOSITY [*officiositas*, L.] Officious-
 ness.

OFFICIOUS [*officieux*, F. of *officiosus*, L.]
 ready to do one a good Office, servicable,
 very obliging.

OFFICIOUSNESS, Readiness to assist,
 Obligingness.

OFFING [*Sea Term*] the open Sea, or
 that Part of it which is at a good Distance
 from Land.

To **keep in the OFFING** [*Sea Phrase*] a
 Ship is said so to do, when she keeps in the
 Middle of the Channel.

To **stand for the OFFING** [*Sea Phrase*] is
 when a Ship is ready to sail from the Shore
 into the main Sea.

OFFRENDE, an Offering. O. F.

OFFRIN, to offer. *Ubauc.*

OFF-SCOURING, the Refuse of any
 Thing.

OFFSET, sprout; Shoot of a Plant.

OFF-SPRING, that which is sprung of,
 or produced by another, as Children, Fruit,
 &c.

To **OFFUSCATE** [*offusquer*, F. *offuscatum*
 L.] to make dark or cloudy.

OFFUSCA'TION, a making dark or dusky,
 L.

OFF } [*offz*, Sax. *afste*, Dan. *offt*,
OFFEN } Teut.] frequently.

OFFENNESS, Frequency.

OFF *Subes*, many Times. O.

OG [*W*, H. a Mock] King of *Bashan*.

OGDAS'TICK [of *'ογδοάς*, Gr.] an Epi-
 gram, or Stanza consisting of eight Verses.

OGEE } [in *Architecture*] a Member of

OGIVE } a Moulding, consisting of a
 Round and a Hollow.

OGLES [*Oogen*, Belg.] Eyes.

To **O'GLE**, to look hard at; commonly to
 look amorously at.

OGLIO [*olia*, Span.] a Dish of mingled
 Meats; a Medley.

O'GRESSES } [in *Heraldry*] round, black
A'GRESSES } Figures resembling Balls.

OH! an Exclamation denoting Pain, Sor-
 row, or Surprise.

OIL [*Ole*, Sax. *oel*, Teut. *buile*, F. *oleum*,
 L.] the Juice of Olives, &c.

OIL [among *Chymists*] is one of the five
 Principles.

OIL of Antimony, a Mixture of Antimony
 with an acid Spirit.

Philosophers OIL [among *Chymists*] a Pre-
 paration of Brick-bats heated red-hot, soaked
 in Oil of Olives, and afterwards distilled in a
 Retort.

OIL of Tartar [*per deliquium*] the fixed
 Salt of Tartar, dissolved by exposing it to the
 Air in a cool moist Place.

OIL of Vitriol, the more fixed Part of the
 Spirit of Vitriol made caustick by a vehement
 Heat of Fire.

OIL Beetle } an Insect which sends forth a
OIL Clock } great Quantity of fat Sweat.

OILET-Hole } [*oeilet* of *oel*, F. an Eye]

OILET-Hole } an Hole in a Garment,

wherein a Point is put.

OINTMENT [*oignement*, F. *unguentum*,
 L.] an Unguent.

OISTER [*buistre*, F. *oester*, L. S. *Auster*
 Teut. *ostreum*, L.] a Shell-fish well known.

OISTER-Green, an Herb.

OISTER-Loit, the Herb otherwise called
 Snake-weed.

OKE, a certain *Turkish* Weight of which
 there are three Sorts, the lesser Oke of *Smyrna*

is 13 oz. 2 dr. the middle Oke is 1 lb. 11 oz.
 6 dr. and the greater 2 lb. 11 oz. 3 dr. *English*.

OKE'NYIE [of oak and gate] a small Vil-
 lage in *Shropshire*.

O'KER [*ocbra*, L. *οχηρα*, Gr.] a Mineral.
 See *Ocbre*.

OK HAM, Tow or Flax, to drive into the
 Seams of Ships.

OLD Oald, Sax. Alt, Teut.] stricken in
 Age; also stale; also worn.

OLD Mr. Gory, a Piece of Gold, *Canting*
Term.

OLD Land, Land which has lain untilld
 a long Time, and is now ploughed up. *Suffex*.

OLEA'GINOUS [*oleagineaux*, F. of *olea-*
ginus, L.] oily or pertaining to the Nature
 of Oil.

OLEA'GINOUSNESS, Oilinefs.

OLECRA'NUM [*ωλέκρανον*, Gr.] the
 greatest Process of the first Bone of the Arm,
 called *Ulna*.

OLE'NE, the Cubit, or great Fossil Bone.

OLERON Laws [made at *Oleron*, an
 Island of *France*] maritime Laws made, when
 King *Richard I.* was there.

OLFACTORY [of *olfactus*, L.] pertain-
 ing to the Sense of Smelling.

OLFAC,

O F

ODORIFEROUS [*odorifere*, F. of *odoriferus*, L.] bearing Odours or Perfumes, sweet-scented.

ODOROUS [*odorus*, L.] that has a sweet Scent or Smell.

ODOROUSNESS Sweet-scentedness.

O'DOUR [*odeur*, F. of *odor*, L.] Scent or Smell, any sweet Perfume.

OECONOMICAL } [*œconomicus*, L. of
OECONOM'ICK } *οικονομικός*, Gr.]
belonging to Oeconomy, or Family Govern-
ment.

OECONOM'ICKS [*œconomica*, L. of *οικονομική*, Gr.] a Part of Moral Philosophy, which treats of the Management of the Passions.

OECONOMIST [*œconomus*, L. of *οικονόμος*, Gr.] one who governs or rules a Family, a Steward.

OECONOMY [*œconomie*, F. *œconomia*, L. of *οικονομία*, of *οίκος*, a House, and *νέμω*, to distribute, Gr.] the ordering a House or Family; also Thriftiness, good Husbandry.

OECONOMY [in *Architecture*] is the Method which shews how to take Measures rightly for giving the Fabrick a convenient Form and Bigness.

OECONOMY [among *Rhetoricians*] is Order in the Disposal of Parts necessary for Orators or Poets.

OECCUMEN'ICAL [*œcumenique*, F. *œcumenicus*, L. of *οικουμενικός*, Gr.] belonging to the whole habitable World; general, universal.

OEDAS'TICK [*œdasticus*, L.] cunning in the Knowledge of Weights and Measures.

OE'DEMA [*οίδημα*, Gr.] any Tumour or Swelling; but more strictly, a white, soft, insensible Tumour, proceeding from pituitous Matter.

OEDEMATOUS, belonging to an Oedema.

OEILAIID [*œil*, F.] Glance, Wink, Token. *Shakesp.*

OENOPOLIST [*οινοπώλης*, of *οίνος*, Wine and *πώλειν*, to sell, Gr.] a Vintner.

O'ERTHRAW, overthrown. *Chauc.*

OESOPHA'GUS [*οισοφάγος*, Gr.] the Gullet, or a long, large and round Canal, descending from the Mouth to the left Orifice of the Stomach, through which the Meat passes from the Mouth to the Stomach.

OES'TRUM *Veneris*, a Name given to the *Clitoris*, from the lascivious Titillation it is capable of. L.

OE/SYPUS [*οίσυπος*, Gr.] a certain oily Substance boiled out of a particular Part of the Fleece used most to sweat.

OF [*of*, Sax. *af*, Belg.] belonging to.

OF, from.

OFF, not upon, distant from.

OFFA *Alba* [among *hymists*] a white, clotted Substance, which will arise if an equal Quantity of highly rectified Spirit of Wine and Spirit of Urine be shaken together.

O F

OFFAL, Refuse or Drofs.

OFFALS [q. d. *off-falls*] Garbage or Fragments of Meat.

OFF'CHURCH [q. d. *Offa's Church*, of *Offa*, King of the *Mercii*, who built it] a Town in *Warwickshire*.

OFF'SETTS [in *Gardening*] young Shoots which spring and grow from Roots, that are round and tuberosc, or bulbous.

OFF-WARD [*Sea Term*] when a Ship being aground by the Shore, inclines to the Side towards the Water, she is said to heel to the Offward.

OFF'ENCE [*offense*, F. *offensio*, L.] Trefpass, Fault, Injury, Wrong, Scandal.

To **OFFEND** [*offenser*, F. *offendere*, L. of *ob* and *fendo*, to strike against] to sin against, to commit a Fault, to hurt, injure, or annoy; to displease.

OFFEN'SIION, Offence. *Chauc.*

OFFEN'SIVE, displeasing, hurtful, injurious; also fit to attack an Enemy. F.

OFFEN'SIVENESS, the being offensive or injurious.

To **OFFER** [*offrir*, F. *offerre*, of *ob* and *fero*, to bring before, L.] to present, to tender, to propound, to bid.

OFFERING [*offerte*, F. *offering*, Dan.] a Sacrifice or any thing offered to God or Men.

OFFERTORIUM [*Old Law*] a Piece of Silk or fine Linen anciently made use of to wrap up the occasional Offerings made in the Church.

OFFERTORY [*offertoire*, F. of *offertorium*, L.] a Place where Offerings are kept, also a Part of the *Popish* Mass.

OFFICE [*officium*, L.] the Part or Duty of that which befits, or is to be expected from one; a Place or Employment; also a good or ill Turn. F.

OFFICE [among *Ecclesiasticks*] the Divine Service, especially a Part of the *Roman* Mass-Book.

OFFICE [in *Law*] is an Inquiry made to the King's Use, by virtue of his Office who inquires.

An **OFFICE** [*officina*, L.] a Place where any Business is managed.

To **return** an **OFFICE** [*Law Term*] to return that which is found by virtue of the Office.

To **traverse** an **OFFICE**, is to make void the Inquisition taken of an Office.

OFFICER [*officier*, F.] one who is in an Office.

Commission OFFICERS, those who are authorized by the King's Commission.

Field OFFICERS [in an *Army*] such as have Command over a whole Regiment.

General OFFICERS, such who have not only Command over one Company, Troop, or Regiment, but in general over a considerable Body of military Forces.

Subaltern OFFICERS, Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Cornets.

Staff.

Staff OFFICERS } such who have not
Warrant OFFICERS } the King's Com-
 mission, but are appointed by Colonels and
 Captains.

OFFICIAL [*officialis*, L.] in the Civil Law
 is the Minister or Apparitor of a Judge. F.

OFFICIAL [in the *Canon Law*] is he to
 whom the Bishop does generally commit the
 Charge of his Spiritual Jurisdiction.

OFFICIAL [in the *Common Law*] is a De-
 puty whom an Archdeacon substitutes for, the
 executing his Jurisdiction.

OFFICIAL, officious. *Shakesp.*

OFFICIALIS non faciendis vel amovendis,
 is a Writ directed to the Magistrates of a Cor-
 poration, willing them not to make such a
 Man an Officer, and putting him out of the
 Office he hath, until Inquiry be made of his
 Manners. L.

To **OFFICIATE** [*officiat*, F.] to do the
 Duty belonging to one's Office.

OFFICINAL [of *officina*, L. a Shop] of
 or pertaining to a Shop, sold in Shops.

OFFICINAL, such Drugs, Plants, Herbs,
 Medicines, &c. as are usually sold in Apothe-
 caries Shops.

OFFICIOSITY [*officiositas*, L.] Officious-
 ness.

OFFICIOUS [*officieux*, F. of *officiosus*, L.]
 ready to do one a good Office, servicable,
 very obliging.

OFFICIOUSNESS, Readiness to assist,
 Obligingness.

OFFING [*Sea Term*] the open Sea, or
 that Part of it which is at a good Distance
 from Land.

To **keep in the OFFING** [*Sea Phrase*] a
 Ship is said so to do, when she keeps in the
 Middle of the Channel.

To **stand for the OFFING** [*Sea Phrase*] is
 when a Ship is ready to sail from the Shore
 into the main Sea.

OFFRENDE, an Offering. O. F.

OFFRIN, to offer. *Chauc.*

OFF-SCOURING, the Refuse of any
 Thing.

OFFSET, sprout; Shoot of a Plant.

OFF-SPRING, that which is sprung of,
 or produced by another, as Children, Fruit,
 &c.

To **OFFUSCATE** [*offusquer*, F. *offuscatum*
 L.] to make dark or cloudy.

OFFUSCATION, a making dark or dusky,
 L.

OFF } [*opf*, Sax. *afste*, Dan. *offt*,
OFFTEN } Teut.] frequently.

OFFTENNESS, Frequency.

OFFT *Subes*, many Times. O.

OG [*ay*, H. a Mock] King of *Bashan*.

OGDASICK [of *oydas*, Gr.] an Epi-
 gram, or Stanza consisting of eight Verses.

OGEE } [in *Architecture*] a Member of

OGIVE } a Moulding, consisting of a
 Round and a Hollow.

OGLES [*Oogen*, Belg.] Eyes.

To **O'GLE**, to look hard at; commonly to
 look amorously at.

OGLIO [*olia*, Span.] a Dish of mingled
 Meats; a Medley.

O'GRESSES } [in *Heraldry*] round, black
A'GRESSES } Figures resembling Balls.

OH! an Exclamation denoting Pain, Sor-
 row, or Surprise.

OIL [*Ole*, Sax. *oel*, Teut. *huile*, F. *oleum*,
 L.] the Juice of Olives, &c.

OIL [among *Chymists*] is one of the five
 Principles.

OIL of Antimony, a Mixture of Antimony
 with an acid Spirit.

Philosophers OIL [among *Chymists*] a Pre-
 paration of Brick bats heated red-hot, soaked
 in Oil of Olives, and afterwards distilled in a
 Retort.

OIL of Tartar [*per deliquium*] the fixed
 Salt of Tartar, dissolved by exposing it to the
 Air in a cool moist Place.

OIL of Vitriol, the more fixed Part of the
 Spirit of Vitriol made caustick by a vehement
 Heat of Fire.

OIL Beetle } an Insect which sends forth a

OIL Clock } great Quantity of fat Sweat.

OILET-Hole } [*oclet* of *oel*, F. an Eye]

EILET-Hole } an Hole in a Garment,
 wherein a Point is put.

OINTMENT [*oignement*, F. *unguentum*,
 L.] an Unguent.

OIS'TER [*buisire*, F. *oester*, L. S. *Auster*
Teut. ostreum, L.] a Shell-fish well known.

OISTER-Green, an Herb.

OISTER-Loit, the Herb otherwise called
 Snake-weed.

OKE, a certain *Turkish* Weight of which
 there are three Sorts, the lesser Oke of *Smyrna*
 is 13 oz. 2 dr. the middle Oke is 1 lb. 11 oz.
 6 dr. and the greater 2 lb. 11 oz. 3 dr. *Englth.*

OKE'NYIE [of *oak* and *gate*] a small Vil-
 lage in *Shropshire*.

O'KER [*ocbra*, L. *οχηρα*, Gr.] a Mineral.
 See *Ochre*.

OKHAM, Tow or Flax, to drive into the
 Seams of Ships

OLD Oald, Sax. *Alt*, Teut.] stricken in
 Age; also stale; also worn.

OLD Mr. Gory, a Piece of Gold. *Canting*
Term.

OLD Land, Land which has lain untilld
 a long Time, and is now ploughed up. *Suffex.*

OLEAGINOUS [*oleagineaux*, F. of *olea-
 ginus*, L.] oily or pertaining to the Nature
 of Oil.

OLEAGINOUSNESS, Oiliness.

OLECRA'NUM [*ολεκρανιον*, Gr.] the
 greatest Process of the first Bone of the Arm,
 called *Ulna*.

OLENE, the Cubit, or great Fossil Bone.

OLERON Laws [made at *Oleron*, an
 Island of *France*] maritime Laws made, when
 King *Richard I.* was there.

OLFAC'TORY [of *olfactus*, L.] pertain-
 ing to the Sense of Smelling.

OLFAC,

OLFACTORY *Nerves* [in *Anatomy*] those which give the Sense of Smelling.

OLIDITY [*oliditas*, L.] a strong Savour, Rankness.

OL'FAUNTES, Elephants. *Chasut.*

OLIGAR'CHICAL [*oligarchique*, F. *oligarchicus*, L. or *ὀλιγαρχικός*, Gr.] belonging to an Oligarchy.

OLIGARCHY [*oligarchie*, F. *oligarchia*, L. *ὀλιγαρχία*, of *ὀλιγος*, few, and *ἀρχή*, Dominion, Gr.] a Form of Government, where the supreme Power is lodged in the Hands of a few principal Persons; such are the States of *Venice* and *Genoa*.

OLIGOTROPHY [*ὀλιγοτροφία*, of *ὀλιγος*, a little, and *τροφή*, Food, Gr.] a Dialect of Nutrition, or a very small one.

OLIO [in *Cookery*, *Olla*, Span.] a rich Potage, made of Beef, Veal, Mutton, and Gammon, with Ducks, Partridges, Pigeons, &c.

OLITORY [*olitorius*, L.] belonging to a Kitchen Garden.

OLIVARIA *Corpora* [in *Anatomy*] two Knobs of the under Part of the Brain, so called from their Resemblance to an Olive.

OLIVASTER [*olivastre*, F.] darkly, brown, tawny.

O'LIVE [*oliva*, L.] a Stone Fruit which yields Plenty of Oil.

OLIVE Bit, a sort of Bit for Horses.

OLIVER [*olivier*, F. of *oliva*, L. an Olive-tree, an Emblem of Peace] a proper Name of Men.

Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.

This Proverb in *terminis*, is modern, and owes its Rise to the Cavaliers in the Time of the Civil Wars in England, who by Way of Rebuff gave the antimonarchical Party a General Monk for their Oliver Cromwell; but as to the Matter of it, it seems to proceed from the ancient *Lex Talionis*, or Law of Retaliation, *An Eye for an Eye*, and a Tooth for a Tooth; and *Par pari retuli*, say the Latins; and of Homer's *Ὀϊον καὶ ἔκκευ, τέλον καὶ ἰπαιχναίς*, Gr. Many make a Handle to return Railing for Railing; but Christians ought to be of a better spirit, maugre the private Revenge either of hard Words, or rude Actions; for say the Hebrews, עין תחת עין, שן תחת שן, יד תחת יד, רגל תחת רגל.

OLIVERES, Olive trees. *Chasut.*

OL'LA *Podrida*, a Hotch Potch of several Meats together. *Span.*

OLLA *Cerevisie*, a Pot or Flaggon of Ale or Beer. *O. L.*

OLLET [q. d. *Ellet*, of *ælan*, Sax. to burn] Fuel. *S. C.*

OLYMPIAD [*ὀλυμπιάς*, Gr.] the Space of four complete Years, an Account of Time much used by the ancient *Grecians*. This Way of reckoning was brought in by *Iphitus*, taking its Rise from the Olympick Games; the first Olympiad began A. M. 3174.

OLYM'PICK Games, were first instituted by *Pelops*, and celebrated every fifth Year for five Days together, in the Plains of *Elis*, near the City of *Olympia*, in Honour of *Jupiter Olympius*, by five Kinds of Exercises, viz. Leaping, Running, Wrestling, Quoit, and Whirl-Bats.

OMAGRA [with *Physicians*] the Gout in the Shoulder.

OMBER } [*Al Hombre*, Span.] a Spa-
OMBRE } nish Game at Cards.

OMEGA [Ω, ω] the last Letter of the Greek Alphabet; also metaphorically, it is used for the End of any Thing.

O'MELET, a kind of Pancake. *F.*

O'MEN, a sign or token of good or bad Luck. *L.*

OMEN'TUM [in *Anatomy*] the Caul, a double Membrane spread over the Entrails. *L.*

O'MER [מֶרֶץ, H.] a Hebrew Measure, about three Pints and a Half.

OMI Land, mellow Land. *N. C.*

To **OMINATE** [*ominatum*, L.] to forebode or foretew.

OMINOUS [*ominosus*, L.] ill-boding, or portending ill Luck.

OMINOUSNESS, the being ominous.

OMIS'SION, a neglecting, or letting a Thing pass. *F. of L.*

To **OMIT** [*omittere*, F. of *omittere*, L.] to pass by or over, to take no Notice of, to leave out.

OMNIFARIOUS [*omnifarius*, L.] divers, sundry, of all sorts.

OMNIFEROUS [*omnifer*, L.] bearing or bringing all Things.

OMNIFICK [of *omnia* and *efficiens*, L.] making or producing all Things.

OMNIFORM [*omniformis*, L.] of every Shape.

OMNIGENOUS [*omnigenus*, L.] of every kind.

OMNIMODOUS [*omnimodus*, L.] of all Manner of sorts.

OMNIPARENT [*omniparens*, L.] bearing or bringing forth all Things.

OMNIPOTENCE } [*omnipotentia*, L.]

OMNIPOTENCY } Almighty Power, Almightiness.

OMNIPOTENT [*omnipotens*, L.] Almighty, All-powerful.

OMNIPRE'SENCE [of *omnis* and *presentia*, L.] a being present in all Places.

OMIPRE'SENT [of *omnis* and *presens*, L.] that is every where present.

OMNIS'CIENCE [*omnis* and *scientia*, L.] the Knowledge of all Things.

OMNISCIENT [of *omnis* and *sciens*, L.] knowing all Things.

OMNIVAGANT [*omnivagans*, L.] wandering every where.

OMNIVALENT [*omnivalens*, L.] able to do all Things.

OMNIVOROUS [*omnivorus*, L.] devouring or eating all Kinds of Things.

OMOL'

OMOL'OGY [*homologia*, L. of *ὁμολογία*, Gr.] Agreeableness.

OMOPLA'TE, the Shoulder-blade.

OMPHA'C'IUM [*ὀμφακίον*, Gr.] the Juice of four Grapes; also it is now applied by some to that of wild Apples or Crabs, Verjuice.

OMPHALOC'E'LE [of *ὀμφαλόν*, the Navel, and *κλή*, a Swelling, Gr.] a Rupture about the Navel, when the Caul or Intestines are protuberant in that Part.

OMPHALOP'TICK [*ὀμφαλός* and *ὀπτικός*, Gr.] an Optick Glass convex on both Sides, called a *Convex Lens*.

OM'RI [*אֹמְרִי*, H. i. e. a rebellious or wicked People] a King of Israel.

ON [an, Teut.] upon.

ONCE, one Time, at a former Time.

ONBIEDE, to abide. *Chauc.*

ONDE, Breath or Fury. *Chauc.*

ONE [æne or an, Sax. *ēn*, L. S. and Belg. *an*, Teut. *une*, F. of *unus*, L.] 1.

ONE Berry, the Herb *Paris*. *Solanum quadrifolium*. L.

ONE Blade, an Herb. *Monophyllum*. L.

ONEDER, the Afternoon. *Chesh.*

ONEHED [*Einheit*, Teut.] Unity. *Ch.*

ONELY [anli, Sax. *Antzig*, Teut.] singular.

ONERANDO *pro rata Portione*, a Writ which lies for a joint Tenant, or Tenant in common, who is distrained for more Rent than the Proportion of the Land amounts to.

ON'ERARY [*onerarius*, L. serving for Burden or Carriage.

ONEIROCRITICK [*ὀνειροκριτικός*, Gr.] an Interpreter of Dreams.

To **ONERATE** [*oneratum*, L.] to burden or load.

ONERATION, a burdening or loading.

ONERO'SE [*onerous*, F. of *onerofus*, L.] burdensome, weighty.

ONERO'S'ITY [*onerofitas*, L.] Burdensomeness.

ON Hie, apace. *O.*

ONID, made one. *Chauc.*

ON'ION [*oignon*, or *ognon*, F.] a well-known Root.

ONOC'ENTAURS, fabulous Monsters, having the upper Parts like a Man, and Body like an Ass. L.

ON'OMANCY [*ὀνομαντία*, of *ὄνομα*, a Name, and *μαντία*, Divination, Gr.] Divination by Names.

ONOMATECH'NY [of *ὄνομα*, a Name, and *τεχνή*, Gr. Art] the Art or Prognostication from the Letters of a Person's Name.

ONOMATOPOE'IA [*ὀνοματοποιία*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where a Word is made to imitate the Sound of the Thing expressed, as the *Flies buzz*, *Taratantara*, for the Sound of a Trumpet. L.

ON'PRESS, downwards. *O.*

ON'SET [of *on* and *set*, *Ansatz*, Teut.] an Attack.

ON'SLOUGHT, a Storming, a fierce Attack upon a Place. *Dut.*

ONTOL'OGY [*ὀντολογία*, Gr.] an Account of Beings in the Abstract.

ON'WARD [*onward*, Sax. *Forwerts*, or *Antwerts*, Teut.] forward.

ONYX [*ὄνυξ*, Gr.] a precious Stone, somewhat like the Colour of a Man's Nail.

OOSTE [*ôte*, Fr.] an Host. *Ch.*

OOZY, moist, wet, plashy.

OPA'C'ITY [*opacitè*, F. of *opacitas*, L.] Non-transparency, not transmitting Light.

OPA'COUS [*opaque*, F. of *opacus*, L.]

OPA'QUE [shady, obscure, dark, that is not transparent.]

OPACOUS Bodies [among Philosophers] such whose Pores lying in an oblique Position hinder the Rays of Light from speedily piercing and passing thro' them.

OPAL [*opalus*, L. of *ἀπαλος*, Gr.] a precious Stone of almost all Colours.

OPE Land [*q. d.* open or loose Land] Ground plowed up every Year. *Suff.*

To **OPEN** [*openen*, Sax. *openen*, Belg. *offnen*, Teut.] to unfold, expose, explain, &c.

OPEN [*open*, Sax. *open*, Belg.] plain, clear, &c.

OPEN Arse [*open ærs*, Sax.] a Medlar, a Fruit.

OPEN Head, bare-headed. *O.*

OPENING Flank [in Fortification] is that Part of the Flank which is covered by the *Orillon*.

OPENING of Gates [among Astrologers] is when one Planet separates from another, and presently applies to a third, bearing Rule in a Sign opposite to that ruled by the Planet with which it was joined.

OPENING of Trenches [Military Term] is the first Breaking of Ground by the Besiegers, in order to carry on their Approaches to the Place.

OP'ERA, is a sort of Entertainment of Musick on the Stage or Theatre. *Ital.*

OPERA'R'I [Old Law] Tenants who hold small Portions of Land, by the Performance of servile Works for their Lord.

To **OP'ERATE** [*operer*, F. *operatum*, L.] to work, to effect, or bring to pass.

To **OPERATE** [among Physicians] to work or stir the Humours of the Body.

OPERA'TIO [in Old Records] is one Day's Work, performed by an inferior Tenant for his Lord.

OPERA'TION, a labouring or working. F. of L.

OPERATION [in Chymistry] is any chymical Process.

OPERATION [in Surgery] is any Thing performed by the Hand of a surgeon.

OPERATIVE, apt to work.

OPERATIVENESS, the being of an operative Quality.

OPERA'TOR [*opérateur*, F.] a Workman; also a Mountebank. L.

OPERATOR for the Teeth, one skilled in cleaning and drawing Teeth, and making artificial ones.

OPE-

OPERATOR [in a *Gaming House*] the Dealer at *Faron*.

OPEROSE [*operosus*, L.] laborious, that costs much Pains and Trouble; also busy, active.

OPEROSITY [*operositas*, L.] too much Nicety, great Pains or Labour.

OPERTI Canes [*Old Law*] Dogs not having the Balls of their Feet cut out. L.

OPHIASIS [*οφιασις*, Gr.] a Disease where the Hair grows thin, and falls off.

OPHITES, a Sort of Hereticks in the second Century, who honoured a Serpent.

OPHIUCUS [*Οφιυκος*, Gr.] one of the Northern Constellations.

OPHTHALMICK [*ophthalmique*, F. *ophthalmicus*, L. of *οφθαλμικος*, Gr.] belonging to, or proper for the Eyes.

OPHTHALMICK Nerves [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the fifth Pair of Nerves that move the Eye. L.

OPHTHALMICKS [*οφθαλμικα*, Gr.] Medicines good for Diseases of the Eyes.

OPHTHALMY [*ophthalmie*, F. *ophthalmia*, L. of *οφθαλμια*, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Coats of the Eye, proceeding from arterious Blood got out of the Vessels, and gathered together in those Parts.

OPIATE [*opiat*, F.] a Medicine made of *Opium*, or other Drugs of the like Nature, to cause Sleep, and ease Pain.

OPIFEROUS [*opifer*, L.] helping or bringing Help.

OPIFICE [*opificium*, L.] Workmanship.

OPINABILITY [*opinabilitas*, L.] a Thinking.

OPINABLE [*opinabilis*, L.] that may be conceived in Opinion.

To **OPINE** [*opiner*, F. of *opinari*, L.] to think, to be of Opinion; to give one's Opinion or Judgment about a Matter.

OPEN Hedge, bare-headed. *Ob*.

OPINIATER [*opiniatre*, F. of *opinator*, L.] an obstinate or stubborn Person.

OPINIATRETRY } [*opinionatretè*,

OPINIONATIVENESS } F.] an obstinate persisting in one's Opinion.

OPINION, Mind, Thought, Belief, Esteem, Judgment. F. of L.

OPINIONATE. See *Opinionative*.

OPINIONATIVE, } wedded to his own

OPINIONATED, } Opinion, stubborn, self-willed.

OPINIONISTS, a Name in the Time of Pope *Paul*, to a Sect who boasted of Poverty, and held, that there could be no Vicar of Christ upon Earth, who did not practise that Virtue.

OPIOLOGY, a Description or Treatise of *Opium*. Gr.

OPIPAROUS [*opiparus*, L.] sumptuous.

OPISTHOTONUS [*οπισθοτονος*, of *οπισθεν*, backward, and *τονος*, the Tone, Gr.] a kind of Cramp or stretching the Muscles of the Neck backward.

OPITULATION, a helping or aiding. L.
OPIUM [*οπιον*, Gr.] the Juice which distills from the Heads of Poppies in *Greece*, *Egypt*, &c.

OPPLE, Water-Elder, a Shrub.

OPOBAL'SAMUM [*οποβαλσαμον*, Gr.] Balm of *Gilead*, the Juice of a Gum which distills from a Shrub called *Balsamum*, or the Balm-tree, growing only in *Palestine*.

OPO'PANAX [*οποπαναξ*, Gr.] the Juice of *Panax*, or the Herb *Ali-beal*.

OPPIDAN [*oppidanus*, L.] a Townsman.

To **OPPIGNORATE** [*oppignero*, L.] to pledge, to pawn.

OPPIGNORATED [*oppignoratus*, L.] pawned.

To **OPPILATE** [*oppiler*, F. *oppilatum*, L.] to cause a Stoppage in some Part of the Body.

OPPILATION, Obstruction, Stoppage, F. of L.

OPPILATIVE, apt to obstruct or stop.

OPPLETE [*oppletus*, L.] filled.

OPPLETION, a Filling. L.

To **OPPONE** [*opponere*, L.] to oppose.

OPPONENT [*opponens*, L.] one who maintains a contrary Argument in the Schools, or opposes in Disputation.

OPPORTUNE [*opportunus*, L.] convenient, seasonable. F.

OPPORTUNITY [*opportunitè*, F. of *opportunitas*, L.] convenient Time or Occasion.

To **OPPOSE** [*opposir*, F. of *oppositum*, L.] to set against, to put in Competition, to withstand or thwart.

OPPOSITE [*oppositus*, L.] that is over-against, contrary. F.

OPPOSITE Cones [in *Geometry*] two Cones of the like Quality, which are vertically opposite, and have the same common Axis.

OPPOSITE Sections [in *Geometry*] are the two Hyperbola's which are made by a Plane cutting both those Cones.

OPPOSITES [in *Logick*] are Things relatively opposite or contrary, as Master and Servant.

OPPOSITION, Contrariety, Disagreement, Hindrance, Stop. F. of L.

OPPOSITION [in *Astrology*] when two Planets, being distant 180 Degrees, behold one another diametrically opposite.

To **OPPRESS** [*oppresser*, F. *oppressum*, L. of *ob* and *premo*] to lie heavy upon, to over-burden, to crush by Authority and Violence.

To **OPPRESS**, to ravish.

OPPRESSION, over-burdening, crushing by Authority, &c. F. of L.

OPPRESSIVE, apt to oppress.

OPPRESSIVENESS, the being oppressive.

OPPRESSOR [*oppresser*, F.] he that oppresses.

OPPRO'BRII

OPPRO'BRII *Lapis* [i. e. the Stone of Reproach] a Stone erected in the City of Padua in Italy, to which whatever Debtors resort, openly declaring Inability to pay their Debts, are to be freed from Prosecution. *L.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS [*opprobriosus*, *L.*] reproachful, injurious.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS, the being opprobrious.

OPPRO'BRIUM [*opprobrium*, *F.*] the Shame which attends a lewd villainous Act; Infamy, Disgrace. *L.*

To **OPPUGN'** [*oppugnare*, *L.*] to fight against, to oppose, to reject or confute an Opinion.

OP'SIMATHY [*ὀψιμαθία*, of *ὀψι* late, and *μαθι*, learned, *Gr.*] a learning in old Age.

OPSONA'TION, a Catering. *L.*

OP'TABLE [*optabilis*, *L.*] desirable.

OPTA'TION, a desiring. *L.*

OPTA'TIVE Mood [in Grammar] is that Mood of a Verb, which expresses an earnest Desire that such a Thing may be or happen.

OP'TICK [*optique*, *F.* *opticus*, *L.* of *ὀπτικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Sight.

OPTICK Glasses, Glasses contrived for the viewing of any Object, as Microscopes, Telescopes, &c.

OPTICK Nerves [in Anatomy] the second Pair of Nerves, which convey the Spirits to the Eye.

OPTICK Place of a Star [in Astronomy] is that Part or Point of its Orbit, which our Sight determines, when the Star is there.

OPTICKS [*optiques*, *F.* *optica*, *L.* of *ὀπτική*, *Gr.*] a Science which treats of the Sight in general, explaining the Properties and Effects of it.

OPTICIAN, one skilled in Opticks.

OP'TIMACY [*optimatus*, *L.*] the Government of a Commonwealth by the Nobles.

OPTIMITY [*optimitas*, *L.*] Excellency.

OP'TION, a Choice, a Liberty of accepting or refusing a Thing. *F.* of *L.*

OPULENCY [*opulencia*, *F.* of *opulentia*, *L.*] Riches, Wealth.

OPULENT [*opulentus*, *L.*] wealthy, very rich. *F.*

OPUSCLE [*opusculum*, *L.*] a small Work.

OR [*or*, *Teut.*] either.

OR, Gold. *F.*

OR [in Heraldry] the Colour of Gold.

OR'ACH [*arroche*, *F.*] a Pot herb.

OR'ACLE [*oraculum*, *L.*] an ambiguous and obscure Answer, which the Heathen Priests gave to the People about Things to come, making them believe that God spoke by their Mouth.

Divine ORACLE, an Answer or Counsel given by God, the Holy Scriptures.

ORACULAR, belonging to Oracles.

ORAISON, Prayer, verbal Supplication. *F.*

O'RAL [of *os*, *oris*, *L.* the Mouth] delivered by the Mouth or Voice. *F.*

ORAN'DO *pro Rege et Regno*, a Writ requiring the Bishop and Clergy to pray for the Peace and good Government of the Realm, and for a good Understanding between the King and Parliament.

OR'ANGE [*aurantio*, *Ital.* *aurantium*, *L.* of *aureo colore*] a well known Fruit. *F.*

OR'ANGEADE, a cooling Liquor made of the Juice of Oranges, Lemons, Water, Sugar, &c.

ORAN'GERY, a sort of Perfume; also a sort of Snuff; also a Place in a Garden where Orange-trees are kept.

ORAN'CO, a sort of Tobacco.

ORA'TION [*oraison*, *F.*] a Discourse or Speech pronounced in Public. *L.*

OR'ATOR [*orateur*, *F.*] an eloquent Speaker or Pleader. *L.*

ORATORIANS, an Order of regular Priests established A. D. 1564, so called from the Oratory of St Jerom in Rome, where they used to pray.

OR'ATORY [*oratoire*, *F.* of *oratorius*, *L.*] belonging to an Orator.

ORATORY [*oratoria*, *L.*] the Art of Oratory, the Science of Rhetorick, or the Art of making public Speeches.

An **ORATORY** [*un oratoire*, *F.* *oratorium*, *L.*] a private Chapel, or Place set apart for Prayer.

ORB [*orbe*, *F.* of *orbis*, *L.*] a hollow Sphere.

ORB [in Astronomy] the Deferent of a Planet commonly called a Sphere.

ORBA'TION, a Dep'tiving. *L.*

ORBICULAR [*orbiculaire*, *F.* of *orbicularis*, *L.*] round like a Ball or Globe.

ORBICULAR Bone [in Anatomy] one of the little Bones of the inner Part of the Ear.

ORBICULARIS Musculus [in Anatomy] a Muscle that draws the Lips together, and is the same as *Osculatorius*, a kissing Muscle. *L.*

ORBICULARIS Palpebrarum [in Anatomy] a Muscle whose Fibres encompass the Eye lids circularly, and are inserted in them.

ORBICULATED [*orbiculatus*, *L.*] made round.

ORBIS Magnus [in the System of Copernicus] is the Orbit of the Earth in its annual Revolution round the Sun. *L.*

ORBIT [*orbite*, *F.* of *orbita*, *L.*] the Track or Mark of a Chariot or Cart-wheel.

ORBIT [in Anatomy] is the Extent of any Part which is of a round Figure.

ORBIT [in Astronomy] is the Course in which any Planet moves.

OR'BITER *Externus* [in Anatomy] is the Hole in the Cheek bone below the Orbit. *L.*

ORBITER

ORBITER Internus [in *Anatomy*] a Hole in the coronal Bone of the Skull, within the Orbit. *L.*

ORBITY [*orbitas*, *L.*] the Want of Children by Parents, or Parents by Children; any Want or Privation.

Concentrick ORBS [in *Astronomy*] are several Orbs one within another, which have the same Centre.

Eccentrick ORBS [in *Astronomy*] are Orbs within one another, or separate, which have different Centres.

OR'CHAL } a Mineral Stone like Al-

OR'CHEL } lum.

OR'CHANET, the Herb *Alkanet*, or *Spanish Bugloss*. *Anchusa*, *L.*

OR'CHARD [corr. of *obst*, *gatten*, *Teut.* *H. G.*] a Piece of Ground inclosed and planted with Fruit-trees.

ORCHESTRE [*orchestra*, *L.* of *ὀρχήστρα*, *Gr.*] a Place where the Chorus danceth, or where Musicians sit.

OR'CHIS, a Plant, called also *Satyrium*.

OR'CIO [about *Florence*] an Oil Measure containing 8 Gallons and a Quarter *English* Measure.

To **ORDAIN'** [*ordonner*, *F.* of *ordinare*, *L.*] to command, to appoint, to confer Holy Orders.

OR'DAL, Ordeal. *Chauc.*

ORDA'LIAN Law, a Law which established the ancient Way of *Ordeal*, or Trials by Fire and Water, &c.

OR'DEAL } [*ordæl*, of *on*, great, and

OR'DAEL } deal, Judgment, *Sax.*] cer-

tain particular Ways of Trial, by which Persons accused of Crimes were to clear themselves; of which there were four several Ways. This was instituted long before the Conquest, and continued till the Time of King *John*, in whose Days it was abrogated.

ORDEAL by Combat, was when the Person accused of Murder, was obliged to fight the next Relation, &c. of the Person deceased.

ORDEAL by Fire, was when the Party accused undertook to prove his or her Innocence by walking blindfold and barefoot between nine red hot Plough shares, laid at unequal Distances one from another; or by holding a red hot Iron in his or her Hand.

ORDEAL by cold Water, was a being bound and thrown into a River or Pond, like the Trial of Witches.

ORDEAL by hot Water, was by putting the Hands or Feet into scalding Water.

ORDE'FE, } Ore or Metal lying under

ORDEL'FE, } Ground; also the Claim

made to it.

ORDEIN'LY [*ordentlich*, *Teut.*] orderly. *Chauc.*

OR'DER [*ordre*, *F.* of *ordo*, *L.* *Ordnung*,

Teut.] a disposing of Things in their proper Place; Custom or Manner, Rule, or Discipline.

ORDER of Battle, is the Disposition of the Battalions and Squadrons of an Army in one or more Lines, according to the Nature of the Ground, either to engage an Enemy, or to be reviewed.

ORDER [in *Architecture*] is a Rule to be observed for the Proportion of Pillars, and for the Form of certain Parts appertaining to them; or in a more general Sense, that which gives each Part of the Building a convenient Bigness.

ORDER [in *Military Discipline*] is the equal Distance of one Rank or File from another.

OR'DERLINESS, the being orderly, Regularity.

OR'DERLY, acting according to Rule, regular.

OR'DERS [in *general*] signify all that is commanded by superior Officers, and is sometimes only taken for the Word.

ORDERS [in *Theology*] the Priesthood.

OR'DINABLE, capable of being designed or ordained. *Chauc.*

OR'DINAL [*ordinalis*, *L.*] belonging to Order.

ORDINAL Numbers, are such as express the Order of Things, as *First*, *Second*, and *Third*, &c.

An **ORDINAL**, a Book of Directions for Bishops in giving Holy Orders; also a Book containing the Orders and Constitutions of a religious House or College.

OR'DINANCE [*ordonnance*, *F.* *ordinatio*, *L.*] a Decree, Statute, or Law.

ORDINANCE [probably *q. d. inter ordinis*, *L.* among the Ranks of Soldiers] Artillery, great Guns.

ORDINANCE [of the *Forest*] a Statute made about Forest Causes, *An. 34. of Edward I.*

ORDINANCE [of *Parliament*] a temporary Act, which may be altered by the Commons alone.

Clerk of the ORDINANCE, an Officer, whose Business is to record the Names of all Officers, and all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office.

Surveyor of the ORDINANCE, one whose Charge is to survey all the King's Ordnance, Provisions, and Stores of War in the Tower.

OR'DINARY [*ordinaire*, *F.* of *ordinarius*, *L.*] common, usual, indifferent, mean.

An **OR'DINARY**, a Victualling-House, where Persons may eat at so much *per Meal*.

An **ORDINARY** [of *Affizes* and *Sessions*] a Deputy of the Bishop of the Diocese, appointed formerly to give Malefactors their Neck Verdes, and to judge whether they read or not; also to perform Divine Service for them, and assist in preparing them for Death. *An*

An OR'DINARY [in the *Civil Law*] is any Judge who has Authority to take Cognizance of Causes in his own Right, as he is a Magistrate, and not by Deputation.

An ORDINARY [in the *Common Law*] the Bishop of the Diocese, or he who hath immediate Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical.

OR'DINARIES [in *Heraldry*] are the Charges that properly belong to that Art, being commonly used therein, viz. the *Cross*, *Chief*, *Pall*, *Bond*, *Fesse*, *Escutcheon*, *Chevron*, *Salier*, and *Bar*.

OR'DINATE [in *Conick Sections*] is a Line drawn at Right Angles to the *Axis*, and reaching from one Side of the Section to the other.

ORDINATE [in an *Ellipsis*] is a right Line drawn in an Ellipsis or Oval, from one Side to another, parallel to a Tangent which passes through one of the Ends of that Diameter to which it is an Ordinate.

ORDINATE [in a *Parabola*] is a Line drawn through the *Axis* and Diameters parallel to the Tangent; half of this Line is also sometimes called the *Ordinate*, and the whole, the *double Ordinate*.

ORDINATE [in an *Hyperbola*] is a right Line drawn in an *Ellipsis*, from one Side to the other, and divided into two equal Parts by the *Axis* of the same *Hyperbola*.

ORDINATE Figures, are the same as regular ones, that is, they are *Equilateral*, and *Equiangular*.

ORDINATION, the Act of ordaining or putting into Holy Orders. F. of L.

ORDINATION Days, certain Days appointed for the ordaining of Clergymen, viz. the second Sunday in *Lent*, *Trinity Sunday* and the Sunday following the next Wednesday after *September 14.* and *December 13.*

ORDINATIONE *contra Servientes*, is a Writ which lies against a Servant for leaving his Master.

OR'DINES [old Law] a general Chapter or solemn Meeting of the Religious of a particular Order.

ORDINES *Majores*, the Holy Order of Priests, Deacons, and Sub-Deacons.

ORDINES *Minores*, the inferior Order of Chanter, Psalmist, Reader, &c.

ORD'LES, as Oaths and Ordles, i. e. the Right of giving Oaths, and determining *Ordeal Trials*, within a particular Precinct.

ORDONANCE } all Sorts of Artillery
ORDONANCE } or great Guns. See *Ordinance*.

ORDON'NANCE, Order, ordering or disposing. F.

ORDON'NANCE [in *Architecture*] the giving to all the Parts of a Building the just Quantity and Dimensions, which they ought to have according to the Model.

OR'DRE, a Point, a Beginning. *Chauc.*

OR'DURE [ordura, Ital.] Filth, the Dung of Man or Beast. F.

ORE [ορυζα, Sax. oor, Dut.] a Mine; Metal unrefined.

O'REB [ערב, H. i. e. a Crow, or the Evening] a People of the *Midianites*.

OREN'GES [in *Heraldry*] little Balls usually of Orange Colour.

OREUM, a Barn of Corn. O. L.

ORE'WOOD, Oaz, a Sea Weed.

OREXIS [ὀρεξις, Gr.] a Stomach or natural Appetite to Meat.

ORF'GILD [of off, Cattle, and gild, Payment, Sax.] a Delivery or Restitution of Cattle; or a Restitution made by the Hundred or County of any Wrong done by one who was in Pledge.

OR'FRAIES [q. d. Or, Gold, F. and Frize] frizzled Cloth of Gold, anciently much worn by Kings and Nobles.

OR'FRET, overspread. *Chauc.*

ORFT, a sort of Chub-Fish.

OR'GAL, the Lees of Wine dried, &c.

ORGAL'LOUS, [orgueilleux, F.] proud: O.

OR'GAN [organe, F. orgel, Teut. organum, L. of ὄργανον, Gr.] the noblest of musical Instruments commonly used in Churches.

ORGAN [organe, F. among *Naturalists*] an Instrument of some Faculty in an animal Body; as the Ear is said to be the Organ of Hearing, &c.

ORGAN Ling, } the greatest Sort of the
OR'GES } North Sea Fish.

ORGAN'ICAL } organique, F. organicus,
ORGAN'ICK } L. ὄργανικός, Gr.] be-

longing to the Organs of the Body, instrumental, or serving as a Means.

ORGAN'ICAL Description of Curves, is the Method of describing them upon a Plane by the regular Motion of a Point.

ORGANICAL Point [among *Naturalists*] that Part of a living Creature or Plant which is designed for the Performance of some particular Function or Action.

OR'GANIST [organiste, F. organista, L. Organist, Teut.] one who plays upon Organs.

ORGANIZA'TION, the forming of Organs, or instrumental Parts. L.

To OR'GANIZE [organiser, F.] to furnish with proper Organs.

ORGANIZED [organisé, F.] furnished with proper Organs.

OR'GANO, an Organ, Ital. as *Organo Picciolo*, a small or Chamber Organ.

OR'GANY, } the Herb *Wild Marjo-*
OR'GAIN, } ram.

ORGA'SMUS [ὄργασμος, Gr.] Violence, Force, Onset.

ORGAS'MUS [with *Physicians*] a quick Motion of the Blood or Animal Spirits, whereby the Muscles are convulsed, and move with uncommon Force.

OR'GIA [ὄργια, Gr.] certain Feasts and Revels in Honour of *Bacchus*.

ORGIL'LOUS [of orgueilleux, F.] proud, haughty, arrogant, presumptuous. *Shakesp.*

F f f f

ORGUES

O R

OR'GUES [in *Fortification*] many Harquebusses linked together, or divers Musquet Barrels, laid in a Row, so that they may be discharged either all at once, or separately; also long and thick Pieces of Wood with Iron Plates at the End, hung over a Gate to stop it up instead of a Port-Cullice.

OR'GYA [*οργυια*, Gr.] a Grecian Measure containing two Yards.

O'RIEL College [probably, *q. d. aurea aula*, L. a golden Hall, or as others will have it of *orientalis*, from its Eastern Situation] a College in the University of Oxford.

O'RIENT [*oriens*, L.] the East. F.

ORIENT *Equinoctial* [in *Geography*] the Point of the Horizon the Sun rises upon, when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

O'RIENT *Effival*, the Summer-East, or North-East.

ORIENT *Hybernal*, the Winter-East, or South-East.

ORIENT *Pearl*, a Pearl of great Lustre and Brightness, such as are found in the Eastern Countries.

ORIENTAL [*orientalis*, L.] belonging to the East, Eastern. F.

ORIENTAL [in *Astronomy*] a Planet is said to be *Oriental*, when it rises in the Morning before the Sun.

ORIFICE [*orificium*, L.] the Mouth, Entry, or Brim of any thing, especially that of the Stomach, Womb, a Vein, Wound, &c. F.

O'RIFLEMB [*oriflame*, F. *q. d. aureum flammeum*, L.] the Standard of St. Denys, or Royal Banner of the Kings of France, in their Wars against the Infidels.

ORIGAN, wild Marjoram.

ORIGENISTS, a Sect of Hereticks so called, because they held some Errors drawn from *Origen's* Book concerning Principles.

OR'IGIN [*origine*, F. *origo*, L.] the first Rising or Source of a thing; a Stock or Pedigree.

OR'IGINAL [*originalis*, L.] belonging to an Original, primitive, first.

OR'IGINAL *Sin* [among Divines] the Guilt derived from our first Parents.

AN OR'IGINAL [*originalis*, L.] the first Beginning, or Rise of a thing; the first Draught or Pattern of a thing; also a Stock or Pedigree; the Derivation of a Word, &c. F.

OR'IGINALIA [*Law Term*] are Transcripts or Records in the Exchequer, sent thither from the Chancery.

ORIL'ON [in *Fortification*] is a Mass of Earth faced with Stone, built upon the Shoulder of a Bastion, which hath Casemates to cover the Cannon of the retired Flank.

OR'ION [*οριων*, Gr.] a Southern Constellation, consisting of 39 Stars.

OR'ISON [*oraison*, F. of *oratio*, L.] a Prayer.

ORK, a monstrous Fish, called also a

O R

Whirlpool; also a Hulk, a large Sea Vessel; also a Butt for Figs or Wine.

ORLE [in *Architecture*] the same as *Plin*.

ORLE [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary almost the Figure of an Escutcheon.

OR'LOGE [*horologium*, L.] a Clock, Watch, &c. *Chauc.*

OR'LOPE [*Sea Term*] the uppermost Space or Deck in a great Ship from the Main Mast to the Mizzen.

OR'NAMENT [*ornement*, F. of *ornamentum*, L.] Beauty, Grace, Finery, Set-off; Rhetorical Flourish.

ORNAMENTS [in *Architecture*] are the *Architraves*, *Frizes* and *Cornices* of several Orders; also Leaves, Channellings, &c.

ORNATE [*ornatus*, L.] bedecked, decorated.

ORNATE'NESS, Trimness, a being neat, and well apparelled.

OR'NATURE [*ornatura*, L.] an adorning Weaths, &c.

ORNDORNS [for *underins*] Afternoons Drinkings. N. C.

ORNITHOLOGY [*ornithologia*, L. of *ορνιθολογια*, of *ορνις*, a Bird, and *λογια*, Speech, Gr.] a Description of the several Natures and Kinds of Birds.

ORNITHOMANCY [*ornithomantia*, L. of *ορνιθομαντια*, of *ορνις*, a Bird, and *μαντια*, Prediction, Gr.] a Divination by the Flight of Birds.

OROBOLDES [among Physicians] a Settlement in Urine like Vetches.

OR'PED, gilded. O.

OR'PHAN [*ορφανος*, Gr.] a fatherless and motherless Child.

OR'PHANISM, the State of an Orphan.

OR'PHELIN, F. an Orphan. *Chauc.*

OR'PIMENT [*q. d. auri pigmentum*, L.] a Kind of yellow Arsenick. F.

OR'PIN, a sort of Herb. *Telephium*, L.

OR'PINGTON [probably of *oppin*, the Plant growing there, in great Plenty, and *zun*, Sax.] a Town in Kent.

OR'RACH, } an Herb good in Pottage,

OR'AGE, } &c. *Atriplex*, L.

OR'RERY, an Astronomical Machine for giving a clearer Account of the Solar System.

OR'RIS, a Flower, called also *Iris*.

OR'TEIL [in *Fortification*] See *Berne*.

ORTELLI [*Forest Law*] the Claws of a Dog's Foot.

ORTHOC'OLON [*ορθοκωλον*, Gr.] a preternatural Straightness of Joint.

ORTHOD'ORON [*ορθοδωρον*, Gr.] a Greek Measure of about 8 Inches a Third long.

OR'THODOX [*orthodoxe*, F. of *orthodoxus*, L. of *ορθος*, Gr.] that is of a true or right Opinion or Belief.

OR'THODOXY [*orthodoxia*, L. of *ορθοδογια*, of *ορθος*, right, and *δοξα*, Opinion, Gr.] Soundness of Judgment, true Belief.

ORTHO-

ORTHODROMICKS [in *Navigation*] is the Art of sailing in the Arch of some great Circle.

ORTHO'DROMY [*orthodromia*, of *orthos*, right, and *dromos*, a Course, Gr.] Sailing in the Arch of a great Circle.

ORTHOG'ONAL [*orthogonus*, L. of *orthos*, of *orthos*, and *γωνία*, an Angle, Gr.] right angled.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL } [*orthographi-*
ORTHOGRAPH'ICK } *cus*, L. of *orthographia*, Gr.] belonging to Orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL Projection of the Sphere, a Delineation of the Sphere upon a Plane that cuts it in the Middle, the Eye being supposed to be vertically placed at an infinite Distance from it.

ORTHOGRAPHIST } [*orthographus*,
ORTHOGRAPHER } L. of *orthographos*, Gr.] one skilled in Orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHY [*orthographia*, F. or *orthographia*, L. of *orthographia*, of *orthos*, and *γραφω*, to write, Gr.] the right or true Way of Writing, Spelling, or Describing.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Architecture*] is the Representation of the Front of a Building according to the Rules of Geometry, or geometrically drawn.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is the Draught of a Work, shewing the Breadth, Thickness, Height, and Depth, so as it would appear if perpendicularly cut from the highest to the lowest Part.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Perspective*] is the true Delineation of the Fore-right Plane of any Object.

ORTHOP'NOIA [*orthopnoia*, of *orthos*, and *πνέω*, to breathe, Gr.] an ill Respiration, when the Person affected cannot breathe but with his Neck erect.

ORTHOSTATÆ [in *Architecture*] Pilasters, Buttresses, or Supporters of a Building. L. of Gr.

ORTIVE [*ortivus*, L.] easterly, rising.

ORTOLAN, a delicate Bird. F.

ORTS [*ort*, Teut. a fourth Part] Fragments, Leavings, Mammoths.

OR'VAL, the Herb Clary. *Scalvæ*, L.

ORVETAN, an Elestuary, good against Poison, so named from the Inventor, a Mountebank at *Orvieto* in *Italy*.

ORWHELID, overwhelmed. *Chauc.*

ORY'AL [*Old Records*] a Cloister, Porch, or arched Room in a Monastery.

OS'BORN [of *þur*, an House, and *Beorn* a Child, Sax. q. d. a Family Child] a proper Name.

OSCILLA'TION, a Swinging up and down; also a Vibration like the Pendulum of a Clock. L.

OSCILLATORY [*oscillum*, L.] moving backwards and forwards like a Pendulum.

OSCITANCY [*oscitantia*, L.] Negligence or Sluggishness.

OSCITA'TION, a slight convulsive Motion of the Muscles, a yawning, or gaping. L.

OS'cula [with *Anatomists*] are the Openings of Vessels of an Animal Body at their Ends. L.

OSCU'lation, a Kissing. L.

O'SIER, the Red, or Water-Willow. F.

OS'KEN of Land. See *Oxgang*. N. C.

OS'MONDS, the Ore of which Iron is made. O. S.

OS'MUND [of *þur*, an House, and *mund*, Peace, Sax.] a proper Name.

OS'PREY [*ossifraga*, L. a Bone-Breaker] a Bird with a very strong Beak.

OSSA *Innominata* [with *Anatomists*] two large Bones situated on the Sides of the *Os Sacrum*. L.

To **OSSE**, [*Oser*, F.] to offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do. *Chesh.*

OS'SELTS, i. e. little Bones [among *Furriers*] certain hard Excrescences in the Knees of Horses. F.

OS'SICLE [*ossiculum*, L.] a little Bone.

OSSICI [among *Botanists*] the Stone of a Cherry, Plum, &c.

OSSIFICA'TION, is said of the Bones, as in Children, when they harden from a softer cartilaginous Substance into one of a firmer Texture.

OSSIFRAN'GENT } [*ossifragus*, L.]

OSSIFRA'GIOUS } Bone-breaking.

OSSIVOROUS [*ossa* and *voros*, L.] devouring Bones.

OS'SUARY [*ossuaria*, L.] a Charnel House, a Place where dead People's Bones are kept.

OSI, } a Vessel upon which Hops or

OOST } Malt is dried.

OSTEN'cation, making a fair Shew outwardly, Vain Glory; excessive Boasting; Braggings, Vaunting. F. of L.

OSTENTA'TIOUS, } made for Shew,

OSTENTATI'TIOUS, } Vain-glorious.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, Vain gloriousness.

OSTENTA'TIVE, apt to boast, to make a Shew of. F.

OSTENTIFEROUS [*ostentifer*, L.] bringing Monsters.

OSTENTIVE [of *ostendere*, L.] that serves to shew.

OSTEOCOL'LA [*osteocolle*, Gr.] the Glue-bone Stone; a soft Stone, said to be of great Virtue for the uniting broken Bones.

OSTEOL'OGY [*osteologie*, F. *osteologia*, Gr.] a Description of Bones. *Anat.*

OSTEO'COPE [*ostion* and *κόπη*] Pains in the Bones.

OS'TIARY [*ostiarius*, L.] a Door-keeper.

OS'TLER [*hotelier*, F.] one who takes Care of Horses in an Inn.

OS'TLERY, an Inn for Travellers.

OSTRACISM [*ostracisme*, F. *ostracismus*, L. of *ostracismos*, Gr.] a sort of Banishment among the Athenians.

OS'TRICH } [*austruche*, F. *struthio*]

OS'TRIDGE } *melus*, L.] a large African Fowl.

OSTRIFEROUS

OSTRIFEROUS [*ostrifer*, L.] Oyster bearing, producing Oysters.

OSTROGOTHS, *Goths*, who coming out of the East, invaded the Southern and Western Parts of *Europe*.

OSTRYE, a Lodging. *Chauc.*

OSWALD [of *Hur*, an House, and *polb*, Tower, *Sax. i. e.* a House-Ruler] a King of *Northumberland*.

OSWALD'S Law, the turning out of the married Priests, and the bringing Monks into Churches, by *Oswald*, Bishop of *Worcester*.

OSWALDSAW [*q. Oswald's Sa*, of *Oswald*, Bishop of *Worcester*, who begged the Inspection thereof of King *Edgar*, and *Sa*, *Sax.* Water] in *Worcestershire*.

OSWES'TRE (formerly called *Wswaldstree*, in the *C. Br. Croit Wswald*, *Oswald's Cross*, from *Tre*, a Town, and *St Oswald*, King of *Northumberland*, who was there slain by *Penda*, a General of the *Mercii*] a Town in *Shropshire*, 130 Miles N. W. by W. from *London*.

OS'WY [of *Hur* and *pie*, consecrated, *Sax.*] a King of *Northumberland*, the Founder of the Cathedral at *Lichfield*.

OTACOUS'TICKS [*ὠτακυστικά*, Gr.] Instruments which help to improve the Sense of Hearing.

OTAL'GIA [*ὠταλγία*, Gr.] a Pain in the Ears.

OTENCHY'TES [*ὠτεγχύτης*, Gr.] an auricular Clyster; a little Syringe or Squirt to inject Medicines into the Ear.

OTHER [*othen*, *Sax.*] another.

OTHER [*oder*, *Teut.*] or. *O*.

OTHERWHILE [*othenpile*, *Sax.*] ever-and anon now-and-then.

OTHERWISE, after another Manner.

OTHERWISED, falling out contrary to Expectation. *Chauc.*

O'TICA [*ὠτίκα*, Gr.] Medicines for Distempers in the Ear.

OTTAD'INI, the ancient Name of the Inhabitants of *Northumberland*.

OT'TAVA, an Octave, an Eight, or Interval of eight Sounds. *Ital.*

OT'TER [*otter*, *Sax.* otter, *Teut.*] a sort of amphibious Creature.

OT'TOMAN, belonging to the *Turks*.

OVAL [*ovalis*, L.] of the Shape of an Egg.

OVAL Window [in *Anatomy*] one of the Holes in the Hollow of the Ear.

O'VAL [*in Architecture*] a Member so

OVOLO [called from its Figure resembling an Egg.

OVAL [in *Geometry*] a round, but longish Figure, so that the Lines drawn to the Centre from its utmost Superficies, are not equal, yet answer well enough to each other for its opposite Sides.

OVARIA [in *Anatomy*] the Testicles of Females, so named, because they breed a kind of Eggs, that have the same Use as the La-

thers or Collections of Eggs in the Bodies of Fowls.

OVA'TION, a petty Triumph for a Victory won without spilling much Blood; or for the defeating Rebels, Slaves, &c. *L.*

OU'BAT, a sort of hairy Caterpillar.

OUCH [of *ocher*, *F.* to cut] a Collar of Gold, formerly worn by Women; also a golden Button set with some Jewels.

OVELTY of Services [*Law Term*] an Equality of Services, as when the Tenant Paravail owes as much to the Mesn, as the Mesn does to the Lord Paramount.

O'VEN [*oven*, *Belg.* *Adven*, *L. S.* *oven*, *Teut.*] an hollow Place for baking Bread in.

OVER [*open*, *Sax.*] placed upon, or above, beyond.

To **OVER** *act*, to act beyond one's Commission.

To **OVER** *balance*, to exceed in Weight.

To **OVER** *bear*, to prevail over, oppress, or crush.

To **OVER** *blow* [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind blows so hard that the Ship can carry no Sails.

OVER-Board, into the Sea.

To **OVERCAST**, to grow dark or cloudy; to whip a Seam as Sailors do.

An **OVERCAST** [in *Bowling*] a Throw beyond the Jack.

To **OVERCOME** [*overcumian*, *Sax.* of *ubercommen*, *Teut.* to get, to acquire] to get the better of, to bring under, to subdue.

To **OVERCRAW**, to crow over, to insult. *Spenc.*

OVER Cyshed [*Old Law Term*] convicted or proved guilty of a Crime.

To **OVERFLOW**, to be fuller than the Brim can hold.

To **OVERGLANCE**, to over-look, or look over. *Shakesp.*

OVERGRAST, over-grown with Grass.

OVERGROWN Sea [among *Sailors*] is when the Waves swell to an excessive Height.

OVER free, over-spread. *O.*

OVERIST [*oberst*, *Teut.*] uppermost. *O.*

To **OVER-bale** [*Sea Term*] to hale a Rope the contrary Way, when it is drawn too stiff.

OVER-bent, overtook. *Spenc.*

OVER-bernis, Contumacy, Stubbornness, Disobedience. *O.*

OVERKERVE, to divide, to cut. *Cb.*

OVERLAID [*openlede*, *Sax.* of *uber* and *leden*, *Teut.*] stifled, or smothered.

OVER-masted [among *Sailors*] a Ship is said to be over-masted, when her Masts are too big for her Bulk.

To **OVERLOOK** [of *uber*, *Teut.* and *lucke*, *Helvet.*] to look over, to have an Eye upon, to look after; to take no Notice of, to wink at; to look upon with Contempt.

To **OVERPASS**, to omit, to disregard.

OVERPLUS, an exceeding, or something over and above.

To **OVER poise**, to out-weigh.

All O'VERLY, utterly. *O.*

O'VERLY, carelessly, slightly.

To OVER-rake [among Sailors] the Waves are said to over-rake a Ship, when they break in, and wash her from one End to the other.

An OVER-reach, a Strain, a Swelling of a Master-Sinew of an Horse.

To OVR-reach [among Jockeys] to hit the Fore-Fet with the hinder, as some Horses do.

To OVER-reach, to hurt one's self with reaching too far; also to cozen or cheat.

OVER-rigid, too rigorous, too severe.

To OVER-rule an Objection [Law Term] is not to allow it, to reject it.

To OVER-run [uberrunnen, Teut.] to out-run, run beyond, to invade every where.

To OVER-run a Page, &c. [among Printers] is to run it over again, to dispose the Lines after another Manner.

OVERSAMESA [Old Law Term] a Fine anciently imposed upon those who hearing of Murder or Robbery, did not pursue the Malefactors.

To OVERSEE' [übersehen, Teut.] to have the Management of.

OVERSEER, a Superintendant, one who overlooks.

To OVER'SET, to over-turn.

OVERSHADOW, to throw a Shadow over any Thing; to shelter, to prate.

To OVERSHOOT', to shoot beyond the Mark; to go too far in any Business.

OVERSPREAD, to cover over.

An OVERSWICHT House Wife, a Whore. *N. C.*

O'VERT [ouvert, F. of apertus, L.] open, manifest.

OVERT-Act [in Law] a plain Matter of Fact, serving to prove a Design.

OVERT-Word, an open plain Speech.

To OVERTAKE, to come up to.

To OVERTHROW, to turn topsy-turvy; to defeat or rout, to disappoint.

To be OVERTHROWN [among Sailors] a Ship is said to be so, when, being brought a-ground, she falls over on her Side.

O'VER thwart, across, or from Side to Side.

OVERTIMELICHE, unseasonable. *Ch.*

O'VATURE [overture, F.] an opening or disclosing of a Matter; also a Flourish of Music, before the Scenes are opened in a Play.

To OVERTURN, to throw down, to subvert, &c.

OVER-weening, presumptuous, self-conceited, having too great an Opinion of one's self.

To OVER-whelm [Open pylian, Sax.] to cover over, to plunge and sink in.

OVER-went, over-gone, overwhelmed. *Sp.*

St MARY OVERY [q. d. St Mary Over-er, i. e. Mary over, or on the other Side of the Water] a Street or Parish in the Borough of Southwark.

OUGHT [oiht, Sax.] somewhat.

OUGHT, owed. *Spenc.*

OUGHT'RED [of uht, early, and neban, to give Counsel, q. d. one who gives seasonable

Advice; but Dr Th. H. derives it of *Heck*, Du. high, and *nebe*, Counsel, Sax. q. d. noble Counsel] a Surname.

OVIDUCTUS [in Anatomy] the Egg-Passage, the Tuba Fallopiana.

OVIFORM [ovum and forma, L.] in the Shape of an Egg.

OVIP'AROUS [ovipara, L.] that breeds by Eggs or Spawn.

To OVIRLEDE, to overload, *Cbauc.*

O'VIUM, a Pain in the Head, settled in a Place about the Bigness of an Egg.

O'VOLO [in Architecture] is a Part of the Ornaments or Mouldings of the Cornish of a Pillar.

OUNCE [once, F. of uncia, L.] in Troy Weight, the 12th Part of a Pound.

OUNCE [in Apothecaries Weight] is eight Drams

OUNCE [Averdupois Weight] the 16th Part of a Pound.

OUNCE [oinze F.] a kind of Beast.

OUNDING, rising like Waves. *O.*

OUN'DLE [q. d. Avon's Dale, from the River Avon] a Town in Northamptonshire, 54 Miles N. N. W. from London.

OUNDY and Crisp [Old Phrase] streaked and curled.

OUR [ohn, Sax.] belonging to us.

OURANOGRAPHY [of οὐρανός, Heaven, and γραφή, a Description, Gr.] a Description of the Heavens.

OUR'LOP [probably of Overloop, Du.] a Fine anciently paid to the Lord of the Manor by the inferior Tenant when his Daughter was debauched.

OUSEN, Oxen. *N. C.*

OUS'TED [Law Term] as ousted out of Possession, i. e. removed or put out of the Possession. *F.*

OUS'TER Le Main [in Chancery] a Judgment given for the Delivery of seized Land out of the King's Hand. *F.*

OU'TER Le Mer [Law Term] an Excuse for not appearing in Court, after a Summons, upon account of being beyond Sea. *F.*

OUT [ute, Sax.] without.

To OUT [utian, Sax. unt. Belg. ut, L. S. aufg, Teut.] to put out, to displace.

OUTACOUS'TICON [of οὖς, an Ear, and αὐτός, to hear, Gr.] an Ear-pipe.

To OUTBID' [ausbieten, Teut.] to bid more than another.

To OUTBRAVE', to vaunt more than another, to silence or dash.

An OUT'CAST, a Person cast off as forlorn

OUTDO, to excel.

OUTER, outward.

OUTERMOST, most outward.

OUTFANGTHIEF [of ut, fang, and theof, Sax.] a Privilege enabling a Lord to bring to Trial, in his own Court, any Man living in his own Fee, that is taken for Felony in any other Place.

OUT Hest } the Summoning of Subjects

OUT Horn } to Arms by the Sound of a Horn.

OUTIN

OUT'IN, out. *Chauc.*
OUT-Land, Land let out to any Tenant, merely at the Pleasure of the Lord.
OUTLAND'ISH [*auf landisch, Teut.*] Foreign, of another Land.
OUTLAW [*Uzlaga, Sax.*] deprived of the Benefit of the Law, and the King's Protection. To **OUTLAW** one [*Low Term*] to sue one to an Outlawry.
OUTLAWRY, is the Loss of the Benefit of a Subject, and the King's Protection. Clerk of the **OUTLAWRIES**, an Officer whose Business is to make out the Writs of *Capias Utlagatum*, after Outlawries.
OUTLICK'ER [in a Ship] is a small Piece of Timber made fast to the Top of the Poop, and standing right out a-stern.
TO OUTLIVE, to live beyond, to survive.
OUTMOST [*yzemast, Sax. auflerst, Teut.*] the outermost.
OUT-Parters [in Scotland] a sort of Thieves, who rode about, and took such Things as they could light on.
OUT'RAGE, a grievous Injury or Affront, a violent Assault. *F.*
OUTRAGEOUS [*outrageux, F.*] cruel, fierce, highly injurious, violent.
OUTRAGEOUSNESS, the being in a violent Rage.
OUTRANGE, Destruction, Extremity. *O.*
OUTRAYEN, to grow outrageous. *Ch.*
OUTRIDERS [in Law] Bailiffs-errant, employed by the Sheriff, to ride to the farthest Places of the County, to summon Persons to their County or Hundred Courts.
TO OUTRUN, to leave behind in running; to exceed.
OUTWAIL, a very sorrowful Thing.
OUTWAIL, an Outcast. *Chauc.*
OUTWARD [*utward, Sax. aufwretz, Teut.*] to the Outside.
OUTWELL, to flow out, yield out, discharge. *Spen.*
OUTWORKS [in Cookery] are the Courses of Dishes set on the Outside of the Table.
OUTWRONGEN, wrung or squeezed out. *Chauc.*
OVUM Philosophicum [among Chymists] a Glass round at Bottom, with a long Neck, used in Chymical Operations.
OUZE, a sort of miry Sedge.
OU'ZEL [*Oyle, Sax. Amsele, Teut.*] a Blackbird.
OUSY, moist, wet, plashy.
OWCH'ES, Bosses or Buttons of Gold.
TO OWE, to be indebted to.
OWELTY. See *Ovelty*.
OW'EN [of *Eugenius, L.*] according to *Camden* a proper Name.
O Where, any where. *O.*
OWL [*Ule, Sax. Ou, Dan. Eult, Teut.*] a well known Night-Bird.
OWLER [*q. d.* one who goes abroad a-Nights like an Owl] one who conveys Wool or prohibited Goods by Night to the Sea-side, to be shipped off contrary to Law.

TO OWN [*Leannian, Sax.*] to have the Property of, to lay Claim to, to confess.
OWN [*Agon, Sax. eigen, Teut.*] proper, belonging to.
OW'NER, one who owneth or hath a Property in.
OWR [*Aur-Wchs, Teut.*] a kind of wild Bull.
OWSE [probably of *Orr, a Scale*] the Bark of a young Oak beaten small, and used by Tanners.
OWSER, the Bark and Water in a Tanner's Pit.
OX [*oxa, Sax. ore, Dan. Wchs, Teut.*] a gelded Bull.
OX-Bane, an Herb.
OX-Boose, an Ox stall, or Stable for Oxen. *C.*
OX-Feet [in a Horse] is when the Horn of the hind Foot cleaves just in the very Middle of the Fore-part of the Hoof, from the Coronet to the Shoe.
OX-House, an Ox Stall. *N. L.*
OX-Eye [*Wchien Ange, Teut.*] a little Bird; also an Herb. *Bupthalmum, L.*
OX-Fly, an Insect.
OX'FORD [*Oxenford, Sax. q. d.* the Ford of Oxen, as the Greek *Βορφορος* or of *Wise*, the Name of the River, and Ford] an University, begun *A. C.* 806. having three Colleges, built by King *Alfred*. 55 Miles West from London.
OX Gang [of Land] as much Land as may be plowed by one Team or Gang of Oxen in one Day; 13 Acres.
OXTER, an Arm-pit. *N. C.*
OX-Tongue [*Wchlen Zung, Teut.*] an Herb. *Buglossum, L.*
OXYCRATE [*oxycratum, L. of ὀξύκρατος, of ὄξύς, Vinegar, and κρατνμι, to mingle, Gr.*] a Mixture of fair Water and Vinegar.
OXYCROCEUM, a Plaster made of Vinegar, Saffron, and other Ingredients.
OXY'GON [*oxygonium, L. of ὀξύγωνος, of ὄξύς, sharp, and γωνία, a Corner, Gr.*] a Triangle, having three acute Angles.
OXYGO'NIAL, belonging to an Oxygen.
OX'YMEL [*ὀξύμελι, of ὄξύς, and μέλι, Honey, Gr.*] a Portion of Syrup made of Honey, Vinegar, and Water boil'd together.
OX'YMORON [*ὀξύμορον, Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which an Epithet of a quite contrary Signification is added to any Word.
OXYPORIUM [*ὀξυπόριον, of ὄξύς, and πόρος, a Passage, Gr.*] a Medicine causing an easy Digestion, or that is of other quick Operation.
OXYREGMIA [*ὀξυρεγμία, of ὄξύς, and ῥεγμία, a Belching, Gr.*] an acid sour Belch from the Stomach.
OYER [*to bear, F.*] a Law Word anciently used for what we now call *Juries*.
OYER and Terminer [*i. e.* to hear and to determine] a special Commission granted to certain Judges to hear and determine criminal Causes. *F.*

P A

OYER de Record, is a Petition made in Court, that the Judge for the better Proof's sake, will be pleased to hear and look upon any Record. *P.*

OYES [*oyez*, *F.* hear ye] a Word used by publick Cryers, when they make Proclamation of any Thing.

OYSTER. See *Oyster*.

OZE [*ὄζω*, *Gr.*] is sometimes used to signify a Stench in the Mouth.

OZE/NA [*ὄζαινα*, of *ὄζω*, *Gr.*] an old stinking Ulcer in the Inside of the Nostrils.

OZIER [*osier*, *F.*] a sort of Willow-Tree.

P.

P, [in *Musick Books*] stands for *Piano*. *It.*
P. sometimes stands for *Physica*, as *P. D. Physica Doctor*, *L.* Doctor of Physick; or *Philosophia*, as *P. D. Philosophia Doctor*, *L.* Doctor of Philosophy.

P. is put in Prescriptions for a *Pugil*, which is the eighth Part of a Handful.

P. Æ. [among *Physicians*] signifies *partes aequales*, *i. e.* equal Parts.

P. M. signifies [among *Astronomers*] *post Meridiem*, *L. i. e.* Afternoon.

P. P. [among *Physicians*] is used in Prescriptions for *pulvis patrum*, *i. e.* Jesuit's Powder.

P. P. [in *Musick Books*] stands for *pia pia-na*. *Ital.*

P. P. P. is an Abbreviation of the Word *Pianissimo*. *Ital.*

PABULAR [*pabularis*, *L.*] belonging to Provender or Forage.

PABULA'TION, grazing, seeding of Cattle. *L.*

PABULOUS [*pabulosus*, *L.*] the same as *Pabular*.

PABULATORY [*pabulatorius*, *L.*] the same as *Pabular*.

PABULUM [among *Physicians*] such Parts of our common Aliments as are necessary to recruit the Animal Fluids; as likewise any Matter that continues the Cause of a Disease. *L.*

PA'CAL [*pacalis*, *L.*] bringing Peace, or peaceable.

PACA'RE [in *Old Records*] to pay.

PACATING, an appealing, pacifying, or assuaging. *E.*

To **PACE**, to move on slowly; used to Horses to move, by raising the Legs on the same Side together.

PACE [*pas*, *F.* *passo*, *Ital.* *passus*, *L.*] a Step, a Rate, or Manner of going.

PACE, a Measure of two Foot and an Half; but a Geometrical Pace five Foot.

PACE of Asses, a Herd or Company of them.

PACIFEROUS [*pacifer*, *L.*] that brings Peace.

PACIFICA'TION, Peace-making, Mediation, or treating for Peace. *F.* of *L.*

P Æ

PACIFICA'TOR [*pacificator*, *F.*] a Peacemaker, a Mediator. *L.*

Edict of PACIFICA'TION, a Decree published by a Prince or State, for the pacifying of all Parties.

PACIFICA'TORY [*pacificatorius*, *L.*] belonging to Peace making.

PACIFICK [*pacifique*, *F.* of *paciscare*, *L.*] making Peace, appealing.

To **PACIFY** [*pacifier*, *F.* *pacifico*, *L.*] to appease, to quiet an angry Person.

A PACK [*pack*, *Belg.* and *L. S.* and *Teut.* *pacquet*, *F.*] a Bundle or Parcel of Commodities packed up; also a Company.

PACK of Cards, a Set.

To **PACK up** [*packen*, *L. S.* *Anspacken*, *Teut.*] to bundle up.

PACK of Wool, a Quantity of about 240 lb. a Horse Load.

PACK'ER, one whose Business or Trade is to pack up Merchants Goods.

To **PACK up his Arms** [of *sich-packen*, *Teut.* to be gone] to prepare to march off, to go away in Haste.

PACKING Whites, a sort of Cloth.

PACQUET [*pacquet*, *F.*] a Bundle or Parcel.

PACT [*pactum*, *L.*] a Bargain, Covenant, or Agreement. *F.*

PACTION, the same as *Pact*. *F.* of *L.*

PACTITIOUS [*pactitius*, *L.*] done upon Condition or Agreement.

PAD, a Bundle. *O.* the Highway. *Cant.*

PAD Nag, a Horse that goes easy.

To **PAD** [probably of *pes*, *pedis*, a Foot, or *pedarius*, *L.* a Footman] to travel on Foot; also to rob upon the Road on Foot.

A PAD'DER ? [probably of *pedarius*, *L.*]

A Foot PAD Some who robs upon a Road on Foot.

To **PAD'DLE** [*patraviller*, *F.*] to move the Water with Hands or Feet.

PADDLE Staff, a long Staff with an Iron Spike at the End of it, used by Mole-Catchers, &c.

PAD'DOCK, a great Toad or Frog. *Essex.*

PADDOCK Course, a Place in a Park, padded in for Hounds to run Matches in.

PAD DOW Pipe, an Herb.

A PAD'LOCK, a Lock to hang on the Outside of a Door.

PAD'STOW [*q. d.* *Petrock's Stow*, *i. e.* the Place or Church of *St Petroch* a *British* Saint], a Town in *Cornwall*, 174 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

PÆ'AN, an Hymn, a Song of Praise made to *Apollo*, when any Plague raged.

PÆD'AGOGUE [*pedagogue*, *F.* *pedagogus*, *L.* of *παιδαγωγος* *Gr.*] a School-Master, an Instructor of Children.

PÆD'AGOGY [*pedagogie*, *F.* *pedagogia*, *L.* of *παιδαγωγία*, *Gr.*] the Teaching of Children; Instruction, Discipline.

PÆDARTHROCA'CE [among *Surgeons*] the corrupting a Bone in the Joint.

PÆDO-

P A

PÆDO-Baptism [*παιδῶν βαπτισμὸς*, Gr.] Infant Baptism.

PÆDOPICA, a Part of Physick which concerns the Management of Children.

PA'GAN [*payen*, F. *paganus*, L.] an Heathen.

PA'GANISM [*paganisme*, F. of *paganismus*, L.] the Principles and Practices of the Pagans.

PAGE [*page*, F. of *pagina*, L.] one Side of the Leaf in a Book.

PAGE, a young Gentleman who attends on great Persons at ceremonial Visits, &c.

PA'GEANT [*Skinner* derives it of *Wagen*, L. S. and *Teut.* a Chariot] a Triumphal Chariot or Arch, or other pompous Device, usually carried about in publick Shews.

To **PAGEANT** it, to appear in Pomp and Pageantry. *Shak.sp.*

PA'GEANTRY, Pomp, Shew, Ostentation, fine Appearance.

PAGOD [q. d. *Pagans* God] an Image worshipped by the *Indians* and *Chinese*, or the Temple belonging to such an Idol; also a Piece of *Indian* Coin worth about 8 s. *Sterling*.

PAID, the præter. part. of *to pay*.

PA'GLES, Cowslips, Flowers, *E. C. Paralysis*. L.

PAIE, Content. *Chauc.*

PAIL [*paila*, Span. *πέλλα*, Gr.] a Milk Pail; a Vessel to hold liquid Things.

PAIN [*peine*, F. *pin*, Sax. *poîn*, *Teut.* *pæna*, L. *ποινή*, Gr.] Toil or Labour of Body, Disquiet of Mind, Torment, Torture.

PAIN of the Body [among *Naturalists*] is defined to be the Sense of a more violent and sudden Solution of Continuity, made in the Nerves, Membranes, Canals, and Muscles.

PAIN [*payen*, F. of *paganus*, L. a Heathen] a Surname.

To **PAIN** [*peiner*, F. *piîner*, *Dan.*] to affect with Pain.

PAIN Fort en Dure [*Law Term*] a Punishment commonly called pressing to Death. F.

PAIN'ED, affected with Pain.

PAIN'FUL, causing Pain, laborious.

PAIN'FULNESS, the being affected with Pain.

PAINE [*peine*, F.] Endeavour. *Chauc.*

PAINE Maine [q. d. *de Matin*, F.] white Bread. Gr.

PAIN'IMS [of *payen*, F. a *Pagan*] Heathens so called, because when their Temples were taken from them, and consecrated to Christ, they used to sacrifice in *pagis*, L. i. e. in Villages.

PAINS [among *Farriers*] an ulcerous Scab breeding in a Horse's Pastern.

PAINS [in *Cookery*] divers Messes made of Bread stuffed with several Farces and Ragoes, proper for Side Dishes. F.

To **PAINT** [*peindre*, F. of *pingere*, L.] to design, to daub with Colours.

P A

PAINT [*pigmentum*, L.] Colour for Painting.

PAINTER [*peintre*, F. of *piñor*, L.] one who paints.

PAINTER Stationer, one who paints Coats of Arms, and other Things belonging to Heraldry; also one who paints and colours Linen Cloth, &c.

PAINT'ING [*la peinture*, F. of *pictura*, L.] the Art or representing Things in their proper Colours and Figures.

A **PAIR** [*paire*, F. *paer*, Belg. *par*, *Teut.* of *par*, L.] a Couple, Fellows, as Gloves, &c.

To **PAIR**, to be joined in Pairs, to join in Couples, to fit, &c.

PAIRE, Damage Hurt. *Chauc.*

PAISAGE, a Draught of any Part of a County, as a Landskip. F.

PAIS'D [*pefé*, F.] poised. *Spen.*

PAISO [*Old Law*] a Liberty for Hogs to run in Forests to feed on Mast.

PAL'ACE [*palais*, F. of *palatium*, L. *Palast*, *Teut.*] a Court or Mansion-house of a Prince.

PAL'ADIN, a Knight of the Round-Table. F.

PALANKA [in *Fortification*] a Defence made of great Poles or Stakes.

PALANQUIN, a Chair of State, in which great Personages in *India* are carried about upon Men's Shoulders.

PALASINS, Ladies of Honour.

PALAS'TER [*palastra*, L.] a Place where Games or Exercises are performed. C.

PAL'ATABLE [of *palatum*, L.] agreeable to the Palate; pleasant to the Taste.

The **PAL'ATE** [*palair*, F. *palatum*, L.] the Roof of the Mouth; the Taste.

PALATI Os [in *Anatomy*] a small and almost square Bone, which makes the hinder Part of the Roof of the Mouth. L.

PALAT'INATE [*palatinate*, F. of *palatium*, L.] the Country or Seat of a Count *Palatine*, or Chief Officer in the Palace or Court of an Emperor or Sovereign Prince.

*Elect*or **PAL'ATINE**, one of the Electors of Germany.

PALATINE Mount, one of the seven Hills of *Rome*, on which stood the Royal Mansion-house, from whence comes the Word *Palatium* or Palace.

PALA'TO-Salpingæus [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle arising broad and tendinous from the Edge of the lunated Part of the *Os Pubis*, &c.

PALA'TO-Staphilin [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Pterigostaphilin* *Internus*, which see.

PALE [*pale*, F. of *pallidus*, L.] wan, whitely-look'd.

To grow **PALE** [*palir*, F. of *pallere*, L.] to grow wan or whitely.

PALE'NESS [*pâleur*, F. of *pallor*, L.] Whiteness, Wanness of Countenance, a weak or faint Colour.

PALE,

PALE, as the *Engl. Pale in Ireland*, that Part wherein the *Engl. Irish* formerly lived apart from the *Irish* by Laws of their own.

A PALE [*palus*, L. *pfahl*, *Teut.*] a Stake of Wood.

A PALE, a Spangle. *O.*

PALE [in *Heraldry*, *pal.*, F.] one of the eight honourable Ordinaries, representing a Stake placed upright.

To **PALE** [*paliser*, F.] to fence with Pales.

To be **PALE** [*pallere*, L.] to be of a wan or whitish Aspect.

PALED Flowers [in *Botany*] such as have Leaves set about a Head or Thrum.

PALENESS [*pallor*, L.] Wanness.

PALESTINE [פְּלֶשְׁתִּינָה *H.*] one of the three Divisions of *Syria*, the Holy Land.

PALES TRICAL [*palastricus*, L. *παλαστρικος*, Gr.] of or belonging to Wrestling.

PALFREY [*palefroy*, F. *palfrat*, C. Br.] a Horse of State for a Princess or great Lady; a pacing Horse.

PALILOGY [*palilogia*, L. of *παλιλογία*, of *παλιν*, again, and *λογω*, to say, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which the same Word is repeated.

PALINDROME [*παλινδρομος*, of *παλιν*, again, and *δρομος*, to run, Gr.] a Verse or Sentence, which is the same read backwards as forwards; also a Regurgitation of Humours to the more noble Parts; also a Relapse into a Disease.

PALING, a sort of Fencing-work for Fruit-trees planted in Fields.

PALINGENE/SIA [*παλινγενεσια*, of *παλιν*, again, and *γενεσια*, Generation, Gr.] Regeneration, a being born again.

PALINGMAN, a Merchant *Denizen*, one born in *England*, Stat. 11. *Henry VII.*

PALINODY [*palinodia*, L. of *παλινωδία*, Gr.] a Recantation, an unsaying what one had said or written before.

PALISADE [*palisade*, F.] a Fence of Pales. *Span.*

PALISADE [in *Husbandry*] a slight sort of Fence set up to beautify a Place or Wall.

To **PALISADE** [*palisader*, F.] to fence with Palisades.

PALISADES [in *Fortification*] are strong sharp-pointed Stakes set up in the Ground to keep off an Enemy.

PALISH, somewhat pale or wan.

A PALL [*palla* or *pallium*, L.] a Cloth or Velvet that covers a Coffin at a Funeral; also a long Robe or Mantle worn upon solemn Occasions by the Knights of the Garter.

A PALL [in *Heraldry*] a kind of Cross.

A PALL [among the *Romish Clergy*] an Ornament made of Lamb's Wool, which the Pope bestows on Archbishops, &c. for which they pay a great Rate; by their superstitious Order, it should be made of the Wool of those two Lambs, which being on *St. Agnes's*

Day offered upon the High Altar, &c. after the Hallowing of them, committed to the Subdeacons of that Church, and kept by them in a Pasture appointed. The whole Garment is not made of that Wool, but only that List or Plait of it which falls down before and behind, and encompasses the Neck about.

To **PALL** [probably of *palin*, C. Br. to faint, or *appaler*, F. to grow pale] to die or grow flat, as Liquors do; to make dull; also to take off the Appetite.

PALLA [*Old Records*] a Canopy, such as is borne over a King at his Coronation; also an Altar Cloth. *L.*

PALLATS, two Nuts which play in the Fangs of the Crown Wheel of a Watch.

PALLE Maille, a Game where a round Bowl is with a Mallet struck through a high Arch of Iron standing at either End of an Alley, as in *St. James's Park*. See **PELL-MELL**.

PAL/LED, stale; also dead, flat, without Spirits, as Wine, Liquors, &c.

PAL/LET [*Menshew* derives it from *paille*, F. *paglio*, Ital. or *palea*, L. Chaff, because stuffed with Chaff or Straw; but *Skinner* of *piet* or *pie*, F. a Foot, and *lit*, a Bed, *q. d.* a Bed made of the Height of the Feet] a little low Bed.

PALLET [among *Painters*] a thin oval Piece of Wood to hold their Colours on.

PALLET [in *Heraldry*] one Moiety or half of the Pale.

PALLET [in a Ship] a Partition in the Hold, in which, by laying some Pigs of Lead &c. the Ship may be sufficiently ballasted without losing Room there.

PALLETOQUE [of *pallium* and *topa*, *Pallesco*, L. a Callock, or short Coat with Sleeves.

PALLIAMENT, a Garment, Robe, &c. *Shakspeare*.

PALLIAR/DIZE [*palliaris*, F.] Whoredom, Fornication.

To **PALLIATE** [*pallier*, F. of *palliatum*, L.] to disguise, to colour, or cloak.

To **PALLIATE** [among *Physicians*] to patch up a Distemper, to cure it but imperfectly.

PALLIATION, a cloaking, covering, daubing over a Matter.

PALLIATION [among *Physicians*] a Method that helps incurable Diseases, by applying proper Remedies; or a quieting of Pain, and defending against the worst Symptoms of a dangerous Distemper, when nothing can be directly levelled at the Cause.

PALLIATIVES, which serve to palliate. *F.*

PALL/CIA, Pales or Fences. *O. L.*

PALL/LID [*pallidus*, L.] pale, wan.

PALL/DITY [*pallidus*, L.] Paleness, Wanness.

PAL'IER [in *Architecture*] a Landing-place on a Stair case; or a Step broader than the others to rest upon.

PALLIFICATION [in *Architecture*] a piling or strengthening the Ground-work with Piles.

PALL MALL. See *Pell Mell*, or *Pelle maille*.

PALM [*palmer*, F. of *palma*, L.] a Palm or Date tree.

PALM Sunday [*dominica palmarum*, L.] the sixth Sunday in *Lent*, and the next before *Easter*, so called, because the People went on that Day to meet our Saviour with Boughs of Palm, and Olive branches, when he entered *Jerusalem* riding on an Ass.

PALM [*palme*, F. of *palma*, or *palmus*, L.] the inner Part of the Hand, the Measure of a Hand's Breadth, three Inches.

PALM of an Anchor, the Flook or broad Part which fastens into the Ground.

PALM Worm, a venomous Insect.

To **PALM** [of *palma*, L.] the Hollow of the Hand to juggle in one's Hand, to cog, or cheat at Dice.

PALMA'DA } [in *Old Writers*] a Blow

PALMA'TA } upon the Hand with a Palmer or Ferals.

PALMA'RE *Hordeum*, Palm Barley, or Sprat-Barley. O. L.

PALMA'RIS *Brevis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Palm of the Hand, which is let into the *Carpus*. L.

PALMA'RIS Longus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Palm of the Hand inserted to the Root of the Fingers. L.

PALME, in *Spain* 7 Inches and a half, at *Genoa* 9 Inches and near 3 Quarters.

PALMER [so called from a Staff of a Palm tree, which they carried as they returned from the Holy War] a Pilgrim that visited Holy Places; yet a Pilgrim and a Palmer differed thus; A Pilgrim had some Dwelling-place, and a Palmer had none; the Pilgrim travelled to some certain Place, the Palmer to all, and not to any one in particular; the Pilgrim must go at his own Charge, the Palmer must profess wilful Poverty; the Pilgrim might give over his Profession, but the Palmer might not.

A **PALMER**, one that cheats at Cards or Dice by Slight of Hand.

PALMER [of *Palmus*, L.] a Palmer-worm a Caterpillar with many Feet.

PALMER [*palmarium*, L.] a Ferals.

PALMER [among Hunters] the Crown of a Deer's Head.

PALME'TO Tree, an *Indian Tree*.

PALMIFEROUS [*palmifer*, L.] bearing Palm Trees.

PAL'MIPEDE *Fowls*, such as have skinny Claws, or Feet like Ducks, or other Water-Fowls, also called Web-footed Fowls.

A **PAL'MISTER**, one skilled in the Art of Palmistry.

PAL'MISTRY [of *palma*, L. the Palms of the Hands, the Art of telling Fortunes by certain Lines and Marks on the Palms of one's Hands.

PAL'MOS [*παλμος*, Gr.] a Palpitation of the Heart caused by Convulsion or Irritation of the Nerves.

PALMS [among *Botanists*] the white Buds of Sallows or Willows, which come before the Leaf.

PAL/PABLE [*palpabilis*, L.] that may be easily felt or perceived, manifest, plain, evident. F.

PAL/PABLENESS, Capableness of being felt; Plainness.

PAL/PABLY, feelingly, plainly.

PALPA'TION, a touching softly. L.

To **PAL/PITATE** [*palpiter*, F. *palpitatum* L.] to pant or beat quick like the Heart.

PALPITATION, a panting, beating quick, or throbbing. F. of L.

PALS/GRAVE [*palsgrave*, Belg. *palsgraff*, *Teut.*] a Count or Earl, who has the Oversight of a Palace.

PALSY [*paralysis*, F. *paralysis*, L. of *παρὰ λυσίς*, Gr.] a Disease which causes a slackening of the Nerves; a Privation of Motion, or Sense of Feeling, or both; proceeding from some Cause below the *Cerebellum*, joined with a Coldness, Softness, Flaccidity, and at last a wasting of the Parts.

Dead PALSY, is when both the Sense and Motion of the Part is lost.

To **PAL/TER** [of *paltron*, F.] to prevaricate, to play fast and loose, to deal unfairly.

To **PAL/TER**, to trifle, to banter. Sb.

PAL/TRINESS, Meanness, Baseness.

PAL/TRY pitiful, bad, sorry.

A **PALTRY** Fellow [of *paltron*, *paltroniere*, Ital. a most profligate Knave, or *paltron*, F. a Coward] a base sordid Fellow.

PALU'DAMENT [*paludamentum*, L.] a Coat Armour, an Herald's Coat.

PA/LY *Bendy* [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided into 6, 8, or 10 even Divisions Pale ways.

PAM, the Knave of Clubs.

To **PAM/PER** [*pamberare*, Ital.] to feed high, to indulge.

PAM'PHLET [*Minshaw* derives it of *πᾶν* all, and *πλῆθω*, to fill; but *Skinner* of *Damp-ter*, dim. of *pampire*, F. of *papyrus*. L. Paper] a little stitched Book.

PAMPHLETEER, a Writer of, or Dealer in Pamphlets.

PAMPINIFORME Corpus [among *Anatomists*] the Veins and Arteries, which pass through the Testicles, and form a Body resembling curled Leaves. L.

PAN [*panne*, Sax. *panne*, Dan. and L. S. and Belg. *panne*, *Teut.*] a Kitchen Vessel.

PAN [*πᾶν*, Gr.] a Heathen Deity, worshipped under the Image of a Goat, reputed

to be the God of Shepherds, and also considered as the God of Nature.

PAN, the Crown of the Head. *Chauc.*

To PAN, to close, to join together. Hence the Proverb. *Weal and Women cannot pan, but Woe and Women can.* N. C.

PAN of a Bastion. See *Face of a Bastion.*

PANACEA [πανάχεια, Gr.] an universal Medicine, good for all Diseases. L.

PANACEA Mercurialis [among Chymists] Sublimate of Mercury, sweetned by many repeated Distillations.

PANA'DO [panade, F. panada, Ital. of panis, L.] a sort of Food made of boiled Water thickened with Bread.

A PANA'DE of an Horse. See *Pannade.*

PAN'CAKE [pankock, Belg. Pfannkuchen, Teut.] a Cake made in a Pan.

PAN'CART, a Paper of the Rates and Customs due to the French King.

PANCRAT'ICAL, almighty, all powerful.

PANCRAT'ICK [of πᾶν, all, and κράτος, Power] all powerful, almighty.

PANCRE'STA [πάγκρηστα, Gr.] Medicines that are good against all Diseases.

PANCHRES'TOS [παγκρηστον, Gr.] a Salve for every Sore.

PANCHMY'AGOGUES [of πᾶν, all, χυμος, Humour, and ἀγωγος, a Leader, Gr.] universal Purges, Medicines which disperse all Humours in the Body.

PANCREAS [πάγκρεας, all Flesh, of πᾶν, and κρέας, Flesh, Gr.] the Sweetbread of an Animal.

PANCREA'TICK, belonging to the Sweet bread. F.

PA'NCY } a Flower, a kind of Viola.
PA'NSY } let.

PAN'DECTS [pandectes, F. and L. of πανδεχης, of πᾶν, and δεχομαι, to receive, Gr.] Books which handle all Subjects and Questions; also a Volume of the Civil Law, so called from the Universality of its Comprehension.

PANDELE'A [among Physicians] a solid Electuary.

PANDEMIUS Morbus, a Disease which is universally rise in every Place. L.

PAN'DER [pendard, a Rogue, a Villain, F.] one who takes a Bribe, to hold his Tongue, a Pimp, a Male Bawd.

PANDICULA'TION, a stretching out one's self and yawning together; a Restlessness that usually accompanies the cold Fit of an intermitting Fever. L.

PANDO'RA [g. παντων δωρα, Gr. i. e. receiving the Gifts of all the Gods] feign'd by Hesiod to be the first Woman, and made by Vulcan, endued by all the Gods with several excellent Gifts, but afterwards by Jupiter in Displeasure sent to her Husband Prometheus, with a Box full of all manner of Miseries. Hence Pandora's Box is taken for Misery, Calamity, &c.

PANDORA'TRIX [Old Law] an Ale-Wife that brews and sells Drink.

PANDO'RE [pandura, L.] a musical Instrument.

PANE [panneau, F.] a Square of Glass, Wainscot, &c.

PANEGYR'ICAL [panegyrique, F. panegyricus, L. of πανηγυρικος, Gr.] belonging to a Panegyrick.

PANEGYR'ICK [panegyrique, F. panegyricum, L. of πανηγυρικος, Gr.] a Speech delivered before a solemn Assembly of People; or an Oration of Thanks and Praise to a Prince, &c.

PANEGYR'IST [panegyriste, F. panegyrista, L. of πανηγυριστης, Gr.] a Maker of Panegyricks.

To PANEGYRIZE [of πανηγυρις, Gr.] to write or speak Panegyricks.

PANELLA, } a little Page, a Sche-
PANEL'LUM } dule or Roll of Parchment, &c.

PANE'TIA, a Pantry, or Place to set up cold Victuals in. O. L.

PANGS [of peinigien, Teut. to torment, or pains, Engl.] violent Throws of Pain, as Death, Travail of a Woman, &c.

To PANG, to torment cruelly.

PAN'GUTS [of πᾶν, Gr. all, and guts, a gorbelly'd Fellow, a Fat-guts.

PAN'ICK [panique, F. panicus, L. of πανικός, Gr.] as Panick Fear, or Fright, a sudden and distracting Fear, without a known Cause, so called, because anciently said to be inflicted by the God Pan; or, as others say, it had its Original from the Stratagem of a great General named Pan; who with a few Men ordered such Shouts to be made, where the Rocks and Country so favoured the Sound, as to make their Numbers appear to their Enemies so large, as to affright them from an advantageous Encampment; whence a Fear is called a Panick.

PA'NICK } a sort of small Grain like
PA'NICK } Millet.

PAN'ICULA [in Botany] a soft kind of woolly Beards on which the Seeds of some Plants hang down, as in Reeds, Millet, &c.

PANIS Fortis & Durus [Lam Term] when a Malefactor upon his Trial stands mute, one of his Punishments is, to be condemned ad panem fortem & durum, i. e. to have only hard dry Barley Bread, and puddle Water. L.

PANNA'DE, the Curvetting, or Prancing of a mettled Horse.

PAN'NAGE [Law Term] the Feeding of Swine upon Mast in the Woods; also Money paid for such a Licence; also a Tax upon Cloth.

PAN'NEL [panneau, F.] a Pane or Square of Wainscot, &c. also a Saddle for carrying Burdens on Horseback; also a Roll of Paper or Parchment, with the Names of the Jurors returned by the Sheriff.

PAN'NEL [in Falconry] is the Pipe next to the Fundament of a Hawk.

PAN'NELLED me, followed me, attended me. *Shakesp.*

PAN-

PAN'NICLE [*pannicula*, L.] a little Clott or Rag.

PANNICULUS [among *Anat.*] signifies the same as *Membrana*; which see.

PANNICULUS Carnosus [in *Anat.*] is a sort of Membrane which covers the whole Body. L.

PAN'NIER [*panier*, F. *paniere*, Ital. of *panis*, L.] a Dorset or Basket to carry Bread on Horseback.

PANNIER Man, he who winds the Horn, or rings the Bell at the Inns of Court.

PAN'NIKEL, the Skull, the Crown of the Head. *Spen.*

PAN'NUS, a Disease in the Eye, when a fleshy Web covers it. L.

PAN'OPLY [*panoplia*, L. of *πανοπλία*, of *πᾶς*, all, and *ὅπλον*, Armour, Gr.] complete Armour or Harness.

PAN'SOPHY [*pan sophia*, L. of *πανσοφία*, Gr.] Wisdom or Knowledge of all Things.

PAN'SY, a Flower. *Viola tricolor*. L.

To **PANT** [*panteler*, F.] to fetch one's Breath short, or breathe quick.

PANTAGRU'ELIST, a good Companion, imitating *Pantagruel*, a feign'd Giant in *Rabelais*.

PAN'TAIS [*panfortment*, F.] an Hawk's

PAN'TAS } hard fetching of Wind or Breath.

PANTALOO'NS [*pantalon*, F.] a sort of Garment worn anciently, consisting of Breeches and Stockings fastened together, and both of the same Stuff.

PAN'TAS, a Disease in Cattle.

PANTCH, a sort of Mat or Covering of Ropes to keep the Sails from fretting.

PAN'TER, the Heart. *Cant.*

PAN'TERS [among *Hunters*] Nets or Toils to catch Deer.

PAN'THEA [of *πᾶς*, all, and *θεός*, Gr. a God] certain ancient Statues, which, by the different Figures which were upon them, represented all the Gods.

PANTHEOLOGY [*pantheologia*, of *pas*, and *theologia*, Divinity, Gr.] the whole Sum or Body of Divinity.

PAN'THEON [*pantheon*, Gr.] an ancient Temple at *Rome*, dedicated to all the Heathen Gods, and since by Pope *Boniface* the 14th, to the Virgin *Mary*, called by the Italians *Santa Maria della rotonda*, from its Figure.

PAN'THER [*panthere*, F. *panthera*, L. of *panther*, Gr.] a fierce Beast.

PAN'TER } [*panetier*, F.] an Officer who

PAN'TLER } keeps the Bread in a King's or Nobleman's House.

PANTOFFLE [*pantoufle*, F.] a Slipper.

PANTOMETER [*panometron*, of *panta*, all, and *metron*, Measure, Gr.] a Mathematical Instrument for measuring all sorts of Angles, Heights, Lengths, &c.

PANTOMIME [of *panta*, and *mimes*, a Mimick, *antomimus*, L. of *antomimos*, Gr.] a Player that can represent the Gesture, and counterfeit the Speech of any Man.

PANTIONS, or *pantable Shoes*, a sort of Horse-shoes for narrow and low Heels.

PAN'TRY [*panetteria*, F. *panteria*, Ital.] a Room or Closet where Bread and cold Meat are kept.

PANUR'GY [*panurgia*, L. of *panurgia*, Gr.] Craftiness, Subtlety, Skill in all kind of Matters.

PAN'NUS [in *Surgery*] a Sore in the glandulous Parts.

PAP [*pappa*, L. and Ital. *pappa*, Belg.] a Teat, or Breast Nipple.

PAPA [*pappas*, Gr. a Father; some take it for a Contraction of *Pater Patrie*, a Father of his Country; others of *Pater Patriarcharum*, a Father of the Patriarchs, others of *Pape*! Ital. O wonderful] the Pope.

PAPA [*pappa*, Gr.] a Child's Name for Father.

PAP'PACY [*papatus*, L.] the Dignity of a Pope, or Time of his Government.

PAPAL [*papalis*, L.] belonging to the Pope. F.

PAPA'VEROUS [*papavereus*, L.] belonging to a Poppy.

PAPERLEARDIE. Hypocrisy. *Chauc.*

PAPER [*papier*, F. *papyrus*, L. of *pappas*, Gr.] a Substance made of Rags whitened and ground in a Mill.

To **PAPER**, to register.

PAPILIO, a Butterfly; a Moth of various Colours.

PAPILIONACEOUS Flower [among *Botanists*,] is such an one as represents something of the *Papilio*, or Butterfly, with its Wings display'd. In these, the *Petala*, or Flower Leaves are always of a multiform Figure; they are in Number four, and joined together at the Extremities; the Plants that have these Flowers are of the leguminous kind, as *Peas*, *Vetches*, &c.

PAPIL'LA [among *Anat.*] the Nipple or Teat of the Breast. L.

PAPIL'LE Intestinorum, [with *Anat.*] small Glandules or Kernels, of which the innermost Coat of the Intestines or Guts is full; their Use being to soak in the strained Juice called *Chyle*, and to distribute it to the lacteal Veins.

PAPILLA'RES processus [among *Anat.*] are the Extremities of the olfactory Nerves, which convey the viscid Humours of the Nostrils and Palate. L.

PAPIL'LARY, belonging to, or like to a Teat or Nipple.

PAP'ISM } [*papisme*, F.] Popery, the
PAP'ISTRY } Doctrines or Principles of the Papists.

PAP'IST [*papistr*, F.] one that professes the Popish Religion.

PAPPIER, Milk Pottage. *Cant.*

PAP'POUS [of *pappus*, L.] downy, or full of Down, soft, spongy.

PAP'PUS [among *Botanists*] is that soft light Down which grows out of the Seeds

of some Plants, such as Thistles, Dandelion, Hawkweed, &c. and which buoys them up so into the Air, that they can be blown any where about with the Wind.

PAPPY, soft, succulent, easily divided.

PAP'ULA, a swelling with many reddish Pimples which eat and spread; also a kind of Small Pox.

PAPULOSITY [*papulositas*, L.] Fullness of Blisters or Pimples.

PAR [*par*, L.] equal, as to be at par, i. e. to be equal.

PAR, for. *Chauc.*

PAR of Exchange [in Traffick] is when one to whom a Bill is payable, receives of the Acceptor just so much Money in Value, as was paid to the Drawer by the Remitter.

PAR Vagus [among Anatomists] is a Pair of Nerves arising below the auditory ones, from the Sides of the oblongated Marrow.

PAR'ABLE [*parabola*, F. *parabola*, L. of *παράβολα*, Gr.] a continued Similitude or Comparison.

PARABLE [*parabilis*, L.] easy to be had, procured, or gotten.

PARAB'OLA [of *παράβολα*, Gr.] is one of the three Sections which arises from a Cone being geometrically cut by a Plane parallel to one of its Sides.

PARABOL'ICAL } [*parabolique*, F.] be-
PARABOL'ICK } longing to a Parable or Parabola.

PARABOLICK Cuneus, a certain Solid mentioned by Dr. Wallis.

PARABOLICK Pyramdoid [in Geometry] a solid Figure so called from its particular Formation.

PARABOLICK Space [in Geometry] is the Area or Content, between the Curve of the Parabola and any entire Ordinate.

PARABOLICK Spindle [in Geometry] a solid Body formed by the turning of a Semi-parabola about its Ordinate.

PARABOLISM [in Algebra] is the Division of the Terms of an Equation by a known Quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first Term.

PARABOLOID [in Geometry] is a Solid formed by the Circumvolution of a Parabola about its Axis.

PARACEL'SAN, a Physician who follows the Method of Paracelsus, which was to cure by exceeding strong Oils, &c.

PARACELSISTICK, Medicines prepared after the Method of Paracelsus.

PARACEL'SUS, an eminent Physician, born at Eilsenden in Switzerland Anno 1493, who used exceeding strong Oils, and Waters extracted from Vegetables, &c. was very successful in his Practice, who said that by some of his Medicines he could preserve the Life of a Man for some Ages; he died in Salzburch, Anno 1541, but not without Suspicion

of being poisoned by means of some of his own Profession.

PARACENTESIS [*paracentese*, F. of *παράκέντησις*, Gr.] is a Perforation of the Chest, to discharge corrupt Matter lodged there; or of the Abdomen, to let out Water, as in the Dropsy. L.

PARACENTRICK Motion, or Impetus [in the New Astronomy] is a Term for so much as the revolving Planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from the Sun, or Center of Attraction.

PARACHRONISM, an Error in Chronology, a mistaking the Time of an Action or Adventure in any History.

PARA'CIUM [in Doomsday-Book] the Tenure which is between Partners.

PARACLE'TE [*paracletus*, L. of *παράκλητος*, Gr.] an Advocate or Comforter.

PARACMASTICA Febris [*παρακμαστικός*, and *πυρετός*, Gr.] a Fever that declines daily.

PARACMASTICAL [*paracmasiticus*, L. of *παρακμαστικός*, of *παράκμη*, Gr.] pertaining to a kind of continual hot-burning Fever, wherein the Heat, when it is at its Height, diminisheth by little and little, till it totally ceaseth.

PARAC'ME [*παράκμη*, Gr. a Declension] according to *Galen*, that Part of Life where a Person is said to grow old, and which he reckons from 35 to 49, when he is said to be old.

PARA'DE, great Shew, State. F.

PARADE [in Military Affairs] the Place where Troops assemble together, either in order to mount Guards, or for any other Service.

PARADIAS'TOLE [*παρδιαστολή*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the Oration enlarges or distinguishes upon a Matter. F.

PARADY'GM [*paradigma*, F. of *παράδειγμα*, Gr.] an Example or Instance of something said or done.

PARADISE [*paradis*, F. *paradisus*, L. of *παράδεισος*, Gr.] a Place of Pleasure, the Garden of Eden.

PARADISE Apple, a delicious Fruit.

PARADY'SI Grana, Cardamum Seed. L.

PAR'ADOX [*paradoxe*, F. of *paradoxum*, L. of *παράδοξον*, of *πρά*, beyond, and *δοξα*, Opinion, Gr.] a strange Sentiment, contrary to the common Opinion, but yet true.

PARADOX'AL } [*paradoxus*, L. of *πα-*
PARADOXTICAL } *παδόξος*, Gr.] belong-
ing to a Paradox, surprising.

PARADOXOLOGY [*παράδοξολογία*, of *παράδοξος*, and *λογία*, to say, Gr.] a speaking by Paradoxes.

A PARADRO'ME [*paradromus*, L. of *παράδρομος*, Gr.] a Wall or Gallery having no Shelter over-head.

PARÆNESIS [*παραινέσις*, Gr.] a Precept, Admonition, or Instruction. *L.*

PARÆNETICK [*paræneticus*, *L.* of *παραινετικός*, Gr.] apt to persuade or admonish.

PA'RAGE [in *Law*] Equality of Name, Blood, or Dignity; but especially of Land in dividing an Inheritance.

PA'RAGE, Birth, Parentage. *Chauc.*

PARAGIUM, Peerage, or the Quality of a Peer of the Realm.

PARAGIUM, Peerage, or the Quality of a Peer of the Realm.

PARAGIUM [in the *Civil Law*] the Right of Noblemens younger Children to hold Part of their main Estate, without doing homage to their elder Brother.

PARAGIUM, the equal Condition between two Parties to be married. *O. L.*

PARAGO'GE [*παράγωγη*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Letter or Syllable is added at the end of a Word.

PARAGOGE [in *Surgery*] that Fitness of the Bones to one another, as is discernible in their Articulation.

PARAGO'GICAL, belonging to the Figure *Paragoge*.

PARAGON [*paragon*, *F.* *paragone*, *Ital.*] a compleat Model or Pattern, a Compeer, an Equal; also a peerless Dame, or one without Compare.

To **PARAGON** [*paragonner*, *F.*] to compare, to equal.

PARAGO'RICKS [*paragorica*, *L.* of *παρογορικά*, Gr.] Medicines which assuage or ease Pains.

PARAGRAPH [*paragraphe*, *F.* *paragraphe*, *L.* of *παράγραφος*, Gr.] a smaller Section of a Book, where the Line breaks off, or what is comprehended between one Break and another.

PARAGRA'PHE [*παράγραφη*, Gr.] a Writing or Note in the Margin of a Book.

PARAGRA'PHE [in *Rhetorick*] a declining or waving of the Matter in Controversy.

PARALIPO'MENA [*παράληπόμενα*, Gr. *i. e.* left out, not spoken of] the two Books of Chronicles in the Old Testament, so called because some Things are related there which are omitted in other Places. *Gr.*

PARALEF'SIS [*παράληψις*, Gr.] a kind of Irony, a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein that thing seems to be let pass, which nevertheless is designed to be insisted on at large.

PARALLACTICAL } [in *Astronomy*]

PARALLACTICK } belonging to a Parallax.

PARALLACTICAL Angle [in *Astronomy*] is an Angle made by the oblong cutting of a Circle of Altitude with the Ecliptick.

PARALLAX [*parallaxe*, *F.* *parallaxis*, *L.* of *παράλλαξις*, Gr.] the Difference between the true and apparent Place of a Planet.

PARALLAX of Ascension [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Ascension of a Planet.

PARALLAX of Declination [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Declination of the Planet.

Horizontal PARALLAX [in *Astronomy*] is when the Sun, Moon, or any other Planet, is in the Horizon.

PARALLAX of Latitude [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Latitude of a Planet, as it is observed from the Surface of the Centre.

PARALLAX of Longitude [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between that place in the Ecliptick, which a Planet appears to have to an Eye placed upon the Surface of the Earth, and that which it would seem to have to an Eye placed at the Centre.

The *Moon's* **PARALLAX to the Sun** [in *Astronomy*] is the Excess of the Parallax of the Moon above that of the Sun.

PAR'ALLEL [*parallele*, *F.* of *parallelus*, *L.* of *παράλληλος*, Gr.] equally, of every where alike.

A **PARALLEL** [*parallele*, *F.* of *parallelus*, *L.* of *παράλληλος*, Gr.] a Comparison of Persons and Things one with another.

A **PARALLEL** [in *Geography*] is a Space on the Terrestrial Globe, comprehended between two Circles parallel to the Equinoctial.

PARALLEL Circles [in *Astronomy*] are all the lesser Circles; particularly the Circles of Latitude.

PARALLEL Planes [in *Geometry*] those Planes which have all the Perpendiculars drawn between them equally distant every where.

PARALLEL Rays [in *Opticks*] are those Rays which keep an equal Distance from the visible Object of the Eye.

PARALLEL Ruler, an Instrument for drawing Lines parallel to each other.

PARALLEL Sailing, is sailing between two Places under the same Latitude.

PARALLEL Sphere, is the Position of the Sphere, which has one Pole in the Zenith, and the other in the Nadir, and the Equinoctial in the Horizon.

PARALLELS [in *Geometry*] are Lines which always keep at an equal Distance from one another.

PARALLELS of Altitude [in *Astronomy*] are Circles drawn parallel to the Horizon, and are called *Almicanters*.

PARALLELS of Declination [in *Astronomy*] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, supposed to pass through every Degree and Minute of the Meridian, between the Equinoctial and each Pole of the World.

PARALLELS of Latitude [on the Terrestrial Globe] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, the same with Parallels of Declination on the Celestial.

PARALLELS of Latitude [on the Celestial Globe] are lesser Circles parallel to the Ecliptick,

Ecliptick, imagined to pass through every Degree and Minute of the Colures.

PARALLELISM, the being parallel.

PARALLELISM of the Earth's Axis [in Astronomy] the Earth keeping its Axis in its annual Revolution round the Sun, in a Position always parallel to itself.

PARALLELOGRAM [*parallogramme*, F. *parallogrammum*, L. *παράλληλογράμμιν*, Gr.] is a plain Figure bounded by four Right Lines, whereof the opposite are parallel one to another.

PARALLELOGRAMMICAL, belonging to a Parallelogram.

PARALLELOGRAMMICK *Protractor*, a Semicircle made of Brass, with four Rulers in Form of a Parallelogram, to move to any Angle.

PARALLELOPEPID [among Mathematicians] is a solid Figure contained under six Parallelograms, the opposite Sides of which are equal and parallel; or it is a Prism whose Base is a Parallelogram.

PARALLELOPLEURON [among Mathematicians] an imperfect Parallelogram, or Kind of Trapezium; two of whose opposite Sides are Parallel, but the other two not parallel.

PARALOGISM [*paralogisme*, F. *paralogismus*, L. *παράλογισμός*, Gr.] a fallacious, or deceitful Way of arguing, where from two Propositions a false Conclusion is deduced.

To PARALOGIZE [*paralogizare*, L.] to reason sophistically.

PARALYSIS [*παράλυσις*, Gr.] a Palsy.

PARALYTICAL [*paralytique*, F. *paralyticus*, L. of *παρλυτικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or sick of, a Palsy.

A PARALYTICK [*paralytique*, F. *paralyticus*, L.] one troubled with a Palsy.

PAR'AMENT } [among Hunters] the red
PAR'EMENT } Flesh between the Skin and Body of a Deer. F.

PARAMENTS, Robes of State. *Chauc.*

PARAM'ISE [*παράμεισον*, Gr.] the Sound of the fifth String in Musick; also the Note called *Be fa be mi*.

PARAMETER [in Conick Sections] is a third proportional Line called *Abscissa*, and any Ordinate of a *Parabola*.

PARAMOUNT [of *para*, to, and *monteur*, to amount, *Span.*] above all, sovereign or absolute.

Lord PARAMOUNT [*Latw-Term*] the supreme Lord of the Fee.

PAR'AMOUR [a *parando amorem*, L. gaining Love] a Lover or Sweet-heart.

PARANE TE [*παρνετη*, Gr. in Musick] the second of the sixth String

PAR'ANYMPH [*paranymphe*, F. *paranympus*, L. of *παρυνυμπος*, Gr.] a Bride-man or Bride-maid; also one who makes a Speech in Commendation of one who commences Doctor in an University.

PARAPEG'MA [*παράπηγμα*, Gr.] a Table erected publickly, containing an Account of Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, Rising and Setting of the Stars, &c.

PARAPEG'MATA [among *Astrologers*] the Table on which they erect Schemes.

PAR'APET [*parapetto*, Ital. of *parare*, to defend; and *petto*, Ital. the Breast] a Wall, or Balcony, Breast high; ranging about a Pillar, Tower, &c. *Archited.*

PARAPET [in Fortification] a Breast work raised on Bastions, Ramparts, &c.

PARAPHERNA'LIA [*parapherneaux*, F.

PARAPHER'NA } [*παράρηνα*, Gr.]

PARAPHERNA'CIA } those Goods which a Wife brings her Husband over and above her Dower. L.

PARAPHIMOSIS [of *παρά* and *φίμοσις*, Gr.] a Fault of a Man's Yard, when the *Peapitium* is too short to cover the Glans; also a Narrowness and Contraction of the Womb.

PARA'PHRASE [*paraphrasis*, L. of *παράφρασις*, Gr.] the Expressing of a Text in plainer Words, and more largely, and accommodated to the Reader's Capacity. F.

To PARAPHRASE [*paraphraser*, F.] to make a Paraphrase or Comment upon.

PARA'PHRAS' } [*paraphrasie*, F. *paraphrastus*, L. of *παράφραστής*, Gr.] one who paraphrases or expounds a Matter by other Words.

PARAPHRAS' TICAL [*paraphrasticus*, L. of *παράφραστικός*, Gr.] belonging to such an Exposition.

PARAPHRE/NITES [of *παρά* and *φνίτις*, Gr.] a Madness accompanied with a continual Fever.

PARAPHROS'YNE [*παραρροσυνη*, Gr.] a slight sort of doting in the Imagination and Judgment.

PARAPLEGIA [*παρὰπληγία*, Gr.] a Palsy seizing all the Parts of the Body below the Head.

PARAQUET'TO, a small sort of Parrot, a Bird.

PARARY'THMOS [among Physicians] a Pulse not suitable to a Person's Age. Gr.

PARASAN'G, a Persian Measure of about four English Miles.

PARASCE/VE [*παρὰσκευή*, Gr. Preparation] the Eve of the Sabbath or Holidays, especially *Easter Eve*.

PARASELE'NE [*παράσεληνη*, Gr.] a Mock-Moon, a Meteor in a wat-rish Cloud resembling a Moon.

PARASIO'PESIS [*παρὰσιώπησις*, Gr.] a keeping Silence, a Figure in Rhetorick, when we say we will not speak of such a Thing.

PAR'ASITE [*parasitus*, L. of *παράσιτος*, Gr.] a Smell-Feast, a Trencher Friend, a flattering Spunger. F.

PARASIT'ICAL [*parasiticus*, L. of *παράσιτικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Parasite.

PARA-

PARASITICAL *Plants* [with *Botanists*] those that are nourished by the Stock of others.

PAR'ASOL [*Span.*] a sort of small Canopy or Umbrella to keep off the Rain. *F.*

PARAS'TADES [in *Architecture*] the Posts or Pillars of a Door, called Jaumts.

PARAS'TATA [in *Architecture*] a But-tress set on the Side of Pillars. *Gr.*

PARAS'TATÆ [in *Anatomy*] certain Ves-sels which compose that Body which is fixed on the Back of the Testicles. *Gr.* See *Epi-didymide*.

PARASYNAN'CHE [*παραινάχη*, *Gr.*] an Inflammation of the Muscles of the upper Part of the Gullet.

PARASY'NAXIS [of *παρά* and *νόμις*, *Gr.*] a gathering together, a Conventicle, or unlawful Meeting. *C. L.*

PARA'THESIS [*παράθεσις*, *Gr.*] a Figure in Grammar, where two or more Substantives are put in the same Case.

PARATHESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a small Hint of a Thing given to the Auditors.

PARA'THESIS [in *Printing*] is the Mat-ter contained within two Crotchets, marked thus [] .

PARATIT'LA [in *Civil Law*] a summary Explanation of the Law Titles, and the Sub-ject Matter of them.

PARAVAIL' [in *Common Law*] the lowest Tenant, or he who is a Tenant to one who holds his Fee of another.

PARAVAUNT' [of *paraventure*, *F.*] by chance.

PAR'ARON, a Wood-knife. *Spenc.*

To PARBOIL [*parbouiller*, *F.* or, *q. d. part-boil*] to boil but in Part.

To PAR'BREAKE [*erbrechen*, *Teut.*] to vomit. *Spenc.*

PAR'BUNCLE [*Sea-Term*] a Rope used in the Nature of a Pair of Slings.

PAR'CÆ [according to the Poets] the three Ladies of Destiny, *Clotbo*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropas*; the first bears a Distaff, the second spins the Thread of a Man's Life, and the third cuts it off.

A PAR'CEL [*parcelle*, *F.*] Part, Portion, Bundle.

PAR'CEL Makers [in the *Exchequer*] two Officers who make the Parcels of the Eschea-tors Accounts.

To PAR'CEL, to divide into Parcels.

To PARCEL a Seam, is, after the Ship is caulked, to lay over it a narrow Piece of Canvas, and then to pour on it hot Pitch and Tar.

PAR'CENERS [in *Common Law*] are where one seized of an Estate or Inheritance, hath Issue only Daughters and dies, and the Lands descend to the Daughters, but as one Heir, and are called *Parceners*.

PARCENERS [according to *Custom*] is, when a Man dies seized of Lands in Gavel-

kind, and hath Issue divers Sons; then the Sons are *Parceners* by the Custom.

To PARCH, to burn, or dry up.

PARCH'MENT [*percbemin*, *F.* *perge-ment*, *Teut.* *pergamena*, *L.* so called because invented at *Pergamus* in *Asia Minor*, by King *Eumenes*, when Paper, that was in *Egypt* on-ly, was prohibited by *Ptolemy* to be transport-ed into *Asia*; Skins of Sheep, &c. dressed for Writing.

PAR'CINARY [*Law-Term*] a holding or possessing of Land by Joint Tenants, who are otherwise called *Catpaceners*.

PAR'CIFY [*parcitas*, *L.*] Sparingness, Frugality.

PAR'CO *Fraudo*, a Writ which lies against him, who breaks a Pound, and takes away the Beasts in it.

PAR'CUS, a Pound to confine trespassing or straying Cattle. *O. L.*

PARD } [*pardus*, *pardalis*, *L.*] the

PARDLE } Leopard.

PAR'DIEUX, by the Gods. *Ch. Fr.*

PARDIE, or *Perdie*, verily. *Spenc.*

PAR'DON, Forgiveness, especially that which God gives Sinners.

To PARDON [in *Law*] the forgiving a Felony or Offence committed against the King.

PARDON [*ex gratia Regis*] is such a Par-don as the King affords with fine special Regard to the Person, or some other Circum-stances. *C.*

PARDON [by the Course of the Law] is such as the Law of Equity allows for a light Offence.

PAR'DONABLE [*pardonable*, *F.*] that may be pardoned.

PAR'DONERS, Persons who formerly car-ried about the Pope's Indulgences, and sold them to the highest Bidders.

PARDURABLE, everlasting. *Chauc.*

To PARE [of *separare*, *L.* to separate, *Minshew* of *parer*, *F.* to trim] to cut off by small Slices.

PA'RECBASIS [*παρίκβασις*, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the main Subject is de-parted from.

PA'REGO'RICKS [*par'gorica*, *L.* *παρεγορίκα*, *Gr.*] Medicines that comfort and al-luage.

PA'REIL, equal, alike. *F.*

PA'REL, Furniture or Rigging of Ships. *Chauc.*

PA'REL'CON [*παρήκων*, *Gr.*] a Figure in Grammar, in which a Word or Syllable is added to the End of another.

PA'RELIUM } [*παρήλιον*, *Gr.*] a mock
PARHE'LIUM } Sun, a Meteor, appear-
ing on each Side of the Sun.

PA'REMENT [in *Architecture*] an uni-form Course of Stones. *F.*

PA'REMENTS, the Ornaments of an Altar.

PA'REM'PTOSIS [in *Physick*] is when the

the Blood slides from the Heart into the great Artery.

PARENCEPHALIS [*παριγχεφαλις*, Gr.] the hindermost Part of the Brain.

PARENCHYMATA [*παριγχυμα*, Gr.] those Bowels through which the Blood passes for its better Fermentation, as the Heart, Liver, &c. In a large Sense, all the Bowels, because they are looked upon as so many Strainers to the Humours which pass through them.

PARENCHYMOUS Parts of the Body [with the Old Anatomists] fleshy Parts that fill up the Interstices between the Vessels.

A PA'RENT [*parens*, L. of *pario*, to bring forth young] a Father or Mother. F.

PAREN'TAGE, Kindred, Stock, Family.

PARENTAL [*parentalis*, L.] belonging to Parents.

PARENTA'LIA, Feasts and Sacrifices performed by the Romans at the Funerals of their Relations, and Friends. L.

PARENTELE, an Hundred. *Chauc.*

PAREN'THESIS [*παρίησις*, Gr. of *παρά*, and *ἐνθήμι*,] a Clause put into the Middle of a Sentence, which being left out, the Sense remains entire, and is thus marked, (). L.

A PAREN'TICIDE [*parenticida*, L.] one that kills Father or Mother.

PAREN'TICIDE [of *parentum* and *caedes*, L.] the Killing or Murder of a Parent.

PARENTYNE, Parentage. *Chauc.*

PARER'GA [in *Architecture*] ornamental Additions to a principal Work; also small Pieces of Paintings on the Sides, or in the Corners of the principal Piece.

PAR'ERGY [*παρά* and *ἐργόν*] something not important, or done by the by.

PARFAY, by my Faith. *Chauc.*

PAR'GET [probably of *paries*, L. a Wall] the Plaster of a Wall.

PARHYPA'TE [*παρυπατή*, Gr.] the Sound of the String next the Base.

PA'RIAN Marble, an excellent sort of white Marble.

PARIA'TION [among Merchants] Evenness of Accompts.

PARIETALS [in *Anatomy*] two Bones of the Fore part of the Head.

PARIL [*Peril*, F.] Peril. *Chauc.*

PARIL'ITY [*parilitas*, L.] Likeness.

PARING, the Rhind of a Tree, &c.

PAR'IS, the chief City of France.

PARIS-Garden, [the House of Robert de Paris, which King Richard III. proclaimed a Receptacle of Butchers Garbage] the Bear-Garden in Southwark.

PAR'ISH [*paroisse*, F. *parochia*, L. of *παροικία*, Gr.] a Territory which in Ecclesiastical Matters is under the Charge of a particular Priest.

PARISH'IONER [*parissen*, F. of *parochus*, L. of *παροικος*, Gr.] an Inhabitant of a Parish.

PARISTH'MIA [*παρισθημία*, Gr.] two Glandules of the Mouth, tied together by a tender Production.

PARISYLLABICAL [in *Grammar*] having an equal Number of Syllables.

PAR'ITOUR. See *Apparitor*.

PAR'ITY [*parité*, F. of *paritas*, L.] Equality, Evenness.

PARK [*ερεανσιος*, Sax. *pærek*, Belg. *parc*, F.] a Piece of Ground inclosed and stocked with wild Beasts of Chace.

PARK of Artillery [in a Camp] is the Place appointed for the Artillery, viz. Guns, Powder, &c. which is generally the Rear of both Lines of an Army.

PARK of Artillery [at a Siege] is a Fort placed out of Cannon-Shot of the Place besieged, where the Cannon, Powder, artificial Fires and Ammunition, are kept and guarded only by the Fire-men, to avoid Casualties which may happen by Fire.

PARK of Provisions [in a Camp] is a Place in the Rear of every Regiment, which is taken up by the Sutlers who follow the Army with all sorts of Provisions who sell them to the Soldiers.

PARK Boot [Law Term] a being free from the Duty of inclosing a Park.

PAR'KER, the Keeper of a Park.

A PARLE, a Parley. *Shakesp.*

PAR'LEY [of *parler*, F. to speak] a Conference with an Enemy about some Affair or Proposal; also a taking with.

To PAR'LEY, to discourse or confer with.

To beat a PARLEY } to give the Signal
To sound a PARLEY } for such a Conference by Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet.

PARLIAMENT [*parlement*, of *parler*, F. to speak, or of our *parley*] the chief Assembly and Council of the Nation met together, to make or alter Laws.

PARLIAMENT de la Blanche, a Parliament so named on account of the Barons coming armed against the *Spencers*, with coloured Bands upon their Sleeves for Distinction, in the Time of King Edward II.

PARLIAMENT [in the Inns of Court, and Temple] an Assembly, wherein they consult about the common Affairs of their respective Houses.

PARLIAMEN'TARY [*parlementaire*, F.] belonging to, or agreeable with, the Method of Parliament.

PARLIAMEN'TUM diabolicum, a Parliament held at Coventry, An. 38. of Hen. VI. in which Edward Earl of March, who afterwards was King, and several Nobles, were attainted of High Treason. L.

PARLIAMENTUM indoctorum [i. e. the Parliament of the Unlearned] a Parliament held at Coventry, An. 6. Henry IV. L.

PARLIAMENTUM infanum [i. e. the
H h h h mad

mad Parliament] a Parliament held at Oxford, *An. 41 of Henry III.*

PARLIAMENTUM religiosum [i. e. the religious Parliament] a Conference held in the Parlour or common Room of a Monastery.

PARLOUR [*parloir*, F.] a low Room to receive Company in.

PAR'LOUS [q. d. *perillous*, *perilleux*, F.] dangerous, shrewd, subtil.

PARLOUS [q. d. *peerless*] without Equal, incomparable.

PARMESAN, a sort of Cheese made at Parma in Italy. L.

PAR'NEL [of *Patronilla*, L. a proper Name of Women] a wanton Woman, an immodest Girl.

PARO'CHIAL [*paroissial*, F.] of or belonging to a Parish.

PAROCHIANUS any Person living within the Diocese of a Bishop. O. L.

PARODONTIS [*παροδοντις*, Gr.] a Swelling in the Gums.

PAR'ODY [*parodie*, F. *parodia*, L. of *παρῳδία*, Gr.] a poetick Sport, the turning some serious Pieces into Burlesque.

PAROE'MIA [*παροιμία*, Gr.] a Proverb.

PAROEMIA [in *Rhetorick*] a proverbial Manner of Speaking. L.

PARO'LA, a Word or Words. Ital.

PAROLA [in *Musick Books*] signifies those Words of which a Song or Cantata is composed. Ital.

PARO'LE, Speech, Word, Saying. F.

PAROLE [in *Law*] a Plea in a Court.

PAROLE [among *Soldiers*] is when a Prisoner of War is permitted to go into his own Country, or to his own Party, upon his Promise to return at the Time appointed, if not exchanged.

Lease PAROLE [in *Law*] a Lease by Word of Mouth.

PAROI'MOION [*παροιμοιον*, Gr.] a grammatical Figure, when all the Words of a Sentence begin alike, or with the same Letter. L.

PARONOMA'SIA [*παρωνομασία*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when we allude to the Meaning of any thing by a small Change of the Letters, as, *Not Friends, but Fiends were here*. L.

PARONY'CHIA [*παρονυχία*, Gr.] a Whitloe, a preternatural Swelling under the Root of the Nail.

PARONYCHIA [in *Botany*] Whitloe-wort or Grass, an Herb so called from its supposed Virtues, in suppurating and cleansing such Tumours.

PAROT'IDES [*παρωτιδες*, Gr.] the Glandules behind the Ears; also a Swelling of those Glandules. L.

PAR'OXYSM [*paroxysme*, F. *paroxysmus*,

L. of *παροξυσμός*, Gr.] the Access or Fit of an Ague, Fever, or other Disease.

PARPUNC'TUM } a Coat of Mail, or
PERPUNC'TUM } Doublet quilted for Armour. O. L.

PAR'RELS [in a *Ship*] are Frames made of Trucks, Ribs, and Ropes, put about the Masts, and made fast to the Yards at both Ends.

PARRHE'SIA [*παρρησία*, Gr.] a Liberty or Freedom of Speech. L.

A PAR'RICIDE [*parricida*, L. q. *qui parentem cadit*] a Murderer of Father or Mother or any of his near Kindred; also a Traitor to his Country. F.

PARRICIDE [*parricidium*, L.] the Offence of Parricide.

A PAR'ROT, a Bird well known.

To PAR'RY [*parer*, F.] to put by a Thrust artificially in Fencing.

To PARSE [q. d. *in partes dividere*, L.] to expound a Lesson according to the Rules of Grammar.

PARSIMO'NIUS [*parsimoniosus*, L.] saving or thrifty.

PARSIMO'NIUSNESS, Sparingness.

PAR'SIMONY [*parsimonia*, L.] Sparingness, Thriftiness, good Husbandry.

PARSLEY [*parslé*, C. Br. *persil*, F. *petroselinum*, L. of *πτερόσelinον*, Gr.] a well known Herb.

PARSLEY Pert [*Pencepierre*, F.] an Herb good against the Gravel or Stone in the Kidneys.

PARS'NEP } [*pastinaca*, L.] a well-known

PARS'NIP } esculent Plant.

PAR'SON [q. d. the Person who should take Care of the Souls of his Parishioners] the Rector or Minister of a Parish.

PARSON *Imparsonée*, [Law Term] one who is put in Possession of a Parish Church appropriate or presentative.

PARSON *Mortal*, formerly the Rector of a Church made for his own Life, was so called.

PARSON *Immortal*, a collegiate or conventual Body was so called, to whom the Church was appropriated for ever.

PAR'SONAGE, a spiritual Living, set apart for the Maintenance of the Minister of a Church; also the Mansion or Dwelling-house of a Parson.

PART [*pars*, L.] a Piece of a Thing, a Share or Portion. F.

PART [in *Anatomy*] is that of which the whole Body is composed, and which partakes with it of common Life and Sense.

PART [in *Logick*] is that which is joined to any Universal.

PART [in *Mathematicks*] is a less Quantity compared with a greater.

PART of Fortune [among *Astrologers*] is the Place from whence the Moon takes her Progress

Progress at the very Moment in which the Sun rises from the Point of the East.

Proportional PART [in *Mathematics*] a Part or Number which bears any Proportion to some Part or Number.

To **PART** [*partir*, F. of *partiri*, L.] to divide into Parts, to separate.

PART'AGE, Partition, sharing or dividing. F.

To **PART'AKE** [of *part* and *take*] to take Part of or with.

A **PART'AKER**, a Sharer in.

PARTE, a Part. *Ital.*

PARTEN, to partake. *Chauc.*

PARTER'RE, a Garden with Knots or Figures, a Flower-Garden. F.

PARTES finis nihil habuerunt, &c. an Exception taken against a Finelevied. L.

PAR'TIAL [of *pars*, L.] biased to one's Party or Interest. F.

PARTIAL'ITY [*partialité*, F.] a siding too much with a Party, a being more on the one Side than the other.

PAR'TIBLE, that may be parted.

To **PARTICIPATE** [of *participar*, F. *participatum*, L.] to partake of, to have a Share in.

PARTICIPA'TION, a taking Part of. F. of L.

PARTICIPIAL [in *Grammar*] belonging to, or having the Quality of a Participle.

PAR'TICIPLE [of *pars* and *capio*, L.] one of the Eight Parts of Speech, so named from its partaking both of the Noun and of the Verb. *Gram.*

PAR'TICLE [*particule*, F. of *particula*, L.] a small Parcel, or little Part; in *Grammar*, a small undeclined Word.

PARTICULAR [*particulier*, F. of *particularis*, L.] proper, peculiar, singular, extraordinary, intimate, familiar.

A **PARTICULAR** [*particulare*, L.] an Inventory of Goods, a particular Circumstance.

PARTICULAR'ITY [*particularité*, F.] a particular Matter, a Singularity of Humour.

To **PARTICU'LARIZE** [*particulariser*, F.] to enlarge upon Particulars, to give a particular Account of.

PARTICULARLY [*particulièrement*, L.] in particular.

PARTIC'ULARNESS, Singularness.

PAR'TILE [*partilis*, L.] divided, divisible.

PARTILE Aspect [in *Astrology*] the most exact and full Aspect that can be.

PART'ING, is one of the Refiners Ways of separating Gold and Silver, which is done by *Aqua Fortis*.

PART'ISAN [*Partisan*, F.] a Favourer or Abettor of a Party.

PARTISAN [in *Military Affairs*] a Commander of a Party.

PARTISAN [*partuisane*, F. *partisane*. *Ital.*] an Halberd.

PARTITION, a parting, sharing, or dividing, a Division. F. of L.

PARTITION [in *Architecture*] that which divides a Room.

PARTITION [in *Law*] a dividing of Lands among Coheirs and Partners.

PARTITIONE facienda, a Writ which lies for those who hold Lands and Tenements jointly, and would sever to every one his Part, L.

PART'LETS, Ruffs or Bands for Women. *Cheshire.*

PARTNER [*partenarr*, *Belg.*] one who takes Part, or is joined with another, in some Concern.

PART'NERS [in a *Ship*] are strong Pieces of Timber bolted to the Beams incircling the Masts at the Deck, to keep them steady in their Steps.

PART'NERSHIP, a joining with some other Person in some Affair or Concern, Trade, &c.

PARTOOK, the Preterite of, to partake.

PAR'TRIDGE [*perdrix*, F. of *perdix*, L.] a dainty Fowl.

PARTU'RIENT [*parturiens*, L.] Travailing, being in Labour, or ready to bring forth.

PARTURI'TION, a bringing forth, or being in Labour.

PAR'TUS Cesareus, a Birth when a Child is cut out of the Womb.

PAR'TY [*partie*, F. of *pars*, L.] a Person; also Association, Side, or Faction.

PARTY [in *Military Affairs*] a Body of Men sent upon some Expedition.

PARTY Jury, a Jury consisting of half *Englishmen*, and half *Foreigners*.

PARTY per bend [in *Heraldry*] is when the Escutcheon is divided in two by a diagonal Line, either from the right to the left, or from the left to the right.

PARTY per pale [in *Heraldry*] divided by a perpendicular Line.

PARTY-coloured, having divers Colours. *Dryden.*

PARTIES [in *Law*] those that are named in a Deed or Fine as Parties of it.

PAR'VIS, a Porch of a Church or Chapel, an Anti-Chapel. O.

PAR'VITY [among *Philosophers*] Little-ness, Smallness. L.

PAR'VITUDE [*parvitas*, L.] Little-ness, Smallness.

PAR'VO Nocumento, a Writ of Nuisance, L.

PAR'VUM & Crassum [among *Anatomists*] is the fourth Pair of Muscles of the Head, so called, because though they are but little, yet they are thick. L.

PAS'CAGE } Grazing or Feeding of
PAS'CUAGE } Cattle. O.

PAS'CHA [חג, H. *pascha*, Gr.] the Passover, a Feast of the Jews; also the Festival of *Easter*.

PASCHA Clausum, the eighth Day after *Easter*, or *Low Sunday*.

PAS-

P A

PASCHAL [*paschahs*, L.] belonging to the Jewish Passover or Easter. F.

PASCHAL Rents, are Rents or annual Duties paid by the inferior Clergy to the Bishop, at their Easter Visitations.

PAS de Souris [in Fortification] the same with Berme.

To **PASH**, to dash together.

A mad **PASH**, a Mad-brains. *Cheesh*.

PASH-Flower, a Plant.

PASQUIL [of Pasquin, an old broken Statue in Rome, in a Place called from thence *la Piazza di Pasquino*; it is reckoned the Centre of Rome; here Lampoons and Libels are fixed up. This Spot has been chosen for that Purpose, because this Stump of a Statue stands near 3 Streets out of 4, and thereby facilitates the Escape of such as fix them on] a slanderous Libel posted up for publick View.

PASQUINA'DE, a Satirical Invective or Libel.

PASS [*passé*, F.] a Licence to travel; also a Thrust in Fencing.

PASS [as *Uthol zu pass seyn*, Teut. to be well] a State or Condition.

To **PASS** [*passer*, F. *passare*, Ital.] to come or go through, by or over; to be current as Money; to spend Time.

PASSABLE, that may be passed over; also tolerable, indifferent. F.

PASSACACILIO } [in Musick Books] signifies a kind of Air
PASSACAIL'LE } somewhat like a *Chaconne*, but of more slow or grave Movement.
PASSACIL'LIO } *Ital.*

PASSADE, Alms or Benevolence to a Passenger.

PASSA'DE } [in Fencing] a Pass or
PASSA'DO } Thrust.

PASSAGE [in Horsemanship] the Course or Manage of a Horse forward and backward upon the same Plot of Ground. F.

PASSAGE, a going from one Place to another; the Place thro' which one goes. F.

PASSAGE [in Law] Hire paid for being transported over the Sea, or a River. F.

PASSAGE, a Place in a Discourse or Book; also an Event or Chance.

PASSA'GIO, a Writ empowering the Keepers of the Ports to permit a Man to pass over, who hath the King's Licence.

PASSA'GIUM, a Voyage or Expedition made by the Kings of England to the Holy Land. O. L.

PASSANT, passing or going by. F.

PASSARA'DO [in a Ship] is a Rope whereby all the Blocks of the Main and Forefalls are haled down ast.

PASSA'TOR, one who has the Interest or Command of a River. O. L.

PASSENGER [*passager*, F.] one who travels by Land or Water; also a Kind of small trained Hawk.

PASS-Port [*passé port*, F. *passaporto*, Ital. of *passé*, F. and *portus*, Ports, or *portæ*, Gates,

P A

P. a Licence granted for the safe Passage of Men from one Place to another.

PASSEPIED [in Musick Books] signifies an Air very like a Minuet in all respects, only to be play'd more brisk and lively. F.

PASSE Volant [of *passer*, to pass, and *voler*, to fly, F. q. d. one who passes among Soldiers one Day, being about to fly off the next] a Faggot in a false Muster of Soldiers.

PASSIBILITY [*passibilité*, F. of *passibilitas*, L.] an Aptness or Capacity to suffer.

PAS'SIBLE [*passibilis*, L.] capable of suffering. F.

PASSID, excelled. *Chauc.*

PASSING-Bell, the Bell which rings at the Hour of Departure.

PASSION, Affection, Transport of Mind, Anger, Suffering. F. of L.

PASSION [among Physicians] Pain or Uneasiness of the Body.

PASSION Flower, a Flower named from its resembling many Crosses.

PASSION Week, the Week next before Easter.

PASSIONATE [*passionné*, F.] possessed with Passion, hasty; also affectionate, fond, amorous.

The **PASSIONS** [among Humanists] the Affections of the Mind, as Love, Hatred &c.

PASSIVE [*passivus*, L.] apt to bear or suffer.

PASSIVE Principles [among Chymists] are Earth and Water.

PASSIVITY [*passivitas*, L.] the State of being insensible.

PASSOVER, a Festival among the Jews, in Commemoration of the Angel's passing by and sparing the Houses of the Jews, when the First-born of the Egyptians were slain.

PASSULA'TUM [among Dispensatory Writers] a Medicine wherein Raisins are the chief Ingredient.

PAST, beyond in point of Time, not present, not to come.

PASTE, Dough kneaded for Pies, &c. a Composition for sticking Things together.

To **PASTE**, to stick together with Paste.

PASTEBOARD, a thick coarse Paste made in the Form of Paper, for the Use of Clothiers, Bookbinders, &c.

PASTEL, a Plant called Woad.

PASTERN [*paturon*, F.] the Hollow of a Beast's Heel, that Part of a Horse's Foot under the Fetlock to the Heel; also a Shackle for a Horse.

PASTIL [*pastille*, F. of *pastillus*, L.] a Crayon for Painting, a Composition of Perfumes; also a sort of Confectionary Ware.

PASTIME [*passetems*, F. *passetempo*, Ital.] Sport, Recreation.

To **PASTINATE** [*pastinatum*, L.] to dig and delve.

PASTINA'TION, the opening, loosening and preparing the Earth for Planting.

PASTITUM [in Doomsday Book] Pasture Ground.

PASTOR

P A

PATEFACTIO, a laying open. *L.*
 PATEL/LA [in *Anatomy*] the Whirl-bone
 of the Knee. *L.*

PATINE

P A

PATINE, a sort of Plate or Saucer with which the Chalice is covered at Mass.

PATISE, a reddish Colour.

PAT'ISON [q. d. *Patrick's Son*] a Surname.

PATLY, fitly, seasonably.

PATNESS, Fitness, Seasonableness.

PATONCE [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Patonce*, is a Cross whose Ends are broad, and hooked, as it were, three Ways.

PA'TRIA, one's Country, or Birth-place.

L. PATRIA [in *Law*] the Neighbourhood.

PA'TRIARCH [*patriarche*, F. *patriarcha*, L. of *πατριάρχης*, Gr.] a chief Father, or the first Father of a Family or Nation.

PATRIARCH [among *Ecclesiastics*] is a Dignity in the Church above an Archbishop, of which there were anciently five, viz at *Rome*, *Constantinople*, *Alexandria*, *Jerusalem*, and *Antioch*.

PATRIAR'CHAL [*patriarchalis*, L.] belonging to a Patriarch. F.

PATRIARCH'ATE [*patriarchat*, F. of *patriarchatus*, L.] the State, Dignity or Jurisdiction of a Patriarch.

PATRI'CIANS [among the *Romans*] were Noblemen who were descended of Senators, and the Founders of the Commonwealth.

PA'TRICK [of *patricius*, L. a Senator] the proper Name of a tutelar Saint of *Ireland*.

PATRIMO'NIAL [*patrimonialis*, L.] belonging to an Estate of Inheritance. F.

PA'TRIMONY [*patrimoine*, F. of *patrimonium*, L.] an Inheritance or Estate left by a Father to his Son.

St Peter's **PATRIMONY**, a Province in *Italy*, which, with its Profits and Dependencies is united to the See of *Rome*.

PATRI'NUS, a Godfather. O. L.

PA'TRIOT [*patriota*, L. of *πατριώτης*, Gr.] a Father of his Country, a public Benefactor.

PATRIOTISM, the acting like a Father to his Country, public Spiritedness.

PATRIPASSIANS, Christian Hereticks who held that the Father and the Holy Ghost suffered as well as the Son.

To **PATRIS'SATE** [*patrissatum*, L.] to take after one's Father.

PATROCINA'TION, a defending or protecting; a maintaining the Right of any one. L.

PA'TROCINY [*patrocinium*, L.] Patrocination, Patronizing.

PA'TROL [*patrouille*, F.] a Night-watch of about five or six Men, commanded by a Serjeant, who are sent from the Guard to walk in the Streets, and prevent Disorders in a Garrison.

To **PATROL** [*patrouiller*, L.] to walk up and down as before; also as the Outguards

P A

of an Army do upon the Approach of an Enemy.

PA'TRON [*patronus*, L.] a powerful Friend, Protector, or Advocate. F.

PATRON [in *Law*] one who has the Right of Presentation to a Benefice.

PATRON [in *Civil Law*] one who has made his Slave or Servant free.

PATRON [among the *Moors*] one who has been a Christian Slave.

PATRON *Paramount*, the King, who is said to be so to all the Benefices in *England*.

PATRONAGE [*patronatus*, L.] Defence, Protection; also the Right of Presentation to a Benefice. F.

PATRONAL [*patronalis*, L.] belonging to a Patron.

PATRONESS [*patronne*, F. of *patrona*, L.] a Female Patron.

To **PATRONIZE** [*patrocinari*, L.] to protect or defend.

PATRONYMICKS [*patronymica*, L. of *πατρωνυμικά*, Gr.] Names of Men derived from their Fathers, or Ancestors.

PATTA'COON, a Spanish Coin in *Flanders*, worth about 4 s. 8 d. *Sterl*.

PA'TTE, a little Pie,

PATTEN of a Pillar, its Base.

PAT'TEN } [*pain*, F. *patine*, Dan. *pa-*

PAT'TIN } *tini*, Ital.] a sort of wooden

Shoe with a Supporter of Iron.

To **PAT'TER** and pray, to repeat many *Pater-Nosters*. O.

PAT'TERN [*patron*, F.] a Model or Plan.

PAT'TRIN, to lay a *Pater-Noster*. Ch.

PA'VADE, a Dagger. O.

PA'VAGE, a Toll or Contribution towards repairing or maintaining Pavements and Causeways.

PA'VAN [*pavan*, F. a grave Spanish Dance; also the lowest sort of Instrumental Musick. *Span*.

PAUCIL'OQUOUS [*pauciloquus*, L.] speaking but few Words.

PAUCIL'OQUY, a speaking a few Words.

PAUC'ITY [*paucitas*, L.] Fewness.

PAUDISHAW [i. e. an Expeller of Princes, or Injuries] a Title given to the Grand Signior.

To **PAVE** [*paver*, F. of *pavire*, L.] to lay a Way with Stones.

A **PAVE'MENT** [*Pavimentum*, L.] a Causeway or paved Floor.

PAVESA'DO, } a Target, a Defence in
PAVOISA'DE, } a Galley, to cover the
Slaves which row on the Benches.

PAVE'SE, } [*Paveis*, F.] a large Shield,

PAVI'SE, } which covers the whole Body.

A **PA'VIER** [*un Paveur*, F.] a Maker or Mender of Pavements.

PAVILA'DE, a Shelter for Rowers in a Galley.

PAVIL'ION [*pavillon*, F.] a Tent or Tabernacle of State.

PAVILION

PAVILION [in *Architecture*] the main Part of a Building.

PAVILION [among *Sailors*] the Flag of a General Officer in a Fleet.

PAUL [*Paulus*, L. Παῦλος, Gr. i. e. little] a proper Name.

St PAUL's, a stately Edifice, the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of London, first erected A. D. 610, by King *Ethelbert*, burnt by Lightning, and re-edified, Anno 1087, destroyed again in the Conflagration of this City, 1666, and now rebuilt with more Magnificence than before.

PAUMIS, the Palms of the Hands. *Ch.*

PAUNCH [*panse*, F. *panse*, Du. *pantz*, Teut. *pancia*, Ital. *pantex*, L.] the Belly, Intestines, or Guts of an Animal.

PAUNCH [in a *Ship*] Mats made of Sinnet, fastened to the Main and Fore yards, to keep them from galling against the Mast.

Fat Paunches make lean Dates.

The Edge of this Proverb is turned upon Excess in *Eating* and *Drinking*, as an Enemy to the *Clearness* of *Understanding*, and *Vivacity* of *Wit*; it is either transferred from, or at least is confirmed by, the *Latin*, *Pinguis ventris non gignit tenuem sensum*, and the *Greeks*, Χαλκία γαστήρ λεπτόν τικτεῖ νόον.

PAUNTON [by *Antoninus* called *ad pontes*, L. i. e. a Town upon the Bridges] in *Lincolnshire*.

Forma PAUPERIS [*Law Phrase*] as, to sue in *forma pauperis*, is when the Judge assigns an Attorney to maintain the Cause of a poor Person without Fees. L.

A PAUSE [*pausa*, L.] a Rest, a Stop, an Intermission. L.

PAUSE [in *Musick*] is an artificial Discontinuation of the Sound or Voice.

To PAUSE [*pauser*, F. *pausam facere*, L.] to make a Stop, also to consider.

A PAW [*paten*, G. Br. *patte*, F. *pata*, Ital. of *πατέω*, Gr. to tread] the Foot of a wild Beast.

To PAW, to draw the Fore-foot along the Ground; also to fawn or flatter.

A PAWL [in *Guiney*] a small Piece of Money, equal to an *Asper* in *Turkey*, or three Farthings *English*.

PAWL [in a *Ship*] a small Piece of Iron bolted to one End of the Beams of the Deck, so as to keep the Capstan from recoiling.

To PAWL the Capstan [*Sea Term*] to stop it with the Pawl.

To PAWN [*pande*, Belg. *panden*, Teut.] to pledge.

A PAWN [*pand*, L. S. and Belg. *pand*, Teut.] a Pledge; also a Term used in Play.

A PAWN-BROKER [*pander*, Belg.] one who lends Money upon Goods.

PAX, Peace, L. [among the *Papists*] an Image given to be kissed, when they go to the Offering.

PAY, Satisfaction, Content. *Chauc.*

To PAY [*payer*, F.] to discharge a Debt.

To PAY [perhaps of *παῖς*, Gr.] to beat.

To PAY the Seams of a Ship [of *poix*, F. Pitch] to lay them over with hot Pitch.

PAYABLE, to be paid. F.

PAY CHAP [*Sea Term*] that is, at the turning the Anchor out of the Boat, turn it over-board faster.

PAY more Cable [*Sea Term*] i. e. let out more Cable.

PAY'ING [*Sea Term*] is laying over the Seams of a Ship a Coat of Pitch.

PAY [*paye*, F.] Wages, Hire, Payment.

PAYMENT, Paying, Pay. F.

PAYNIMS See *Painims*.

PAYSAUNCE, pausing, or stopping. *Chauc.*

PAY'TRELL [*poitral*, F. of *pectorale*, L.] the Breast plate of a Horse's Furniture.

PEA [*pira*, Sax. *pisum*, L.] a well known Pulse.

PEA [in *Doomsday Book*] a Hill.

PEACE [*paix*, F. of *pax*, L.] Agreement, Rest, Quietness.

PEACE [in a *Law Sense*] is a quiet and inoffensive Behaviour towards King and Subject.

PEACE of God and the Church [*Old Phrase*] the Time of Vacation from Law Suits between Terms.

Clerk of the PEACE, is an Officer who draws up the Processes, reads the Indictments, and enrolls the Acts in a Session of Peace.

PEACE of the King, that Peace and Security both for Life and Goods, which the King affords to all under his Protection.

PEACEABLE [*paisible*, F.] peaceable, still, quiet, calm.

PEACEABLENESS, the being peaceable.

PEACEABLY, in a peaceable Manner, quietly.

PEACEFULNESS, Quietness, Inoffensiveness.

He that would live at Peace and Rest, Must hear, and see, and say the best.

This Distich is a Dehortation from *Censoriousness* and *Detraction*; it teaches not to *expose* and *heighten*, but to *cover* and *extenuate* the *Imperfections* and *Failings* of others, under the Penalty of procuring our own *Disquietude*, and *risking* our *Tranquillity*. Whether it be originally *English*, *French*, *Italian*, or *Latin*, I shall not determine; but they all have it in a Distich,

Oy, voy, & te tas, si tu veux vivre en paix.

French.

Ode, vide, tace, seu voi vivere in pace.

Italian.

Audi, vide, tace, si tu vis vivere in pace.

Latin.

PEACH

P E

PEACH [*peche*, F. *peche*, Ital. of *Perficum*, L. *sc. Malum*.] a delicious Fruit.

PEACOCK [*papa*, Sax. *pauk*, Belg. and L. S. *pfatu*, Teut. *pau*, F. of *pavo*, L.] a very fine Bird.

PEAG/KIRK [of *Peak*, a Holy Virgin, Sister to St *Guthlack*, and *Kirk*] a Town in *Northamptonshire*.

PEAK [*peac*, Sax. *pico*, Span. *q. d.* the Pike, or Point] the sharp Point of any thing, the Top of an Hill.

The Devil's Arse in the PEAK, a great unfathomable Hole in *Derbyshire*.

PEAK'ING [probably of *piquento*, Span. *piccino*, Ital. Smell] of a peeling, sickly Constitution, that does not thrive.

PEAKINGNESS, Sickliness.

PEAL [*Minshew* derives it of *appeller*, F. to call; others from *waaaw*, Gr. to vibrate or agitate] a great Noise, particularly of Bells, or Thunder, &c.

To PEAL, to play solemnly and loud, to assail with Noise.

PEAL the Pot, cool the Pot. N. C.

PEAN [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field of a Coat of Arms is *Sable*, and the Powdering Or.

PEAR [*pepe*, Sax. *pere*, Dan. *peere*, Belg. and L. S. *poire*, F. of *perum*, L.] a well known Fruit.

PEAR-Bit, a sort of Bit for Horses.

PEAR-Main, a kind of Apple.

PEARCH } [*perche*, F. *percha*, Ital. of

PERCH } *pertica*, L.] a Seat for Fowls to rest upon; also a Rod or Pole with which Land is measured, containing 16 Feet and a Half.

PEARCHE } [*πέρκη*, Gr.] a Fresh Water

PERCH } Fish.

To PEARCH [*percher*, F.] to light or sit upon as a Bird does.

PEARK, brisk. Spenc.

PEARL [*perle*, F. *perla*, Span.] a Gem that is bred in Shell-fish.

PEARL [in *Heraldry*] the White or Silver Colour in the Coats of Barons, &c.

PEARL [among Hunters] that Part of a Deer's Horn which is about the Burr.

PEARL [among Oculists] a Web on the Eye.

PEARL [among Printers] a very small Sort of Printing Letter.

PEASANT [*paisant*, F. of *pais*, the Country] a Countryman, a Clown.

PEAS'ANTRY, the Country People.

PEASE [*pisa*, Sax. *pois*, F. *pisum*, L. of *πίζον*, Gr.] a well known Pulse.

To PEASE, to stay. C.

PEASE Bolt, } Pease Straw. C

PEASE Hawm }

PEASE-Cod, the Husk or Shell of Pease, the Pease in the Shell.

PEAT, a sort of Fewel, dug out of moorish Ground.

P E

PEAT [*petit*, F.] a little Darling or Fondling.

PEASE [for *Poise*] Weight. Spenc.

PEB'LES, Stones for Paving.

PECC'ABLE [*petco*, L.] incident to Sin.

PECCADILLO [*Peccadillo*, Span. *peccadille*, F.] a small Fault, or Crime, a pardonable Sin. Span.

PEC'CANT [*peccans*, L.] committing a Fault, offending. F.

PECCANT Humours [with Physicians] Humours of the Body that contain some Malignity, or else abound too much.

PECCA'VI [i. e. I have offended, L.] as, I'll make him cry *Peccavi*, i. e. I'll make him acknowledge his Fault.

PE'CHY [*peche*, F. a Fault] a Sur-name.

PE'CIA, a small Piece of Ground. O. L.

PECK, a dry Measure containing two Gallons.

To PECK [*pecken*, L. S. *picquer*, F. *pecken*, Teut.] to strike with the Bill as Birds do.

PECT'NEUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh, arising from the outward Part of the Os Pubis. L.

PEC'TINIS Os [in *Anatomy*] the same as Os Pubis. L.

PECTORAL [*pectoralis*, L.] belonging to the Breast, stomachick. F.

A PECTORAL [*pectorale*, L.] a Breast-plate.

PECTORAL Muscle [in *Anatomy*] that which moves the Arm to the Breast.

PECTORALS [*pectoralia*, L.] Medicines for Diseases in the Breast.

PEC'TORIS Os [in *Anatomy*] the same as Sternum. L.

PECTUS [in *Anatomy*] the Fore-part of the Breast and Chest, reaching from the Neck-bone to the Midriff. L.

PE'CUL [at Japan, Java, &c.] is 100 Catty; or 132 lb. Avoirdupois.

To PECULATE [*peculatum*, L.] to rob or cheat the Public. L.

PECULA'TION [*peculate*, F.] a Robbing or Cheating the Public. L.

PECU'LIAR [*peculiaris*, L.] particular, singular, private, proper.

A PECU'LIAR, is a Parish or Church exempt from the Ordinary, and the Bishop's Court.

PECU'LIAR'ITY [*peculiaritas*, L.] Peculiarness.

PECU'LIARLY, particularly, singularly.

PECU'LIARNESS, the being peculiar.

Court of PECU'LIARS, a Court which takes Cognizance of Matters relating to Parishes, which are exempt from the Bishop's Jurisdiction.

PECU'NIA Sepulchralis, Money in old Time paid to the Priest, at the opening of the Grave, for the Benefit of the departed Soul.

PE-

P E

PECUNIARY [*pecuniarie*, F. of *pecunia-*
rius, L.] monied, or full of Money.

PECUNIOSITY [*pecuniositas*, L.] Ful-
ness of Money.

PECUNIOUS [*pecunieux*, F. of *pecunio-*
sus, L.] of or belonging to Money.

PE'DAGE [*Old Law*] Money given for
passing through a Forest.

PE'DAGOGUE [*padagogus*, L. of *παδα-*
γωγός, Gr.] an Instructor, or Teacher of
Youth.

PE'DAGOGY [*padagogie*, F. *padagogia*,
L. of *παδαγωγία*, Gr.] Instruction, Disci-
pline.

PE'DAL [*pedalis*, L.] belonging to a Foot
in Measure.

PEDA'LE, a Foot-Cloth, a Carpet laid
on the Ground to tread on. O. L.

PE'DALS [*pedales*, L.] low Keys of some
Organs, to be touched with the Foot.

PEDA'NEOUS [*pedaneus*, L.] going on
Foot; as a *pedaneous Judge*.

PE'DANT, a paltry schoolmaster; a con-
ceited Pretender to Scholarship. F.

PEDAN'TICK [*pedantesque*, F.] that fa-
vours of a Pedant, Pedant-like.

PEDAN'TICKNESS, the being conceited,
or ostentatious.

PE'DANTISM, the Profession or Practice
of a Pedant.

PE'DANTRY [*pedantorie*, F.] the ridicu-
lous Way and Humour of a Pedant.

To **PE'DANTISE** [*pedantiser*, F.] to play
or act a Pedant's Part.

PED'DERTON [so called from the River
Pedrid] a Town in *Somersetshire*, formerly fa-
mous for the Court of King *Ina*, our first
Saxon Lawgiver.

To **PE'DDLE**, to be busy about Trifles.

PEDEE' [of *à pedibus*, L.] a Footboy.

A PE'DERAST [*pederaste*, F. *paderastes*,
L. of *παιδεραστής*, Gr.] a Sodomite.

PEDERASTY [*paderastia*, L. of *παιδε-*
ραστία, Gr.] Buggery.

PEDERE'RO [*petardo*, Ital.] a sort of
PETTERERO Cannon used in Ships.

PEDESTAL [q. d. *pied stall*, F. *pedestallo*,
Ital. of *pied*, a Foot, and *stallo*, a Stand, *pede-*
stella, L.] that Part of a Pillar which serves
to support it.

PEDICULE [*pediculus*, L.] a little Foot.

PEDICULA'TION, a particular Foulness
of the Skin, very apt to breed Lice; said to
have been the Distemper of the *Egyptians*,
and one of the ten Plagues.

PEDICULE [among *Botanists*] the Foot-
stalk of any Plant.

PEDICULOSITY [*pediculositas*, L.] Lou-
finess.

PED'IGREE [of *dégres de pères*, F. the
Degree of Fathers; or *petendo gradus*, L.
from deriving Degrees] Descent from An-
cestors, Stock, Race.

PEDILUVIUM [from *pedes*, the Feet,
and *lavo*, to wash, L.] a Bath for the Feet.

P E

PEDIMENT [in *Architecture*] the same
as Fronton.

PED'LER [*Minsheu* derives it from *aller*
à pied, F. to go a Foot, but *Skinner* from
petteler, *Teut.* a Beggar, because they offer
to, and endeavour to prevail with People to
buy their Goods] one who sells small Wares
about the Streets.

PED'LING, small trifling, of little Value.

PEDOBAP'TISM [of *παίδων*, and *βαπτισ-*
μα, Gr.] Infant-Baptism.

PEE-Ware, Pulse, as Pease, Beans, &c.

PEECE, a Fort or Place of Strength.

Spencer.

PEED, blind of one Eye. N. C.

PEEK, a Grudge. See *Pique*.

PEEK [in a Ship] a Room in the Hold,
which reaches from the Bits forward to the
Stern.

To ride a **PEEK** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is
said so to do, when she lies with her Main
Fore Yards hoisted up, having one End of the
Yards brought down to the Shrouds, and the
other raised up on End.

To be a **PEEK** [of an *Anchor*] is when
the Cable is perpendicular between the
Hawse or Hole through which it runs out,
and the Anchor.

To **PEEK the Miffen** [*Sea Term*] is to put
the Miffen Yard right up, down by the Mast.

PEEL [*pele*, a Shovel, F.] a sort of Sho-
vel to set Bread in a Oven; a thin Board for
carrying Pies, &c.

PEEL [among *Printers*] an Instrument of
Wood to hang up the printed Sheets to dry.

PEEL [of *pellis*, L.] the Rind or Coat of
Fruit.

To **PEEL**, to pull or take off the Rind.

PEEL'ER, a Portmanteau. O.

PEEL'ING, a lasting sort of Apple, that
makes excellent Cyder.

To **PEEP** [*pepier*, F. of *pipire*, L.] to cry
like a Chicken.

To **PEEP** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *ἐπι-*
πείω, Gr. but *Skinner* of *ephefseu*, *Du.* to lift
up the Eyes upon something] to look through
a Hole, to grow out, as Herbs, Horns, Teeth
&c.

PEEP'ER, a Looking-Glass. Cant.

PEE'PING, sleeping, drowsy. O.

PEER [probably of *Beorg*, Sax. *biereg*,
Dan. *berg*, *Teut.* a Heap, &c. or of *peje*,
Sax. the Foot of a Hill] a Mole or Rampart
raised in an Harbour, to break the Force of
the Sea, and for the better Security of Ships
that ride there.

PEER [in *Architecture*] a sort of square
Pillar or Buttress.

To **PEER**, to leer or peep at.

PEERS [of *pair*, F. *par*, or *pares*, L.] the
Nobles or chief Lords of Parliament.

PEERS [in Law] Jurymen impanelled
upon an Inquest.

PEER'AGE [*pairé*, F.] the Dignity of a
Peer.

P E

PEERAGE, a Tax for the Maintenance of the Pier of an Harbour.

PEER'DOM, the Dignity of a Peer, annexed to a great Fee.

PEERESS, a Peer's Lady.

PEER'LESS, that which has no Peer or Equal, incomparable.

PEER'LESSNESS, Incomparableness, Matchlessness.

PEER'LY, cheerful. *Cont.*

PEE'VISH [*q. d.* Beeft], of a Bee] fretful.

PEEVISH, witty, subtil. *N. C.*

PEEVISHNESS, Fretfulness Crofsness.

A PEG [probably of *piic*, *Sax.* a little Needle] a small pointed Piece of Wood for several Uses.

To **PEG**, to fasten with a Peg.

PEG'ASUS, the winged Horse, a northern Constellation. *L.*

PEG'GING [among *Sowgelders*] a Term used when they cure Hogs of the Disease called the *Gharre*.

To **PEIRE** [of *pejorare*, *L.*] to impair, or disparage. *Ch.*

PEI'SEN, to poize or weigh. *Ch.*

PE'LA, a Pile, a Port. *O. L.*

PELA'GIAE [among *Naturalists*] Shell-Fishes, very rarely found near the Sea shore.

PELA'GIANS, the Followers of *Pelagius*, or *Morgan*, a *Briton*, who denied original Sin, and held many other erroneous Opinions.

PELF [probably of *pela*, or *feo*, *Sax.* much Money, or of *peuffe*, *F.* Frippery] Wealth, Stock, Riches unjustly heaped up; also pautry Stuff.

PELF [in *Falconry*] the Refuse and broken Remains of a Fowl, left after the Hawk is relieved.

PEL'ICAN [*pelicanus*, *L.*] a Water-Fowl.

PELICAN [among *Chymists*] a blind Alembick, a chymical Vessel.

PELID'NUS [with *Physicians*] a black and blue Colour in the Face, which often happens to melancholy Persons. *Gr.*

PELL, a House. *O.*

PELL [*pellis*, *L.*] a Skin of a Beast.

PELL'AGE, Custom or Duty paid for Skins of Leather.

PELLAMOUNTAIN, an Herb.

PELLETS [*balece*, *F.* *pella*, *Span.* but *Minseus* derives it from *pellendo*, *L.* driving out] little Balls.

PELLETS [in *Heraldry*] the same as *O-gresses*.

PEL'LICLE [*pellicula*, *L.*] a little Skin, a Film or Fragment of a Membrane.

PELLIPA'RIOUS [*q. d.* *pellis parator*, *pellio*, *L.*] a Skinner or Currier. *O. L.*

PELLITORY of *Spain*, an Herb. *Pyrethrum. L.*

PELLITORY of the Wall, an Herb so called from growing on Walls. *Parietaria, L.*

P E

PELL-MELL [*pela-mele*, *F.* of *peles*, Locks of Wool, and *meles*, mingled together] confusedly, without Order.

PELL-MELL [*q. d.* *pellere malleo*, to drive with a Mallet] the Place for exercising this Game in *St James's Park*, and also a Street near it. See *Palle Maille*.

Clerk of the PELLs, an Officer of the Exchequer who enters every Bill in a Parchment Roll called *pellis receptorum*.

PELLU'CID [*pellucidus*, *L.* of *per*, i. e. *valde* and *lucidus*] clear, bright, transparent.

PELT [*pyloche*, *Sax.* *pestz*, *Belg.* and *Teut.* or *pellis*, *L.*] the Skin of a Beast.

PELT Monger, one who deals in Skins.

PELT-Wool, Wool pulled off the Pelt or Skin of a dead Sheep.

To **PELT** [*Polbezen*, *Teut.* to beat] to throw Stones, Snow Balls, &c. at a Person; to annoy by discharging Small Shot; also to fret and fume.

PEL'VIS [among *Anatomists*] the Place at the Bottom of the Belly, wherein the Bladder and Womb are contained. *L.*

PELVIS Renum [among *Anatomists*] a membranous Vessel, which receives the Urine and pours it into the Bladder. *L.*

PELFU'RE, rich Fur.

PEMPHIGO'DES [*πεμφυγος*, *Gr.*] a kind of spotted and stulent Fever.

PEN [*penna*, *L.*] a Quill cut to write with.

PEN [*pyndan*, *Sax.* to shut in] a Fold for Sheep, a Coop for Fowl; also a Pond Head to keep in Water to drive the Wheels of a Mill.

PEN [of *pen*, *C. Br.* a Head] a Sirname.

PEN [of *pen*, *C. Br.* a Top of a Mountain] a Village in *Surrey*, where the *Britains* received a great Overthrow from *Xenowalch*, a *West Saxon*, and *Canutus* the *Dane* from *Edmund Ironside*.

To **PEN** [of *penna*, *L.*] to write down.

To **PEN** up, to inclose or shut up.

PEN-Man, an Artist in fair Writing.

PEN-Stock, a Flood-Gate placed in the Water of a Mill-Pond.

PEN'AL [*pœnalis*, *L.*] belonging to or inflicting Punishment.

PEN'ALTY [*pœnalitas*, *L.*] a Fine imposed by way of Punishment.

PEN'ANCE [*penance*, *O. F.* *penitence*, *F.* of *pœnitentia*, *L.*] any sort of Mortification enjoined by the *Romish* Priests.

PEN'BANK, a Beggar's Can. *Cont.*

PENCE, the Plural of *Penny*.

PEN'CIL [*penfel*, *Teut.* *penceau*, *F.* of *penicillum*, *L.*] a small Instrument used in Drawing, Painting, &c.

PENCIL of Rays [in *Opticks*] is a double Cone of Rays joined together at the Base.

PEND'ABLE, hanging, that deserves hanging. *F.*

PEND'ANT, hanging, left undecided.

PENDANT Feathers [in *Falconry*] those which grow upon a Hawk's Thigh.

PEN-

PEND'ANTS [*pendens d'oreille*, F.] Jewels which Women hang on their Ears.

PENDANTS [of a Ship] are Streamers or long Colours which are hung at the Head of Masts, or at the Yard-Arm Ends, either for Ornament, Distinction of Squadrons, or Signals.

PENDANTS [in Botany] are the male Part of a Flower called *Apices*, placed on the Top of those Threads which are termed by Botanists *Stamina*, and scatter, when ripe, the seminal Dust, which impregnates the Seed, and renders it fit for Vegetation: As in the Middle of Tulips and Lilies.

To **PENDE**, to pen or shut up. *Chauc.*

PENDENNIS [*pen-dinas*, C. Br. i. e. the Head of the Town] a Castle in Cornwall, built by King Henry VIII. in the Port of *Falmouth*.

PEN'DENT [*pendens*, L.] hanging down.

PENDULOUS [*pendulus*, L.] hanging down; also doubtful.

PENDULOUS Heads [in Botany] those Flowers which hang downwards.

PEN'DULUM [*pendule*, F.] is a Weight hanging at the End of a String, Wire, or Chain, by the Vibrations or Swings of which to and fro, the Parts or Differences of Time are measured; Also a Clock, Watch, or Movement, whose Motions are regulated by such a Device. *L.*

Royal **PENDULUMS**, are Clocks whose Pendulums swing Seconds, and go eight Days.

PENERARIUS, a Pennon, or Ensign-Bearer. *O. L.*

PENETRABILITY, Aptness to be pierced.

PENETRABLE [*penetrabilis*, L.] that may be penetrated, pierced, or dived into.

PENETRABLENESS, Capableness of being penetrated.

PENETRANT [*penetrans*, L.] piercing, subtil, quick.

To **PENETRATE** [*penetrare*, F. *penetratum*, L. q. d. *penitus intrare*] to get or pierce into or through, to dive into.

PENETRATION, a penetrating or piercing into; Quickness of Wit. *F. of L.*

PENETRATION of Bodies [among Philosophers] is when two Bodies are in the same Place, so that the Parts of the one do everywhere penetrate into, and adequately fill up the Dimensions or Places of the Parts of the other.

PENETRATIVE, which easily penetrates or is of a piercing Quality. *F.*

PENETRATIVENESS, the being apt to penetrate.

PEN'GUIN, an outlandish Bird.

PENICILLUS [among Surgeons] a Tent for Wounds.

PENID'IUM, a Medicine for all Distempers of the Lungs.

PENILE [*penibile*, F.] painful, toilsome.

PENINSULA [*peninsule*, F. a Tract of Land surrounded with Water, except in one

Place, where it is joined to the Continent by a narrow Neck of Land.

PENINSULATED [*peninsulatus*, L.] almost moated round.

PENIS [in Anatomy] a Man's Yard. *L.*

PENIS Cerebri [in Anatomy] the same as *Conarion*. *L.*

PENIS Muliebris [in Anatomy] the same as *Clitoris*. *L.*

PEN'ISTONE, a sort of coarse Woolen-Cloth.

PEN'ITENCE [*pœnitentia*, L.] Repentance, Sorrow, or Contrition for Sin.

PEN'ITENT [*pœnitens*, L.] repenting, sorrowful for having committed any Sin.

PENITE'NTIAL [*penitential*, F. of *pœnitentialis*, L.] belonging to Repentance.

A **PENITEN'IAL** [*un penitencier*, F.] a Book which directs how to enjoin Penance.

A **PENITEN'TIARY** [*pœnitencier*, F. *pœnitentiarius*, L.] a Priest who imposes Penance on an Offender; also a Place for hearing Confessions.

PEN'KNIFE [of *Penna*, L. and *Kniff*, Belg. and Dan.] a small Knife for making or mending of Pens.

PEN'NANT [in a Ship] is a Rope to hoist up a Boat, or Merchandize, into or out of a Ship.

PENNA'TA Folia [among Botanists] winged Leaves, are such Leaves as grow directly one against another on the same Rib or Stalk.

PEN'NER, a Case to put Pens in.

PENNYLESS, moneyless, wanting Money.

PEN'NON, a Flag or Banner ending in a Point. *F.*

PENNON [in Heraldry] the Figure of such a Flag.

PEN'NY [*penning*, Sax. *penning*, L. *S. pfenning*, Teut.] a Coin, in Value the 12th Part of a Shilling.

PENNY Post, a Post-Office for conveying Letters to all Parts within the Bills of Mortality.

PENNYROYAL, or Pudding grass an Herb.

PENNY Weight, an English Troy Weight containing twenty four Grains.

Penny wise and Pound foolish.

This Proverb severely lashes such Persons who are thrifty to an Error in small, but necessary Expences; but profusely extravagant in unnecessary ones; intimating, That the Wisdom of such Parsimony is no less foolish, than the saving a Cask of Wine at the Tap, while they are turning it out at the Bung-Hole. *Ad mensuram aquam bibentes, sin mensura offam comedentes*, Latin. *Μετρω υδωρ πινοντες αμετρωσ μαζαν εδωρες*, Gr.

PEN'SA, a Weight or Salt, Cheese, &c. containing 256 lb. *O. L.*

Ad PENSAM, the full Weight of 12 Ounces Troy, which was formerly paid into the Exchequer for a Pound Sterling.

PENSELL, a Pendant. *Chaucer.*

PEN'SIL [*penfiliis*, L.] hanging.

PENSIL'ITY [*penfilitas*, L.] Hangingness.

PEN'SION

P E

PEN'SION, a Salary, or yearly Allowance. *F. of L.*

The **PENSION** [of *Gray's Inn*] an Assembly of the Members of that Society who meet to consult about the Affairs of the House.

PENSION Writ, an Order of that House against such as are in Arrears for Pensions and other Duties.

PENSIONARY [in *Holland*] the chief Minister in the Government of each City.

PENSIONER [*pensionnaire*, *F. pensionarius*, *L.*] one who receives a Pension; also one who is maintained in a College or Hospital at the King's Charge.

PENSIONER [in the University of *Cambridge*] a Scholar who pays for his Commons.

The King's **PENSIONERS**, } a Band of
Gentlemen **PENSIONERS**, } Gentlemen,
who, armed with Partizans, attend as a Guard upon the King's Person in the Palace.

To **PEN'SITATE** [*penſitatum*, *L.*] to weigh, consider, or ponder in the Mind.

PEN'SIVE, sad, heavy, sorrowful, thoughtful. *F.*

PEN'SIVEHEDE, Pensiveness, Thoughtfulness. *Cbauc.*

PEN'SIVELY, thoughtfully, sorrowfully.

PEN'SIVENESS, Thoughtfulness, Sorrowfulness.

PENT [of *pindan*, *Sax.*] shut up. *Spenc.*

PENTACA PSULAR [*πέντε* and *capsular*] having five Cavities.

PENTACHORD [*πέντε* and *χορδή*] an Instrument with five Strings.

PENTAE'DROUS [*πέντε* and *ἑδρα*] having five Sides.

PEN'TAGON [*pentagone*, *F. pentagonus*, *L. of πενταγωνος*, or *πέντε*, five, and *γωνία*, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Geometrical Figure, having five Sides and five Angles.

PENTAG'ONAL, } belonging to a Pen-
PENTAG'ONOUS, } tagon, or having
five Sides and five Angles.

PENTAM'ETER [*πενταμετρον*, of *πέντε*, and *μετρον*, a Measure, *Gr.*] a Greek or Latin Verse, which consists of five Feet. *L.*

PENTAPET'ALOUS Plants [among Botanists] are such as have a Flower consisting of five Leaves.

PENTAPTOTON [*πενταπτοτον*, *Gr.*] a Noun that has but five Cases. *Gram.*

PENTAS'TICH [*pentastichum*, *L. of πενταστικός*, *Gr.*] a Stanza or Division in a Poem, consisting of five Verses.

PEN'TATEUCH [*pentateuchus*, *L. of πεντατευχος*, of *πέντε* and *τεῦχος*, a Volume, *Gr.*] the five Books of Moses.

PENTECON'TARCH [*pentecontarchus*, *L. of πεντηκόνταρχος*, of *πεντηκοντα*, fifty, and *ἀρχος*, a Ruler, *Gr.*] a Captain who has the Command of 50 Men.

PEN'TECOST [*pentecôte*, *F. pentecoste*, *L. of πεντηκοστή*, *Gr. i. e.* the fiftieth Day after Easter] the Festival of Whitsuntide.

PENTECOS'TIALS, Offerings made at Whitsuntide, by the Parishioners to the Priests.

P E

PENTEPHAR'MACON [of *πέντε*, five, and *φάρμακον*, a Remedy, *Gr.*] any Medicine consisting of five Ingredients.

PENTHEMI'MERIS [*πενθημιμερίς*, *Gr.*] Part of a Greek or Latin Verse, consisting of two Feet and a long Syllable, &c. *Gram.*

PENT'HOUSE [*appentis*, *F. pendice*, *Ital. appendix*, of *pendere*, *L. to hang*] a Shelter over a Door or Window.

PENT'ICE, a Penthouse; also a Shed.

PENUL'TIMA [in *Grammar*, *i. e. penultima*] the last Syllable of a Word save one. *L.*

PENUM'BRA [in *Astronomy*] is a faint kind of Shadow, or the utmost Edge of the perfect Shadow, which happens at the Eclipse of the Moon; a partial Shadow. *L.*

PENU'RIOUS [of *penuria*, *L.*] covetous, niggardly, faucy; also nice.

PENU'RIOUSNESS, Niggardliness.

PEN'URY [*penuria*, *L.*] extreme Want of Necessaries.

PE'ONY [*paonia*, *L. of παωνία*, *Gr.*] a Flower of two Sexes, both Male and Female.

PEOPLE [*peuple*, *F. Jöbel*, the Populace, *Teut. of populus*, *L.*] the whole Body of Persons who live in a Country, or make up a Nation.

To **PEOPLE** [*peupler*, *F. popolare*, *L.*] to stock with People.

PEPAS'MUS [*πεπασμός*, *Gr.*] the Ripening of preternatural Humours.

PEPAS'TICKS [of *πεπασμός*, *Gr.*] Medicines that allay and digest Crudities.

PE'PIRE, a Love Portion. *O.*

PEP'PER [*peper*, *L. S. and Belg. Jöfeffer*, *Teut. poivre*, *F. of piper*, *L.*] an Indian Spice.

PEPPER Wort, an Herb. *Lepidium*, *L.*

PEP'SIS [*πέψις*, *Gr.*] a boiling or seething.

PEPSIS [among Physicians] the Concoction or Fermentation of Victuals and Humours in a human Body.

PEP'TICK [*pepticus*, *L. of πεπτικός*, *Gr.*] that serves to concoct or digest.

PEPO'ZIANs, a Sect of Christian Heretics who sprung up in the second Century, a Branch of the Montanists.

PERAC'TER, a mathematical Instrument for Surveying. *L.*

PERACUTE' [*peracutus*, *L.*] very sharp.

To **PER'AGRATE** [*peragratum*, *L.*] to travel or wander about.

PERAGRA'TION, a travelling or wandering about; a Ramble or Progress.

PERAGRA'TION Month [in *Astronomy*] the Space of the Moon's Course from any Point of the Zodiack to the same again.

To **PERAM'BULATE** [*perambulatum*, *L.*] to walk through or about.

PERAMBULA'TION, a walking through, &c. *L.*

PERAMBULA'TION [of the Forest] is the Walking of Justices or other Officers about the Forest in order to survey and set down the Bounds of it.

PER-

P E

PERAMBULA'TIONE *facienda*, is a Writ commanding the Sheriffs to make Perambulation, and set down the Bounds of two or more Manors, whose Limits are not well known.

PERAMBULA'TOR [among *Surveyors*] a Rolling Wheel for measuring Roads, Streets, &c.

PERCAPTU'RA, a Wear, or Place in a River made up with Banks, Dams, &c. for preserving and catching of Fish.

PERCA'SE, by Chance O.

To PER'CEIVE [*appercevoir*, F. of *percepire*, L.] to discover, spy, or find out, to apprehend.

PERCEIVABLE } [*perceptibilis*, L.] that
PERCEPTIBLE } may be perceived.

PERCEIV'ABLENESS, } the being ca-
PERCEPTIBLENESS, } pable of being
perceived or discovered.

PER'CEPTION, the perceiving or having a clear and distinct Apprehension of Objects. F. of L.

PERCEPTIV'ITY, the Power of Perceiving.

PERCH [*perche*, F. *pertica*, L.] a Measure of 16 Feet and a half.

PER'CHERS, *Paris Candles*, anciently used in England; also the larger Sort of Wax Candles, which were usually set upon the Altar.

To PERCH. See *To Pearce*.

PERCIPIENT [*percipiens*, L.] perceiving, having the Power of Perception.

PERCIVAL [of *Percheval*, a Village in Normandy] a Surname.

To PER'COLATE [*percolatum*, L.] to strain through a Sieve, &c.

PERCOLA'TION, a straining thoroughly. L.

PERCONTA'TION, a strict Enquiry. L.

PERCUS'SION, a striking or knocking. L.

PERCUTIENT [*percutiens*, L.] having Power to strike.

PER *Deliquium*, by Melting [among *Chymists*] as Salt of Tartar dissolved in the Air, is called Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, &c. L.

PER *Descensum*, by Descent [among *Chymists*] a particular Manner of Distillation. L.

PER'DIE [*par Dieu*, F. *Por Dios*, Span.] an Oath. *Spenc.*

PER'DIFOLS [of *perdere*, to lose, and *folia*, Leaves] such Trees or Plants as lose their Leaves in Winter, or after they have done flowering.

PERD'ITION, utter Ruin or Destruction. F. of L.

PERDONA'TIO *Utlegaria*, a Pardon for one who is outlawed. O. L.

PERD'UE, lost, forlorn. F.

A PERDUE, a Soldier placed in a dangerous Post. F.

To lie PERDUE, to lie flat upon the Belly, to lie in wait closely.

P E

PER'DUES, the forlorn Hope of an Army.

PERDU'RABLE, continuing, lasting very long, capable of holding out a long time. *Shakesp.*

PERDURA'TION, lasting very long.

PEREGAL [*-gal*, F.] equal. *Spenc.*

To PER'EGRINATE [*peregrinatum*, L.] to travel into distant or foreign Countries. *Shakesp.*

PEREGRINA'TION, a travelling in foreign Countries. L.

PER'EGRINE [*peregrinus*, L.] foreign, outlandish.

PEREGRINE [among *Astrologers*] a Planet, is said so to be, when found in any Sign where it has none of its essential Dignities.

PEREGRINE [among *Falconers*] a Hawk of the Falcon-kind.

PERENNIAL [*perennis*, L.] lasting all the Year.

PERENNIAL [by some *physical Writers*] is applied to Fevers which have no Intermission.

PEREN'NITY [*perennitas*, L.] Lastingness, long Continuance, Perpetuity.

PEREMP'TORY [*peremptoire*, F. of *peremptorius*, L.] absolute, express, final, determinate, positive.

PEREMP'TORY *Action* [in Law] is a determinate and final Act, which cannot be renewed or altered.

PEREMP'TORILY, positively, absolutely. L.

PEREMP'TORINESS, Positiveness.

PERERRA'TION, a wandering up and down.

PER'FECT [*perfectus*, L.] complete, entire; accomplished, excellent.

PERFECT *Flowers* [among *Florists*] are those which have the finely coloured small Leaves called *Petala*, with the *Stamina*, *Apices*, and *Stylus*.

PERFECT *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are such whose aliquot Parts joined together exactly make the whole Number.

To PERFECT [of *perficio*, L. q. d. to go through with] to make perfect, to finish.

PERFEC'TION, Accomplishment, Excellency, the State or Condition of that which is perfect. F. of L.

PERFEC'TIONAL, making perfect.

PER'FECTNESS, the being perfect or complete.

PERFETLICHE, perfectly. *Cbauc.*

PERFID'IOUS [*perfidie*, F. *perfidus*, L.] false, treacherous, deceitful.

PER'FIDY } [*perfidie*, F. of *per-*
PERFID'IOUSNESS } *fidia*, L.] Breach

of Faith or Trust, Falseness, Treachery.

PER'FLABLE [*perflabilis*, L.] open to the Wind, that may be blown through.

PERFLA'TILE [*perflabilis*, L.] blowing through or strongly.

PER-

PERFORANS *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Finger so called, because the Tendons of it run through those of the *Perforatus*. L.

PERFORANS *pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the lesser Toe, the Tendons of which pass through the Holes of the Tendons of the *perforatus pedis*. L.

To **PERFORATE** [*perforatum*, L.] to pierce through.

PERFORATED [among *Botanists*] is when the Leaves of any Plant seem full of little Holes.

PERFORATED [in *Heraldry*] the piercing, or passing of one Ordinary in part thro' another.

PERFORATION, a boring through.

PERFORATION [among *Surgeons*] the penetrating by an Instrument into any of the greater Cavities; the Opening an Abscess by an Instrument; also an Erosion of the Bones, that eats thro' them.

PERFORATUS *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Fingers, so called, because its Tendons are perforated to admit those of the perforating muscle. L.

PERFORATUS *pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the lesser Toes, so named, because its Tendons are perforated like those of the Fingers. L.

PERFORCE, by Violence, violently. *Sh.*

To **PERFORM** [*q. d. to dispatch in the Form or Manner proposed*] to do, to fulfil, to bring to pass,

PERFORMANCE, a Performing; also a Work done.

To **PERFRICATE** [*perfricatum*, L.] to rub or chafe thoroughly, or all over.

PERFRICATION, a rubbing or chafing thoroughly. L.

To **PERFUME** [*perfumer*, F. *profumo*, Ital.] to give a sweet scent to.

PERFUME [*parfume*, F. *profumo*, Ital.] any Thing that sends forth a sweet Scent, as Civet, Musk, &c. also the Scent itself. *Sp.*

PERFUMER [*parfumeur*, F.] one who makes and sells Perfumes.

PERFUNCTORY [*perfunctus*, L.] done carelessly, or slightly.

PERHAPS [of *per*, L. and *hap*, or *happen*] it may be so.

PERHYEMATION, a staying the whole Winter at any Place. L.

PERIAMMA } [*περιαμμα*, Gr.] a Me-
PERIAPTA } dicine, which being tied
about the Neck, is believed to expel Disca-
ses.

PERIANTHIA [of *περι*, about, and *ανθος*, a Flower, Gr.] so *Botanists* call those little green Leaves that encompass the Bottom of a Flower.

PERICARDIAN, } belonging to the Pe-
PERICARDICK, } ricardium.

PERICARDIUM [*pericardie*, F. of *περι-καρδιον*, of *περι*, about, and *καρδια*, the Heart,

Gr.] a double Membrane, which surrounds the whole Compass of the Heart.

PERICARPIUM [*περικαρπιον*, of *περι*, and *καρπος*, the Wrist, Gr.] a Medicine ap-
plied to the Wrist to cure an Ague, &c.

PERICLASIS [*περικλασις*, Gr.] such a total Fracture of a Bone, as quite divides it, and forces it out thro' the Flesh into the Sight. *Galen.*

PERICLITATION, Hazard, Jeopardy.

PERICRANIUM [*pericrane*, F. of *περι-κρανιον*, of *περι*, and *κρανιον*, Gr.] is a Mem-
brane which incloses the Skull, and covers it
all, except where the Temporal Muscles lie.

PERIDROMIS [*περιδρομις*, Gr.] an open
Gallery, encompassing a Square of Buildings,
or a public Place.

PERIENET, a young Pear-Tree. *Chauc.*

PERIERGY [*περιεργος*, Gr.] any needless
Caution or Trouble in an Operation.

PERIGÆUM } [*perigie*, of *περιγαϊον*, of
PERIGEE } *περι*, and *γη*, the Earth,
Gr.] that Point in the Heaven, in which the
Sun or any Planet is at its least Distance from
the Centre of the Earth. L.

PERIHELION [*perihelie*, F. of *περι*,
and *ηλιος*, Gr. the Sun] that Point of a
Planet's Orbit, in which it is nearest to the
Sun.

PER'IL [*periculum*, L.] Danger, Hazard.

PERILOUS [*perileus*, F. of *periculosus*, L.]
dangerous, full of Perils.

PERILOUSNESS, Dangerousness, Ha-
zardousness.

PERIMETER [*περιμετρος*, Gr.] a Verse
which has a Syllable above the just Measure,
Gram.

PERIMETER [in *Geometry*] the Compass
or Sum of all the Sides which bound any
Figure.

PERINEUM [*περινηον*, Gr.] a Liga-
ment or Seam, between the Scrotum and the
Fundament. *Anat.*

PERINDE *Valere* [*Law-Term*] a Dispen-
sation granted to a Clerk, who being other-
wise incapable of a Benefice, is actually ad-
mitted to it. L.

PERINYCTIDES, little Swellings like
Nipples.

PERIOCHA [*περιοχη*, Gr.] an Argu-
ment containing the Sum of a Discourse.
L.

PERIOD [*periode*, F. *periodus*, L. of *περι-
οδος*, Gr.] a perfect Sentence or Cloze, a full
Stop at the End of any Sentence.

PERIOD [in *Arithmetic*] a Distinction
made by a Comma, or Point, after every sixth
Place or Figure.

PERIOD [in *Astronomy*] the entire Revo-
lution of a Planet.

PERIOD [among *Chronologers*] is a Re-
volution of a certain Number of Years.

PERIOD [in *Physick*] the Space between
the coming of Fits in intermitting Diseases.
P.E.

P E

PERIODICAL [*periodique, periodicum, L.* of *περιόδος, Gr.*] belonging to, or that has its Periods.

PERIODICAL [among *Astronomers*] is that which performs its Motion or Course regularly, so as to perform it always in the same Space of Time.

PERIODICAL Month. See Month of Per-
turbation.

PERIODUS Sanguinis [among *Physicians*] a continual Circulation of the Blood thro' all the Parts of the Body. *L.*

PERIOECI [*περιοικοι, Gr.*] are such Inhabitants of the Earth, as live under the same Parallel, but opposite Semicircles of the Meridian. *Geography.*

PERIOSTEUM [*περίοστρον, Gr.*] a thin Membrane immediately inwrapping all the Bones of the Body some few excepted *L.*

PERIPATE/TICK [*peripateticus, L.* of *περιπατητικός, Gr.*] belonging to the Peripateticks.

PERIPATETICK Philosophy, that Philosophy which is founded upon the Principles of *Aristotle* and his followers.

PERIPATETICKS [*peripatetici, F.* *περιπατητικοί, L.* *περιπατητικοί, Gr.* i. e. Walkers about; the Disciples of *Aristotle*, who used to dispute walking.

PERIPHERY [*peripherie, F.* *peripheria, L.* of *περιφέρεια, Gr.*] the Circumference of a Circle Ellipsis, Parabola, and other similar Figures.

TO PERIPHRASE [*periphraser, F.*] to use Circumlocution.

PERIPHRA/YSIS [*periphrase, F.* of *περιφρασις, Gr.*] Circumlocution.

PERIPHRA/YSIS [in *Rhetoric*] an expressing a Thing in many Words, when a few would have served.

PERIPHRA/STICAL [*periphrasticus, L.* of *περιφραστικός, Gr.*] belonging to a Periphrasis.

PERI'PLOCA, the Herb called Dog'sbane

PERIPNEU/MONY [*peripneumonie, F.* *περιπνευμονία, Gr.*] an Inflammation of the Lungs and Breast, that occasions Shortness of Breath, and generally goes off by Expectoration. *L.*

PERIPNEUMONICAL [*peripneumonique, F.* *peripneumonicus, L.* of *περιπνευμονικός, Gr.*] belonging to, or troubled with a Peripneumony.

PERI'PTERS [in *Archit-cture*] a Place encompassed about with Columns without, and a kind of Wings about it. *Gr.*

PERI'PY/EMA [*περιπύεμα, Gr.*] a Collection of Matter about any Part, as round a Tooth in the Gums.

PERIRRHOEA [*περιρροια, Gr.*] a Reflux of Humours from the Habit of the Body into any one of the larger Emunctories for its Excretion; as in an Hydropical Case of Wa-

P E

ter upon the Bowels of Kidneys, where it passes away by Urine or Stool.

PERIS'CELIS [*περισκέλις, Gr.*] a Garter; hence a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter is called *Eques periscelidis. L.*

PERIS'CHII } [*Periscii, L.* *Περισκιοί, Gr.*] *περί, about, and σκία, a Shadow, Gr.*] People whose Shadows go round them in a Day, and such are the Inhabitants of the frigid Zone.

PERISCY'PHISM [among *Surgeons*] is a Section or laying open the Fore-part of the Head or the Skull.

TO PERISH [*perir, F.* of *perire, L.*] to go to Ruin or Decay; to be cast away; to be ruined; to die.

PERISHABLE [*perissable, F.*] apt to perish or come to Ruin.

PERISHABLENESS, Capableness, or Li-
ableness to perish.

PERISHING, going to Ruin; of a decay-
ing Nature.

PERISSOLOGY [*perissologia, L.* *περισσο-
λογία, Gr.* of *περισσός, abounding, and λόγος, a Word, Gr.*] a Discourse stuffed with unneces-
sary and superfluous Words.

PERISTAL'TICK [*περισταλτικός, Gr.*] as,

PERISTALTICK Motion of the Guts [in *Anatomy*] is a sort of Worm-like crawling or quibbling Motion of them, which is made by Contraction of the spiral Fibres, whereby the Excrements are pressed downward and voided.

PERISTAPHILINUS Internus [in *Ana-
tomy*] a Muscle of the Uvula, which draws it forwards. *L.*

PERISTAPHILINUS Externus [in *Ana-
tomy*] a Muscle of the Uvula, which draws it backward.

PERISTERION, the Herb *Vervain*.

PERISTROMATA [*περίστωμα, Gr.*] the Coats which cover the Bowels.

PERISTY'LE [*peristylum, L.* of *περιστυ-
λιον, Gr.*] a Place encompassed with Pillars standing round about on the Inside. *Archit.*

PERISYS'TOLE [of *περί and συστολή, Gr.*] the Time of Rest between the Contraction and Dilatation of the Heart; or a Pause or Intermision between the *Systole* and *Dia-
stole*.

PERITO'NEUM [*peritoine, F.* of *περι-
τόναιον, Gr.*] a Membrane which covers the whole *Abdomen* on the Inside, and the Entrails on the Out. *Anat.*

PERITRO'CHIUM [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of Wheel placed upon an *Axis*, round which is wound a Rope, in Order to raise a Weight.

PERIT'TOMA [*περίττωμα, Gr.*] an Ex-
crement in the Body after the Digestion; also the Reliques of a Disease. *L.*

PERJURATION, a being forsworn.

PERJURY [*parjure, F.* *perjurium, L.*] for-
swearing; taking a false Oath.

P E

TO PERJURE [*perjurer*, F. *perjurare*, L.] to forswear.

PER'WIG [*peruque*, F.] a Cap of Human Hair worn by Men.

PERIWINK'LE [probably of *περιωχ*, Gr. a Circuit] a Shell fish with a wreathed Shell, called a Shell Snail.

PERIZOMA [*περιζωμα*, Gr.] a sort of Girdle for People who are bursten.

TO PERK up [q. d. to *perch up*] to lift up the Head, or appear lively.

PER'KIN [q. d. *Peterkin*, i. e. little *Peter*] a proper Name of Men.

PERLIBRA'TION, an exact Weighing. L.

PERLIGATION, a very hard Binding. L.

PER'MAGAL, an Equal. *Cb*.

PER'MANENT [*permanens*, L.] durable, continuing, lasting. F.

PERMAN'SION, a constant Abiding or Continuing. L.

TO PERMEATE [*permeatum*, L.] to penetrate into, or through the Pores of any Body.

PERMEA'TION [in *Philosophy*] a piercing into, or passing through. L.

PER Minima [*Physical Term*] signifies the perfect Mixture of the smallest Particles of several Bodies or Ingredients. L.

PERMIS'CIBLE [*permiscibilis*, L.] which may be mingled.

PERMIS'SIBLE [*permissibilis*, L.] which may be permitted.

PERMISS'ION [*permitto*, L.] Allowance, Grant of Liberty.

PERMIS'TION } a thorough Mingling
PERMIX'TION } together.

TO PERMIT' [*permittere*, F. of *permittere*, L.] to allow, to give Leave, or suffer.

A PERMIT, a Note given by the Officers of the Excise for conveying Spirits, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, from one Place to another.

PERMUTA'TION, exchanging. F. of L.

PERMUTATION [in *Mathematicks*] is the same with Alteration, and alternate Proportion.

PERMUTATION'E *Archidiaconatus, et Ecclesie eidem annexum Ecclesia et Prabenda*, a Writ to an Ordinary, commanding to admit a Clerk to the Benefice, upon Exchange made with another.

TO PERMU'TE [*permuto*, F. of *permutare*, L.] to exchange.

PER my et per tout [*Law Phrase*] a Joint Tenant is said to be seized of the Land he holds jointly *per my et per tout*, i. e. to be possessed of every Parcel and of the Whole. F.

PER'NANCY, taking or receiving Tithes in *Pernancy*, is taking such as are or may be paid in Kind.

PERN'ICIOUS [*pernicieux*, F. *perniciosus*, L. of *per* and *neco*] destructive, mischievous, or very hurtful.

P E

PERN'ICIOUSNESS, Hurtfulness, Destructiveness.

PERN'ICITY [*pernicitas*, L.] extraordinary Swiftmess of Motion.

PER'NIO, a Kibe or Chilblain. L.

PERNOCTA'TION, a staying out all Night. L.

PER'NOUR of Profits [*Law Term*] a Receiver of Profits.

PERO'NA [in *Anatomy*] the Shinbone. L.

PERONÆ'US Primus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, seated on the *Perona*.

PERONÆ'US secundus, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, arising from the Middle of the outward Part of the *Fibula*; and under the Belly of the *Peronæus primus*; and is set into the upper or outward Part of the *Os Metatarsi* of the little Toe.

PERORA'TION, the Close of an Oration or Speech. L.

TO PERPEND' [*perpendre*, F.] to ponder thoroughly in the Mind, to examine, or try exactly.

PERPEN'DER } [among *Builders*] a
PERPEND Stone } Stone fitted to the Thickness of a Wall, so as to shew its smoothed Ends on both Sides.

PERPENDICULAR [in *Geometry*] is when a right Line hangs by, or a Plain stands so upon another, as to lean no more one way than it does another.

PERPENDICULAR to a Parabola [in *Conick Sections*] is a right Line cutting that Figure at the Point wherein any other Right Line touches it.

To let fall a PERPENDICULAR [in *Conick Sections*] is to draw a Line perpendicular upon another, from a given Point placed above it.

A PERPENDICULAR [*perpendicularum*, L.] a Level or Plumb Line.

PERPENDIC'ULUM [*Chronometrum*, the same as *Pendulum*].

PERPENZA'TION, a due examining of Matters. L.

PERPES'SION, an undergoing. L.

TO PER'PETRATE [*perpetrer*, F. *perpetratum* L. of *per* and *patro*] to effect, perform, go through with; to commit a Crime.

PERPETRATION, a Commission of a Crime. L.

PERPET'UAL [*perpetuel*, F. of *perpetualis*, L.] continual, uninterrupted, never-ceasing, everlasting, endless.

PERPETUAL Glandules [in *Anatomy*] are those which are natural, and distinguished from the adventitious ones.

PERPET'UAL Pills [among *Physicians*] Regulus of Antimony made into Pills, which being swallowed and voided fifty Times, will purge every time.

PERPETUAL'ITY, Perpetuity. *Cb*.

TO PERPET'UATE [*perpetuer*, F. *perpetuatum*, L. of *per*, i. e. *sine intermissione*],

sione and peto] to make perpetual, to cause a thing to abide or last for ever.

PERPETUATION, a perpetuating. *L.*

PERPETUITY [*perpetuité*, *F.* *perpetuitas*, *L.*] Continuance without Interruption, Everlastingness, Endlessness.

PERPETUITY [in *Law*] is where an Estate is so settled in Tail, that it cannot be made void.

To PERPLEX' [*perplexare*, *L.*] to entangle or confound, to dispute or trouble.

PERPLEX'ABLE [*perplexabilis*, *L.*] doubtful, ambiguous.

PERPLEX'ED [*perplexé*, *F.* of *perplexus*, *L.*] confounded, troubled; also difficult, hard to be understood.

PERPLEX'EDNESS, the being perplexed, Doubtfulness.

PERPLEXITY [*perplexité*, *F.* of *perplexitas*, *L.*] Doubtfulness, Irresolution, Trouble, Anguish of Mind.

PERPOTATION, a thorough Drunkenness. *L.*

PER *quæ Servitia*, a Writ judicial, issuing from the Note of a Fine, and lieth for the Cognisec of a Manor, to compell the Tenant of the Land to an Acknowledgment to him as Lord. *L.*

PER'QUISITES [*perquisita*, *L.* of *per* and *quæsitus*, of *quæro*] all Manner of Profits arising from an Office or Place besides the Revenue or Salary.

PERQUISITES [in *Law*] any Thing that a Man gets by Industry, or purchases with his Money.

PERQUISITES [of *Court*] those Profits that come to a Lord of a Manor, by virtue of his Court Baron over and above the yearly Revenues of his Land, as Fines of Copyholds, Hariots, Waifs, Strays, &c.

PERQUISITION, diligent Search. *L.*

PERREWRIGHT, embroidered with precious Stones. *O.*

PER'REY, precious Stones. *Chauc.*

PER'RIERS, a sort of great Guns for shooting Stones.

PER'RUKE. See *Periwig*.

PER'RY [*poire*, *F.* of *pyrum*, *L.*] Wine or Drink made of Pears.

PERSAUNT [*persans*, *F.*] piercing. *O.*

PERSCRUTINATION, a searching thoroughly, or all over. *F.*

PER *se*, by himself, or itself. *L.*

PER *se* [among *Chymists*] when the thing is distilled without the usual Addition of other things with it, it is said to be distilled *per se*.

PER *se* [in *Logick*] a thing is said to be so considered, when it is taken in the Abstract.

PERSE [*q.* the Colour the *Persians* delight in] Sky Colour. *Chauc.*

To PER'SECUTE [*persecuter*, *F.* *perse-*

quatum, *L.* of *perand sequor*] to oppress, vex, or trouble.

PERSECUTION, any unjust or violent Suit or Oppression. *F.* of *L.*

PER'SECUTOR, an Oppressor. *L.*

PERSEITE, perceived. *Spenc.*

PERSENT, piercing. *Spenc.*

PERSEVERANCE [*perseverantia*, *L.*] Constancy, Firmness, Resolution to abide in any Way of Living, or in any Opinion.

PERSEVERANT [*perseverans*, *L.*] persevering, constant, steadfast.

To PERSEVERE [*perseverer*, *F.* *perseverare*, *L.* of *per* and *severus*, *i. e.* constant] to continue or be steadfast in a Thing.

PER'SEUS, a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere.

PER'SIANS, the Inhabitants or Natives of *Persia*.

PER'SIAN Wheel, an Engine contrived for the overflowing of Land, which lies on the Borders or Banks of Rivers.

PER'SICK Order [in *Architecture*] is when the Pillars which support the Entablature, are made in the Shape of Men and Women.

To PERSIST' [*persistere*, *F.* of *persistere*, *L.*] to abide, hold on, and continue in an Opinion, or any Action.

PERSIS'TANCE, Persisting, Continuance.

PER'SON [*personne*, *F.* of *persona*, *L.*] a Term individually applied to every Man or Woman; also the outward Form and Shape of the Body.

PER'SONABLE, having a good Presence, Mein, or Air; comely.

PERSONABLE [in *Law*] enabled to maintain in Court.

PER'SONAGE [*personage*, *F.*] the same with Person, but especially an honourable Person.

PER'SONAL [*personnel*, *F.* of *personalis*, *L.*] belonging to a Person.

PERSONAL [in *Law*] any moveable Thing belonging to a Man, as Goods and Chattels, &c.

PERSONAL Tithes, are such as are paid out of such Profits as arise by Labour of a Man's Person.

PERSONAL Verb [in *Grammar*] a Verb conjugated with all the three Persons, and in both Numbers.

PERSONAL Estate, any corporeal and moveable Thing belonging to any Man, being alive or dead.

PERSONALITY } the Property of being
PERSONALTY } a distinct Person.

PERSONALITY [in *Law*] an Action is said to be in Personality, when it is brought against the right Person.

To PER'SONATE, to act the Part of another Person.

K k k k

PER-

P E

PERSONATE [*personatus*, L.] a sort of Benefice or Title to a Collegiate Church.

PERSONATI [among *Botanists*] are such Flowers as represent the gaping Mouths of some living Creatures.

PERSONER, a Parson. *Chauc.*

PERSONS [among *Divines*] Subsistences, as the three Persons in the blessed Trinity.

PERSONS [in *Grammar*] are three in Number, either Singular or Plural.

PERSONS *ne Prebendaries ne feront charges au quinsmes*, &c. a Writ which lies for Prebendaries &c. distrained by the Sheriffs for the 15th part of their Goods, or to be contributory to Taxes.

PERSPECTIVE [*pars perspectiva*, L.] is an Art which gives Rules for the representing of Objects on a plain Superficies, after the same Manner as they would appear to our Sight, if seen through that Plane, which is supposed as transparent as Glass, *F.*

PERSPECTIVE Aerial, is a proportional lessening the Tints and Colours of a Picture, when the Objects are supposed to be at a very great Distance.

PERSPECTIVE Lineal, is the Diminution of those Lines in the Plan of a Picture, which are the Representation of other Lines very remote.

PERSPECTIVE Military, is when the Eye is supposed to be infinitely remote from the Table or Plane.

PERSPECTIVE Practical, is the Method of delineating that which is apparent to our Eyes, or that which our Understanding conceives in the Forms that we see Objects.

PERSPECTIVE Speculative, is the Knowledge of the Reasons of different Appearances of certain Objects according to the several Positions of the Eye that beholds them.

PERSPICACIOUS [*perspicax*, L. of *per* and *specio*] quick-sighted, quick-witted.

PERSPICACITY [*perspicacitas*, F. of *perspicacitas*, L.] Quickness of Sight or Apprehension.

PERSPICIENCE [*perspicientia*, L.] perfect Knowledge.

PERSPICIL [*perspicillum*, L.] a Glass through which Things are viewed; an Optick Glass.

PERSPICUITY [*perspicuitas*, L.] Clearness or Plainness in Writing or Speaking.

PERSPICUOUS [*perspicuus*, L.] that is so clear and transparent, as the Light may be seen plainly through it; also easy to be apprehended, plain.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, Clearness, Evidentness.

PERSPIRATION, a breathing or steaming through, *L.*

PERSPIRATION [among *Physicians*] a

P E

breathing or sweating out of Humours thro' the Pores of the Body.

To **PERSPIRE** [*perspirare*, L.] to sweat or steam through the Pores.

To **PERSTRIN'GE** [*perstringere*, L.] to touch lightly, or to glance upon a thing in Discourse.

To **PERSUADE** } [*persuader*, F. of *per-*
To **PERSWADE** } [*suadere*, L.] to advise

or put one upon.

PERSUA'SION, persuading; also Advice, Opinion, Belief. *F.* of *L.*

PERSUA'SIVE, apt to persuade. *F.*

PERSUA'SIVENESS, Aptness to persuade.

PERSUA'SORY [*persuasorius*, L.] apt to persuade. *F.* of *L.*

PERSULTA'TION [in *Surgery*] a bursting of Blood through the Vessels.

PERT [*appert*, F.] lively, sharp, [of *ad* and *peritus*, L. *pert*, *C.* *Br. neat*] brisk, lively, pragmatical.

To **PERTAIN'** [*pertinere*, L.] to belong to, or concern.

PERTEREBRA'TION, a boring through with an Augre. *L.*

PERTERREFACTION, a great Fright, a great Affrighting. *L.*

PERTICA'IA Terra [Old Law] the 4th Part of an Acre of Land.

PERTINA'CIOUS [*pertinax*, L.] obstinate, stubborn, wilful.

PERTINA'CIOUSLY, stiffly, obstinately.

PERTINA'CIOUSNESS, Stiffness, Obstinate-ness.

PERTINAC'ITY } [*pertinacitas*, L.] }
PERTINACY } [*pertinacia*, L.] }

Obstinacy, Stubbornness.

PERTINENCE, Fitness, or Suitableness.

PERTINENS [Old Law] a Kinsman, or Kinswoman.

PERTINENT [*pertinens*, L.] fit, pat, suitable to the Purpose.

PERTINENTNESS, Suitableness, Fitness.

PERTIN'GENCY [in *Philosophy*] a reaching to.

PERTIN'GENT [*pertingens*, L.] reaching to, touching.

PERT'NESS, Briskness. See *Pert.*

PERTRANSIENT [*pertransiens*, L.] passing or striking thro', as a Colour does thro' a precious Stone.

PERTUISAN. See *Partisan*. *F.*

To **PERTURB'** [*perturbare*, L.] to disquiet or disturb.

PERTURBA'TION, Disquiet, Disorder, Trouble of Mind. *F.* of *L.*

PERTURBA'TOR [*perturbateur*, F.] a Disturber. *L.*

PERTU'SE [*pertusus*, L.] beaten to Pieces, bored through, having Holes.

PERU

P E

PERU, a Province in *America*.
 To PERVA'DE [*pervadere*, L.] to go over or through.
 PERVERSE [*perversus*, L.] froward, cross-grained. *F*.
 PERVERSELY, stubbornly, crossly.
 PERVERSION, a seducing, corrupting, overthrowing; a turning to a wrong Sense.
 PERVERSITY } [*perversité*, *F*. of
 PERVE'RSENESS } [*perversitas*, L.]
 Frowardness, Crossness, Ill-nature, Malice.
 To PERVE'RT [*pervertir*, *F*. of *pervertere*, L.] to turn upside down, to debauch, to seduce.
 PERVESTIGATION, a diligent Search or Enquiry.
 PERVICA'CIOUS [*pervicax*, L.] wilful, headstrong, stubborn.
 PERVICA'CITY } [*pervicacitas*, L.] }
 PERVICA'CY } [*pervicacia*, L.] }
 Stubbornness, Wilfulness, Stiff neckedness.
 PERVIGILATION, a careful Watching.
 PERVIOUS [*pervius*, L. of *per* and *via*] passable, easy to be passed through.
 PERVIOUSNESS, the being passable.
 PERUKE [*peruque*, *F*.] a Cap of false Hairs; a Periwig.
 PERUSAL [of *per*, L. and *user*, *F*.] a perusing or reading over.
 To PERUSE [of *per*, L. and *user*, *F*.] to look or read over.
 PERUVIAN Bark, a Drug, commonly called *Jesuits Powder*, brought from *Peru* in *America*.
 PES *Moneta* [*Old Records*] signifies a true and reasonable Adjustment of the real Value of all current Coin. *L*.
 PE'SA [*Old Law*] a Wey, or certain Weight of Cheese, Wool, &c.
 PE'SAGE [*Old Records*] a Custom or Duty paid for the weighing of Wares.
 PE'SEN, Pitch. *Chauc*.
 PE'SIL, a Shank of a Sheep, &c.
 PE'SSARY [*peffaie*, *F*.] any oblong Medicine to be thrust into the Neck of the Womb.
 PESSONA, Mast of a Forest, or Money aken for feeding Hogs with Mast. *O. L*.
 PEST [*Pest*, *Teut*. *peste*, *F*. of *pestis*, L.] a Plague or Pestilence: also Bane, Ruin; also Perplexity.
 PEST-HOUSE [*Pest Hug*, *Teut*.] an Hospital for those who are sick of the Plague.
 To PESTER [*empester*, *F*.] to plague, annoy, embarrass, or trouble.
 PESTERABLE Wares, cumbersome Goods that take up much Room in a Ship.
 PESTIFEROUS [*pestifere*, *F*. of *pestifer*, L.] bringing the Plague or Pestilence, destructive, deadly.
 PESTILENCE [*Pestilentz*, *Teut*. *pestilentia*, L.] the Plague, a Disease arising from an Infection in the Air, attended with Boils, Batches, &c. *F*.
 PESTILENCE Wort [*Pestilentz Wurtz*, *Teut*.] an Herb.

P E

PESTILENT [*pestilens*, L.] plaguy, destructive, dangerous, mischievous.
 PESTILENTIAL [*Pestilentialis*, *Teut*. *pestilential*, *F*.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of the Plague.
 PESTILENTIAL Fevers [among *Physicians*] are such which not only affect the Patient with a vehement Heat, but also with a malignant and venomous Quality.
 PESTLE [*pistillum*, L.] an Instrument to pound within a Mortar.
 PESTLE of Pork, a Gammon of Bacon.
 PET [prob. of *petto*, *Ital*. *petus*, L. the Breast or Stomach] Dislike or Displeasure.
 A PET, a Lamb that is brought up in the House. *N. C*.
 To take PET } [*q. d.* to Romach] to be
 To be in a PET } offended, to snuff at, to be angry.
 PETALA [among *Botanists*] those fine coloured Leaves which compose the Flowers of all Plants.
 PETALODES [of *πεταλῶδες*, *Gr*.] Urine which seems to have little Leaves or Scales in it.
 PETARD' [of *Pet*, a Fart, *F. q. d.* a farting Engine, *petardo*, *Ital*. *petard*, *Teut*.] an hollow Engine made of Metal, in Form of an high crown'd Hat, charged with fine Powder, and fixed to a thick Plank, called the *Madrier* in order to break down Gates, Port-Cullices, &c.
 PETARDEER [*petardier*, *F*.] one who manages or applies a Petard.
 PETECHISE, Spots in the Skin like Flea bites, which come out in some Fevers.
 PETE'CHIAL Fever, spotted Fever.
 PE'TEOUS, piteous. *Chauc*.
 PE'TER, [*πετρος*, of *πέτρα*, a Rock, *Gr*.] one of the twelve Apostles.
 PE'TERBOROUGH [so called from an Abbey and Church erected there by *Penda* and *Wulpher*, Kings of the *Mercii*, in Honour of St *Peter*] a Bishop's See in *Northamptonshire*, 62 Miles from *London*.
 PETER Men, those who formerly used unlawful Engines and Arts in catching Fish in the River *Thames*.
 PETER Pence, a Tribute of a Penny for every House, given to the Pope by *Ina* King of the *West-Saxons*, *A. C.* 720.
 PETER's Post, a famous Quarry in *Yorkshire*, whose Stones built the Minister of St *Peter*'s in the City of *York*.
 St PETER's-Wort, an Herb. *Ascyron*, L.
 PE'TIGO, a running Scab.
 PE'TIT, petty, small. *F*.
 PETIT Cape, a Writ where an Action real is brought, and the Tenant appeareth, and afterwards maketh an Escape.
 PETIT Serjeantry, a Tenure holden of the Crown, only by yielding the Sovereign a Buckler, Arrow, or other Service, at the Will of the first Feoffor.
 PETIT Treason [in Law] is when a Servant

P E

Servant kills his Master, a Wife her Husband, a secular or religious Man his Prelate or Superior, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

PETITIO *Induciarum* [in Civil Law] the same as Impar lance in Common Law. L.

PETITIO *Principii* [in Logick] Begging the Question, is a precarious supposing a thing to be true, which is uncertain, and it behoves him to prove. L.

PETITION, a Request or Supplication by an Inferior to a Superior. F. of L.

To PETITION [*petitum*, L.] to present or put up a Petition.

PETITIONER [*petitor*, L.] he or she who puts up a Petition.

PETITORY [*petitorius*, L.] belonging to a Petition or Demand.

PETITS *Cheux* [in Cookery] a sort of Paste for garnishing. F.

PETRA *Lana*, a Stone of Wool. L.

A PETREL, a Breast-Plate.

PETRES/CENT, growing into a Stone, becoming Stone. L.

PETRIFICATION, a changing any Body into a stony Substance, when it had no such Nature before. F. of L.

To PETRIFY [*petrify*, F. *petrificare*, L.] to make, turn, or grow into Stone.

PETROBRUSIANS, Followers of *Peter Bruys*, a Priest, who departed from the Church of Rome, A. C. 1126. They were against Infant Baptism, rebaptized such as had been baptized in Infancy, and are charged with sundry Errors by the *Romish* Writers.

PETROLEUM, Rock Oil, a certain Liquor that flows out of a Rock.

PETRONEL, a sort of Harquebuss, or Hand-Gun.

PETROSUM *Qs* [among *Anat.*] the inner Process of the Bones of the Temples, so called from its Hardness, Cragginess, &c.

PETTICOAT [of *petit-cotte*, F.] a Garment worn by Women, reaching from the Waist down to the Feet.

PETTIFOG'GER [either of *petit*, F. and *rogene*, Sax. a Wooer, or *hoegnan*, Du. to accomodate] an ignorant or troublesome Lawyer or Attorney.

PETTIFOG'GING [of *petit*, F. and *fog* of *Gepegin*, Sax. or *hoegh*, of *hoeghen*, Du. or *fuge*, a Conjunction or Mixture, of *fugen*, Teut. to join or intermingle] the Practice of a Pettyfogger.

PETTISH, apt to take Pet, or be angry, froward, peevish.

PETTISHNESS, Peevishness, Stomachfulness.

PET'TITOE [*Minshew* derives it from *la petit oye*, F. why not; of *petit*, F. and *Toes*, q. d. little Toes] Pigs Feet, Liver, &c.

PETTLE, pettish. N. C.

PETTO' [*petto*, Ital. the Breast] as to keep a Thing in *Petto*, is to keep it in one's Breast.

P H

PETTY [*petit*, F.] little, small, inconsiderable.

PETTY-Bag, a certain Office in Chancery.

Clerks of the PETTY-Bag, three Officers who record the Return of all inquisitions out of every Shire, make all Patents of Customers, Gaugers, Comptrollers, &c. each Record being put into a little Bag.

PETTY Larceny, small Theft, when the Thing stolen does not exceed the Value of 12 d.

PETTY-Patten [among *Confessioners*] a sort of small Pies made of March Pane, and filled with Sweet-Meats.

PETTY-Singlers [among *Falconers*] the Toes of a Hawk.

PETTY-Tally [*Sea Term*] a competent Allowance of Victuals, according to the Number of the Ship's Company.

PETULANCY [*petulance*, F. *petulantia*, L.] Sauciness, Malapertness, Wantonness.

PET'ULANT [*petulans*, L. of *pero*] saucy, wanton, malapert. F.

PET'ULANTLY, wantonly, malapertly.

PETULANTNESS, Wantonness, Malapertness.

PETUS, } Peat, a sort of Earth dug up
PEAT, } in small Pieces for Fuel.
O. L.

PE'VETS, the Ends of the Spindle in any Wheel of a Watch or Clock.

A PEW [*pupe*, Belg.] a partitioned Seat in a Church.

PEW'ET, a Bird, a Poet.

PEW'TER, [*peauter*, Belg.] a white mixed Metal, well known.

PEW'TERER, a Maker of, or Dealer in Pewter.

PEYNIS, Pains. *Cbauc.*

PHACODES [*φακώδης*, Gr.] so *Hippocrates* calls hypochondriacal Persons, whose Complexions are of a Lentil Colour.

PHACOIDES [*φακωίδης*, Gr.] any thing in the Shape of a Lentil; and by some *Oculists* is applied to the Chrystalline Humour of the Eye.

PHACORTISSANA [*φακορτισσάνη*, Gr.] a Decoction or Liquor of Lentils.

PHÆNOM'ENA [*φαινόμενα*, Gr. of *φαίνω*, to appear] Appearances of Meteors, or any other Signs in the Air or Heavens. L.

PHÆNOM'ENON [among *Philosophers*] any Appearance, Effect or Operation of a natural Body, which offers itself to the Consideration and Solution of a natural Philosopher.

PHAGE'DÆNA [*φαγεδαίνα*, Gr.] an exulcerated Cancer, or insatiable Appetite.

PHAGE'DÆNICKS, Medicines which eat down the superfluous Flesh of Ulcers, &c.

PHA-

P H

PHAGE'DENICK *Water* [among *Chymists*] a mixture of sublimate Corrosive, and Lime Water.

PHAKE, a Fane, Vane, or Weather-cock. *Cbauc.*

PHALACROSIS [φαλάκρσις, Gr.] the falling off of the Hair.

PHALAN'GOSIS [φαλαγγσις, Gr.] three Rows of Hair, or when the Hair grows inwards, and is troublesome to the Eyes.

PHA'LANX [φάλαγξ, Gr.] a military Body of 8000 Footmen, set in such Array, that they might encounter their Enemies, Foot to Foot, Man to Man, and Shield to Shield. *L.*

PHA'LANX [among *Anatomists*] the small Bones of the Fingers.

PHALE'CIAN [so called of *Phalecus*] Verses of eleven Syllables.

PHANA'TICAL, of, or belonging to a Fanatick.

PHANAT'ICK [phanatique, F. *phanaticus*, L. of φαίνω, to appear, Gr.] one that pretends to Revelations, and new Lights, one that hath vain Visions and Apparitions; now a Dissenter from the established Church of England is by some so called.

PHAN'TASM [phantasma, L. of φάντασμα, Gr.] an Apparition, a Vision, Night Ghosts, an idle Conceit.

PHANTASMATOG'GRAPHY [of φάντασμα, an Appearance or Phantom, and γραφή, Gr. a Description] a Treatise or Discourse of celestial Appearances, as the Rainbow, &c.

PHANTAS'TICAL [fantastique, F. *phantasticus*, L. of φανταστικός, Gr.] full of Fancies or Whims.

PHANTASTICAL Colours, such as are produced by a triangular Glass, Prism, &c. or such as appear in the Rainbow.

PHANTAST'ICALLY, whimsically.

PHANTASTICALNESS, Whimsicalness.

PHAN'TA'STRY, a being phantastical, or whimsical.

PHANTASY [fantasie, F. *phantasia*, L. of φαντασία, Gr.] an inward Sense, or Imagination, whereby Things are represented to the Mind, or imprinted on it.

PHANTASY, a Disease in Cats.

PHAN'TOM [fantôme, F.] an Apparition, or Ghost.

PHARAOH [פַּרְעֹה, H. i. e. a making bare] a Title anciently belonging to the Kings of Egypt.

PHARE [pharus, L. φάρος, Gr.] a Watch-Tower, a Light House to guide Ships into a Haven.

PHARISA'ICAL [pharisaïque, F.] belonging to the *Pharisees*; also hypocritical.

PHARISA'ICALNESS, the acting hypocritically.

P H

PHARISAISM, the Profession or Opinions of the *Pharisees*; also Hypocrisy.

PHAR'ISEES [Pharisei, F. *Pharisei*, L. φαρισαῖοι, Gr. of פָּרִישִׁי H. i. e. separated] a Sect of the *Jews* who applied themselves to the Study of the Law in an especial Manner, pretending to more Holiness than others.

PHARMACEU'TICE [φαρμακευτική, Gr.] the Knowledge of Medicines, or Art of compounding them.

PHARMACEU'TICK [φαρμακευτικός, Gr.] belonging to Medicines or Drugs.

PHARMACHOCHY'MIA [φάρμαχον, a Medicine and χέω, to prepare, Gr.] that Part of Chymistry which treats of the Preparation of Medicines.

PHARMACOLOGY [of φάρμακον, and λίσω, to say, Gr.] a Treatise concerning the Art of preparing Medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IA [pharmacopée, F. φαρμακοποιός, Gr.] a Dispensary, or Collection of Medicines.

PHARMACOPE'TUS [of φάρμακον, a Medicine, and ποιῶ, to make, Gr.] a Medicine-Maker, an Apothecary.

PHARMACOPOLIST [pharmacopole, F. *pharmacopola*, L. of φαρμακοπώλης, of φάρμακον, and πωλέω, to sell, Gr.] a Seller of Medicines, an Apothecary.

PHARM'ACUM [φάρμακον, Gr.] any Sort of Medicine against a Disease.

PHAR'MACY [pharmacie, F. *pharmacia*, L. of φαρμακία, Gr.] that Part of Physick which teaches the Choice and Preparation of Medicines, the Apothecaries Art.

PHA'ROS [Pharos in Egypt] a Light-House; a Lantern from the Shore to direct Sailors.

PHAR'SANG [parasanga, L.] a Persian Measure of thirty, forty, or sixty Furlongs.

PHARYNGAE'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Pharynx*, dilating it in Deglutition.

PHARYNGE'TRUM [in *Anatomy*] the *Pharynx*, or the Bone *Hyoides*.

PHARYNGOT'OMY [of φάρυγξ and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.] the same as *Laryngotomy*.

PHARYNX [φάρυγξ, Gr.] the upper Part of the *Oesophagus*, consisting of three Pair of Muscles.

PHASES [of φάσις, Gr.] Appearances, or the Manner in which Things shew themselves to us.

PHASES [among *Astronomers*] are the several Appearances, or Positions in which some of the Planets shew themselves to us, viz. horned, halved, gibbous, and with a full Light.

PHAS'MA [φάσμα, Gr.] an Apparition, a Vision or Sight. *L.*

PHEA'SANT

P H

PHEASANT [*phasianus*, L. of φαειανός, Gr.] a Sort of Bird well known to Sportsmen.

PHEER, a Companion. O.

PHE'ON [in *Heraldry*] is the barbed Head of a Dart or Arrow.

PHIAL [*phiale*, F. *phiala*, L. of φιάλη, Gr.] a little Glass Bottle, corruptly called a *Vial*.

PHILADELPHIANS [of *philadelphus*, L. of φιλάδελφος, of φίλος, a Lover, and ἀδελφός, a Brother, Gr. i. e. brotherly Love] a Sect called the Family of Love.

PHILADELPHUS [φιλάδελφος, Gr.] one that loves his Brethren.

PHILAGATHUS [φιλαγαθος, of φίλος, and ἀγαθος, good, Gr.] a Lover of Goodness.

PHILANTHROPOS [φιάνθρωπος, Gr.] a Lover of Men; kind, courteous, L.

PHILANTHROPY [*philantropia*, L. of φιλάνθρωπια, of φίλος, and άνθρωπος, a Man, Gr.] a Love of Mankind in general, Humanity, Courtesy.

PHILARGYRY [*philargyrus*, L. of φιλάργυρος, of φίλος, and ἄργυρος, Silver, Gr.] a Lover of Money, covetous.

PHILAUTY [*philautie*, F. *philautia*, L. of φιλαυτία, of φίλος, and αὐτός, himself, Gr.] Self-Love.

PHILELEUTHEROS [Φιλελεύθερος, of Φίλος, and ἑλευθερία, Liberty, Gr.] a Lover of Liberty.

PHILEMON [of Φίλημα, Gr. a Kiss] a proper Name of Men.

PHILETUS [Φιλητός, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

PHILIA'TROS [Φιλιάτρος, of Φίλος, and ἱατρός, a Physician, Gr.] a Student in Medicine.

PHILIBERT [of *pela*, Sax. much, and *beorht*, Sax. bright i. e. very bright] a proper Name of Women.

PHILIP [Φίλιππος, of Φίλος, and ἵππος, a Horse, Gr. a Lover of Horses] a Name of Men; also a Gold Coin worth 3 s.

PHILIP'PICKS [*Philippica*, L.] Invectives, so called from *Demosthenes's* biting Orations against *Philip* King of Macedonia.

PHILOCHYMIST, a Lover of Chymistry.

PHILOHISTORICUS [Φιλοιστορικός, of Φίλος, and ἱστορία, History, Gr.] a Lover of History. L.

PHILOLOGER [*philologus*, L. Φιλόλογος, Gr.] a Humanist, a Lover of Letters, or Languages.

PHILOLOGICAL [*philologicus*, L. of Φιλολογικός, Gr.] belonging to Philology.

PHILOLOGY [*philologie*, F. *philologia*,

P H

L. of Φιλολογία, of φίλος, and λόγος, a Word, Gr.] the Study of Humanity, or Skill in the liberal Arts and Sciences.

PHILOMATH [*philomathes*, L. of Φιλομαθός, Gr.] a Lover of Learning, or of the Mathematicks.

PHILOMATHY [*philomathia*, L. of φιλομαθία, of φίλος, and μάθησις, Learning, Gr.] the Love of Learning.

PHILOMEL [*philomela*, L.] the Nightingale.

PHILONIUM [of *Philo* its Author] an Anodyne Electuary.

PHILOPSYCHY [*philopsychia*, L. of φιλοψυχία, of φίλος, and ψυχή, Life, Gr.] the Love of Life.

PHILOSTAR'CHY [*philostarchia*, L. of Φιλοσαρχία, of φίλος, and σαρξ, Gr.] the Love of the Flesh, Voluptuousness.

PHILOSOPHASTER, a Smatterer in Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHER [*philosophe*, F. *philosophus*, L. of φιλόσοφος, Gr.] one, skilled in the Study of Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL [*philosophique*, F. *philosophicus*, L. of φιλοσοφικός, Gr.] belonging to Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL Egg [among *Chymists*] is a thin Glass Vessel in the Form of an Egg, used in long Digestions.

To **PHILOSOPHIZE** [*philosophiser*, F. *philosophari*, L. of φιλοσοφείω, Gr.] to play the Philosopher, to dispute or argue like a Philosopher.

PHILOSOPHY [*philosophie*, F. *philosophia*, L. of φιλοσοφία, of φίλος, and σοφία, Wisdom, Gr.] the Knowledge of Things Natural and Moral, grounded upon Reason and Experience.

PHILOSTOR'GY [*philostorgia*, L. of φιλοστοργία, of φίλος, and σorge, natural Affection, Gr.] natural Affection, the Love of Parents towards Children.

PHILOTECHNUS [Φιλοτέχνος, Gr.] a Lover and Encourager of Arts.

PHILOTIMY [*philotimia*, L. of φιλοτιμία, of φίλος, and τιμή, Honour, Gr.] Love of Honour.

PHILOXENY [*philoxenia*, L. of φιλοξενία, of φίλος, and ξενία, Hospitality, Gr.] Hospitality, Kindness to Strangers.

PHIL'TER ? [*φίλτρον*, Gr.] a Medicine or Charm to procure Love, a Love Potion or Powder. L.

PHILTRUM [in *Anatomy*] the Hollow dividing the upper Lip.

PHIMOSIS [among *Surgeons*] a Pressure caused by a kind of hard Flesh in the Fundament; also when the *Glans* of the Yard is bound so straitly by the *Præputium*, that it cannot be uncovered.

PHINEAS

P H

PHINEAS [פִּנְחָס, *H. i. e.* bold Countenance] the Son of Eleazar, the Priest.

PHIZ [a ridiculous Contraction from *Physiognomy*] the Face.

To **PHLEBOTOMISE** [*phlebotomiser*, *F.* of φλεβοτομῆν, *Gr.*] to let Blood, to breathe or open a Vein.

PHLEBOTOMIST [*phlebotomus*, *L.* of φλεβοτομος, *Gr.*] a Blood-letting, a Surgeon.

PHLEBOTOMUM [φλεβοτομον, *Gr.*] a Fleam, or Lance, to let Blood with.

PHLEBOTOMY [*phlebotomie*, *F.* of *phlebotomia*, *L.* of φλεβοτομία, of φλεβός, the Veins, and τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] opening a Vein with a Lancet, to discharge some of the Blood.

PHLEGM [*phlegme*, *F.* *phlegma*, *L.* of φλέγμα, of φλέγω, to burn, *Gr.*] one of the Humours of the Body.

PHLEGM [among *Chymists*] Water, one of the five chymical Principles; also a watery distilled Liquor, opposed to a spirituous Liquor.

PHLEGM [among *Physicians*] a slimy Excrement of the Blood, often caused by too much nitrous Air; also an Inflammation.

PHLEGM of *Vitriol* [among *Chymists*] the Moisture which is drawn off, when calcined Vitriol is distilled, in order to procure its Spirit and Oil.

PHLEGMAGOGUES [of φλέγμα, and ἀγωγός, *Gr.* a Leader] Medicines to draw away, or purge Phlegm.

PHLEGMATICK [*phlegmaticus*, *L.* of φλεγματικός, *Gr.*] full of or troubled with Phlegm.

PHLEGMON [*phlegmon*, *L.* of φλεγμονή, of φλέγω, to burn, *Gr.*] a hot Tumour proceeding from an over Affluxion of the Blood to any Part, with Heat, Redness, Beating and Pain. *F.*

PHLEGMONODES, the same as *Phlegmon*.

PHLEGOSIS [φλέγωσις, *Gr.*] an Inflammation. *L.*

PHLEME [among *Farriers*] an Instrument used in the letting of Blood.

PHLOGISTRON [φλογιστρός, *Gr.*] a chymical Liquor, extremely inflammable.

PHLYCTÆNA [φλύκταινα, *Gr.*] a Swelling which arises with Blisters called Wildfire, a Pimple, a Pock, with the Matter in it; also a little Ulcer in the corneous Tunick of the Eye.

PHOE'BUS [φῶς, *Gr.*] the Sun.

PHOENIG'MUS [φοινιγμός, *Gr.*] a Medicine which causes the Body to break out into red Wheals and Pimples.

PHOENIX [*phenix*, *F.* φοῖνιξ, *Gr.*] a Bird in *Arabia*, about the Bigness of an Eagle, which is reported to live 600 Years; and that there is but one of them in the World at a Time; and that she, having lived that Time, builds her a Nest of combustible

P H

Spices, which being set on Fire by the Sun, she fans herself with her Wings, and burns herself in it; and that a Worm rises out of her Ashes, which comes to be a new *Phoenix*.

PHOENIX Insurance Office, an Office in *London* for insuring Houses from Accidents by Fire, so called from its having a *Phoenix* for its Emblem or Device.

PHOSPHORUS [φωσφόρος, of φῶς, Light, and φέρω, bringing, *Gr.*] the Morning Star, or *Venus*.

PHOSPHORUS [among *Chymists*] a Preparation which is kept in Water, and being taken out and exposed to the Air, shines in the Dark, and actually takes Fire of itself.

PHOTIN'ANS, Christian Hereticks, so called from *Photinus*, Bishop of *Sirmiseh*, who renewed the Errors of *Sabellius*, *Cerinthus*, and *Ebion*, and added, that Jesus Christ was not only mere Man, but began to be the Christ, when the Holy Ghost descended upon him in *Jordan*.

PHRASE [*phrasis*, *L.* of φράσις, *Gr.*] Expression or Manner of Speech.

To **PHRASE** it, to express a Thing after a particular Manner.

PHRASELESS Hand, a Hand whose Beauty no Phrase can express. *Shakesp.*

PHRASEOLOGY [*phraseologia*, *L.* of φράσις, a Phrase, and λογία, a Discourse, *Gr.*] a Collection of Phrases, and elegant Expressions, in any Language.

PHRENES [φρενίς, *Gr.*] the Membranes about the Heart; also the *Diaphragm*, and *Midriff*.

PHRENET'ICK [*phreneticus*, *L.* of φρενητικός, *Gr.*] belonging to, or troubled with, the Phrenzy.

PHRENET'ICK Nerves [among *Anat.*] those which belong to the *Midriff*.

PHRENET'ICK Vessels, the Veins and Arteries, which pass through the *Diaphragm*, *Mediastinum*, and *Pericardium*.

PHRENZY [*phrenesie*, *F.* *phrenesis*, *L.* of φρενίτις, *Gr.*] a Dottage with a continual Fever, often accompanied with Madness and Anger, proceeding from too great Heat of the animal Spirits.

PHRICE, Horror, Dread, Trembling, &c.

PHRICO'DES, a Terrible Fever, where in Men are troubled with dreadful Imaginations.

PHRO'CIAN, a Star of the second Magnitude in the Constellation *Canis Minor*.

PHRYGIAN Mood, a warlike Kind of Musick, fit for Trumpets, Hautboys, &c. also a sprightly Measure in Dancing.

PTHARTICKS [πθαρτικά, *Gr.*] corrupting Medicines.

PTHIRIASIS,

PHTHIRIASIS [*φθειρίασις*, Gr.] the lousy Disease; also a scaly Scab on the Eye-Brow.

PHTHIS'ICAL [*phthisique*, F. *phthisicus*, L. of *φθισικός*, Gr.] troubled with the Phthisick.

PHTHISICK [*phthisique*, F. *phthisis*, L. of *φθίσις*, of *φθεω*, to corrupt, Gr.] a Consumption of the whole Body, arising from an Exulceration of the Lungs, accompanied with a slow continued Fever, ill-smelling Breath and a Cough.

PHTHISIS [*φθίσις*, Gr.] a Consumption.

PHTHORA [*φθορά*, Gr.] Corruption, Destruction.

PHYGETHLON [*φύγηθλον*, Gr.] a Swelling proceeding from an Inflammation of the Glandules.

PHYLACTERIES [*phylacteres*, F. *phylacteria*, L. *φυλακτήρια*, Gr. q. d. *Things to be specially observed*] Scrolls of Parchment in which the Ten Commandments, or other Passages of Scripture, were written, worn by the Pharisees on their Foreheads, Arms, and Hem of their Garments; also Amulets, or Charms, to be worn externally for the Cure of Diseases; also Preservation against Poison or Witchcraft.

PHYLERA, a Plant, an Evergreen.

PHYL' LIS [*φύλλον*, Gr. a Leaf] a proper Name of Women.

PHY'MA *φύμα*, Gr.] a Swelling, especially in the Glandules.

PHYMATODES, a Swelling, like the former.

PHYS'ICAL [*physique*, F. *physicus*, L. of *φυσικός*, Gr.] Natural, belonging to Natural Philosophy, or the Art of Physick.

PHYS'ICIAN [*Physicien*, F. a Doctor, or Professor of Physick.

PHYSICK [*physique*, F. *Ars physica*, L. of *φυσική*, of *φύσις*, Nature, Gr.] is in general the Science of all material Beings, or whatever concerns the System of this visible World; though in a more limited and improprie Sense, it is applied to the Science of Medicine, the Art of curing Diseases, or Medicines prepared for that Purpose.

PHYSICKS [*physique*, F. *physica*, L. of *φυσική*, Gr.] Natural Philosophy, or the Speculative Knowledge of all Natural Bodies, and of their proper Natures, Constitutions, Powers and Operations.

PHYSIOG'NOMER } [*physiognomiste*, F.
PHYSIOG'NOMIST } *physiognomus*, L.
of *φυσιογνώμης*, Gr.] one skilled in *Physiognomy*.

PHYSIOGNOMICKS [*physiognomica*, L. such Signs as are taken from the Countenance of a sick Person, so as to make some Judgment of his Distemper.

PHYSIOG'NOMY [*physiognomie*, F. *physiognomia*, L. of *φυσιογνωμία*, of *φύσις*, Nature,

and *γνώμη*, Opinion, Gr. the Art which teaches to guess the Names, Conditions or Fortunes of Persons, by a View of their Faces, Body, &c.

PHYSIOL' OGER [*physiologus*, L. of *φυσιολογος*, of *φύσις*, and *λογος*, a Discourse, Gr.] one who is versed in Physiology.

PHYSIOL' OGY [*physiologia*, L. of *φυσιολογία*, Gr.] Physicks, or Natural Philosophy, as the Science of Natural Bodies, of their various Affections, Motions and Operations.

PHYSIOLOGY [among *Physicians*] is that Part of Physick which treats of the Constitution and Structure of a human Body, and its several Parts.

PHYSOCE'LE [*φυσοκελή*, Gr.] a windy Rupture.

PHYTIVOROUS [*φυτή*, Gr.] a Plant, and *vorax*, devouring] that eats or devours Plants.

PHYTOL' OGY [*φυτολογία*, of *φυτή*, a Plant, and *λέγω*, to describe, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of Plants.

PIA'CHE [*piazza*, Ital. a Place or Square] covered arched Walks, such as in *Covent Garden*, or about the *Royal Exchange*.

PI'ACLE [*piaculum*, L.] an enormous Crime.

PIAC'ULAR [*piacularis*, L.] serving for an Atonement, or that has Power to atone for.

PIA Mater [among *Anatomists*] the innermost Skin which incloses the Brain.

PIANIS'SIMO [in *Musick Books*] signifies extreme soft or low. *Ital.* See *Eco*.

PIAN'NET, the lesser Wood Pecker, a Bird.

PIA'NO [in *Musick Books*] signifies soft or low. *Ital.*

PIAS'TER, an *Italian* Coin, in Value about a Crown *English*.

PIAZZA, a broad open Place, as a Market-place, &c. also corruptly the Walls about it set with Pillars. *Ital.*

PI'CA [among *Printers*] a Letter of which there are three Sorts, *Small*, *Great*, and *Double*.

PICA [among *Physicians*] a vitiated Appetite, wherein Persons crave Things unfit for Food, as Women with Child, or in a *Chlorosis*. The same as *Malacia*.

PICARD, a sort of Boat of about fifteen Ton, used on the River *Severn*. *O. L.*

PICA'R IUM, a Bowl or Cup with two Ears or Handles. *O. L.*

To **PICK** [*picken*, L. S. and *Teut.* *pecquer*, F.] to gather up, as Birds do Seeds, &c. to gather by little and little, to cull or chuse out.

A **PICK** [*pinc*, Sax.] a Tool used by Carvers, &c.

A **PICK**,

A PICK [among *Pressmen*] a Blot occasioned by Dirt on the Letters.

PICK'ADIL, a Segment.

PICKADIL/LY, a great Street near St. James's built by one *Higgins*, a Taylor, and so called, because he got his Estate by making stiff Collars, in the Fashion of a Band, then called *Piccadilles*, formerly much in Fashion.

PICK'AGE [Law Term] Money paid in a Fair for breaking up the Ground, in order to set up Booths, Stands or Stalls.

PICKAROO'N, a sort of Pirate Ship.

PICK *Axe* [q. d. a Picking-ax] an Instrument for digging.

PICK-*Purse*, a kind of Herb.

To PICK'ER' [*picurare*, Ital. *picorer*,

To PICKEROON } F. or of *Picaro*, Span: a Rogue, Thief] to go a plundering or robbing; also to skirmish, as Light-Horse-men do before the main Battle begins.

PICKEREL, a young Pike Fish.

PICKER, one who picks; also a Pick-ax.

PICK'ET [*piquet*, F.] is a Stake sharp at one End, and pointed with Iron, to mark out the Ground and Angles of a Fortification, when the Engineer is laying down the Plan of it; also a Game at Cards.

To stand upon the PICKET [Military Term] is when a Horseman is sentenced for some Offence, to stand on the Point of a Stake with one Foot, having the contrary Hand tied up as high as it can reach.

PICKETS, Stakes drove into the Ground by the Tents of the Horse in a Camp, to tie their Horses to; and before the Foot, to rest their Arms about them in a Ring.

PICK'LE } [*picula*, Ital.] a small Par-
PICK'LE } cel of Land inclosed with a
PING'LE } Hedge.

PICK'LE [*pekel*, L. S.] several Sorts of Brine, made of Vinegar, Salts, Spices, &c.

To PICKLE [*pekelien*, L. S.] to season, to preserve in Pickles.

PICKLES, Fruits of Plants, &c. pickled for Sauces.

PICKLE-HERRING, a Jack-pudding, a Merry-Andrew, a Buffoon.

To PICQUE [in *Musick Books*] is to separate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and distinct Manner. *Ital.*

PICTS *Wall*, a famous Wall anciently built by the Romans (first begun by the Emperor *Adrian*, and afterwards continued by *Severus*) on the Northern Bounds of England, to prevent the Incursions of the *Picts* and *Scots*.

PICTURE [*pictura*, L.] the Image or Representation of a Person or Thing made in Painting or Carving.

To PID'DLE, to eat here and there a Bit; also to stand trifling.

PIE [Skinner inclines to derive it of *Blegan*, Sax. to build, q. d. a building made with Paste; why not rather of *Patie*, F. bearing the same Signification?] a Dish of Meat or Fruit baked in Paste.

PIE [*pie*, F. *pica*, L.] a Magpie, a Bird.

PIE [among *Printers*] Letters of several Sorts confusedly mixed together.

A PIECE [*piece*, F.] Part, Portion, Slice, also a Pound Sterling, or 20 Shillings.

PIECE of Eight, a Spanish Coin; that of *Sevil* and *Mexico* worth about 4 s. 6 d. 2 farth. English; that of *Peru*, 4 s. 3 d. 2 farth.

PIECES [Military Term] Field Pieces placed in the Front of an Army, &c. Cannon or great Guns used in Sieges, called *Battering Pieces*.

PIED [of *pie*, F.] spotted or speckled.

PIEDOU'CHE [in *Architecture*] is a little square Base smooth'd and wrought with Mouldings, serving to support a Bust, or Statue drawn half Way, or any small Figure in Relief. F.

PIED DROIT [in *Architecture*] a square Pillar partly set within a Wall; also Part of the Jaumbs of a Door or Window. F.

PIE/NO [in *Musick Books*] signifies full; and is frequently used instead of the Words *Tuti*, *Grande*, or *Gross*, as *pieno Choro*, a full Chorus. *Ital.*

To PIEP [*pipire*, L.] to cry like a Chicken.

PIE Powder-Court [*pies poudreux*, F. q. d. Dusty foot-Court] a Court held in Fairs (particular at *Bartolomew Fair* in *West-Smithfield*, London) to do Justice to Buyers and Sellers, and to redress Disorders committed in them.

To PIERCE [*percer*, F. *perciare*, Ital.] to bore through, to broach a Vessel.

PIER/CED [in *Heraldry*] is when an Ordinary has a Hole in it, so that the Field appears through.

PIES/TRUM [*πίστρον*, Gr.] an Instrument to beat in Pieces the Bones of the Head in drawing the Child out of the Womb.

PIETAN'TIA, a Pittance, a Portion of Viſuals distributed to the Members of a College, upon some great Festival. O. L.

PIETENTIA'RIOUS, the Pittancer, an Officer in Collegiate Churches, who gave out the several Pittances or Shares.

PI'ETY [*Piete*, F. of *Pietas*, L.] Godliness Devotion, natural Affection, Love to one's Country or Parents.

PIFFA'RO, an Instrument somewhat like an Hautboy. *Ital.*

PIFFE'RO, a small Flute or Flageolet. *It.*

To PIF'FLE, to filch. N. C.

A PIG [*Bigge*, Belg.] a young Swine.

PIG of the Shoulder, a young wild Boar of the first Year.

PI'GEON [*Pigeon*, F. *Pigione*, Ital.] a Fowl.

PI'GEONS Foot, an Herb.

PIGER *Henricus* [*Slothful Henry*] a very slow distilling chymical Vessel. L.

PIG'GIN, a wooden Vessel with a Handle for holding Liquids.

PIG'GOT [Dr. Tho. H.] supposes it to be derived of *Bigot*, F.] a Surname.

P I

PIGHT, proposed, settled, cast. *Spenc.*
PIGMENT [*pigmentum*, L.] a Paint wherewith Women colour their Faces.
PTGMY [*pigmeus*, L.] a small Nation, fabled to be devoured by the Cnanes.
PIGS'NEY [*piga*, Sax. and Dan. a little Maid, and *Cye*] a fondling Title given to a young Maid.
PIGNORATION, a pawning. L.
PINGRITUDE [*Pignitudo*, L.] Slothfulness Laziness.
PIKE [*Pique*, F. *Picca*, Ital.] a long Weapon for a Foot-Soldier; arm'd at the End with a little Spear; also a River-Fish.
PILASTER [*Pilastre*, F. *Pilastro*, Ital.] a kind of square Pillar made to jut out of a Wall.
PILCH [*pylche*, Sax. of *Peltz*, Teut. a Furred Gown, or a Lining of Fur] a Piece of Flannel to be wrapt about a young Child; also a Covering for a Saddle; also a Fur-gown, *Chauc.*
PIL'CHARD [of *pilce*, Sax. a hairy Garment, and *Aerd*, Belg. Nature] a Sea-fish, somewhat like a Herring, but lesser; also any thing lined with Fur.
PIL'CROW, a Paragraph. O.
PIL-Garlick, one whose Hair is fallen off by a Disease; also a Person slighted, and had in little or no Esteem.
PILE [*Pil*, Belg. *pile*, F.] a Heap of Wood, or other Things, laid one above another.
PILE [among *Architects*] a Mass or Stack of Buildings.
PILE [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary consisting of a two-fold Line, in or after the Manner of a Wedge.
PILES [among *Physicians*] a Disease in the Fundament, the *Hæmorrhoides*.
PILES [among *Architects*] great Stakes ram'd into the Earth for a Foundation to build upon in marshy Grounds.
PILE Wort, an Herb. *Chelidonia minor*. L.
PILETUS, a blunt or blunted Arrow, that had a File or Button fixed near the Point to keep it from going too far into the Mark. O. L.
To PILFER [*pilare*, L. or of *Pelf*, Wealth] to steal Things of small Value.
PIL'GRIM [*Belgrim*, Belg. *Pilgram*, Teut. *peregrin*, F. *pelerino*, Ital. of *peregrino*, L.] one who travels through foreign Countries to visit holy Places to pay his Devotions to the Relicks of dead Saints, &c.
PIL'GRIMAGE [*Pelegrinage*, F. *Peregrinatio*, L.] a Journey for that Purpose.
PILL [*Pil*, Belg. *Pille*, Teut. *Pilule*, F. of *Pilula*, L.] a solid Medicine made up of several Ingredients like a little Ball.
PILL [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Pelf*.
To PILL [*pilier*, F. of *pilare*, L.] to rob or plunder, to use Extortion, to fleece. L.

P I

PILLA Terra, a small Piece of Ground. L.
To PIL'LAGE, to plunder, rifle, rob.
PIL'LAGE [*Pileggio*, Ital.] Plundering, Rifling, Robbery. F.
PILLAGE [among *Architects*] is a square Pillar that usually stands behind a Column, to bear up Arches; it has a Base and Capital as a Pillar has.
PIL'LAR [*Pillier*, F. *Piliere*, Ital.] a sort of irregular Column, one of the principal Things in which the Beauty of a Building consists.
PIL'LED, that has the Wool shorn off, as a *Pilled Ewe*.
PIL'LION [*Delume*, Belg. *pulvinus*, L.] a kind of soft Saddle for Women to ride on.
PIL'LOKY [*Pilori*, F. *Pistorium*, Belg. a wooden Frame or Engine, on which Cheats and other Offenders stand, to be Examples of publick Shame.
PIL'LOURS, Robbers or Plunderers. O. Also furred Robes. *Chauc.*
PIL'LOW [*pile*, Sax. *Delume*, Belg. *Pulvinus*, L.] a sort of Cushion to lay one's Head on.
PIL'LOW [in a Ship] a Piece of Timber that the Bolt-sprit-mast bears or rests upon, at its coming out of the Ship's Hull abaft, close by the Stern.
PILLOWBER, the Cover of a Pillow.
PILOSITY [*Pilositas*, L.] Hairiness, Roughness.
PILOT [*Pilote*, F. *Pilato*, Ital. *Piloto*, Span. *Piloot*, Belg.] is one employed to conduct Ships into Roads or Harbours, or over Bars and Sands, &c. also the Steersman, who stands at the Helm, and manages the Rudder.
The PILOT Bird, a Bird about the Caribbee Islands in America, that gives Notice to Ships which sail that Way.
PILOTAGE, the Duty or Money paid to a Pilot for steering a Ship.
PIMENTA [*piment*, F.] Jamaica Pepper.
PIMP [of *Pinge*, F. of *Pingo*, Ital. of *Penis* a Man's Yard] a Procurer of, or Attendant upon Whores, &c.
To PIMP, to play the Pimp.
PIMPERNEL, an Herb. *Anagallis*.
PIMPLE [*Pompette*, F. *Prompl*, C. Br. or rather *Papilla*, L.] a little Wheal, or Rising in the Skin.
PIMPON'PET, a kind of antick Dance, when three Persons hit one another on the Breech with one of their Feet.
PIN [*Espingle*, F. of *Spina*, L. a Thorn] a small Brass Utensil for fastening on Clothes in dressing; also a Necessary for various other Uses.
To PIN [of *pindean*, Sax. to include] to shut in, also to fasten on, &c.

PIN

PIN and *Web*, a horny Induration of the Membranes of the Eye, not much unlike a Cataract.

PIN-Wheel [of a Clock] the same with the Striking-Wheel.

PINAUNT, a Starveling, one that pines away for Hunger. *Chauc.*

PIN'CERS [*Pincettes*, F.] an Iron Instrument for various Uses.

To **PINCH** [*pincer*, F.] to nip hard with the Fingers; to wring as Shoes do; also to reduce to Extremity; to afflict.

To **PIN'CHIN** [*pincer*, F.] to jeer or banter. *Chauc.*

PINDAR'ICK, a sort of Poetry in Imitation of *Pindar*, whose Strains were lofty, and almost inimitable.

PINDE [of *Paine*, F. Pain] pained. *Chauc.*

PINE, a Pit. *O.*

PINE [*Pia*, F. *Pinus*, L.] a Pine Tree.

To **PINE** [probably of *pinian*, Sax. to punish, or *pienen*, Belg. *sich peinigen*, to torment one's self, *Teut.*] to torment, to languish, to consume and waste away with Grief.

Its PINE to tell [of *pinian*, Sax.] i. e. it is difficult to tell. *N. C.*

PIN'FOLD [of *pyndan*, Sax. to shut up, and *fōla*] a Place to pen up Cattle in.

PINGUEL'INOUS [of *Pinguedo*, L.] fat, gross, unwieldy.

PINGUE'DO [among *Anatomists*] the Part of Animals lying next under the Skin.

PINGUITY [of *pinguis*, L.] Fatness.

PININ [*piinigen*, L. S.] to put to Pain. *Chauc.*

PINION [*Pignon*, O. F. of *Pinna*, L.] the Wing of a Fowl; also the Nut or lesser Wheel of a Clock or Watch, that plays in the Teeth of another.

PINION of Report, is that Pinion of a Watch which is equally fixed on the Arbor of the great Wheel.

To **PINION** one, to bind his Hands or Arms fast.

PINK [of *Pince*, O. F.] a Flower.

PINK [*Pingue*, F.] a sort of little sailing Ship.

PINK, a sort of red Colour.

To **PINK** [of *Pinkhigen*, Belg. *Winken*, *Teut.*] to wink with the Eye, &c. also to cut Silk or Cloth with Variety of Figures in round Holes or Eyes.

PINNA auris [in *Anatomy*] the upper and broader Part of the Ear. *L.*

PINÆ nasi [in *Anatomy*] the Sides of the Nose.

PIN'NACE [*Pinasse*, F.] a small Vessel with a square Stern, going with Sails and Oars, and carrying three Masts; which is used as a Scout for Intelligence, for landing Forces, and the like.

PIN'NACLE [*Pinacle*, F. *Pinnacolo*, Ital. of *Pinna*, L.] the Battlement, or highest

Top of a great Building or Spire; figuratively, Eminence or Height.

Ad PINNAS bibere [i. e. to drink to the Pin] an old Danish Custom of drinking, which was having a Pin fixed on the Side of a wooden Cup, to drink exactly to the Pin, or forfeit something. Hence the Saying, *He is in a merry Pin.*

PINNA'TA Folia [among *Botanists*] are such Leaves of Plants as are deeply jagged or indented, and which have their Parts resembling Feathers. *L.*

PIN'NE [in *Falconry*] a Disease in the Foot of a Hawk.

A **PIN** *Paniebly Fellow*, a covetous Miser that pins up his Panniers or Baskets. *N. C.*

PIN'SON, a Shoe without Heels, a Pump.

PINT [*pynz*, Sax.] an English Measure for Liquors, two of which make a Quart.

PIN'TEL } [of *Pint*, Du. and *Teut.*] a
PIN'TLE } Man's Yard.

PINTLE [among *Gunners*] an Iron-Pin, which keeps the Cannon from recoiling.

PINTLES [in a Ship] the Hooks by which the Rudder hangs to the Stern post.

PINTLES, the Sight of an *Astrclabe*, a Mathematical Instrument.

PINTLEDY *Pantledy* [of *Panteler*, F. to pant] as, *My Heart went pintledly pantlady*, i. e. beat for Fear. *Lincol.*

PIONEER [*Plonier*, F.] a Labourer taken up for the Service of an Army, to level Ways, cast up Trenches, and undermine Forts.

PIONINGS, Works of Pioneers. *Spenc.*

PIONY } [*Pæonia*, L. of *παῖνια*, Gr.] a
PEONY } Plant which bears a very fair red Flower.

PIOUS [*pieux*, F. *pius*, L.] godly, religious.

PIP [*Pippe*, Belg. and L. S. *Pepie*, F. *Pipa*, *Teut.* *Pipa*, Ital. of *Piuma*, L.] a Disease in Poultry; also any Spot or Mark upon Cards.

PIPE [*pipe*, Sax. *Piipe*, Belg. and L. S. *Pipeau*, F. *Pfeister*, *Teut.* *Fifaro*, Ital.] a Musical Instrument; also a Reed, a Device to smoke Tobacco in; also a Conduit or Channel.

A **PIPE** [*Pipa*, Ital.] a Measure of Wine containing 162 Gallons.

PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] a Roll otherwise called the *Great Roll*.

Clerk of the PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer who charges down in a great Roll, made up like a Pipe, all Accounts and Debts due to the King, drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office.

PIPE-Office, a Court in the Treasury, where the Clerk of the Pipe sits as President.

PIPE-Tree, a Tree bearing two Sorts of Flowers, the White and the Blue.

PI'PER [*pipe*, Sax. *Fifrer*, F. *Pfeister*, *Teut.*] a Player on a Pipe.

PIPE-

P I

PIPERINE [of *Piper*, L.] things partaking of the chief Qualities of Pepper, whether Simples or Compounds.

PIPEREDGE-Tree, the Barberry Bush. *Barberis dumetrum*, L.

PIPING, hot, boiling; also weak, sickly.

PIPPIN, an excellent Apple, of which there are various Sorts.

PIQUET [of *piquant*, F.] sharp, biting, nipping.

PIQUE [*picca*, Ital.] Peek, Distaste, Spleen, Grudge. F.

PIQUET, } a certain Game at Cards.

PICKET, } F.

PIRACY [*piraterie*, F. *piratica*, L. of *πῑρᾱ́τῐα*, Gr.] the Trade and Practice of a Pirate.

PIRATE [*pirata*, L. of *πῑρᾱ́της*, Gr.] one who lives by Pillage, and robbing on the Sea. F.

To **PIRATE** [*pirater*, F.] to rob on the Sea.

PIRATICAL [*piraticus*, L. *πῑρᾱ́τικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Pirate.

To **PIER**, to peer about. *Chauc.*

PISCANY, a Privilege of Fishing.

PISCARY [*piscaria*, L.] a Fish-Market or Place for keeping of Fish.

PISCARY [in *Law*] a Liberty of Fishing.

PISCES [among *Astronomers*] one of the twelve Signs in the *Zodiack*, so called from its supposed Likeness to two Fishes. L.

PISCI'VOROUS [*piscivorus*, L.] that devours or feed on Fishes.

PIS'CULENT [*pisculentus*, L.] full of Fishes.

PISH, an Exclamation, expressing Contempt.

PIS'MIRE [probably of *Puyde*, Du. a Heap, and *Miere*, Du. *Myre*, Dan. an Ant, because it throws up Heaps of Earth] an Ant, a very small Creature.

To **PISS** [*pisser*, F. *pisser*, Dan.] to evacuate Urine.

PISS [*Piß*, Dan. *pissat*, F.] Urine.

PISSAPHALTUS, the famous *Bitumen Judaicum*.

PISTA'CHO [*pistache*, F. *pistacia*, L.] a Pistache Nut, a small Nut growing in *Egypt* and *Syria*, of a spicy smell. *Spenc.*

PISTIL'LUM [in *Botany*] a Part of some Plants, which in Shape resembles a Pestle.

PIS'TOL [*pistolet*, F. *pistola*, Ital.] a small sort of Fire-Arms.

PIS'TOLE, a French or Spanish Piece of Gold, worth 17 s.

PIS'TON [*piston*, F.] the moveable part of a Machine, as of a Pump or Syringe.

PIT [*Pit*, Sax. *Pet*, Belg. *puir*, F. of *puteus*, L.] a Hole in the Ground, a Well.

PIT-Fall, a sort of Gin or Trap to catch Birds.

To **PITCH** [*picare*, L. *païsser*, F.] to do over with Pitch and Tar.

P I

PITCH [*Pic*, Sax. *pix*, L. *poix*, F. *Pick*, Dan.] an oily bituminous Substance, well known, drawn chiefly from Pine and Fir Trees.

To **PITCH** [*figere*, L. to fix] as to pitch a Tent or Camp; also to prove.

A **PITCH**, an Iron Bar with a picked End, a Crow.

A **PITCH**, a Stature or Height.

To **PITCH** [probably of *peser*, F. to weigh, or *πῑνῑω*, Gr. to fall] to light upon; also to set a Burthen upon.

To **PITCH** [*Sea-Term*] when a Ship sails with her Head too much into the Sea, or bears against it so much as to endanger her Top Masts. Mariners say, *She will pitch her Mast by the Board*.

PITCH [in *Architecture*] the Angle which a Gable End, and consequently the whole Roof of a Building, is set to.

PITCH'ER [*pickier*, *picber*, O. F. *pickel*, Span. *pitiro*, Ital.] an Earthen Vessel, with a Handle, for containing of Liquors.

Little Pitchers have great Ears.

This Proverb is a good Caution to Parents and others, not to use too much Freedom in Discourse before Children: For that their Sense of Hearing is not only so quick or quicker than that of older People, but also because they have long Tongues as well as wide Ears, and their Innocence often divulges what their Elders would have kept secret; therefore, *Maxima debetur puero reverentia*, says *Juvenal*; and *Ce qui l'infant oit au Foyer est bien tost cogneu jusque au Monsieur*, say the French; and **בהקלא ראי תבה** **אונרין לא תימר מילה מסטירין** say the Hebrews.

PITCHING Pence, a Duty for setting down every Sack of Corn or Merchandizes in a Fair or Market.

PITCH'FORD [of *pitch* and *ford*, from a Spring rising in a private House there, upon which Pitch continually floateth] in *Shropshire*.

PITCH-fork [*pigforck*, C. Br.] an Instrument used by Husbandmen.

PITH [*Pit* or *Pitte*, Belg.] the inward Part or Marrow of a Tree, &c.

PIT'HY, full of Pith or Marrow; substantial, full of good Matter.

PITIABE [*Pitoyable*, F.] to be pitied.

PIT'IFUL, inclined to Pity, compassionate, tender-hearted; also that deserves to be pitied, woeful; also sorry, wretched.

PIT'ILES, not to be moved to Pity, merciless.

PIT'EOUS [*piteux*, F.] sad, grievous, pitiful, woeful, wretched.

PITTA'CIUM [*πῑττάκιον*, Gr.] a little Cloth spread with Salve, to be laid on a part affected.

PIT'TANCE

PITTANCE [*Pitance*, Fr.] a small Portion; an Allowance to Monks, &c. for a Meal.

PITUITE [*pituita*, L.] Phlegm, Snivel, Snot; it is a moist, viscid, and glutinous Part of the Blood, which is separated by the largest Glands, where the Contortions of the Arteries are greatest, and give the greatest Retardation to the Velocity of the Blood, as in the Glands about the Mouth and Head *F*.

PITUITOUS [*pituiteux*, F. *pituitosus*, L.] full of Phlegm.

PITY [*pitié*, F. *pieta*, Ital. *pietas*, L.] Compassion, Concern of Mind.

PIU [in *Musick Books*] signifies a little more, and increases the Strength of the Signification of the Word it is joined with; as,

PIU Allegro, i. e. Play a little more gay and brisk, than *All-gro* by itself requires. *Ital*.

PIU Piano [in *Musick Books*] signifies soft and slow. *Ital*.

PIU Presto, i. e. Play quicker than *Presto* itself requires. *Ital*.

PIVA, a Haut-boy. *Ital*.

PIVOT, a Piece of Iron like a Top, set into the Sole or Ring at the Bottom of a Gate, so as to bear it up, and give it Motion. *F*.

PIX [*pixis*, L.] a Chest in which the Popish Host is kept.

PIZZLE [of *Defel*, L. S. a Nerve, or of *Pisg*, q. d. *Pisle*, or of *Peitsche*, Teut. a Scourge, because Bulls Pizzles were used for that End the grisly Part of the Penis of Man or Beast.

Cloven PIZZLE, a Disease in Sheep.

PLACABILITY [*placabilitas*, L.] Easiness of being pacified or appeased.

PLACABLE [*placabilis*, L.] easy to be pacified or appeased.

PLAC'ERT } [*Plackeart*, Belg.] a
PLACART } Proclamation or Ordinance by the States of *Holland*.

PLACARD, a Bill or Paper posted up; a Proclamation, a Libel. *F*.

PLACARD [in *Law*] is a particular Licence, by which a Man is allowed to shoot with a Gun, or use Games, &c.

PLACE [*Platz*, Teut. *piazza*, Ital. or *platea*, L. of *πλατεια*, Gr. broad, sc. *ὁδός*, Gr. Way] Space or Room, in which a Person or Thing is; also Office or Employment.

PLACE [among *Philosophers*] is either Absolute or Relative.

Absolute PLACE [of a Body] is that Part of Absolute Space which every natural Body takes up.

Relative PLACE, is the apparent or sensible Position of any Body, according to the Determination of our Senses, with respect to other contiguous or adjoining Bodies.

Geometrick PLACE, is a certain Extent wherein each Point may indifferently serve for the Solution of an Indeterminate Problem, when it is to be resolved Geometrically.

PLACE Plane [in *Geometry*] is when the Point resolving the Problem, is the Periphery in a Circle.

PLACE Simple [in *Geometry*] is when the Point which resolves any Problem is in a right Line.

PLACE Solid [in *Geometry*] is when the Point that resolves the Problem is in one of the Conick Sections.

PLACE Surfolid [in *Geometry*] is when the Point is in the Circumference of a Curve in a higher Gender than the Conick Sections.

PLACE of the Sun or Planet [in *Astronomy*] is the Sign and Degree of the Zodiack, in which the Planet is.

PLACE apparent to a Planet [in *Astronomy*] is a Point in the Starry Heaven, which is found by a right Line passing from the Spectator's Eye, terminated at the other End among the fixed Stars.

PLACE of Units [in *Arithmetick*] is a Number which consists of two, three, four, five, or more Places; that which is outermost towards the right Hand, is called the Place of Units.

PLACE [in *Fortification*] is generally taken for the Fortrefs or strong Hold.

Regular PLACE [in *Fortification*] is one whose Angles and Sides are every where equal.

Irregular PLACE [in *Fortification*] is one whose Angles and Sides are unequal.

PLACE of Arms [in *Fortification*] a strong City or Town pitched upon for the chief Magazine of an Army.

PLACE of Arms [of a Camp] a spacious Piece of Ground at the Head of a Camp to draw out the Army in order of Battle.

PLACE of Arms [in a Garrison] is a large open Spot of Ground in the Middle of the City, for the Garrison to rendezvous in upon any sudden Alarm, or other Occasion.

PLACE of Arms of a Troop } [in a
PLACE of Arms of a Company } Camp]
is that Spot of Ground on which the Troop or Company draws up.

PLACE of Arms particular [in Garrison] is a Place near every Bastion, where the Soldiers, sent from the grand Place to the Quarters assigned them, relieve those that are either upon the Guard or in Fight.

PLACE of Arms without, is a Place allowed to the *Cowart Way*, for the planting of Cannon, to oblige those who advance in their Approaches to retire.

To

P L

To PLACE [*placer*, F.] to order, to dispose, to put, lay, or set.

PLACEN'TA Uterina [among *Anatomists*] a Part which serves to convey Nourishment to the Child in the Womb, and is taken out after the Birth.

PLACID [*placidus*, L.] gentle, mild, patient, quiet.

PLACID'ITY [*placiditas*, L.] Quietness, Peaceableness.

PLA'CITA, Pleas, or Pleadings. L.

PLACITA'RE, to plead Causes. L.

PLACITA'TOR, a Pleader. L.

PLA'CITUM [in *Law*] a Sentence of the Court, an Opinion, Ordinance, or Decree.

PLACK'ET, the open Part of a Woman's Petticoat.

PLADAR'OSIS [of *πλαδαροσις*, Gr.] a little soft Swelling, which grows under the Eye-lids.

PLAGIA'RIAN [*plagiarius*, L.] belonging to a Plagiary.

PLA'GIARISM, the Practice of a Plagiary.

PLA'GIARY [*plagiare*, F. of *plagiarius*, L.] one who steals other People's Works, and puts them out under his own Name; a Book-Thief; also one who steals other Men's Children or Servants to sell them into a foreign Country; a Kidnapper.

PLAGUE [*Plaghe*, Belg. *Plage*, Teut. Torment, Affliction, of *plaga*, L. *πληγή*, Gr. a Blow] a Disease commonly mortal; also Punishment, Judgment, Scourge.

To PLAGUE [*Plaghen*, Belg. *Plagen*, Teut.] to vex, to tease, to torment.

PLAGUY, vexatious, tormenting.

PLA'CY [of *placendo*, L. from pleasing, *g. d.* a pleasant Place, as *Placentia* in Italy] a Place in *Effex*.

PLAID, a striped or variegated Cloth worn by *Scottish* Highlanders, &c.

PLAIDURES [in *Law*] certain Lawyers, who being a Sort of Attorneys, used to plead on Behalf of their Clients.

PLAIN [*planus*, L.] even, smooth; not having any Ornament; clear, manifest; also sincere, downright. F.

A PLAIN [*plane*, F.] a flat Country; a plain Field.

A PLAIN, a Draught. See *Plan*.

PLAIN Chart [among *Navigators*] a Plain, or Chart, having the Degrees of Longitude thereon made of equal Length with those of Latitude.

PLAIN Coat of Arms [in *Heraldry*] such as have no Rebatelements.

PLAIN Sailing, the Method of Sailing by a Plain Chart.

PLAIN Scale [among *Navigators*] a thin Ruler, on which a Line of Chords, Sines, and Tangents is marked out for various Mathematical Uses.

P L

PLAIN Table, an Instrument used in surveying Land.

To PLAIN, to complain. *Spem.* To explain. *Chauc.*

PLAINT [*plainte*, F. *planctus*, L.] Complaint, Lamentation.

PLAINT [in *Law*] is the exhibiting in Writing any Action Personal or Real.

PLAIN'TIFF [*plaintif*, F.] one at whose Suit a Plaint is made, a Complainant.

A PLAIS'TER [*Plaester*, Belg. *Plaster*, Teut. *Emplastre*, F. *Emplastrum*, L. of *ἐμπλαστρον*, Gr.] a Medicine spread on Leather or Linen, to be laid on a Sore, or pained Place, &c.

To PLAIT [*pliser*, F. to entangle, or *Plöigen*, Belg. *plicare*, L. of *πλίκαιν*, Gr. to twist or fold] to lay in Plaits or Folds.

PLAN [of *planum*, L.] a Draught, Model, or Ground plot, a Design or Project of any Place or Work.

PLA'NARY [*planarius*, L.] belonging to a Plane; plain, even.

PLANCE'RE [among *Architects*] the under Part of the Roof of the *Corona* or *Drip*.

PLANCH'ER, a Plank or Board. F.

PLANCHIA, a Plank of Wood. O. L.

PLANCH'ING, the laying the Floors of a Building. F.

PLANE [*plana*, Ital.] a Joiner's Tool to smooth Boards with.

PLANE [in *Geometry*] is a plain Surface, all the Parts of which lie even between its Extremities, or bounding Lines.

To PLANE [*planer*, F. *planare*, L.] to make smooth with a Joiner's Plane.

To PLANE [among *Fowlers*] to fly or hover as a Bird, without moving its Wing.

PLANE Number [in *Arithmetick*] is that which arises from the multiplying two Numbers one into another.

Horizontal PLANE [in *Perspective*] is such an one as lies parallel to the Horizon, and which passes through the Eye, or has the Eye supposed to be placed in it.

PLANE Problem [in *Mathematicks*] is such an one as cannot be solved geometrically but by the Intersection of a Right Line and a Circle, or of the Circumference of two Circles.

PLANE } [in *Fortification*] is a Representation of a Work in its Height and Breadth.

PLANE of a Dial, is the Surface upon which any Dial is supposed to be drawn.

PLANE of Gravitation } [in any heavy
PLANE of Gravity } Body] is a Plane supposed to pass through the Center of Gravity of it.

Geometrical

Geometrical PLANE [in *Perspective*] is a plain Surface parallel to the Horizon, placed lower than the Eye.

PLANE of the Horopter [in *Opticks*] is that which passes through the Horopter, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the two optick Axes.

PLANE of Reflection [in *Catoptricks*] is that which passes through the Point of Reflection.

PLANE of Refraction [in *Catoptricks*] is a Surface drawn through the incident and refracted Ray.

Vertical PLANE [in *Opticks* and *Perspective*] is a plain Surface which passeth along the principal Ray, and consequently through the Eye, and perpendicular to the Geometrical Plane.

PLANE-Tree [*plane*, F. *platanus*, L.] a tall Sort of Tree.

PLANET [*planette*, F. *planeta*, L. *πλανήτης*, Gr.] an erratick, or wandering Star, of which there are six primary ones, as *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*; and ten secondary ones, the Moon, the four Satellites of *Jupiter*, and the five of *Saturn*.

PLANETARY [*planetaire*, F. *planetarius*, L. *πλανητικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Planets.

PLANET-struck, blasted, stunned, or amazed.

PLANIFOLIOUS Flowers [among *Botanists*] are such as are made up of plain Leaves, set together round the Centre in circular Rows.

PLANILOQUY [*planiloquium*, L.] a speaking plainly.

PLANIMETRY [*planimetrie*, F. *planometria*, of *planum*, L. and *μετρίω*, Gr.] the Art of measuring all Sorts of plain Surfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS [*planus*, L. and *πέταλος*] flat-leaved, as *Dentilyon*, *Succory*.

To **PLANISH**, to make plain, as *Silversmiths* and *Pewterers* do.

PLANISPHERE [*planispharium*, L.] the Sphere or Globe described or projected upon a plain Surface. F.

PLANITY [*planitas*, L.] Plainness, Clearness.

A PLANK [*planke*, Belg. and L. S. *planche*, F.] a Piece of Timber sawed for *Carpenters* or *Joiners* Work.

PLANK upon Plank [Sea-Term] is when other Planks are laid upon a Ship's Sides after she is built.

PLANE-Convex, flat on the one side, and convex on the other.

PLANT [*planta*, L.] an Herb, a young Tree to set. F.

To **PLANT** [*planter*, F. *plantare*, L.] *pflanzen*, Teut.] to set Trees or Herbs; also to people a Country.

Imperfect PLANTS [among *Botanists*] are such as either really want both Flower and Seed, or else seem to do so.

PLAN'TAGENET [of *plante*, F. and *genet*, i. e. Green Broom, a Plant or Stalk of the Plant called Green Broom] a Surname of *Jeffrey Count of Anjou*, Father of our King *Henry II.* who wore a Stalk of Broom in his Hat; which is said to have taken its Rise on account of one of those Dukes, who, to expiate the Death of his Brother, whom he (to obtain the Kingdom to himself) had put to death, took a Journey, into the Holy Land, and every Night, during his Journey, scourged himself with a Rod of Broom for Penance.

PLAN'TAIN [*plantago*, L.] an Herb.

PLAN'TAR [*plantaris*, L.] belonging to the Sole of the Foot.

PLANTAR Muscle [in *Anat.*] a Muscle which covers all the Sole of the Foot, whose Office it is to extend it backwards.

PLANTA'TION [*plantage*, F.] a Colony or Settlement of People in a foreign Country. L.

PLAN'TER [*planteur*, F. *plantator*, L.] one that plants or sets; also one who improves Ground in the *West-Indies*.

PLANTYGEROUS [*plantiger*, L.] bearing Plants.

PLANTA seminalis [among *Botanists*] the little Herb that lies in Miniature in every Seed. L.

PLASH [*pläsch*, Belg.] a Place full of standing Water, a Puddle.

To **PLASH** [*plätschen*, Belg.] to dash with Water.

To **PLASH** [among *Gardeners*] to bend or spread the Boughs of Trees.

PLAS'M [*plasma*, L. of *πλάσμα*, Gr.] a Mould for the casting of Metals, &c.

To **PLAS'TER** [*plâter*, F.] to parget or daub Walls, Ceilings, &c. with Plaster.

PLAS'TER [*plâtre*, F.] Parget or Mortar for plastering.

PLASTERER [*plâter*, F.] a Pargetter.

PLAS'TICE [*πλαστική*, Gr.] the Art of making Figures, in Clay or Earth.

PLAS'TICK [*plasticus* L. *πλαστικός*, Gr.] skilful in making Statues of Earth.

PLAS'TICK Virtue [among *Philosophers*] that Faculty which can form or fashion any Thing; a Term invented to express the Faculty of Generation or Vegetation.

PLASTOG'RAPHY [*plastographia*, L. of *πλαστογραφία*, Gr.] a counterfeiting or false Writing.

PLAT-Band [in *Architecture*] a square Moulding set at the End of an Architrave of the *Dorick* Order.

PLATE [*pläte*, Belg. *platte*, F. flat] a flat Piece of Metal; a Dish to eat on; all Vessels made of Silver or Gold are so called.

PLATE, a Sea Vessel or Hoy. O. L.

PLATES

PLATES [in *Heraldry*] are the Figures of Balls when they are Argent, i. e. of a white Colour.

To **PLATE**, to cover over with a thin Plate of Gold or Silver; also to produce any Metal into Plates, or thin Pieces.

PLATEN } [among *Printers*] the Plate
PLATINE } of a Printing Press.

PLAT'FORM [*plateforme*, F.] a Model or Pattern of a Thing.

PLATFORM [in *Architecture*] a Row of Beams which support the Timber-Work of any Roof, and lie on the Top of a Wall where the Entablature ought to be raised.

PLATFORM [in *Fortification*] is a raising of Earth, made level on the Rampart on which Cannon is planted; also a sort of Bastion made on a re-entering-Angle when its two Faces make a right Line.

PLATFORM, a kind of Terras Walk on the Top of a Building.

PLATFORM [in a *Man of War*] is a Place on the lower Deck, between the Main Mast and the Cock Pit, called also the *Orlope*, where Provision is made to take Care of wounded Men.

PLATICK Aspect [among *Astrologers*] is a Ray cast from one Planet to another, not exactly, but within the Orb of its own Light.

PLATO, a famous Philosopher, chief of the Academicks.

PLATON'ICK, belonging to *Plato*, or his Tenets.

PLATONICK Bodies [in *Geometry*] are the five regular Bodies, viz. *Tetrahedron*, the *Cube*, the *Octahedron*, the *Dodecahedron*, and the *Icosihedron*.

PLATONICK Love, is a Love abstracted from all corporeal gross Impressions, and sensual Appetites, and consists not in any carnal Fruition, but in Contemplation and Ideas of Mind, so called from *Plato*, that Divine Philosopher.

PLATONICK Year, is every 36,000th Year, at what time some Philosophers imagined that all Persons and Things should return to the same State as they now are.

PLATOON [*Platoon*, F. *Military Term*] a small square Body of Musqueteers, such as is drawn out of a Body of Foot, to strengthen the Angles, when they form the hollow Space.

PLATTER [of *platte*, Teut. *plat*, F. of *πλατὺς*, Gr. broad, or *patina*, L.] a broad Dish.

PLATTS [in a *Ship*] flat Ropes made of Rope-Yarn to keep a Cable from galling.

PLATTS [among *Navigators*] Brass Compasses made use of in Maps or Charts.

PLATYCEROTES [*πλατυκερως*, Gr.] broad horned Beasts.

PLAT Vein [of a *Horse*] a Vein on the Inside of each Thigh.

PLATYCORIA [*πλατυκορία*, Gr.] a Disease in the Eye, that it cannot shut.

A **PLAUDITE** [i. e. clap your Hands] a Clapping of Hands in Token of Approbation of any Action, &c. L.

PLAUSIBLE [*plausibilis*, L.] that seems to deserve Applause, seemingly fair and honest.

PLAUSIBILITY [*plausibilité*, F.] Plausibleness.

PLAUSIVE, applauding of, or pertaining to Applause. *Shaks.*

To **PLAY** [*plægan*, Sax.] to divert by Play; also to trifle, to mock, to game, to wanton, to personate a Drama, to use a Musical Instrument.

PLAY [*plægan*, Sax.] Divertisement.

PLAY House [*plæghus*, Sax.] a Theatre.

Better play at small Game than stand out.

The Meaning of this Proverb is, that Persons should not indolently sit down in Indifference, leave off all honest Endeavours, and not do any thing at all, because they cannot presently attain to what they would: *Qui non potest quod vult, velle oportet quod potest*, say the *Latins*; and *שקיל אורא פשוט, נבילתא בשוקא*, say the *Hebrews*.

PLAYING Hot, boiling Hot. S. C.

PLEA [*pleoh*, Sax. *plaidoy*, F.] an Excuse. L.

PLEA [in *Law*] is that which either Party alledgeth for himself in Court. L.

Common **PLEAS**, are such as are held between common Persons.

PLEAS of the Crown, all such Suits in the King's Name as are against his Crown and Dignity.

Foreign PLEA, is that whereby a Matter is produced in any Court which may be tried in another.

Clerk of the PLEAS [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer in whose Office the Officers of that Court ought to sue or be sued upon any Action.

To **PLEAD** [*plaidar*, F.] to put in a Plea at Law; to alledge, to pretend.

PLEADER [*plaidant*, F.] a Counsellor at Law; a Barrister.

PLEADINGS [in *Law*] all the Sayings of the Parties before the Court, or Declarations.

PLEASANCE, Pleasure. *Spenc.*

PLEASANT [*plaisant*, F. *placere*, L.] delightful, agreeable, chearful, merry.

To **PLEASE** [*plaire*, F. *placere*, L.] to content or satisfy; to delight, to honour, to be pleased, or be willing.

PLEASUREABLE, pleasant, agreeable.

PLEASURE [*plaisir*, F.] Content, Delight, Joy; also Will; also a good Turn.

To **PLEASURE** [*donner du plaisir*, F.] to give Content, or do one a Pleasure.

PLEBA.

P L

PLEBANA'LIS *Ecclesia*, a Mother-Church which has one or more subordinate Chapels. *O. L.*

PLEBANA'IA [*O. L. Records*] the same as *Plebanalis Ecclesia*.

PLEBE'AN [*plebeius*, *L.*] one of the Commonalty, a mean Person.

PLE'BITY [*plebitas*, *L.*] Meanness of Quality, a mean Person.

A PLECE [of *Place*, *Sax.*] a Place. *N. G.*

PLEDGE [*pliege*, *F.* *plegeus*, *L.* *Barb.*] Pawn, Surety, Bail, Proof.

To PLEDGE [*pleiger*, *F.*] to leave for a Pledge, to pawn.

To PLEDGE one [in *Drinking*] is to be Surety to one for the rest of the Company that he shall receive no Harm, while he is drinking, a Custom occasioned by the Practice of the *Danes*, heretofore in this Kingdom, who frequently used to stab, or cut the Throats of the Natives, while they were drinking.

PLEDGE'S [in *Law*] Sureties which the Plaintiff finds to prosecute his Suit.

PLEDGERY } [*pleigerie*, *F.* *plegiagium*,
PLEG'GERY } *L.*] Suretiship, an undertaking, or answering for.

PLEDGE'ET } [among *Surgeons*] a flat
PLEG'ET } Tent made not to enter into, but to be laid upon a Wound, as after letting Blood, &c.

PLE'GIS *acquietandis*, a Writ that lies for a Surety, if he pays not the Money at the Day. *L.*

PLEIA'DES [*Pleias*, *L.* of *πλειάδες*, *Gr.*] the seven Stars in the Neck of the Bull. *F.*

PLENA'RTY [in *Law*] a Term used when a Benefice is supplied.

PLE'NARY [*pleniore*, *F.*] full, entire.

PLENILU'NARY [of *plenilunium*, *L.*] belonging to the full Moon.

PLENIPO'TENCY [of *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, Power] full Power.

PLENIPO'TENTIAL [of *plenus*, and *potentialis*, *L.*] belonging to a Plenipoten-tiary.

PLENIPO'TENTIARY [*plenipotentiaire*, *F.*] an Ambassador or Commissioner, who has full Power and Authority, from his Prince or State, to treat with others about a Peace, or conclude upon all Points contained in his Commission.

PLE'NISTS [of *plenus*, *L.* full] a Sect of Philosophers, who admit of no Vacuum.

PLENITUDE [*plenitudo*, *L.*] Fulness. *F.*

PLENITUDE [among *Physicians*] the same with *Plethora*.

PLEN'ITY [*plenitas*, *L.*] Fulness.

PLEN'TEOUS } [of *plenitas*, or *plenitudo*,
PLEN'TIFUL } *L.*] abundant, having sufficient of.

PLEN'TIVOUS, plenteous. *Chauc.*

PLEN'TY [*plenté*, *O. F.* *plenitas*, or *plenitudo*, *L.*] Abundance, great Store.

P L

PLE'ONASM [*pleonasmé*, *F.* *pleonasmus*, *L.* of *πλεονασμός*, *Gr.*] a Figure in Grammar, where a Letter or Syllable is added, either at the Beginning, Middle, or End of a Word.

PLE'ONASM [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby some superfluous Words are added to express the Earnestness of the Speaker, and a greater Certainty in the Matter.

PLERO'PHORY [*plerophoria*, *L.* of *πληροφωρία*, *Gr.*] the greatest Height of Faith, applied to one's own Case.

PLEROT'ICKS [*plerotica*, *L.* *πληρωτικὰ* of *πληρῶν*, to fill up, *Gr.*] Medicines which breed Flesh, and fill up Wounds.

PLES'AUNCE [*plaisance*, *F.*] Pleasure or Delight. *Chauc.*

To PLETE, to implead, sue at Law. *Chauc.*

PLE'THORA } [*πληθώρα*, *Gr.*] is when
PLE'THORY } the Vessels are fuller of Humours than is agreeable to a natural State of Health, and arises either from a Diminution of some natural Evacuations, or from Debauch, and feeding higher, or more in Quantity than the ordinary Powers of the Viscera can digest and secern.

PLETHO'RICK [*plethoricus*, *L.* *πληθωρικός*, *Gr.*] troubled with a *Plethora*.

PLEV'IN [*pleuvine*, *F.* *plevina*, *L.*] a Warrant or Assurance. *L. T.*

PLEURA [*pleure*, *F.* *πλευρά*, *Gr.*] a double Membrane, which covers all the inward Cavity of the *Thorax*. *L.*

PLEU'RISY [*pleuresie*, *F.* *pleuritis*, *L.* *πλευρίτις*, *Gr.*] an Inflammation of the Membrane *Pleura* and the Intercoastal Muscles, accompanied with a continued Fever, Stitches in the Side, and Difficulty of breathing.

PLEURO-Pneumony, a Mixture of a *Pleurisy* and a *Peripneumony* together.

PLEURORTHOPN'EA [of *πλευριτις*, *ὀρθός*, straight, and *πνοή*, Breath, *Gr.*] a Disease in the Side, when the Sick cannot breathe, unless he sits up.

PLEX'US *choroides* [in *Anatomy*] an admirable Contexture of small Arteries in the Brains like a Net. *F.*

PLEXUS *reticularis* [in *Anatomy*] the Net-like Union; it is just over the Pineal Gland. *L.*

PLI'ABLE, flexible, easy to bend. *Fr.*

PLI'ABLENESS, easiness to be bent.

PLI'ANT [of *plier*, *F.*] easy to be bent or managed.

PLICA, a Disease among the *Polanders*, which causes their Hair to cling together like a Cow's Tail. *L.*

PLICA *Terræ*, a small Portion or Spot of Ground. *O. L.*

PLI'CATURE [*plicatura*, *L.*] a Fold or Folding.

PLIGHT [*Plicht*, *L. S.* and *Teut.* *Plight*, *Belg.* or rather of *Plicatura*, *L.*] State and Condition of Body. *Milton.*

M m m m

PLIGHT

P L

PLIGHT [in Law] an Estate within the Habit and Quantity of the Land.

PLIGHT [of pluken, L. S.] plucked.

O. To **PLIGHT** [plechte, Belg. plihzan, Sax. Uerplichten, Teut.] to engage or promise solemnly.

PLIMOUTH [q. d. the Mouth of the River Plim, or it may be taken of πλινθος, Gr. the Tide] a famous Sea port in Devonshire.

PLINTH [plinthus, L. πλινθος, Gr.] the lowermost Part of the Foot of a Pillar, being the Form of a Tile or square Brick. F.

PLITE, an ancient Measure, such as our Yard or Ell.

PLOCE [πλοκή, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which a Word is by Way of Emphasis, so separated, that it expresses not only the Thing signified, but also the Quality of it.

To **PLOD** [of ploeghe, Belg. to plow] to labour earnestly in a Business.

PLOD'DING, industrious, diligent in contriving.

PLONK'ETS, a kind of coarse woollen Cloth. An. 1. R. III. c. 8.

PLO'RABUND [plorabundus, L.] making great Lamentation.

PLOT [contracted of Complot, F.] a Design or Device; a Conspiracy; also a Spot of Ground; also a Sea-Chart.

To **PLOT** [comploter, F.] to combine or conspire; also to hatch or contrive.

A **PLOT'TER**, Conspirator.

PLOT'TON. See *Platoon*.

PLO'VER [pluvier, F.] a Sort of Fowl.

PLOUGH [plog, Dan. ploegh, Belg.

PLOW [pflug, Teut.] a well known Instrument for tilling the Ground.

PLOUGH [among Navigators] an Instrument of Box or Pear Tree, for taking the Altitude of the Sun or Stars, in order to find the Latitude.

PLOUGH [among Book-binders] a Tool to cut the Leaves of Books smooth.

PLOUGH [Law Term] a Hide of Land.

PLOUGH-Land, a certain Quantity of arable Land, near an hundred Acres.

PLOUGH Monday, the next Monday after Twelfth-Day, when the Ploughmen in the North Country draw a Plough from Door to Door, and beg Plough Money to drink.

To **PLOW**, to turn up the Earth with a Plough; also to tear, to furrow.

To **PLUCK** [Pluccian, Sax. plucken, L. S. plunken, Teut. plucker, Dan.] to pull away by Force, or with a Twich.

A **PLUCK** [not unlikely of plucken, L. S. because they are plucked from the Inside of these Animals] the Entrails of a Calf or Sheep.

A **PLUG** [plugghe, Belg.] a great wooden Peg, to stop the Bottom of a Cistern, Cask, Pipe, &c.

P L

PLUM [of Plummet] as, to fall down plum, is to fall down perpendicularly.

PLU'MAGE [of pluma, L. a Feather] the Feathers of a Bird, or a Bunch of Feathers. F.

PLU'MAGE [among Falconers] the Feathers under the Wing of a Hawk.

PLUMB [Plum, Sax. pluyme, Belg. pflaume, Teut. plumme, Dan. prunum, L.] a Fruit well known.

PLUMB-Line [of plumb, F. plumbum, L.

PLUMB-Rule [Lead] a Plummet, used by Carpenters, &c. to find whether a Pillar or Wall stand upright.

PLUMBA'GINE [of Plumbago, L.] Lead naturally mingled with Silver.

PLUM'BUM Usum [among Chymists] a Composition made of two Parts of Lead, and one Part of Sulphur. L.

PLUME [pluma, L.] a Set of Ostrich Feathers prepared for Ornament; or any Bunch of Feathers. F.

PLUME [among Botanists] is that Part of the Seed of a Plant, divided at its loose End into several Pieces like a Bunch of Feathers, which in its Growth becomes the Trunk.

PLUME [in Corn] is that Part which shoots out towards the smaller End of the Seed, which thence by some is called the *Acrospira*.

PLUME [in Falconry] the general Colour or Mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk.

PLUME [Allum, a Mineral, a Kind of Chalk.

PLUME [Striker, a Flatterer, a Pickthank.

To **PLUME** [plumer, F.] to pluck the Feathers off. Falconry.

To **PLUME** [plumare, L.] to shoot forth Feathers.

PLUM'IGEROUS [plumiger, L.] that beareth Feathers.

PLU'MING [among Falconers] is when a Hawk seizes on a Fowl, and plucks the Feathers from its Body.

PLUMIPEDE [pluma and pes, L.] a Bird that has Feathers on its Feet.

PLUM'MER [plombier, F. plumbarius, L.] one who deals or works in Lead.

PLUM'MET [plombeau, F. plumbum, L.] a Plumb line used by Carpenters, Masons, &c. also to sound the Depth of the Sea.

PLUMOS'ITY [plumositas, L.] Fulness of Feathers.

PLUMP [Skinner derives it of Pomme, F. an Apple. q. d. as round as an Apple] full and round in Flesh.

PLUMPTUOUS, plenteous. Chauc.

To **PLUN'DER** [plondere, Belg. plundern, Teut. plundrer, Dan.] to rob, spoil, or take away by Violence.

To **PLUNGE** [plunger, F.] to dip over Head and Ears.

PLUNGE, Trouble, Incumbrance.

PLUN'GEON, a Diver, a Water-Fowl, F.

PLUN'GY

P O

PLUN'GY, Rainy. *Chauc.*
PLUN'KET Colour, a Sort of blue Colour.
PLU'RAL [*pluralis*, L.] belonging to many.

PLU'RALIST, a Clergyman who has several Benefices.

PLURALITY [*pluralité*, F. *pluralitas*, L.] greater Part, or greater Number.

PLURALITY of Benefices, is when a Person has 2, 3, or more spiritual Livings.

PLURIES, is a Writ which goeth out after two former Writs that had no Effect; the first is called *Capias*, the second *Sicut alias*, and the third *Pluries*.

PLURIFA'RIOUS [*plurifarius*, L.] of divers Fashions.

PLUSH [*peluche*, F.] Cloth made either of Silk, as *Velvet*, or of Hair, as *Shag*.

PLUSH [among *Botanists*] the Middle of Roses, Anemonies, &c. which some call *Thrum*, or *Thrummy Head*.

PLU'VIAL [*pluvialis*, L.] rainy, belonging to the Rain.

PLU'VIOUS [*pluvius*, F. *pluviosus*, L.] that abounds in, or causes Rain.

To **PLY** [*plier*, F.] to bend or give way; to give one's Mind to; to be intent upon; to attend at a certain Place, in order to get a Fate, as *Porters*, *Coachmen*, &c.

PLYERS, a Sort of Tongs or Pincers.

PNEUMAT'ICAL } [*pneumaticus*, L.

PNEUMAT'ICK } [*pneumaticos*, Gr.]

belonging to the Wind, Air, or Spirits.

PNEUMAT'ICKS, is that Part of Natural Philosophy which teaches the Properties of the Air.

PNEUMATOCE'LE [*pneumatocèle*, Gr.] a windy Rupture in the Scrotum.

PNEUMATO'DES [*pneumatodes*, Gr.] a fetching the Breath short.

PNEUMATOL'OGY [of *pneuma*, a Spirit, and *lego*, Gr. to say] an Account of Spirits.

PNEUMATOMPHALUS [*pneumatomphalos*, Gr.] a Swelling in the Navcl, occasioned by Wind. L.

PNEUMATO'SIS [*pneumatosis*, Gr.] the Generation of Animal Spirits, which is performed in the cortical Substance of the Brain.

To **POACH** [*pocher*, F. to beat one's Eyes black and blue] to destroy Game by unlawful Means; also to boil Eggs.

POA'CHER, one who takes Game in an unlawful Way.

POCARD, a Water Fowl.

POCK [*Pocca*, Sax. *pockel*, Belg.] a Scab, or Dent of the small Pox, &c.

POCKET [*Pochcha*, Sax. *pöke*, Belg. *pöche* or *pochette*, F.] a little Bag commonly worn in a Garment.

A **POCKET of Wool**, the Quantity of half a Pack.

POCKET Hays [among *Fowlers*] short Nets for taking of Pheasants alive.

P O

POCK'IFIED } that has got the *Lues Ve-*
POCK'Y } *nerca*, or French Pox.

POCKS, a Distemper of Sheep.

PO'CO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a little less, and is just the contrary to *piu*, and therefore lessens the Strength of the Signification of the Word joined with it.

POCO ALLEGRO, directs to play not quite so brisk as *Allegro* requires if it stood alone.

POCO Piu Allegro, signifies a little more brisk.

POCO Meno Allegro, signifies a little less brisk.

POCO Largo, signifies not quite so slow, as the Word *Largo* requires when it stands alone.

POCO Presto, signifies not quite so quick as *Presto*, if it stands alone, requires.

POCU'LENT [*poculum*, L.] fit for Drink.

POD [probably of *Boede*, or *Boë*, Dut. a little Habitation] the Husk of any Pulse.

PODA'GRA [*podagra*, of *pus*, a Foot, and *agra*, a Capture, Gr.] the Gout in the Feet.

POD'DERS [of *Pod*] poor People employed to gather Pease-cods.

POD'ESTA } a Magistrate in several

POD'ESTATE } free Cities of Italy. It.

PO'EM [*poëme*, F. *poema*, L. *poiema*, Gr.]

Piece of Poetry, a Composition in Verse.

PO'ESY } [*poësi*, F. *poesis*, L. *poiesis*, Gr.]

PO'ETRY } Poetry, the Art of making Verses.

POETAS'IER [*poëtereau*, F.] a paltry Poet, a pitiful Rhymers. L.

PO'E'IESS [*poëtisse*, F. *poetissa*, L.] a Female Poet.

PO'ET [*poëte*, F. *poeta*, L. *poietes*, Gr.] one who writes or makes Verses.

POET'ICAL } [*poëtique*, F. *poeticus*, L.]

POET'ICK } [*poeticos*, Gr.] belonging to Poetry.

POET'ICAL Rising and Setting of the Stars, is peculiar to the ancient Poets, who referred the Rising and Setting of the Stars to that of the Sun.

To **PO'ETISE** [*poëtiser*, F. *poetari*, L. *poietiso*, Gr.] to make Verses, to play the Poet.

POGE, a Cold in a Horse's Head.

POIGNANT [*poignant*, F.] sharp, tart, biting, satyrical.

To **POINGTEN** [*pointer*, Fr.] to prick with a Point.

POINT [*Point*, Fr. of *punctum*, L.] the sharp End of any Thing; an Head or chief Matter; a Mark of Distinction; also a Sort of Lace. F.

POINT [in *Geometry*] is the Beginning of Magnitude, and is conceived so small, as to have no Dimensions at all.

POINT [in *Navigation*] one 32d Part of the Mariners Compass, or 11 Degrees 15 Minutes;

Minutes; the utmost End of the Cape or Head Land, running up into the Sea.

POINT of Concourse [in Opticks] is that Point where the visual Rays, inclining towards each other, meet together, and are united in the Middle.

POINT of Concurrence [in Perspective] is the same as the Principal Point.

POINT of Incidence [in Opticks] that Point on a Surface of a Glass or other Body, on which any Ray of Light falls.

POINT Sensible [according to Mr Locke] is the least Particle of Matter or Space that can possibly be discerned.

POINT Blank [Point en blanc, F. in Gun- nery] is when the Piece being levelled, the Bullet goes directly forward, and not in an oblique Line.

POINT Blank, directly, positively, abso- lutely.

POINT Champain } [in Heraldry] an
POINT Champion Ten } Abatement of Ho-
nour belonging to one who killed his Prisoner
of War, after Quarter demanded.

POINT Dexter parted Ten [in Heraldry]
an Abatement due to a Braggadochio.

POINT In [in Heraldry] when two Poles
are borne in a Coat of Arms, so as to have
their Points meet together.

POINT In Point Sanguine [in Heraldry] is
a Mark of Diminution, which belongs to one
that is lazy or slothful.

POINT Plain Sanguine [in Heraldry] is an
Abatement belonging to a Liar.

POINTS [in Heraldry] are also several
Places in an Escutcheon, which have different
Names, according as they are diversely situ-
ated, viz. the Honour Point, the Dexter, Si-
nistre, or Chief Point, &c.

At POINT Device, exactly. O. R.

To POINT, completely, as, armed to Point,
completely armed. Spenc.

To POINT [pointre, or pointer, F.] to
mark sharp at the End.

To POINT [pointre, F.] to mark with
Points or Stops; to shew with the Finger.

To POINT a Cannon [pointer, F.] to level
it against a Place.

POINT [in Musick Books] signifies to se-
parate or divide each Note one from another,
in a very plain and direct Manner. Ital.

POINT'EL, a Pencil, or Writing-Pen. O.

POINT'ING the Cable [Sea Term] is un-
ravelling it at the End, and lessening the Yards,
and twisting them again, making all fast with
a Piece of Marline, to keep it from ravelling
out.

POINTS of Station [in Astronomy] those
Degrees of the Zodiac, by which a Planet
seems to stand quite still, and not to move at
all.

To POISE [peser, F.] to weigh with the
Hand, to bring to an equal Balance.

POISON [poison, F. or porio, L.] whatever
is able to destroy the orderly Disposition of

the Body, or to hinder the natural Course of
the Spirits.

To POISON [empoisonner, F.] to give
Poison, to infect.

To POISON a Piece [among Gunners] is
the same as to clog and to nail it.

POISONOUS [of empoisonné, F.] belonging
to, or full of Poison.

POITREL [q. d. pefforale, L.] a Breast-
plate, or an Horse's Breast Leather. F.

POITREL, a Tool used by Engravers.

POKE [pocca, Sax.] a Bag.

To POKE [pocher, F.] to grabble or feel
with the Finger or any Tool.

To buy a Pig in a POKE, a Proverb
applied to such Persons as buy a Thing un-
seen.

PO'KER, the Iron Bar with which Men
stir the Fire.

POKES, Gowns with long Sleeves.

POLAR [polaire, F. polaris, L.] belonging
to the Poles of the World.

POLAR Circles [in Astronomy] are two
lesser Circles of the Sphere parallel to the E-
quinoctial, one 25 Degrees from the North
Pole, and the other 25 Degrees from the
South Pole.

POLAR Dial, is one whose Plate is pa-
rallel to some great Circle that passes thro'
the Poles.

POLAR Projection, a Representation of the
Globe of the Earth, or Heaven, drawn on
the Plate of one of the Polar Circles.

POLAR'ITY, the Property of the Load-
stone in pointing at the Poles of the World.

POLE [polus, L. pole, Sax.] a long Stick;
in Measure, a Rod or Perch. F.

POLE [in Mathematicks] is a Point 90 De-
grees distant from the Plane of any Circle,
and in the Axis or Line perpendicularly rai-
sed in the Center.

POLE of a Glass [in Opticks] is the thickest
Part of a Convex, or the thinnest of a Con-
cave Glass.

POLES of a Dial, are the Zenith and Na-
dir of that Place in which that Dial would
be a horizontal one.

POLES of the Zodiac, the same.

POLES of the Equator, the Poles of the
World.

POLES of the World [in Astronomy] are the
two Ends of the imaginary Axis, about which
the Sphere of the Universe is conceived to
move.

POLEACRE [in Cookery] a particular Way
of dressing Fowl.

POLE-Axe [q. d. Polonian Axe, because
much used by the Polanders, or from Poll,
the Head, q. d. an Axe with a Head] a Sort
of Axe.

POLE-Cat [q. d. Polonian Cat, because
Poland abounds with them.

POLE-Star, a Star near the Pole, by which
Navigators compute their Northern Latitude;
also Cynosure, Loadstone.

POL'DERS, old Trees usually lopp'd.
 POLECLIPT, clipt in the Head. *Shakesp.*
 POLEDAVIES, a coarse Canvas.
 POLEIN', a sharp or picked Top on the Fore-part of the Shoe.

POLE'ME, a sort of Shoe picked and turn'd up at the Toe.

POLEMICAL } [of πόλεμος, Gr. War]

POLEMICK } belonging to Controversy and Dispute.

POLEMICKS [τά πολιμικά, Gr.] Disputations, Treatises or Discourses about controversial Points.

POLE MOSCOPE [πόλεμος and σκοπία, Gr.] an oblique perspective Glass, for seeing Objects that do not lie directly before the Eye.

POLE'TA, the Ball of a Dog's Foot. O. L.

POLICE, the Regulation and Government of a City or Kingdom. F.

POLICY [politique, F. *politia*, L. πολιτικά, πολιτικα, Gr.] Craft, Subtily; a prudent managing of Affairs; also the Art of governing a Kingdom or Commonwealth.

POLICY [of Insurance] an Instrument or Writing given by Insurers to make good the Thing Insured.

To POL'ISH [polir, F. *polire*, L.] to smoothe; to make clear or bright; to burnish; to civilize; to refine one's Manners.

POL'ISHABLE, that may be polished.

POLITE [politus, L.] well polished; accurate; neat; genteel; accomplished.

POLITICAL [politique, F. *politicus*, L. of πολιτικός, Gr.] belonging to Politicks, or Policy.

POLITICAL, *Arithmetick*, the Application of Arithmetical Calculations to the Extent and Value of Lands, Number of People, Taxes, &c. of any Commonwealth.

POLIT'ICIAN [un Politique, F. *politicus*, L. of πολιτικός, Gr.] a Statesman.

POLITICKS [Politica, L. τα πολιτικά, Gr.] the Art of Government, or Books which treat upon those Subjects.

POL'ITURE [Politura, L.] a polishing or trimming; Politeness, Neatness.

POL'ITY [Politia, L. of πολιτεία, Gr.] the Art of Government.

POLL [poll, Du.] the Head.

POLL [in Elections] a setting down the Names of those who have a Right to vote in chusing a public Magistrate.

To POLL, to shave the Head.

To POLL [at an Election] to give in the Names, to set down the Names, and reckon up the Number of the Voters.

POLL-Tax, a Tax when every Subject is assessed by the Head or Poll, to pay a certain Sum of Money.

POL'LARD, a Chevin or Chub fish.

POLLARD, Bran with some Meal in it.

POLLARD [among Hunters] a Stag or Male Deer, which has cast his Head.

POL'LARD } [among Gardeners, &c.]
 POL'LENGER } an old Tree which has been often lopp'd.

POL'LARDS, an ancient spurious Coin in England.

To POLLA'VER [perhaps of πολλά, Gr. many Things, and *averer*, F. to aver; or of Palabras, Words, Span. q. d. a Dealer in smooth Words] to play the Sycophant, to flatter, or soothe.

POL'LEN, signifies a finer Powder than what is commonly understood by *Farina*.

POLE-Evil, a Disease in the Nape of a Horse's Neck.

To POLLU'TE [polluer, F. *polluere*, L.] to defile or make filthy; to corrupt or stain.

POLLU'TION, Uncleaness, Defilement. F of L.

POLLUTION *Nocturnal*, an involuntary Voiding the Semen in the Night, during Sleep.

POL'LUX [πολλύδουκς, Gr.] a fixed Star in the Sign *Gemini*.

To POLT, to beat back, or thresh. O.

POLTRO'N, a Coward, or Henhearted Fellow. F.

POLTRON'ERY [poltronnerie, F.] Cowardice.

POLYACOUS' TICKS [of πολυς, many, and άκυσικά, Gr.] Instruments contrived to multiply Sounds.

POLYAN'THOS } [of πολυς, many, and
 POLYAN'THIUM } άνθος, a Flower] any Plant bearing many Flowers.

POLYCHRESTON [polychreste, F. πολυχρηστον, of πολυς, and χρηστος, profitable, Gr.] a sovereign Oil for many Diseases. L.

POLYCHRESTON [among Chymists] a general Furnace, which may be used in most Operations; a kind of Chymical Salt used in Medicine.

POLYCHRONIOS [πολυχρόνιος, of πολυς, and χρόνος, Time, Gr.] a Disease which afflicts the Patient for a long Time.

POLYEDRON [πολυεδρα, Gr.] a solid Body consisting of many Sides. *Geom*

POLYDO'RE [Polydorus, L. of πολυδαρος, of πολυς, and δωρον, a Gift, Gr. i. e. magnificent, liberal, well accomplished] a Man's Name.

POLYG'AMIST [Polygamus, L. of πολυγαμος, Gr.] one that hath had more Wives or Husbands than one at once.

POLYG'AMISTS, a Sort of Christian Hereticks in the 16th Century, Followers of *Bernardine Ochymus*, who held it was lawful for a Man to have as many Wives as he pleased.

POLYG'AMY [Polygamie, F. *Polygamia*, L. πολυγαμία, of πολυς, and γαμος, Marriage, Gr.] the having more Wives or Husbands than one at the same Time.

POLYGAR'CHY [πολυαρχία, of πολυς, and ἀρχή, Dominion, Gr.] a Government which is in the Hands of many.

POLYGLOT [polyglotte, F. πολυγλωσσος, of πολυς, and γλωττα, the Tongue, Gr.] that is of many Languages, as the *Polyglot Bible*, &c.

POLYGLOTTA, the *American Mock-Bird*, so called because it imitates the Notes of all Birds, and also surpasses all in the Sweetness of its Voice.

POLYGON [polygone, F. polygonius, L. πολυγωνιος, of πολυς, many, and γωνια, a Corner, Gr.] having many Corners.

POLYGON [in Fortification] a Spot of Ground, having many Sides and Angles fortified according to the Rules of Art.

Regular POLYGON [in Geometry] is that whole Sides and Angles are all equal one to another.

Irregular POLYGON [in Geometry] is a Polygon whose Sides and Angles are unequal.

Exterior POLYGON [in Fortification] is the Out-lines of all the Works drawn from one utmost Angle to another.

Interior POLYGON [in Fortification] is the main Body of the Works or Place, excluding the Out-works.

POLYGONAL Numbers [in an Arithmetical Progression] are such as are the Sums of a Rank of Numbers beginning with Unity, and so placed that they represent the Figure of a Polygon.

POLYGRAM [polygrammus, L. πολυγραμμος, of πολυς, and γραμμή, a Line, Gr.] a Figure consisting of a great Number of Lines.

POLYGRAPHY [of πολυς, and γραφή, Gr.] the Art of Writing in several Manners or Cyphers.

POLYHYM'NIA [πολυμνία, of πολυς, and ὕμνος, a Hymn, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the President of Hymns and Songs play'd on the Lute, &c.

POLYLOGY [polylogia, L. of πολυλογία, of πολυς, and λόγος, a Word, Gr.] much talking.

POLYLOQUENT [polyloquus, L.] talkative, full of Talk.

POLY'MATHY [πολυς, and μανθάνω, Gr.] the Knowledge of many Arts and Sciences.

POLYMOR'PHUM Os [among Anatomists] the fourth Bone of the Foot, so called from the Diversity of its Shape. L.

POLYNOMIAL [polynomus, L. of πολυώνυμος, Gr.] having many Names.

POLYNOMIAL Roots [in Algebra] are such as are composed of many Names, Parts, or Members.

POLYPET'ALOUS [of πολυς, and πετάλον, a Leaf, Gr.] having many Leaves.

POLYPETAL Flowers [among Florists] are such as consist of more than six distinct Flower Leaves.

POLYPHAR'MACAL [polypharmacus, L.

of πολυφαρμάκος, of πολυς, and φαρμάκον, a Medicine, Gr.] abounding with Medicines.

POLYPHONES [of πολυς, and φωνή, the Voice] Instruments to multiply Sounds.

POLYPODY [of polypodium, L. πολυπόδιον, Gr.] Oak Fern, an Herb.

POLYPTO'TON [in Rhetorick] a Figure in which several Cases of the same Noun, or Tenses of the same Verb, are used in the conjoined Clauses.

POLYPUS [polype, F. πολυπος, of πολυς, and πύς, a Foot, Gr.] a Fish, or any Animal that has a great many Feet; a Pourcontrol. L.

POLYPUS [among Surgeons] a Lump of spongy Flesh arising in the Hollow of the Nostrils; also a Concretion of grumous Blood in the Heart and Arteries.

POLYPYRENOUS [of polyporus, F. of πολυς, and πυρενος, of πυρος, Bread Corn, Gr.] that hath Plenty of Grain.

POLYPYRENOUS Fruits [among Botanists] such either of Trees or Herbs as contain two or more Kernels or Seeds within them.

POLYPHAGY [of πολυς, and φαγία, Gr. Eating] great Eating.

POLYSAR'CHY [of πολυς, and σαρξ, Flesh, Gr.] Bigness or Grossness of Body.

POLYSCOPE [of πολυς, and σκοπή, a Looking-Glass, Gr.] multiplying Glasses, such as represent one Object to the Eyes as many.

POLYSPAST [polyspastum, L. πολυσπαστον, Gr.] a Windlass with many Pulleys and Truckles. *Mechanicks*.

POLYSPAST [among Surgeons] a Machine for reducing Joints.

POLYSPERMOUS [of πολυς, much, and σπέρμα, Seed, Gr.] having many Seeds.

POLYSPERMOUS Plants [among Botanists] such Plants which have, at least, more than four Seeds in each Flower.

POLYSYLLABICAL [of polysyllable, F. polysyllabus, L. of πολλυσυλλαβον, Gr.] belonging to a Polysyllable.

POLYSYLLABICAL Echoes, are those Echoes which repeat many Syllables or Words distinctly.

POLYSYL'ABLE [polysyllabum, L. πολυσυλλαβος, Gr.] a Word that consists of more than three Syllables. *Gram.*

POLYSYN'DETON [πολυσύνδετον, Gr.] a Figure in Speech, which abounds with Conjunctions Copulative. L.

POLYTHEISM [πολυς, and θεός, Gr.] the Doctrine of Plurality of Gods.

POMACE [pomaceum, L.] the Dross of Cyder Pressings.

POMA'DA, an Exercise of vaulting the wooden Horse, laying only one Hand over the Pommel of the Saddle. *Ital.*

POMA'DE [pomade, F. pomatum, L.] an Ointment made of Apples.

POMAN'DER [q. d. Pomme d'Ambre, F. an Apple of Amber] a little round Ball made of several Perfumes; a Musk Ball.

To POME [*pommer*, F.] to grow into a round Head, as a Cabbage, &c.

POME *Appease*, a small Apple of a pleasant Taste, and grateful Scent, newly propagated.

POME *Citron* [q. d. *Pomum Citreum*, L. i. e. a *Citron Apple*] a Fruit somewhat like a Lemon, but much larger.

POMEGRANATE [q. d. *Pomum Granatum*, L. or *Granatense*, a kernelled Apple, or of *Grenada* in *Spain*] a round Fruit full of Grains and Kernels.

POMELEGRYSE, the Dapple grey Colour. O.

POME *Paradise*, the Fruit otherwise called the *John Apple*.

POMEROY, a good tasted Apple of a pulpy Substance, but not very juicy.

POMEWATER, a large Apple full of wet Juice.

POMEY [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of an Apple or Ball, always of a green Colour.

POMIFEROUS [*pomifer*, L.] bearing Apples.

POMIFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as bear the largest Fruits, covered with a thick hard Rhind or Bark.

POMIFEROUS Trees [among *Botanists*] are such as have their Flower on the Top of their Fruit, and their Fruit shaped like an Apple.

POMMEL [*pommella*, F.] a round Ball set on the Top of a Building.

A POMMEL [*pommeau*, F.] the round Knob of a Saddle-Bow, or Knob on the Hilt of a Sword, &c.

To POMMEL, to beat or bang soundly.

POMP [*pompe*, F. *pompa*, L. of *πομπή*, Gr.] State or Grandeur; Pageantry, such as is used at common Shews; also the Vanity of worldly Things.

POMPETS, Printers Ink-Balls.

POMPHOLYGODES [*pompbolygodes*, Gr.] Urine with many Bubbles.

POMPHOLYX [*pompbolyx*, Gr.] a small Spark, which, whilst Brass is trying, flies upwards, and sticks to the Roof and Walls of the Work house.

POMPION [*pompon*, F. *pepone*, Ital. of *pepo*, L. of *pepen*, Gr.] a Pumpkin, a sort of large Fruit.

POMPOUS [*pompeau*, F. *pomposus*, L.] full of Pomp.

POMPOSITITY [*pompositas*, L.] Pompousness.

POMUM *Adami*, i. e. *Adam's Apple*, so called from an Opinion, that a Piece of the forbidden Fruit stuck in his Throat [among *Anatomists*] a Prouberance on the Fore-side of the Throat. L.

POND [*Minsheu* derives it of *Bond*, because there the Water is bound up. Dr T. H. observes that it was anciently pronounced *Pand*, q. d. of *Pandere*, L. to open. But

Skinner derives it from *pyndan*, Sax. to shut in] a Pool of standing Water.

To PONDER [*ponderare*, L.] to weigh in the Mind, to consider.

PONDERABLE [*ponderabilis*, L.] that may be weighed.

PONDEROSITY } [*ponderositas*, L.]
PONDEROUSNESS } Weightiness, Heaviness.

PONDEROUS [*ponderosus*, L.] weighty, substantial, massy.

PONDEROUS [in *Astrology*] those Planets which move slowly, like a Man under a Burden, are said to be *ponderous*.

PON'DUS, a Duty paid to the King according to the Weight of Merchandizes. O.

PONDUS *Regis*, the Standard Weight appointed anciently by our King. L.

PONDWEED, a Plant.

PONE, a Writ whereby a Cause is removed from a County or inferior Court into the *Common Pleas*.

PONE *per Vadium*, is a Writ to the Sheriff, to take Surety of one for his Appearance at the Day assigned. L.

PONENDIS in *Affisis*, a Writ founded upon the Statutes, which shew what Persons Sheriffs ought to impanel upon Assizes and Juries, and what not. L.

PONENDUM in *Ballium*, a Writ commanding a Prisoner to be bailed, in Cases bailable. L.

PONENDUM *Sigillum ad exceptionem*, the Writ requiring Justices to set their Seals to Exceptions brought by Defendants. L.

PON'IARD [*poignard*, F.] a Dagger.

PONK, a nocturnal Spirit. *Spenc.*

PONS *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] a Heap of innumerable small Strings proceeding from the more solid Substance of the Brain. L.

PONS *Varioli* [in *Anatomy*] a Process in the Brain, thus called, because *Variolus* was the first who took Notice of it. L.

PON'TAGE [*pontagium*, L.] a Contribution for the repairing and re-edifying of Bridges; also a Bridge Toll.

PON'TIBUS *reparandis* is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to charge one or more to repair a Bridge, to whom it belongeth. L.

PONTIFF, a High priest: the Pope.

PONTIFICAL [*pontificalis*, L.] belonging to a High-Priest, Pope, or Prelate. F.

A PONTIFICAL, a Book of Pontifical Rites and Ceremonies. F.

PONTIFICA'LIA, Pontifical Ornaments wherein a Bishop performs Divine Service, which when he has on, he is said to be in *Pontificalibus*.

In PONTIFICALIBUS, a Term applied to any one dressed in his best Cloaths. L.

PON:

PONTIFICATE [*pontificat*, F. *pontificatus*, L.] the Popedom, or Dominion of the Pope of Rome.

PONTON, a sort of Boat or Lighter to make a Bridge with.

PON'TONS [in *Military Affairs*] floating Bridge of great Boats with Boards laid over them, and Rails on the Sides, for passing an Army over a River.

PO'NY, a small Horse. *Johnson*.

A POOL [*pul*, Sax. *pool*, G. Br. *palus*, L. which *Minsheu* derives of *παλός* Gr. Mud] a Current of Water kept together, and fed by Springs.

POO'LER, } an Instrument with which
PO'LER, } Tanners stir up the Owser of Bark and Water in the Pits.

POOL's Hole, a Place in *Derbyshire*, near to which is a little Brook which contains both hot and cold Water.

POOLEVIS, a Disease in Horses.

POOP [*poupe*, F. of *puppis*, L.] the Stern or uppermost Part of a Ship's Hull.

POOPS, Gulps in Drinking. *N. C.*

To **POOP** [*peepe*, Belg.] to break Wind backwards softly.

POOR [*pauvre*, F. of *pauper*, L. *παυρός*, Gr.] needy, indigent, necessitous.

POORMAN's Sauce, a Shalot or Eschalot, with Salt, Pepper, Vinegar, and Oil.

To **POP**, to move, or put out and in suddenly, or unexpectedly.

POPE [*pape*, F. *papa*, Ital. and L. *papa*, Gr. i. e. Father] a Name anciently given to all Bishops; but about the End of the Eleventh Century, *Gregory VII.* ordered the Name of Pope should peculiarly belong to the Bishop of Rome.

POPE'DOM, the Office and Dignity, or Jurisdiction of the Pope.

POPELOT, a Puppet or young Wench. *Chauc.*

POPERE, a Bodkin. *Chauc.*

PO'PERY, the *Popish* Religion.

POPINJAY [*pepejay*, F. *papegayo*, Span. *papegayo*, Dan.] a Parrot of a greenish Colour.

POP'LAR [*populus*, L.] a Tree that delights to grow in marshy Ground.

POPLES [among *Anatomists*] the Jointing where the Thigh is joined to the Leg-Bone, called *Tibia*, the Ham.

POPLIT'ICK Vein [in *Anatomy*] a Vein coming of a double crural Branch, which covered with Skin, reaches down the Back of the Leg to the Heel.

POPPY [*opif*, Sax.] a Plant of great Efficacy to cause Sleep. *Papaver*, L.

POP'ULACE } the common or meaner

POP'ULACY } Sort of People, the Vulgar. *F.*

POPULAR [*populaire*, F. of *popularis*, L.]

belonging to, or in request among the common People.

POPULARIS *Marbus*, the Popular Disease, is the same as Epidemick. *L.*

POPULARITY [*popularitas*, L.] an endeavouring to please the People, the affecting of popular Applause.

To **POPULATE** [of *populari*, L.] to unpeople or lay waste a Country; used by some to stock a Country with People.

POPULOSITY [*populositas*, L.] Populousness, Fulness of People.

POPULATION, an unpeopling, a laying waste; also a Peopling. *L.*

PORAIL, poor, mean People. *Chauc.*

POR'CA [in *Old Records*] a Ridge of Land lying between two Furrows.

PORCA'RIA [*Doomsday Book*] a Swine-stye.

POR'CELAIN } [*porcelaine*, F.] the

POR'CELAN } chalky Earth of which China Ware is made; also the Vessels of Ware made of that Earth.

A PORCH [*porche*, F. *porticus*, L.] the Entrance of an House.

PORCUPINE [*porc-epie*, F. *espinuerco*, Span.] a Creature about the Bigness of a Rabbit, armed with sharp Darts and Prickles, resembling writing Pens. *Ital.*

To **PORE** [not improbably of *poros*, Gr. blind, or of *appare*, Ital. because poreblind People put things they look at close to their Eyes] to look close to.

PORE blind. See *Purblind*.

PORES [*pori*, L.] Holes in the Skin so small that they cannot be perceived, through which Sweat and Vapours pass insensibly out of the Body.

PORES [with *Philosophers*] small Interstices, or void Spaces between the Particles of Matter that constitute every Body, or between certain Aggregates and Combinations of them.

PORIME [among *Geometricians*] a Theorem or Proposition so easy to be demonstrated, that it is almost half evident.

PORISMA [*porisma*, Gr.] a general Theorem of the Mathematicks, found out by means of, and drawn from another Theorem already demonstrated; also a general Theorem, discovered by finding out some Geometrical Plane.

PORISTICK Method [in *Mathematicks*] a Method whereby it is determined when and what Way, and how many different Ways, a Problem may be solved.

PORK'ET [*porcellus*, L.] a young Hog.

POROCE'LE [*porocela*, Gr.] a Rupture proceeding from hard Matter.

POROM'PHALON [of *poros*, a Stone, and *omphalos*, Gr.] a brawny Piece of Flesh or Stone bunching out of the Navel.

POROSIS

P O

PO'ROSIS [*πόρος*, Gr.] the breeding of callous or hard Matter; also a knitting together of broken Bones.

POROS'ITY [*porositas*, L.] a being porous or full of Holes.

POROT'ICKS [*πορώματα*, Gr.] Medicines which convert part of the Aliment into callous or hard Matter.

PO'ROUS [*porous*, F. of *porosus*, L.] full of Pores.

POR'PHYRY [*Porphyre*, F. *Porphyritis*, L. of *πορφυρίτις*, Gr.] a kind of fine reddish Marble spotted with white.

POR'POISE [q. d. *Porcus Piscis*, L. *Mene rpin*, Sax.] a Sea Hog.

PORRA'CEOUS [of *Porrum*, L.] resembling a Leek, of or belonging to a Leek.

PORRECTION, a stretching out. L.

PORRET [*porrum*, L.] a Scallion.

POR'RIDGE [*Porreatus*, F. *Porrum*, L. a Leek, an Herb frequently put in Broth] a liquid Foot of Herbs, Flesh, &c.

POR'RINGER [of *Porriage*, F.] a small deep Dish for liquid Things.

PORT [*portus*, L. of *Porta*, a Gate] an Inlet of the Sea between the Land, where a Ship may ride secure from Storms. F.

PORT [of *portare*, L. to carry] Mein, Behaviour. F.

PORT [among Sailors] a Larboard or left Side of a Ship.

To heel a **PORT** [*Sea Phrase*] is said of a Ship when she does not sail upright, but leans to the left Side.

PORT [of *Opporto*, a Haven in Portugal] a sort of Wine.

PORT-Last [in a Ship] the Gun Wale; hence when a Yard lies down on the Deck, they say, *The Yard is down a Port-Last*.

The **PORT**, the Court of the Emperor of the Turks at *Constantinople*.

PORT-Holes [in a Ship] square Holes through which the great Guns are thrust out.

PORT Men [in *Ipswich*] twelve Burgesses; the Inhabitants of the Cinque-ports.

PORT-Ropes [in a Ship] those which serve to hale up the Ports of the Ordnance.

PORT the Helm [*Sea Phrase*] to put the Helm on the left Side of the Ship.

To **PORT** [*portare*, L.] to carry.

PORT'ABLE [*portabilis*, L.] that may be born or carried.

PORTABLE Barometer, an Instrument to make Observations on the Weight of the Air. See *Barometer*.

PORT'AGE [*portaggio*, Ital.] Money paid for the Carriage of Goods, &c.

PORT'AL [*portail*, F. *portella*, L.] a lesser Gate, where there are two of a different Bigness; also a kind of Arch of a Joiner's Work before a Door.

PORT'ANCE [of *porter*, F. of *portare*, L.] Behaviour, Carriage. *Shakespeare*.

P O

PORT'ATIVE [*portativus*, L.] that may be carried from Place to Place.

PORTAUNCE [of *se porter*, F. to behave one's self] Behaviour. *Spencer*.

PORTA'SS } a Prayer-book. F.

PORTESSE }

PORT Cullice [of *porte*, a Gate, and *Cou-lisse*, F. a Gutter or Groove] a running in Grooves, a falling Gate or Door like a Harrow, hung over the Gates of fortified Places, and let down to keep an Enemy out of a City. Also the Name of one of the Pursuivants of Arms.

PORTEGUE', a Gold Coin, val. 3 l. 10 s.

To **PORTEND'** [*portendere*, L.] to forebode, foreshew, or betoken.

PORTE'NT'OUS [*portentosus*, L.] betokening some future good or ill Luck.

POR'TER [*portier*, F. *portarius*, L.] a Door-keeper.

PORTER [*porteur*, F. *portator*, L.] one who carries Burthens.

PORTER [of the Door of the Parliament House] an Officer who belongs to that high Court, and has many Privileges.

PORTER [in the Court of Justice] an Officer who carries a white Wand before the Justice in Eyre.

PORTESS [of *porter*, to carry, F.] a Prayer-Book, or Pocket-Book of Devotion. *Spencer*.

PORT-FIRE, a Composition of Meal-Powder, Sulphur, and Salt-Petre, drove into a Case of Paper, to serve instead of a Match to fire Guns.

PORT'GLAVIE [of *porteur* and *glavie*, F. a Sword] one who carries the Sword before a Prince or Magistrate.

PORT'GREVE } [of *Port* and *Genepa*,
PORTREVE } Sax. Grave, Belg.
Greff, Teut.] the Title of the Governor of

some Sea-port Towns, and anciently of the chief Magistrate of London.

PORT'HOSE, a Breviary or Mass-Book. *Cbauc.*

POR'TICO [in *Architecture*] is a long Place covered over with a vaulted or plain Roof, and supported with Pillars. *Ital.*

PORTIFORUM, the Banner in Cathedrals, anciently carried in the Front of a Procession.

POR'TION, a Lot or Share of any thing; also a Woman's Dowry. F. of L.

POR'TIONERS [in Law] the several Ministers who serve a Parsonage alternately, or by Turns; also Partners of Land, &c.

POR'TLAND [of the Port of *Weymouth*, which is over against it, or of *Portus*, a noted Saxon Pirate] an Isle in *Dorsetshire*.

POR'TLAND [possibly heretofore remarkable for some noted Port of Trade, and Land] a Place in *Hampshire*, anciently called *Portsey*, and *Portchester*.

POR'TLINESS [of *se porter*, F.] a being portly, majestic, or comely.

N n n n

PORT-

PORT'LY [of *se porter*, F.] stately, majestic.

PORTMAN'NIMOTE } [Old Records]
PORTMOTE } the Portmote

Court, held in any City or Town.

PORTMAN'TEAU [*portmanteau*, F.] a Cloak-bag to carry Necessaries in a Journey.

PORTMOTE, is a Court kept in Sea-port Towns.

PORT Nails [in a Ship] such as are used to fasten the Hinges to the Ports.

To **PORTRAY** [*portraire*, F.] to draw or paint to the Life; to set out in a lively Manner.

PORTRAITURE [*portraiture*, F.] a Picture, a painted Resemblance.

PORTOL'SE [Sea Term] a Ship is said to ride a Portol'se, when she rides with her Yards struck down to the Deck.

PORTRAID, portrayed. *Chauc.*

PORT'SALE, a Sale of Fish presently after the Return into a Haven; an Outcry, or publick Sale of any Commodity.

PORT'SLADE [either of *Sleb*, Sax. a Valley, *q. d.* a Port or Haven in a Valley or Bottom; or as *Camden* will have it, a Way leading to the Port] a Village in *Suffex*.

PORT'SMOUTH [*q. d.* the Mouth of the Port] a famous Sea Port and Fortification in *Hampshire*.

PORT'SOKEN, is the Soke or Liberties of any Town or City; the Name of one of the Wards in *London*.

PORTUS Biliarius [in *Anatomy*] a Channel which passes directly from the Liver to the *Ductus Communis*.

POR'WIGLE, a Tadpole or young Frog.

POSAUNE [*Posaune*, Teut.] a Sackbut, an Instrument of Musick, made use of as a Bass to a Trumpet.

POSE [of *Leper*, Sax.] a Rheum in the Head. *G.*

To **POSE** [probably of *poser*, F.] to puzzle, or put to a Non-plus.

POSITED [*positus*, L.] put, placed, laid.

POSITION, a putting, placing, &c. F. of L.

POSITION [*Arith*] a Rule in which any Supposition or false Number is taken at Pleasure, to work the Question by.

Single POSITION [*Arith*] as when, by one Position, we have Means to discover the true Resolution of the Question.

Double POSITION [*Arith*] when two false Positions must be made, in order to solve the propounded Question.

POSITION [in *Astrology*] is the Respect which a Planet has to other Planets, and Parts of the Figure.

POSITION [in *Logick*] is the Ground-work upon which an Argument is raised.

POSITION [in *Philosophy*] the Property of Place, expressing the Manner of

any natural Body's being in a particular Place.

POSITIONAL, relating to Position.

POSITIVE [*positivus*, L.] absolute, peremptory, certain, sure, true. *F.*

POSITIVE Degree [in *Grammar*] the first Degree of Comparison, which signifies the Thing simply and absolutely, without comparing it with others.

POSITIVE Divinity, is that which is agreeable to the Positions and Tenets of the Fathers of the Church.

POSITIVE Quantities [in *Algebra*] such as have a real and affirmative Nature, as having or being supposed to have the affirmative Sign + before them.

POS'NET [of *Bossinet*, F.] a Skillet, a Kitchen Vessel.

POSSE, to be able; also a Possibility; as, a Thing is said to be in *Posse*, when it may possibly be. *L.*

POSSE Comitatus [Power of the County] the Aid and Assistance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, &c. in a County above the Age of 16 Years. *L.*

POSSED, tossed, pushed. *O.*

To **POSSESS** [*posseder*, F. *possestum*, L.] to have, enjoy, or be Master of.

POSSESSION, the Possession or absolute Enjoyment of any Thing. *F.* of *L.*

POSSESSION [in *Law*] is taken for Lands and Inheritance, or for the actual Enjoyment of them.

POSSESSIVE [*Gram.*] belonging to or implying Possession; as Pronouns Possessive.

POSSESSIVES [in *Grammar*] are such Adjectives as signify the Possession or, or Property in some Thing.

POSSEST [probably of *potus*, L.] Milk turn'd with Ale, &c.

POSSIBILITY [*possibilitas*, F. of *possibilitas*, L.] a being possible, a likelihood.

POSSIBLE [*possibilis*, L.] that may be done, or may happen, likely. *F.*

POST [*poste*, F. *postis*, L.] a Stake driven into the Ground.

POST [*poste*, F. of *positio*, L.] an Appointment, Station or Stand, Place, Employment, &c.

POST [Military Affairs] any Spot of Ground that is capable of lodging Soldiers.

Advanced POST [Military Affairs] is a Spot of Ground before the other Posts, to secure those behind.

To **POST** [*poster*, F.] to put in a Post, to place in a Station.

To **POST** [with Merchants] to put an Account forward from one Book to another.

A **POST** [*la Poste*, F.] a Messenger that carries Letters; hence to ride *Post*, is, generally speaking, to ride with a Letter-Carrier.

To **POST** it, to go or ride *Post*.

POST-

POSTAGE, Money paid for the Carriage of Letters and Packets.

POST-Office, an Office for conveying Letters and Packets to several Parts of England, or beyond Sea.

POST, a Latin Preposition, signifying after; and is used in several Compound Words: As,

POST-Brachialia [among Anatomists] are four small Bones which make up the Palm of the Hand.

POST-Communion, the Office said at Church after the Communion.

To **POST-Date** a Writing, to set a new or false Date upon it.

POST-Diem [Law Term] the Return of a Writ after the Day assigned, or the Fee of 4 d. for such a Default. L.

POST-Diluvians, those Generations which succeeded one another since Noah's Flood.

POST Disseizen, is a Writ which lieth for him who having recovered Lands or Tenements upon Default of Reddition, is again disseised by the former Disseisour.

POST Fine [Law Term] is a Duty belonging to the King for a Fine formerly acknowledged.

POST Term [in Law] the Return of a Writ after the Term; or the Fee of 1 s. 8 d. to the *Custos Brevium*, for filing such a Suit after Term.

POSTE, Power. O.

POSTEA [in Law] a Certificate of the Proceedings upon a Trial by *Nisi Prius*.

POSTERIORITY [*posterius*, F. of *posterior*, L. the latter] a being after or behind.

POSTERIORITY [in Law] as a Man holding Lands, &c. of two Lords, is said to hold of the Junior or Latter by *Posteriority*, and of the Ancienter by *Priority*.

POSTERIORS [*posteriora*, L.] the back Parts, the Breech.

POSTERIOR [*posterior*, F. of *posterior*, L.] that comes after, latter.

POSTERITY [*Posterius*, F. *Posteritas*, L.] Offspring, Issue, Children, those that shall be born in future Time, or After-Ages.

POSTERN [*posterne*, F.] a back Door or Postern Gate.

POSTERN [in Fortification] a small Door in the Flank of a Bastion, or other Part of the Garrison, to march in or out unperceived by the Enemy; either to relieve the Work or make Sallies.

POSTHUMOUS [*posthume*, F. *posthumus*, L.] a Child born after the Death of its Father; Works published after the Author's Decease.

POSTICK [*postiche*, F. *posticus*, L.] behind, or on the backside; added, or done after.

POSTIL [*postilla*, L.] a short Note or Explication upon any Text.

POSTIL'LION [*postillion*, F.] a Post's Guide or Fore-runner; also he that rides upon one of the foremost of the Coach-Horses, when there are six.

POSTLIM'INOUS, belonging to.

POSTLIM'INY [of *postliminium*, L.] the Return of one thought to be dead; also restored to his House by a Hole through the Wall, and not by going over the Threshold, that being thought ominous; also a returning from Exile or Captivity.

POSTMERID'IAN [*postmeridianus*, L.] done in the Afternoon.

POST Nati, such as were born in Scotland, after the Descent of the Crown to K. James I. concerning whom it was resolved that such Persons were Aliens in England. L.

POSTOME, an Imposthume. O.

To **POST-PONE** [*post-ponere*, F. of *postponere*, L.] to set behind, to make less account of, to leave or neglect.

POSTRID'UAN [*postriduanus*, L.] done the next Day after.

POSTSCRIPT [of *post* and *scriptum*, L.] something added after the End of a Letter, or other Writing.

PPSTVENTIONAL [of *post* and *venire*, L.] coming, or that is come after.

POSTVENTIONAL Change of the Moon [among Astrologers] is a Change happening after some great Moveable Feast, Planetary Aspect, &c.

POSTULATES [*postulata*, L.] Demands or Requests; fundamental Principles in any Art or Science, which are taken for granted, and being such easy and self-evident Propositions as need no Explication or Illustration to render them more plain.

POSTULATES [in Mathematics] are such easy and self-evident Propositions as need no Explication or Illustration to render them intelligible.

POSTULATION, a requiring or demanding. L.

POSTULATION [in Law] a Demand made on the unanimous voting a Person to an Office or Dignity, of which he is not capable, by the ordinary Canon or Statute.

POSTURE [*positura*, L.] the Position or Carriage of the Body; the State of Affairs. F.

POSTURE [*positura*, L.] Disposition; as the Posture of the Soul.

POSTUREMASTER, one who teaches or practises artificial Contortions of the Body.

POS'EY [of *ponendo* for *componendo*, putting together, Skinner] a Nosegay, a Device or Motto for a Ring.

POSEY [q. d. *poesis*, i. e. Poetry] the Inscription of a Ring.

POT [*pot*, F. *potto*, Ital. of *potus*, L. Drink, or *ποτήριον*, Gr.] a Vessel to put Liquor, &c. in; also a sort of Head-Piece.

POT-

P O

POT-Ashes, all sorts of Ashes mingled together for the making of green Glafs, &c.

POT pouzzy [in *Cookery*] a Hotch-potch. *F.*

POTABLE [*potabilis*, *L.*] drinkable, that may be drank. *F.*

POT'AGE, Porridge or Broth made of the Juice of Meat, Herbs, Roots, &c.

POTAN'CE } is that Stud in a Pocket.

POTENCE' } Watch, wherein the lower Pevet of the Verge plays, and one of the Crown-Wheels runs. *F.*

POTARGO, a *West Indian* Pickle.

POTA'TION, a Drinking. *L.*

POTA'TOES [*potades*, *Span.* *potate*, *Ital.* of *Barata*, *American*] a Sort of Root first brought from the *West-Indies*.

To **POTCH**. See *To Poach*.

To **POTE** [ot *poser*, *F.*] to push or put out. *N. G.*

POT'ENCY [*potence*, *F.* *potentia*, *L.*] Power, Might.

POT'ENT, [*potens*, *L.*] powerful, mighty.

POTENT, a Crutch. *Chauc.*

POTENT } [in *Heraldry*] as a Cross Po-

POTENCE } tent, i. e. a Cross, the Ends of which resemble the Top of a Crutch.

POT'ENTATE [*potentat*, *F.*] a Sovereign Prince, or one that has a great Power and Authority.

POTENTIAL [*potentiel*, *F.* *potentialis*, *L.*] having a Power or Possibility of acting or being.

POTENTIAL *Cautery* [among *Surgeons*] is a Caustick made of Lime-stone and other Ingredients.

POTENTIAL *Coldness* [among *Physicians*] a relative Quality, signifying that such a Thing is not cold to the Touch, but in its Effects and Operations, if taken inwardly, which some Drugs, Simples, or Medicines are supposed to be ended with.

POTENTIAL *Mood* [in *Grammar*] a Mood signifying Possibility, denoted by *may*, *can*, &c.

POTENTIALITY } [*potentialis*, *L.*]

POTENTIALNESS } Power or Possibility of acting or being.

POTES'TATE [*potesta*, *Ital.* of *potestas*, *L.*] a chief Magistrate.

POTHECARY, an Apothecary.

To make a **POTHER** [*Poteren*, *Belg.*] to make a Noise or Bustle.

POT'ION, a physical Mixture to drink. *F.* of *L.*

POT'SHERD [of *Pot* and *Sceape*, *Sax.*] a Piece of a broken earthen Vessel.

POT'TAGE [*postagio*, *Ital.* of *potardo*, drinking, *L.*] Broth of Meat, &c. boiled.

A **POT'TER** [*potier*, *F.*] a Maker, or Seller of earthen Vessels.

To **POTTER** [*Poteren*, *Belg.*] to stir or disorder any Thing.

POTTLE, an *English* Measure, containing two Quarts.

P O

POTULENT [*potulentus*, *L.*] much in Drink, fit to drink.

POUCH [*pocca*, *Sax.* *Pochette*, *F.*] a Bag or Purse, a Pocket.

POUCH'ES [among *Mariners*] small Bulk-Heads or Partitions in a Ship's Hold.

A **POUD**, a Bile or Ulcer. *S. G.*

POUDER [*poudre*, *F.* *Pulver*, *Teut.*] See *Powder*.

PO'VERTY [*pauvreté*, *F.*] Indigence, Necessity, Want.

POULETS *Mignons* [in *Cookery*] a Dish of roasted Chickens larded and barded. *F.*

POULT [*poulet*, *F.*] a young Chicken.

POUL'TERER [*poulatier*, of *poulet*, *F.*] one that sells.

POUL'TICE } [*Pulte*, *F.* *Puls*, *L.*] a Me-

POUL'TIS } dicine made of several Ingredients boiled together, and applied to the Parts affected to assuage a Swelling, &c.

POUL'TRY [of *poulet*, or *poulardes*, *F.* or *pulli Gallinacei*, *L.*] all sorts of Fowls, especially tame ones.

POUNCE, a sort of Powder made of Gum Syndrac, which rubbed on Paper makes it bear Ink.

POUNCE [in *Falconry*] the Talon or Claw of a Bird of Prey.

Strong POUNCED *Eagle*, an Eagle having strong Talons or Claws.

To **POUNCE**, to cut and jag in and out. *O.*

POUND [*pond*, or *pund*, *Sax.* *Pound*, *Belg.* *Pfund*, *Teut.*] a Weight containing 16 Ounces *Averdupois*, &c. 12 Ounces *Troy*; also a certain Sum used in Accounting, 20 Shillings.

A **POUND** [of *pynban*, *Sax.* to shut in] an Inclosure to keep Beasts; especially a Place where Cattle distrained for Trespass are detained till they are redeemed.

To **POUND** [*puman*, *Sax.*] to beat in a Mortar.

To **POUND** [*pynban*, *Sax.*] to shut up in a Pound.

POUND'AGE, the Fee paid to the Keeper of a Pound for Cattle.

POUNDAGE, a Duty of 1 s. for every 20 s. Value of Merchandise, imported or exported, paid to the King.

POUNDA'GIUM [*Old Law*] the Liberty of pounding Cattle.

POUND'ER, a great Gun; also a large Pear.

POU'PETON [in *Cookery*] a Ragoo of Bacon, Pigeons, Quails, &c. dressed in a Stewpan. *F.*

POU'PETON [in *Cookery*] a Melf made of Slices of Bacon, Veal Stakes, &c. and a good Sauce. *F.*

To **POUR** [*Minbew* derives it of *boten*, *Belg.* to lighten a Vessel] to empty out of a Vessel, or cause to run or flow forth.

POURCONTREL. See *Porpoise*.

POUR *Fare proclamer*, &c. a Writ commanding the Mayor, Sheriff, &c. that none

cast Filth into the Ditches or other Places adjoining. *F.*

POURFIL [*Pourfil*, *F.*] side Face; as *A Face drawn in Pourfil*; i. e. side-ways.

POURMENADE [*Promenade*, *F.*] to walk out) a Gallery or Place to walk in.

POURPARTY [*in Law*] to make *Pourparty*, is to sever and divide those Lands of Partners, which before Partition they held jointly, and *pro indiviso*.

POURPRESTURE [of *pourpris*, *F.* an Inclosure] is when a Man taketh to himself any Thing that he ought not; an Encroachment on the Highway, as Setting out Shop-Windows or Stalls further than is allowable by Law.

POUR Saisir Terres le Femme, &c. is a Writ whereby the King seizeth upon Land, which the Wife of his Tenant deceased had for her Dower, &c. *F.*

TO POURTRAY. Vide *Portray*.

POUSSE. Peas. *Spenc.*

TO POUT [probably of *Bouter*, *F.* to thrust out, *q. d.* to thrust out the Lips] to look surly or gruff.

POWDER [*poudre*, *F.* *pulvis*, *L.*] any Thing that is ground or beat very small.

POWDER Chests [*Sea Term*] Boards joined in Form of a Triangle, filled with Gun-Powder, Pebble-stones, &c. set on Fire when a Ship is boarded by any Enemy, which soon make all clear before them.

POWDER Room [*in a Ship*] a Room in the Hold where the Powder is stowed.

POWDERINGS [*in Architecture*] Devices used for the filling up any void Space in carved Work, in Escutcheons, Writings, &c.

POWEL [*q. d. ap Howel*, i. e. *Howel's Son*] a Surname.

POWER [*pouvoir*, *F.* of *possum*, or *potestas*, *L.*] Ability, Authority, Force, natural Faculty; a sovereign Prince or State.

POWER [*in Algebra*] is the Result or Product of a certain Number of Multiplications, where the Multiplier is the same Quantity continually.

POWER of the County [*Posse Comitatus*] the Aid and Attendance of all above the Age of 15 Years that are capable of bearing Arms when any Force is used in Opposition to the Execution of Justice.

POWERS [*in Mechanicks*] are any Thing applied to an Engine therewith to move any Weight, and are the six Faculties of that Art viz. *Balance*, *Lever*, the *Wheel*, *Wedge*, *Screw*, and *Pully*.

POWERS [*in Pharmacy*] are the Result of a Combination or Union of the essential Oils with the Spirit of a Plant, wherein, it is supposed, are contained all its principal Virtues.

POWERS [*in Divinity*] are the sixth Order of the Hierarchy of Angels.

POWT [*put*, *Sax.*] a sort of Fish; a Sea-

Lamprey; also a Bird; also a young Turkey &c.

POX [*poccon*, *Sax.*] Pustules, exanthematous Eruptions; also the venereal Disease.

POY [*Appoyo*, *Span.* *Appuy*, *F.* of *Appuyer*, *F.* to support] a Pole used by Rope-Dancers to poise themselves with.

POYNING's Law [so called from Sir *Edward Poyning*, then Lieutenant of Ireland] an Act of Parliament made under *Henry VII.* whereby the Laws of England became of Force in Ireland.

PRACTICABLE [*practicable*, *F.*] that may be practised or done.

PRACTICAL [*pratique*, *F.* *practicus*, *L.* of *πραξις*, *Gr.*] of or belonging to Practice.

PRACTICE [*pratique*, *F.* *practica*, *L.* of *πραξις*, *Gr.*] actual Exercise, especially that of the Profession of a Physician, Surgeon, or Lawyer; also Custom, Usage, Device, Intrigue.

PRACTICE [*in Arithmetick*] a Method for the more easy and speedy resolving Questions in the Rule of Three.

PRACTICE [*in Law*] the Way of a Court of Judicature of proceeding in Law-Suits.

PRACTICK [*pratique*, *F.*] the practical Part of any Art or Science.

TO PRACTISE [*pratiquer*, *F.*] to put into Practice, to exercise a Profession.

TO PRACTISE upon, to endeavour to bring over, win or draw into one's Hands, to tamper with, to corrupt or bribe.

PRACTITIONER [*praticien*, *F.*] one that practises Law, Physick, Surgery, &c.

PRÆCIPE in Capite, a Writ issuing out from the Court of Chancery, for a Tenant who held of the King in Chief, as of his Crown, and not of any Honour, Castle, or Manor. *L.*

PRÆCIPE quod reddat, a Writ of great Diversity, both in its Form and Use, extending as well to a Writ of Right, as to others of Possession. *L.*

PRÆCIPITATION. See *Precipitation*.

PRÆCOGNITA, Things known before. *L.*

PRÆCONOMY [*praconium*, *L.*] a Re-

PRÆCONY } port, Commendation.

PRÆCORDIA the Parts about the Heart, the Heart-strings; also the Bowels contained in the Chest. *L.*

PRÆDATTIOUS [*prædatitius*, *L.*] of a preying Nature.

PRÆDATORY [*predatorius*, *L.*] belonging to Robbing, Pillaging, Plundering.

PRÆFINE [*Law Term*] the Fine which is paid upon suing out the Writ of Covenant.

PRÆPARANTIA [among Physicians] Medicines which digest or ripen.

PRÆPARANTIA Vasa [among Anatomists] the spermatick Veins, and Arteries, which

which go to the Testicles, and Epididymis. L.

PRÆPOS'ITUS *Villa* [Law Term] the Constable of a Town; also a Bailiff of a Lord of a Manor.

PRÆPU'CE [*præputium*, L.] the Foreskin which covers the Head of a Man's Yard; also the Forepart of the Clitoris in Women.

PRÆSEPIA [in *Anatomy*] the Holes of either Jaw, in which the Teeth are set. L.

PRÆSID'IUM [in *Physick*] a Remedy. L.

PRÆSTIGIÆ, certain magical Inchantments or Tricks, whereby some pretended to drive away Diseases, &c.

PRÆTER *Naturam* [among *Physicians*] against Nature. L.

PRÆT. NAT. } are sometimes put for P. NA, } *Præter-natural*.

PRÆTOR, a Magistrate in Rome, who took Care of the Administration of Justice, and of the Sacrifices, and presided over Games.

PRÆTORES *Æarii*, the Officers of the Roman Treasury or Exchequer. L.

PRÆTORES *Cereales*, Prætors in Rome, whose Business it was to see that the City was supplied with Corn. L.

PRÆTORIAN [*prætorianus*, L.] belonging to a Prætor.

PRÆTORIANI, the Prætorian Guard, a Body of 10,000 Men. who attended on the Emperor's Person. L.

PRÆTORIUM, the Judgment-Hall, where the Prætor administered Justice; also the Prætor's Palace; also the Tent or Pavilion of the General of the Army.

PRAGMATICAL } [*pragmatique*, F.
PRAGMATICK } *pragmaticus*, L. of *πραγματικός*, Gr.] over-busy in other Mens Affairs, fancy, arrogant.

PRAGMATICAL [among *Philosophers*] practical, mechanical, problematical.

PRAGMATICAL Sanction, a Letter written to any publick Body of Men by the Emperor, in Answer to their Request, to enquire or know the Law of them.

To PRAISE [*praiser*, F. *preisen*, Teut. *praiser*, Dan. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *παραίω*, Gr.] to give Praise, to commend; also to appraise or value Goods.

PRAISE [*priis*, *preis*, Teut.] Commendation, giving Glory to God.

PRAME, a flat bottomed Boat.

PRANCE, a Horse. *Gant.*

To PRANK up [*prangen*, Teut.] to set off, trick or trim.

A PRANK [*Dronek*, Belg. *Drunk*, Teut. &c. L. S. Ostentation; but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *πραγός*, Gr.] a shrewd or unlucky Trick.

To PRANK it, to play merry Pranks. *Shakeſp.*

To PRATE [*præte*, Belg. *Minkeu* de-

rives it of *παρῶ* and *παράλιν*, Gr.] to talk over much, idly, or saucily.

PRATIQUE } [among *Merchants*, &c.] a
PRATICK } Licence to traffick or trade granted to Masters of Ships in the Ports of Italy.

PRATING Cheat, a Tongue. *Gant.*

PRATTILY, softly. N. C.

To PRATTLE [of *praten*, L. S. with the frequentative Argument, *ile*, as in twattle. &c.] to talk or chat as Children do.

PRAVITY [*pravitas*, L.] Corruption of Manners, Lewdness, Naughtiness.

To PRAUNCE } [*Minshew* derives it of

To PRANCE } *braulen*, Teut. to make a Noise, or blow tumultuously; *Skinner*, of *prangen*, Teut. to shew ostentatiously] to rear upon the hinder Legs, as a Horse, &c.

PRAWN, a sort of small Shell-Fish.

To PRAY [*prier*, F. *precare*, Ital. *precari*, L.] to entreat or beseech.

A PRAYER [*priere*, F. *precis*, L.] a Request or Desire, especially such as are made to Almighty God.

Common PRAYER, the Publick Divine Service with the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England.

To PREACH [*precher*, F. *predicare*, L.] to deliver a Sermon or Discourse; to insist upon a Doctrine or Tenet.

PREACH'ER [*precheur*, F. *predicator*, L.] one who preaches.

PREACH'ING, Crowding. *Spenc.*

PREACH'MENT [*prache*, F. *predicatio*, L.] a Sermon.

Leave off your PREACHMENTS, i. e. forbear talking so much at large.

PRÆ-AD'AMITES, People fancy'd by some to have lived before Adam; also such as are of that Notion.

PREAM'BLE [*predamble*, F. of *præambulo*, L.] the Introduction or Beginning of any Discourse.

PREAM'BULARY [*præambulus*, L.] Fore-running.

PREAMBULA'TORY, belonging to a Preamble, Fore-running.

PREASE, Crowd. *Spenc.*

PRE'BEND [*prebend*, F. of *præbenda*, L.] originally it was an Endowment in Land, as Pension-Money to a Cathedral or Conventual Church in *præbendum*, that is for the Maintenance of a Secular Priest or Regular Canon who was a *Prebendary*, as supported by the said *Prebend*.

Simple PREBENDS, are those which yield no more but the Revenue.

PREBENDS [with Dignity] are such as have Jurisdiction joined with them.

A PRE'BEND } [*prebendier*, F. *pre-*
PREBEND'ARY } *bendarius*, L.] a Clerk or Person who enjoys a *Prebend*.

PRECA'RIÆ, Day's Work, which the Tenants of some Manors were obliged to do in Harvest Time for their Lords. O. L.

PRECA'RIOUS [*precaire*, F. *pretarius*, L.] got by Favour, or held upon Courtesy, at another's Will and Pleasure.

PRECA'RIOUS [in *Civil Law*] granted to one upon Entreaty, to use so long as the Party thinks fit.

PRECA'RUM Nomen [*Old Law*] a precarious Title to an Estate. L.

PRECAUTION [*præcautio*, L.] Forewarning, a Caution or Heed given or taken beforehand. F.

To **PRECAUTION** [*precautioner*, F.] to forewarn.

PRECEDA'NEOUS, going before.

To **PRECEDE** [*precedere*, F. *præcedere*, L.] to go first or before; to excel or surpass.

PRECE'DENCE, } a taking Place before
PRECE'DENCY, } another.

PRECE'DENCE [*præcedens*, L.] foregoing. F.

A **PRECE'DENT**, an Example. F. of L.

A **PRECEDENT** [in *Law*] an original Writing or Deed to draw others by.

A **PRECEDENT Book**, a Book containing Precedents or Draughts of Deeds, Conveyances, &c. for Attornies.

PRECE' partium [in *Law*] is the Continuance of a Suit by the Consent of both Parties. L.

PRECEL'LENCY [*præcellere*, L.] Excellency above another Thing.

PRECEL'LING, Pre-eminence. Ch.

PRECENTOR [*precenteur*, F. *præcentor*, L.] the Chanter, who begins the Tune in a Cathedral.

PRECEPT [*precepte*, F. *præceptum*, L.] a Command, Rule, Instruction, Lesson.

PRECEPT [in *Law*] a Command in Writing sent out by a Magistrate for the bringing a Person or Record before him; also a Provocation whereby one Man invites another to commit a Felony, &c.

PRECEPTAL, of or pertaining to Commands.

PRECEPTIVE [*præceptivus*, L.] belonging to Precepts.

PRECEPTORIES [*præceptoria*, L.] Benefices anciently possessed by the more eminent Sort of Templars, whom the chief Masters created.

PRECEPTOR [*præceptor*, L.] a Teacher, a Tutor.

PRECES'SION [of *præcessio*, L.] an advancing or going before.

PRECESSION of the *Equinoxes* [*New Astronomy*] is the advancing or going forward of the Equinoctial Points.

PRECH'MENT, a Sermon. Chauc.

PRECINCT [of *præcinctus*, L.] a particular Jurisdiction, within which several Parishes are comprehended; in the City of London, a Division or Part of a Ward, some being divided into 6, 8, 10, or more Precincts; also a Parcel of Land encompassed with some River, Hedge, &c.

PRECINCT Meeting, is an annual Meet-

ing of the Inhabitants of a Precinct before St Thomas's Day, to nominate proper Persons to serve Ward Offices for the Year ensuing.

PRECIOUS [*precieux*, F. *pretiosus*, L.] that is of great Price or Value.

PRECIOSITY } [*preciositas*, L.] be-
PRECIOSUSNESS } ing precious.

PRE'CIPE [in *Capire*, a Writ which lieth where the Tenant who holdeth of the King in Chief, is put out of his Land. L.

PRE'CIPICE [*præcipitum*, L.] a steep Place, dangerous to go upon, a down-right Pitch, or Fall. F.

PRECIPITANT [*præcipitans*, L.] dangerous, rash, unadvised.

PRECIPITATE [*præcipitè*, F. *præcipitatus*, L.] over-hasty.

To **PRECIPITATE** [*præcipiter*, F. *præcipitatum*, L.] to throw or cast down headlong, to hurry or over-hasten.

To **PRECIPITATE** [among *Chymists*] is to separate a Matter which is dissolved, so as to make it settle at the Bottom.

PRECIPITATE [among *Chymists*] any Substance which is got out of the Pores of the *Mensstruum* in which it was dissolved, and by some Means is made to fall down to the Bottom of the Vessel.

Green **PRECIPITATE** [among *Chymists*] is a Mixture of the Dissolution of Mercury with Spirit of Nitre.

Red **PRECIPITATE**, is a Mercury dissolved in Spirit of Nitre, and then after the Moisture is evaporated, the Fire is increased gradually, till the Matter turns red.

White **PRECIPITATE**, is Mercury dissolved in *Aqua fortis*, or Spirit of Nitre, till it sinks to the Bottom, and is of a white Colour.

PRECIPITATION [*præcipitatio*, L.] Hurry, too great Haste, Rashness. F.

PRECIPITATION [among *Chymists*] the sinking down of the Particles of any metalline or mineral Body.

PRECIPITOUS [*præceps*, L.] over-hasty, rash.

PRECISE [*precis*, F. *præcisus*, L.] stiff, formal, finical, affected; exact, particular, scrupulous. F.

PRECIS'IAN, one who is over-scrupulous in Point of Religion.

To **PRECLUDE** [*præcludo*, L.] to shut out or hinder by Anticipation.

PRECO'CIOUS [*præcoce*, F. *præcocius*, L.] ripe before the Time.

PRECOGNITION [*præcognition*, F. *præcognitio*, L.] Foreknowledge, antecedent Examination.

To **PRECONCEIVE** [of *pre* and *conceive*, F. of *præ* and *concupere*, L.] to take up beforehand.

PRECONCEIVED [*præconceptus*, L.] conceived or taken up before; as a preconceived Opinion.

PRECONCEPTION [of *præ* and *conceptio*, L.] a Prejudice or Notion taken up beforehand.

To

P R

To PRECONISE [*preconiser*, F. *præconizare*, L.] to make a Report in the Pope's Consistory, that the Party presented to a Benefice is qualified for the same.

To PRECONSIGN, to make over beforehand.

A PRECONTRACT [of *præ* and *contractus*, L.] a Bargain made before another, or a former Bargain.

PRECURSOR [*precursor*, F. *præcursor*, L.] a Forerunner, a Messenger sent before.

PREDATION, a plundering. L.

PREDATORY [*prædatorius*, L.] of or belonging to robbing.

PREDECEASED, deceased or dead before. *Shaks/p.*

PREDECESSOR [*Predecessor*, F. of *Prædecessor*, L.] one who was in Employment before one.

PREDECESSORS [*Prædecessores*, L.] Ancestors or Forefathers.

PREDESTINARIAN, one who believes Predestination.

To PREDESTINATE [*predestiner*, F. *prædestinatum*, L.] to decree or ordain what shall come hereafter.

PREDESTINATION [*Prædestinatio*, L.] a fore-ordaining or appointing. F.

To PREDETERMINE [of *præ* and *determiner*, F. of *præ* and *determinare*, L.] to determine beforehand.

PREDETERMINATION, a determining beforehand.

PREDIAL Tithes [*Law Term*] are those which are paid for Things arising and growing from the Ground only.

PREDICABLE [*prædicabilis*, L.] that may be told or spoken of abroad. F.

PREDICABLE [in *Logick*] is a common Word or Term, which may be attributed to more than one Thing.

PREDICABLES [in *Logick*] are called Universals, and are five, viz. *Genus*, *Species*, *Proprium*, *Differentia*, and *Accidens*.

A PREDICAMENT [*prædicamentum*, L.] a certain Class, or determinate Series or Order in which simple Terms or Words are ranged. F.

PREDICAMENTS [in *Logick*] are in Number 10, viz. *Substance*, *Accident*, *Quantity*, *Quality*, *Relation*, *Action*, *Passion*, the *Situation* of Bodies as to Place, their *Duration* as to Time, and their *Habit* or external Appearance.

To be in the same PREDICAMENT, is to be under the same Circumstances, or in the same Condition.

PREDICANT [*prædicans*, L.] preaching; also one that affirms any Thing.

PREDICANT Friars, such as by their Orders are allowed to preach, *Dominicans*.

To PREDICATE [*prædicatum*, L.] to publish or affirm any Thing of a Subject.

PREDICATE [*prædicatum*, L.] the latter Part of a Logical Proposition.

PREDICATION [*prædicatio*, L.] a Preaching; also a crying up. F.

P R

To PREDICT' [*predire*, F. *prædictum*, L.] to foretel Things to come.

PREDICTION [*prædictio*, L.] a foretelling Things to come.

PREDIGE'STION, Digestion too soon performed.

To PREDISPOSE [of *præ* and *disposer*, F. of *præ* and *dispositum*, L.] to dispose beforehand.

PREDOMINANCY [of *predominer*, F.] a being predominated.

PREDOMINANT, bearing chief Sway, or over ruling. F.

To PREDOMINATE [*predominer*, F.] to over rule, to bear chief Sway or Rule.

PREDY [*Sea Term*] ready.

PREDY Ship [*Sea Term*] a Ship having all her Decks cleared, her Guns, Small-shot, &c. well fitted for a Fight.

PRE-ELECTION, a choosing beforehand.

PRE EMINENCE } [*præ-eminencia*, L.] an advantageous Quality or Degree above others. F.

PRE EMINENT, advanced above the rest.

PRE EMPTION [of *præ* and *emptio*, L.] a first buying, or buying before others.

To PREEN [*priinen*, Dut.] to trim the Feathers of a Bird.

To PRE-ENGAGE [of *præ* and *engager*, F.] to engage beforehand.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT [of *præ* and *engagement*, F.] an Engagement or Promise beforehand.

To PRE-ESTABLISH, to settle beforehand.

To PRE-EXIST' [of *præ* and *exister*, F. or *præ* and *existere*, L.] to exist, to have a being beforehand.

PRE-EXISTENCE [of *præ* and *existentia*, L.] the State and Condition of those Souls that pre exist. F.

PRE EXISTENT [of *præ* and *existens*, L.] existing, or being before. F.

PREFACE [of *præfatio*, L.] a Speech preparatory to a Discourse or Treatise.

PREFATORY [of *præfatio*, L.] that is in the Form or by Way of Preface.

PREFE, Proof. O.

PREFECT [*præfectus*, L.] a Magistrate among the Romans. F.

PREFECTURE [*præfectura*, L.] the Government or chief Rule of the City or Treasury. F.

To PREFER' [*preferer*, F. of *præferre*, L.] to esteem above, or set more by; to advance or promote; to bring in, speaking of a Bill, Indictment, or Law.

PREFERABLE } that is to be preferred or made choice of before another. F.

PREFERENCE [of *præferre*, L.] a Choice made of, or a Value put upon a Person or Thing before another. F.

PREFERMENT [of *præferre*, L. or *preferer*, F.] a being preferred, Promotion, Advancement.

P R

To PREFIGURE [of *pre* and *figurer*, F. or *praefigurare*, L.] to represent by Figure, or signify before.

PRE'FINE [in *Law*] that Fine which is paid in suing out the *Writ of Covenant*.

To PREFIX' [of *pre* and *fixer*, F. *praefixum*, L.] to put before, to appoint.

PREFUL'GID [*praefulgidus*, L.] very bright.

PREG'NANCY [*pragnatio*, or of *pragnans*, L.] a being pregnant or great with Child; Quickness of Apprehension, Ripeness of Judgment.

PREG'NANT [*pragnans*, L.] being great with Child; of a prompt and ready Wit. F.

PREGNANT [in *Botany*] full, as a Bud, Seed or Kernel, which is ready to sprout.

PREG'NATORY. See *Protonotary*.

PREGRAVATION [*praggravatio*, L.] a great grieving or over-burdening.

PREGRES'SION [*pragressio*, L.] a going before.

PREGUSTA'TION [*pragustatio*, L.] a tasting beforehand.

To PREJUD'GE [*prejurer*, F. *praedicare*, L.] to judge before.

PREJUD'ICATE [*praedudicatus*, L.] proceeding from Prejudice.

PREJUDICATION [*Præjudicatio*, L.] a judging beforehand; a Proceeding at Law. From *Prejudication* comes,

PREJUDICE [*praedudicium*, L.] a rash Judgment before the Matter be duly weighed considered or heard; Prepossession; also Damage, Injury. F.

To PREJUDICE [*prejudicier*, F. *praedicare*, L.] to injure or hurt; to bias a Person in his Sentiments of a Person, &c.

PREJUDICIAL [*praedudicialis*, F.] hurtful, disadvantageous.

PRE'KE, a kind of Fish.

PREL'ACY } [*prelature*, F. *pra-*

PREL'ATURE } *latura*, L.] the State

PREL'ATESHIP } or Dignity of a Prelate.

PREL'ATE [*Prelat*, F. *Prelatus*, L.] a dignified Clergyman, as an *Archbishop* or *Bishop*.

PRELAT'ICAL, of a Prelate.

PRELATION [*prelatus*, L.] Preference.

PRE'LECTION [*pralectio*, L.] a Lecture or Lesson, a reading or Discourse, made in publick upon any Art or Science.

PRELIBATION [*praelibatio*, L.] an Antepast or Foretaste.

PRELIMINARY [*preliminaire*, F. of *præ* and *liminaris*, of *limen*, L. a Threshold] set at the Entrance, that goes before the main Matter.

A PRELIMINARY [*preliminaire*, F.] the first Step in Navigation, Treaty, or important Business.

To PRELU'DE [*praluder*, F. of *praludere*, L.] to flourish before, or make a Show,

P R

PRELUDE [*praludium*, L.] a Flourish of Musick before the playing of a Tune, or an Entrance into any Business. F.

PRELU'DIO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Prelude; the first Part or Beginning of a Piece of Musick, and is much the same as *Overture*. Ital.

PRELU'DIOUS [of *praludere*, L.] preparatory.

PREMATU'RE [*præmaturus*, L.] ripe before due Time and Season, untimely, coming too soon. F.

PREMATU'RITY [*præmaturitas*, L.] the State or Condition of that which is premature.

To PREMEDITATE [*premediter*, F. of *præmeditatum*, L.] to think upon or contrive beforehand.

PREMEDITATION [*præmeditatio*, L.] the Art of premeditating. F.

To PREMI'SE [*præmissum*, L.] to speak or treat of before, by Way of Preface or Introduction.

PREMISES [*premisses*, F.] Things spoken of or rehearsed before.

PREMISES [in *Law*] the Land, &c. before mentioned in an Indenture, Lease, &c.

PREMISES [in *Logick*] the two first Propositions in a Syllogism.

PREMIUM [*præmium*, L.] a Reward.

PREMIUM [among *Merchants*] the Sum of Money which is given for the Insuring of Ships, Goods, Houses, &c.

To PREMON'ISH [*præmonere*, L.] to forewarn.

PREMONITION [*præmonitio*, L.] a giving Warning or Advice beforehand.

To PREMON'STRATE [*præ* and *monstro*, L.] to show beforehand.

PREMONSTRATEN'SES [*premontrer*, F.] an Order of White Friars observing St. *Augustine's* Rules.

PREMUNIENTES, Writs sent to every Bishop to come to Parliament, warning him to bring with him the Deans and Archdeacons, one Proctor for each Chapter, and two for the Clergy of his Diocese.

PREMUNIRE [*Law Term*] is the Punishment of the Statute of *Præmunire*, made Anno 16, Richard II. by which the Usurpations of the Pope, and other Abuses are restrained; the Penalty was Banishment, Forfeiture of Lands, Goods, Chattels, &c. the like Penalty is imposed upon Persons attainted in *Præmunire*, by Statutes lately made.

To incur a PREMUNIRE } is to involve one's self in Trouble.

PREMUNITION [*præmunitio*, L.] a fortifying or fencing beforehand.

PREN'DER, the Power or Right of taking a Thing before it is offered. F. L. T.

O o o o PREN-

P R

PRENDER de Baron [Law Term] is an Exception to disable a Woman from pursuing an Appeal of Murder against the Killer of her former Husband. *F.*

PRENOMINATION [prænominatio, L.] a nominating or naming before.

PRENOTION, Foreknowledge. *L.*

PRENTICE [apprentis, of *apprendre*, *F.* to learn, *apprehendere*, *L.*] one who is bound to a Master for a certain Term of Years, generally seven, to learn his Trade or Art.

PRENTISHODE, Apprenticeship. *Ch.*

PRENUNCIATION [prænunciatio, L.] a telling beforehand.

PREOCCUPATION, [præoccupatio, L.] a possessing or enjoying before; also Prepossession or Prejudice.

PREOCCUPY [preoccupere, *F.* *præoccupare*, *L.*] to possess before another; also to prejudice.

TO PREOMINATE [præ and ominor, *L.*] to prognosticate, to tell a future Event by Omens.

TO PREORDAIN [præordinare, *L.*] to ordain beforehand.

PREORDINATE [præordinatus, *L.*] fore-ordained.

PREPARATION, a preparing or making ready beforehand; also Provision made for some Enterprize or Design. *F.* of *L.*

PREPARATION [among Physicians] is the Manner of compounding and ordering of Medicines.

PREPARATIVE [preparatif, *F.*] that serves to prepare.

PREPARATORY [preparatoire, *F.* of *preparatorius*, *L.*] that pertains to a Preparation.

TO PREPARE [preparare, *F.* *præparare*, *L.*] to get or make ready, to provide, to fit or make up.

PREPEN'SE [of *præ* and *pensare*, *F.* of *præ* and *pensare*, *L.*] afore-thought, premeditated, as *Malice prepen'se*.

TO PREPONDERATE [præponderatum, *L.*] to outweigh, to be of great Importance.

PREPONDERANCY, an out-weighing, a being of greater Importance, a pondering or considering beforehand. *L.*

PREPOSITION [præpositio, *L.*] one of the eight Parts of Speech in Grammar, so named, because set before a Noun, &c. *F.*

PREPOSITOR [præpositor, *L.*] a Scholar appointed by the Master to oversee the rest.

TO PREPOSSESS [of *præ* and *possidere*, *F.* of *præ* and *possessum*, of *possidere*, *L.*] to fill one's Mind beforehand with Prejudice, to bias.

PREPOSSESSION, Prejudice. *F.* of *L.*

PREPOSTEROUS [præposterus, *L.*] ha-

P R

ing the wrong End forward, topsy-turvy, unnatural.

PREROGATIVE [prærogativa, *L.*] a peculiar Pre-eminence, or Authority above others, or a special Privilege.

The King's PREROGATIVES, those Rights of Majesty, which are peculiar to him and inseparable from his Person.

PREROGATIVE of Archbishops, a special Pre-eminence which the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York* have in certain Cases, above ordinary Bishops.

PREROGATIVE Court, a Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* by his Prerogative, wherein all Wills are proved, and all Administrations taken out.

PRE/SA [in *Musick Books*] a Character in Musick, called a Repeat. *Ital.*

PRESA'GE [præsagium, *L.*] a Sign or Token shewing what will happen. *F.*

TO PRESA'GE [præsager, *F.* *præsagire*, *L.*] to apprehend beforehand, to divine, to foretel or betoken.

PRESBYTER [πρεσβύτερος, *Gr.*] an ancient and reverend Person, a Priest; also a Lay-Elder. *F.*

PRESBYTERIAL, belonging to a Priest or Elder. *F.*

PRESBYTERIAN, *adject.* of

PRESBYTERIANS [Presbyteriens, *F.* *Presbyteri*, *L.* *πρεσβύτεροι*, *Gr.*] a considerable Patty of Nonconformists, so called from their admitting of Lay Elders into their Church-Government.

PRESBYTERIUM, the Choir or Chancel of the Church. *O. L.*

PRESBYTERY [presbyterat, *F.* *presbyteratus*, or *presbyterium*, *L.* *πρεσβυτέριον*, *Gr.*] Eldership, Priesthood; also a Government of a Church by Elders.

PRESBYTIA [πρεσβυτία, *Gr.*] Dimness of Sight in Things nigh at Hand, usual with old Men, when the Balls of the Eyes are so flat, that the visual Rays pass the *Retina*, before they are united.

PRE/SCIENCE [præscientia, *L.*] Foreknowledge. *F.*

TO PRESCIND [præscindere, *L.*] to cut before, to divide or break off.

TO PRESCRIBE [prescribere, *F.* *prescribere*, *L.*] to order or appoint beforehand.

TO PRESCRIBE against an Action [Law Phrase] is not to be liable to it for want of being sued within the Time limited by the Law.

PRES/SCRIPT [prescrit, *F.* *prescriptum*, *L.*] an Ordinance or Order.

PRESCRIPTION, a prescribing, ordering a determining, limiting. *F.*

PRESCRIPTION [in Law] a Right or Title to any Thing, grounded upon a continued Possession of it beyond the Memory of Man.

PRESENCE

P R

PRES'ENCE [*praesentia*, L.] 'a being present; also Mein or Looks. *F.*

PRES'ENT [*praesent*, L.] that is in a certain Place, at hand, or in sight, or that is of the Time wherein we live. *F.*

PRES'ENT Tense [in *Grammar*] a Tense which speaks of the Time that now is.

A PRES'ENT, a free Gift. *F.*

To PRES'ENT [*praesentare*, F. *praesentare*, L.] to make a Present; to offer or give a Gift.

PRES'ENTARY, present. *Ch.*

PRES'ENTATION [*praesentatio*, L.] the Act of presenting. *F.*

PRES'ENTATION [in *Law*] the offering a Clerk to the Bishop by the Patron to be instituted in a Benefice of his Gift.

PRES'ENTEE [in *Canon Law*] is the Clerk who is so presented by the Patron.

PRES'ENTLY, at present, immediately, soon after.

PRES'ENTMENT [*praesentement*, F.] a Declaration or Report made by the Jurors or other Officers, of an Offence inquirable in the Court to which it is presented.

PRES'ERVATION [*praeservatio*, L.] a preserving or keeping.

A PRES'ERVATIVE [*praeservativus*, F.] a Remedy made use of to keep off a Disease.

To PRES'ERVE [*praeservare*, F. *praeservare*, L.] to keep, to defend, to guard

To PRES'IDE [*praesidere*, F. of *praesidere*, L.] to have an Authority or Rule over, to have the Protection or Management of Persons or Things; to be the Chief in an Assembly.

PRES'IDENCY [*praesidentia*, F. *praesidatus*, L.] the Place or Office of a President.

PRES'IDENT [*praeses*, L.] a Governor, Overseer, or chief Manager. *F.*

PRESIDENT [in *Law*] the King's Lieutenant of a Province.

The Lord PRESIDENT [of the King's Council] an Officer of the Crown, who is to tend the Sovereign, to propose Business at the Council Table, and to report the several Transactions there managed.

PRESIDENT [*i. e.* Example]. See *Precedent*.

To PRESIN, to press forward. *Chaut.*

To PRESS [*presser*, F. *pressen*, Teut.] *Pressum*, Sup. L.] to squeeze close together; also to urge.

A PRESS [*presse*, F. *pressum*, L.] a Crowd a Throng; also an Instrument for pressing, &c.

PRES'SING to Death. See *Pain fort & dure*.

PRESS'MAN, one who forces another into Service; one who works at a Printing press.

PRES'SURE [*pressura*, F.] an urging Affliction or Misfortune, a pressing Calamity.

PRESSURE [in *Cartesian Philosophy*] a kind of Motion which is impressed and propagated through a fluid Medium.

P R

PREST [*pret*, F.] ready. *Chaut.*

PREST [of *prest*, F. of *praesto*, L. ready] a Duty in Money, to be paid by the Sheriff, upon his Account in the Exchequer, or for Money left in his Hands.

PREST Money [*prest*, F. *praesto*, L. ready at Hand] Earnest money commonly given to a Soldier, when he is listed, so called because it binds the Receiver to be ready for Service at all Times appointed.

PRESTATION Money, paid annually by the Archdeacons to their Bishops.

PRES'TIGES [*praestigia*, L.] Illusions, Impostures, juggling Tricks.

PRES'TIGIA'TION [*prestige*, F.] a Deceiving, a Cozening, or Juggling.

PRES'TIGIOUS [*praestigiosus*, L.] deceitful, cozening, juggling.

PRES'TIS'SIMO [in *Musick Books*] signifies extreme fast or quick. *Ital.*

PRES'TO [among *Jugglers*] quickly, speedily. *Span. or L.*

PRESTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies fast or quick.

PRESTO PRESTO, signifies very fast or quick.

Men PRESTO, not too quick. *Ital.*

Non troppo PRESTO, not too quick. *Ital.*

PRES'TON [q. d. *Priests Town*] a Town in Lancashire.

PREST Sail [among *Sailors*] a Ship at Sea is said to carry a Prest sail, when she carries all that she can possibly croud.

To PRESUME [*presumere*, F. *presumere*, L.] to imagine, think, conjecture, or suppose; to take too much upon; to be proud, insolent, bold, or saucy.

PRESUMP'TION [*presumptio*, F. *praesumptio*, L.] Conjecture, Guess, Suspicion, Boldness, Assumingness.

PRESUMPTION [in *Law*] is threefold.

PRESUMPTION Violent, as if one being killed in a House, and a Man is seen to come out of it, and no other Person was at that Time in the House. This often serves for full Proof.

PRESUMPTION Probable, which is but of small Effect.

PRESUMPTION Small or Rash, which is of no Force at all.

PRESUMP'TIVE [*presumptif*, F.] that is presumed or supposed.

PRESUMP'TIVE Heir, the next Relation or Heir at Law.

PRESUMPTUOUS'ITY [*presumptuositas*, L.] Presumptuousness.

PRESUMPTUOUS [*presumptueux*, F. *presumptuosus*, L.] proud, haughty, self-conceited.

To PRESUPPOSE [*presupposer*, F.] to suppose before-hand, to take for granted.

PRESUPPOSITION, a supposing before-hand. *F.*

PRETE'NCE [*praetensura*, L.] Opinion, Conceit, Shew or Colour.

P R

To **PRETEND'** [*pretendre*, F. *pretendere*, L.] to use a Pretence; to make as if; to affirm or maintain.

PRETENDED, counterfeited, supposed, reputed.

PRETENDED Right [in Law] when one is in Possession of Lands or Tenements, and another claims it, and sues for it, the pretended Right and Title is said to be in him that does so claim and sue.

PRETENSION, Claim, or laying Claim to. F.

PRETERIMPER'FECTION Tense [in Grammar] a Tense which signifies the Time not perfectly past; as *Docebam*, I taught or did teach, or I was teaching, when, &c.

PRETERITION [*preteritio*, L.] a passing by, an Omission.

PRETERITION [in Rhetorick] is when the Orator seems to pass by, or to be unwilling to declare that, which at the same Time he insists upon.

PRETERMISSION [*pretermissio*, L.] an omitting; letting a Thing pass; a passing over.

To **PRETERMIT'** [*pretermittere*, L.] to leave undone, neglect, omit, or pass over.

PRETERNATURAL [of *præter* and *naturalis*, L.] beside or out of the Course of Nature, extraordinary.

PRETERPER'FECTION Tense [in Grammar] a Tense which speaks of the Time perfectly past; as *Docui*, I have taught.

PRETERPLUPER'FECTION Tense [in Grammar] a Tense which signifies the Time more than perfectly past, with the Sign *bad*; as *Docueram*, I had taught.

PRETEXT' [*pretex*, F. *prætextus*, L.] a colourable Excuse, Pretence, Cloak or Shew.

PRETIOSITY [*pretiositas*, L.] Preciousness, a being valuable.

PRETOR [*prætor*, L.] the Ruler of a Province in the Roman Empire.

PRETORIAN [*prætorianus*, L.] belonging to a Pretor.

PRETTY [*præte*, Sax. adorned, *pretty*, Ital. *Minshew* derives it of *prachtig*, Teut. *præchtigh*, Belg. proud] handsome, comely.

To **PRETYPIFY**, to signify before hand by Types.

To **PREVAIL'** [*prevailoir*, F. of *prevailere*, L.] to have the Advantage over, to have the better of, to be of greater Force, to carry it against.

PREVALENCE } [*prevallentia*, L.] a
PREVALENCY } being prevalent.

PREVALENT [*prevallens*, L.] powerful, prevailing, effectual.

To **PREVARICATE** [*prevariquer*, F. *prevaticatum*, L.] to shuffle and cut, to play fast and loose, to make a Shew of doing a Thing, and to act quite contrary.

P R

PREVARICATION [*prevaticatio*, L.] Deceit, Double-dealing. F.

To **PREVARICATE** [in Law] is to work in Collusion in Pleading, to betray a Cause to the Adversary.

PREVARICATOR [*prevaticateur*, F. *prevaticator*, L.] one who prevaricates or deals treacherously.

PREVARICATOR [in Cambridge] a Master of Arts chosen at a Commencement, to make an ingenious satyrical Speech, reflecting on the Misdemeanors of the principal Members.

To **PREVENT'** [*prevenir*, F. *præventum*, Sup. of *prevénire*, L.] to come before, to outstrip, to be beforehand with, to get the Start of, to hinder, to keep off Danger or Mischief, &c.

PREVENTER Rope [in a Ship] a small Rope made fast over the Ties to secure the Yards.

PREVENTION [*prevénitio*, L.] a Preventing, a Hindrance. F.

PREVENTIONAL Full Moon [among Astrologers] is that Full Moon which comes before any great moveable Feast, or planetary Aspect.

PREVENTIVE [*prevénant*, F. of *prevénire*, L.] that serves to prevent.

PREVID, hardly. O.

PREVIDENCE [*previdentia*, L.] a foreseeing.

PREVIOUS [*prævious*, L.] leading the Way, or going before.

PREVY, tame. O.

PREY [*proye*, F. *præda*, L.] Spoil, Plunder, that which is caught by wild Beasts, or Men, by Violence, Craft, or Injustice.

PRIAPISM [*priapisme*, F. *priapismus*, L. of *πριαπισμός*, Gr.] a continual involuntary Erection of the Yard, without Lust, so called from Priapus.

PRIAPUS, an obscene Deity of the Heathens, feigned by the Poets to be the Son of Venus and Bacchus; to have been born with prodigious large Genitals, and to preside over Vineyards and Gardens.

PRICE [*prix*, F. *pretium*, L.] the Estimate, Value, or Rate of any thing.

PRICE Current, a weekly Account published in London, of the current Value of most Commodities.

PRICE [q. d. *ap Rice*, i. e. the Son of Rice] a Welsh Surname.

PRICH, thin Drink. N. C.

PRICHARD [q. d. *ap Richard*, i. e. the Son of Richard] a Welsh Surname.

A **PRICK** [*pricke*, Sax. *pricke*, Dan.] a Point; a Wound with a pointed Weapon.

To **PRICK** [*prickean*, Sax. which *Minshew* derives of *πρίω*, Gr.] to make a Hole with a Point; also to set down a Tune or Song. O.

To

P R

To PRICK [among *Hunters*] to trace the Steps of a Hare.

To PRICK the *Chart* or *Plot* [among *Navigators*] is to make a Point in the Sea-Chart, whereabout the Ship is at present, or is to be at such a Time, in order to a Course to be steered.

PRICK *Posts* [among *Builders*] are such as are framed into the Breast-Summers, between the principal Posts, for strengthening the Carcass of the House.

PRICK-Wood, a sort of Shrub, *Euonymus vulgaris*, L.

To PRICK up [of *pricken*, Belg.] to deck or trim up.

PRICK [prick, Du.] a Man's Yard.

PRICK'ER [among *Hunters*] a Huntsman on Horseback.

PRICK'ET, a sort of Basket.

PRICK'ET [among *Hunters*] a young Male Deer of two Years old, beginning to put forth the Head, a Spitter.

PRICK'ETH [among *Hunters*] when a Hare beats in the plain Highway, or hard Heathway, where the Footing may be perceived, it is said *she pricketh*.

PRICK'ING on the Plain, riding on the Plain. *Spenc.*

PRICK'LE [priccale, Sax. *prickel*, Belg.] a sharp pointed Thing, as a Thorn, &c.

PRIDE [prude, Sax. *pryð*, C. Br. Beauty] Haughtiness, Loftiness, Vanity.

To PRIDE one's self [pruzian, Sax.] to take pride in, to be proud of.

PRIDE Gavel [in *Rodeley*, in *Gloucestershire*] a Rent paid to the Lord of the Manor by some Tenants for the Liberty of fishing for Lampreys in the River *Severn*.

PRIEF, Proof. *Spenc.*

A PRIEST [*prêtre*, F. *pnor*, Sax. *preft*, Dan. *priester*, Teut. of *presbyter*, L.] a Clergyman.

PRIESTCRAFT, religious Frauds.

PRIEST'HOOD [pnorþaðe, Sax.] the Office or Dignity of a Priest.

To PRIEVE, to prove. *Spenc.*

To PRIG [q. d. to prog] to steal. *Cant.*

A PRIGGE, a small Pitcher. *C.*

PRIGGING, Riding. *O.*

PRIGS, Thieves. *Cant.*

PRIG Star, a Rival of Love. *Cant.*

PRIG-Napper, a Horsestealer. *Cant.*

To PRIL, to gore. *O.*

To PRIM, to set the Mouth conceitedly, to be full of affected Ways.

PRIMA [in *Musick Books*] signifies the first, or Number one.

PRIMA [among *Printers*] is the first Word which begins the Sheet.

PRIMACY [*primacie*, F. *primatus*, L.] the Office or Dignity of a Primate, the first Place, or chief Rule, especially in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

PRIMÆVAL [*primævus*, L.] that is of the first or more ancient Time.

P R

PRIMÆ *Via*, first Passages; the Stomach, Intestines, and their Appendices. *L.*

PRIMAGE, a Duty paid to the Mariners, for loading a Ship, at the Setting forth from any Haven.

PRIMA *Naturalia* [among *Philosophers*] the same as *Atom*.

PRIMARY [*primarius*, L.] first in Order, principal, chief.

PRIMARY Planets [among *Astronomers*] the three upper Planets, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*; but a primary Planet more properly is one that moves round the Sun as its Centre; whereas a secondary Planet moves round some other Planet.

PRIMATE [*primat*, F. *primas*, L.] the first or chief Archbishop.

PRIME [*primus*, L.] first, chief, singular, excellent.

PRIME Figure [in *Geometry*] is that which cannot be divided into any Figure except itself.

PRIME Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such which have no other common Measure besides Unity, as 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.

PRIME Verticles [*Dialling*] direct, erect North or South Dials, whose Plains lie parallel to the prime vertical Circle.

PRIME [*primus*, L.] the Flower or Choice, when a Thing is in its greatest Beauty or Perfection.

PRIME Numbers [*Arithmetick*] Numbers made only by Addition of Units, as 3, 5.

PRIME [in the *Roman Church*] one of the seven Canonical Hours.

PRIME [of the *Moon*] is the new Moon at her first appearing from 6 to 9, or about three Days after the Change.

PRIME [of a Gun] the Powder which is put in the Pan or Touch-hole.

To PRIME [of *primus*, L. the first, q. d. to put in the first Powder] is to put Powder into the Pan or Touch-hole of a Gun or Piece of Ordnance.

To PRIME [among *Painters*] is to lay on the first Colour.

PRIMER } [among *Gunners*] is a PRIMING-Iron } pointed Iron, to pierce the Cartridge thro' the Touch-hole of a great Gun.

PRIMER } [of *primus*, q. d. *primus*, PRIMMER } *liber*, L.] a little Book, in which Children are first taught to read; also a sort of Popish Prayer-Book.

PRIMER [among *Printers*] Printing Letters of two Sorts, viz. Great-Primer, a pretty large sized Letter, and Long-Primer, a smaller Size.

PRIME'RO [*primicro*, Ital.] an ancient Game at Cards.

PRIMER Seisin [Law Term] a Branch of the King's Prerogative, whereby he had the first Seisin or Possession of all Lands and Tenements throughout the Realm till the Heir

P R

Heir do his Homage, or come to Age. Now disannulled. *F.*

PRIME'VOUS [*primævus*, *L.*] of the first Age.

PRIMOGENIOUS [*primogenius*, *L.*] first in its Kind, original.

PRIMING-Horn, [among Gunners] a Horn full of Touch-Powder, to prime the Pieces, worn by the Gunner by his Side, when a Ship is in Flight.

PRIMITÆ, the first Fruits of the Year, which are offered to God.

PRIMITIÆ [in Law] all the Profits of every Church Living for one Year, after it becomes void, belonging to the King.

PRIMITIVE [*primitivus*, *L.*] of, or belonging to the first Age, ancient. *F.*

PRIMITIVE [*Gram.*] an original Word from which others are derived.

PRIMNESS, Demureness

PRIMOGENITURE [of *primus* and *genitura*, *L.*] the first Birth, the Title and Privilege of an elder Brother in Right of his Birth. *F.*

PRIMOR'DIAL [*primordialis*, *L.*] primitive, original. *F.*

PRIMROSE [*prima rosa*, *L.*] an early Spring Flower.

PRIMUM Mobile [*i. e.* the first Mover] according to the *Ptolemaick* Astronomy, is the ninth or highest Sphere of the Heavens, and the farthest from the Center, containing all the other Spheres within it, and giving Motion to them, from whence it has its Name, turning itself, and them, quite round in the Space of 24 Hours. *L.*

PRINCE [*princeps*, *L.*] one who governs a State in Chief, or is descended from such, as is the Prince of Wales in England. It is used also for a Principal, Chief, or most excellent Person; as *Aristotle* the Prince of Philosophers. *F.*

PRINCES Feather, a Flower.

PRINCESS [*princesse*, *F.* *principissa*, *L.*] a Prince's Lady, Consort, Wife.

PRINCIPAL [*principalis*, *L.*] chief, main. *F.*

PRINCIPAL Point [in *Perspective*] the Point where the principal Ray falls on the Table.

PRINCIPAL Ray [*Perspect.*] the perpendicular Ray which goes from the Beholder's Eye to the vertical Plane or Table.

A PRINCIPAL, the Head of a College in an University; also the chief Person in some of the Inns of Chancery.

PRINCIPAL, the Sum of Money borrowed or lent distinct from the Interest.

PRINCIPAL Posts [in *Architecture*] are the Corner-Posts, which are tenoned into the Ground-Plates below, and into the Beams of the Roof.

PRINCIPALITY [*principaute*, *F.* *principalitas*, *L.*] the Dominion or Jurisdiction of a Prince.

P R

PRINCIPALITIES [among *Divines*] one of the Orders of the Angels.

PRINCIPLE [*principe*, *F.* *principium*, *L.*] the first Cause of the Being or Production of any Thing; a Motive or Inducement.

To PRINCIPLE, to fix in any Tenet, good or ill.

PRINCIPLES [in *Arts* and *Sciences*] the first Grounds and Rules of them, called otherwise *Elements* and *Rudiments*.

Aristotelian PRINCIPLES } are the four
Peripatetick PRINCIPLES } Elements,
Water, Air, Earth, and Fire.

Epicurean PRINCIPLES, are, Magnitude, Figure and Weight.

PRINCIPLES [in *Mathematicks*] are reckoned of three Sorts, *viz.* Definitions, Axioms, and Postulates.

PRINCIPLES [among *Moralists*] Maxims or undoubted Truths; good practical Rules of Action; as a Man who acts according to the known Parts of Religion and Morality, is said to be a Man of Principles.

PRIN'COCK [*q. d. praeox*, *L.*] a Youngster, too soon ripe-headed.

PRIND'LE [of *pradiolum*, *L.*] a small Farm as *Camden* conjectures a Surname.

To PRINT [*printe*, *Belg.*] to practise the Art of

PRINT'ING, an Art, as some say, first invented by *Laurence Coster* of *Haerlem* in *Holland*; or, as others say, by *John Gutenberg* in *Germany*; and brought into *England* by *Caxton* and *Turner*, who were sent by *King Henry VI.* to learn it; One of the first Books now extant is *Tully's Offices*, printed *Anno 1465*, and kept in the *Bodleian Library* at *Oxford*.

PRINTER, one who prints Books, one who stains Linen with Figures.

PRIOR, before, in Order or Dignity.

A PRIOR [*prieur*, *F.*] the Head of a Priory.

A PRIORESS [*prieure*, *F.*] a Nun next in Dignity to an Abbess.

PRIORITY [of *prior*] a being first in Order, Rank, or Dignity.

PRIORITY [in Law] Antiquity of Tenure in Comparison of another not so ancient; thence to hold by Priority, is to hold of one Lord more anciently than another.

PRIORS Aliens, Priors born in France, and Governors of Religious Houses erected for Outlandish Men here in England.

PRIORSHIP, the Office and Quality of a Prior.

PRIORY [*prieure*, *F.*] a religious Community under the Direction of a Prior or Prioress.

PRISAGE, the King's Custom or Share of lawful Prizes, usually one Tenth.

PRISAGE [of *Wines*] a Custom for the King to challenge two Tuns of Wine at his own Rate, which is 20 s. per Tun out of every Ship loaded with Wine less than 40 Tuns.

Tans. It is now received by the King's chief Butler, and called *Butlirage*.

PRISCILLA [of *prisca*, L. ancient] a proper Name for Women.

PRISCILLIANISTS, Christian Hereticks, Anno 338, Followers of one *Priscillian*, a Spaniard, who besides those of the *Gnosticks*, taught several other Errors.

PRIZE [*prise*, F.] the Act of taking; also a Prize.

PRISER [Old Statute] the Things taken of the King's Subjects by Purveyors; also a Toll or Custom due to the King.

PRISER, one that fights Prizes; or wrestles for Prizes, &c. *Shakesp.*

PRISM [*prisme*, F. *prisma*, L. of *πρίσμα*, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure or solid Body, bounded by several Planes whose Bases are Polygons, equal, parallel, and alike situated; also a solid Glass, in Form of a triangular Prism, through which the Sun's Rays being transmitted, are refracted into the vivid Colours of the Rainbow.

Triangular PRISM [in *Geometry*] a kind of Prism, whose two opposite Bases are Triangles alike, parallel and equal.

PRISMA'TICAL, belonging to Prisms.

PRISMOID [in *Geometry*] a solid Figure contained under several Planes, whose Bases are right-angled Parallelograms, parallel, and alike situated.

To **PRISON**, to restrain from Liberty.

PRISON [*prison*, F.] a Place to confine Debtors or Malefactors, a Goal or Jail.

PRISONER [*prisonnier*, F.] a Person imprisoned.

PRISTINE [*pristinus*, L.] ancient, former, accustomed, wonted.

PRITHEE, a Corruption of *Pray thee*.

PRIVACY [*privauté*, F.] Familiarity, Retirement, Secresy.

PRIVADO, Span. a private Friend. *Spen.*

PRIVATE [*privatus*, L.] retired, concealed.

To be **PRIVATE**, to be privy to a Secret.

PRIVATEER, a Ship fitted out by one or more private Persons, with a Licence from the Prince or State, to make Prize of an Enemy's Ship and Goods.

PRIVATION, a depriving, bereaving, or taking away; Lack, Want, being without. F. of L.

PRIVATION [in *Law*] is when a Bishop or Parson is, by Death, or any other Act, deprived of his Bishoprick, Church, or Benefice.

PRIVATIVE [*privativus*, L.] that deprives or takes away. F.

PRIVATIVENESS, the Faculty of depriving or taking away.

PRIVET, a Sort of ever-green Shrub. *Ligustrum*, L.

PRIVILEGE [*privilegium*, L.] a special Prerogative, Advantage, or Pre-eminence above others.

PRIVILEGE [in *Law*] is a special Grant or Right whereby either a private Person, or particular Corporation, is freed from the Rigour of the Common Law, and this is either real or personal.

PRIVILEGE Real, is that which is granted to a Place; as, to the Universities, that none may be called to the Courts at *Westminster*, or held in other Courts on any Contract or Agreement made within their own Precincts.

PRIVILEGE Personal, is that which is allowed to any Person against or beyond the Course of Common Law; as, a Member of Parliament, who may not be arrested, nor any of his Servants, during the Session of Parliament.

PRIVILEGED [*privilegié*, F.] who has the Benefit of, or enjoys some Privilege.

PRIVITY [*Privauté*, F.] private Knowledge; as a Woman is said to do a Thing without her Husband's Privity.

PRIVITY [in *Law*] private Familiarity, inward Relation; thus, if there be any Lord or Tenant, and the Tenant hold of the Lord by certain Services, there is a Privity between them in respect of the Tenure.

PRIVITIES, the privy or secret Parts of the Body.

PRIVY [*le privé*, F.] an House of Office.

A PRIVY [in *Law*] one who is Partaker, or has an Interest in any Action or Thing.

PRIVY-Seal, the King's Seal, which is first set to such Grants as pass the Great Seal of England.

The Lord **PRIVY Seal**, a great Officer, who keeps the King's Privy Seal, and is, by Office, next in Dignity to the Lord President of the Council.

PRIZE [*une Prise*, F.] that which is taken, any Kind of Booty; a Benefit-Ticket in a Lottery; a Reward proposed to one that shall do a Thing best; also a Trial of Skill at Sword playing.

To **PRIZE** [*priser*, F.] to value, rate, or set a Price upon; to esteem or make account of.

PRO, for, to argue *pro* and *con*, or *contra*, for and against a Matter.

PROBABILITY [*Probabilité*, F. *Probabilitas*, L.] Likelihood, Appearance of Truth; according as Mr *Locke* has defined it, Probability is the Appearance of Agreement or Disagreement of two Ideas, by the Intervention of Proofs, whose Connection is not constant and immutable, or at least is not perceived to be so, and is enough to engage the Mind to judge the Proposition to be true or false, rather than the contrary.

PROBABLE [*probabilis*, L.] likely, or like to be.

PROBACY, Proof by Witnesses. *Chauc.*

PROBATE [of *Testaments*] proving of Wills

P R

Wills of Persons deceased, in the Spiritual Court, either in common Form by the Oath of the Executor, or to avoid future Debates by Witnesses also.

PROBATION, Proof, Trial, or Essay. *F. of L.*

PROBATION [in the *University*] the Trial of a Student about to take his Degrees.

PROBATIONARY, belonging to Probation.

PROBATIONER [in the *University*] a Scholar who undergoes a Probation.

PROBATOR [in *Law*] is an Accuser, one who undertakes to prove a Crime charged upon another; properly an Accomplice in the Crime. *L.*

PROBATORY [*probatorius, L.*] that proveth or trieth.

PROBATUM EST [*i. e. it is approved*] a Term often set at the End of a Demonstration, or Receipt for the Cure of some Disease. *L.*

PROBE [of *probare, L. to try*] a Surgeon's Instrument, to search the Depth, Windings, &c. of a Wound.

To PROBE, to search, to try by an Instrument.

PRO'BERT [q. d. *ap Robert*] a Welsh Name.

PROBITY [*probité, F. of probitas, L.*] Uprightness, Integrity, Goodness.

PROBLEM [*probleme, F. problema, L. προβλημα, Gr.*] a Proposition relating to Practice, or which proposes something to be done; as to bisect a Line given, to draw a Circle thro' any three Points, &c.

PROBLEMATICAL [*problematique, F. problematicus, L. προβληματικὸς, Gr.*] belonging to a Problem.

PROBLEMATICAL Resolution [in *Algebra*] the Method of solving difficult Questions by certain Rules called Canons.

PROBOS'CIS, an Elephant's Trunk. *L.*

PROBROS'ITY [*probrositas, L.*] Scandal, Infamy, Railing, &c.

PRO'BROUS [*probrosus, L.*] full of Dishonesty, infamous, defamatory, reproachful.

PROCA'CITY [*procacitas, L.*] Sauciness, Malapertness.

PROCATAR'TICK [*προκαταρτικὸς, Gr.*] which foregoeth, or gives beginning to another, or which is outwardly impulsive to Action.

PROCATARTICK Cause [among Physicians] the first or beginning Cause of a Disease, which co-operates with others which follow; as excessive Heat in the Air, or a violent Fit of Passion, which may corrupt or breed ill Juices in the Blood, and cause a Fever.

PROCEDEN'DO, a Writ whereby a Cause before called from an inferior Court,

P R

to a superior, as the *Chancery, King's Bench, &c.* by Writ of Privilege of *Certiorari*, is released, and sent down again to be tried in the same Court, where the Suit was first begun; it appearing that the Defendant had no Cause of Privilege, or that the Matter in the Bill is not well proved.

To PROCEE'D [*proceder, F. procedere, L.*] to come from, or be derived, to spring, or have its Rise from; also to go forward, to act or deal.

PROCEED [with Merchants] that which arises from a Thing; as the *Neat Proceed*.

PROCE'DURE, a Course of Pleading, a going on in any Affair. *F.*

PROCELLOS'ITY [*procellositas, L.*] a Tempest, Tempestuousness.

PROCELLOUS [*procellosus, L.*] tempestuous, stormy.

PROCELEUSMATICUS [*προκελευσματικός, Gr.*] a Foot consisting of four Syllables, as, *Honorius*.

PROCE'RITY [*proceritas, L.*] Tallness, Height, Length.

PRO'CERS [among *Glass Workers*] Irons hooked at the Ends.

PROCESS [*process, F. processus, L.*] a going forward, a continued Series, or Order of Things.

PROCESS [in *Chymistry*] the whole exact Course of an Operation or Experiment.

PROCESS [among *Anatomists*] the Knob or bunching-out Part of a Bone.

PROCESS [in *Law*] is the Matter of proceeding in every Cause, or the Beginning or principal Part of it.

PROCESS, or Harangue, a long Discourse. *Chauc.*

PROCESSION, a solemn March of the Clergy and People of the *Romish Church*, in their Ornaments, Habits, with Musick, &c. Also the Visitation of the Bounds of a Parish in *Rogation-Week*, performed by the Minister, Parish Officers, and the Children. *F. of L.*

PROCESSIONAL, of or pertaining to a Procession. *F.*

PROCESSUM *Continuando*, a Writ for the continuing of a Process, after the Death of the Chief Justice, &c.

PROCESSUS *Ciliaris* [among *Anatomists*] Muscular Filaments in the Eye, whereby the Pupil is dilated and contracted. *L.*

PROCESSUS *Peritonæi* [among *Anatomists*] two Pipes on each Side the *Os Pubis*, reaching to the Skin of the *Scrotum*, through the Holes of the Tendons of the oblique and transverse Muscles.

PROCESSUS *Styliformis* [among *Anatomists*] an outward Process of the Bones of the Temples, long and slender, having the Bones called *Hyoides* tied to it. *F.*

PRO-

PROCES'SUS *Zygomaticus* [*Anatomy*] an outward Process of the Bones of the Temples running forward, and joining with the Bone of the upper Jaw, by which Juncture, the Bridge called *Zygoma*, reaching from the Eye to the Ear, is formed. *L.*

PROCHEIN *Amy*, *i. e.* a Friend near at hand. *F.*

PROCHEIN *Amy* [in *Law*] he that is next in kin to a Child in Non-age, and allowed by the Law to manage his Affairs.

PROCHRONISM [*προχρονισμος*, *Gr.*] an Error in Chronology; a setting Things down before the real Time they happened.

PROCIDENCE [*procidencia*, *L.*] a falling down of a Thing out of its Place.

PROCIDENTIA *Ani* [among *Physicians*] is a falling out of the lower End of the *Rectum Intestinum*. *L.*

PROCIDENTIA *Uteri* [among *Physicians*] is a relaxing of the inner Tunic of the *Vagina* or Womb. *L.*

PROCIDUOUS [*prociduus*, *L.*] that falls out of its Place.

PROCINCT' [*procinctus*, *L.*] ready at hand.

To **PROCLAIM'** [*proclaimer*, *F.* of *proclamare*, *L.*] to publish with a loud Voice, to declare solemnly.

PROCLAMATION, is a Notice publicly given of any Thing, whereof the King thinks to advertise his Subjects.

PROCLAMATION [of a *Fine*] is a Notice given openly and solemnly at all the Assizes in the County, within one Year after the ingrossing it.

PROCLAMATION [of *Rebellion*] a public Notice given by an Officer, that a Man who does not appear upon an Attachment in Chancery, or a *Subpoena*, shall be accounted a Rebel, unless he surrender himself at a Day assigned.

PROCLINIA'TÆ, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who denied the Incarnation of our Saviour, the Resurrection of the Body, and the general Judgment.

PROCLIVE [*proclivus*, *L.*] inclined or hanging downwards; ready, bent to, easy.

PROCLIVITY [*proclivitas*, *L.*] Aptness, Propensity, Inclination to a Thing.

PROCON'DYLI [in *Anatomy*] the Bones of the Fingers next the Back of the Hand. *L.*

PRO.CONFES'SO [*i. e.* as though it had been confessed, *L.*] when after a Bill has been exhibited in Chancery, the Defendant appears upon an *Habeas Corpus* issued out to bring him to the Bar, and the Court has assigned him a Day to answer, which he not doing till the Time expired, a second *Habeas Corpus* is granted, and a farther Day appointed; upon which Day, if the Defendant does not answer the Bill, upon the Plaintiff's Motion, it shall be

taken *pro Confessio*, *i. e.* as if it had been confessed by the Defendant's Answer.

PROCON'SUL, a Roman Magistrate, sent to govern a Province with consular Power; which Government was to last but one Year; his Equipage, which consisted of Pavilions, Carriage Horses, Mules, Clerks, Secretaries, &c. was provided at the Charge of the Publick.

To **PROCRASTINATE** [*procrastinatum*, *L.*] to put off from Day to Day, to delay or defer.

PROCRASTINA'TION, a putting off till To-morrow; a delaying, a deferring.

To **PROCREATE** [*procreet*, *F.* *procreatum*, *L.*] to beget.

PROCREA'TION, a begetting of Children. *F.* of *L.*

PROCTOR [*procurator*, *L.*] an Advocate one who undertakes to manage a Cause for another in the Ecclesiastical Court, &c.

PROCTOR [in the *West of England*] a Collector of the Fruits of a Benefice for another.

PROCTORS [in the *University*] two Persons chosen out of the Students, to see good Orders and Exercises duly performed there.

PROCTORS [of the *Clergy*] Deputies chosen by the Clergy of every Diocese to sit in the lower House of Convocation; also those who are chosen to appear for the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

PROCULCA'TION, a trampling under Foot, a spurning. *L.*

PROCUM'BENT [*procumbens*, *L.*] lying along.

PROCUM'BENT *Leaves* [among *Botanists*] Leaves of Plants, which lie flat on the Ground.

PROCURABLE, to be procured, obtainable, acquirable.

PRO'CURACY, the Writing or Deed whereby one is made a Procurator.

PROCURA'TION, a Power by which one is intrusted to act for another. *L.*

PROCURA'TION, a Composition paid by the Parish Priest to an Ecclesiastical Judge, to commute for the Entertainment which was otherwise to have been procured for him at his Visitation.

PROCURA'TOR, a Factor or Sollicitor, one who looks after another Man's Affairs; also a Governor of a Country under a Sovereign.

PROCURATOR of *St. Mark* [at *Venice*] a Magistrate who is next in Dignity to the Duke or Doge.

PROCURATOR, one who gathers the Fruits of a Benefice for a Parson. *O. L.*

PROCURATOR *Monasterii*, the Advocate for a Religious House, who was to solicit the Interest, and plead the Causes of the Society.

P R

PROCURATORES *Ecclesia Parochialis*, the Church Wardens, whose Office is to act as Proxies and Representatives of the Church.

PROCURA'TORY [*procuratorium*, L.] the Instrument whereby any Person constitutes or appoints his Proctor to represent him in any Court or Cause.

To **PROCURE** [*procurer*, F. *procurare*, L.] to get for another, to help; also to act as a Pimp or Bawd.

PRO'CYON [among *Astronomers*] a fixed Star of the second Magnitude, going before the Dog Star; the lesser Dog Star.

PRODES *Homines* (i. e. *Wise Men*) a Title given to the Barons or other military Tenants, who were called to the King's Council, to give Advice according to the best of their Prudence and Knowledge. F.

PROD'IGAL [*prodigue*, F. *prodigalis*, L.] lavish, profuse, wasteful, riotous; also vain-glorious, foolish.

To be **PROD'IGAL** [*prodiguer*, F. from *pro* and *ago*, q. d. *who driveth or consumeth all before him*] to spend lavishly, &c.

PRODIGAL'ITY [*prodigalité*, F. of *prodigalitas*, L.] Profuseness, Lavishness.

PROD'IGENCE [*prodigentia*, L.] Wastefulness Profuseness, Lavishness.

PROD'IGIOUS [*prodigieux*, F. of *prodigiosus*, L.] preternatural, contrary to the Course of Nature, monstrous, excessive, wonderful, extraordinary.

PROD'IGY [*prodige*, F. *prodigium*, L.] an Effect beyond Nature, a monstrous or preternatural Thing.

PROD'ITION, Treason, Treachery. L.

PROD'ITOR, a Traitor. L.

PROD'ITORIUS [*proditorius*, L.] traitor-like, treacherous.

PRODRIARIUS *Canis* [in *Old Records*] a Setting Dog, a Lurcher.

PRO'DROMUS [*πρόδρομος*, Gr.] a Fore-runner, a Harbinger.

PRODROMUS *Morbus* [among *Physicians*] is a Disease which foreruns a greater; as the Straitness of the Breast is the *Prodromus* of a Consumption. L.

To **PRODU'CE** [*produire*, F. of *producere*, L.] to yield or bring forth; to cause; to expose to View; to shew.

PRODUCE, that which any thing yields or brings.

To **PRODUCE** [in *Geometry*] to draw out farther, till it have an appointed Length.

PRO'DUCT [*produit*, F. *productio*, of *productum* L.] Fruit, Effect; as the *Product* of the Earth, of a Wit, &c.

PRODUCT [in *Arithmetick*] is the Number sought or arising from the Multiplication of several Numbers given; so if 4 be given to be multiplied by 3, or 3 by 4, the *Product* is 12. It is also termed the *Rectangle* and *Fact*.

PRODUCT [in *Geometry*] is when two

P R

Lines multiply'd by one another, the *Product* is always called a *Rectangle*.

PRODUCTION, a bringing forth, or lengthening; *Product* or *Fruit*.

PRODUCTIONS [in *Anatomy*] the Parts of Bones that bunch a little out.

PRODUCTIONS [among *Naturalists*] the Works and Effects of Nature and Art.

PRODUCTIVE [of *producere*, L.] apt to produce or bring forth.

PROE'CTHESIS [*προεκθεσις*, Gr.] a running out first or before. L.

PROE'CTHESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, whereby the Speaker defends himself, or another Person as unblameable, by an Answer containing a Reason of what he and another has said or done.

PROEGUMENA [*προηγούμενα αἰτία*, Gr.] a precedent Cause.

PROEGUMENA [among *Physicians*] an Intercedent, internal Cause of a Disease in the Body, occasioned by another Cause.

PRO'EM *proeme*, F. of *proæmium*, L. of *προοίμιον*, Gr.] a Preface or an Entrance into a Discourse.

PROEPI'ZEUXIS [*προεπιτιυξις*, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, when a Verb is put between two Nouns, which ought to be placed at the End.

PROFANA'TION, an unhallowing or polluting, or turning holy Things to common Use. F. of L.

To **PROFA'NE** [*profaner*, F. of *profanare*, L.] to abuse holy Things, to pollute or unhallow.

PROFA'NE [*profane*, F. *profanus*, L. q. d. *quod pro, extra sanum agitur*] unhallowed, unholy, ungodly.

PROFA'NENESS, Impiety, Immorality.

PROFECTIONS [among *Astrologers*] equal and regular Progressions of the Sun, and other Significators of the *Zodiack*, according to the Succession of the Signs; allowing to each *Profession* the whole Circle and one Sign over; as if the Sun in the first Year be in 30 Degrees of *Aries*, the next Year it will be in 30 Degrees of *Taurus*.

To **PROF'ER** [*proferer*, F. *proferre*, L.] to offer to give.

Profer'd Service Stinks.

This Proverb indicates the Perversity of such Persons who condemn all Civilities that are offered to them voluntarily, and set a Value upon none but what are obtained with Difficulty: It is also frequently applied in the Way of Trade, where Persons commonly suspect some Defect in profer'd Commodities, and value them at but a very low Rate; and *Merx ultronea putet*, say the *Latins*; and *Merchandise offere est a demer vendue*. F.

PROFER, an Offer or Tender.

PRO.

P R

PROFER [in *Law*] the Time for taking the Accounts of Sheriffs and other Officers in the Exchequer, viz. twice a Year.

To **PROFESS** [*professer*, F. of *pro* and *fater*, q. d. to confess openly] to protest or declare solemnly; to make one's self known to be of such a Religion, Sect, or Party; to exercise publicly a particular Study or Calling.

A **PROFESSED Monk or Nun**, one who having made the Vow, is admitted of a Religious Order.

PROFESSION, a Condition of Life, Calling, or Trade, a Man is of; also a declaring openly, protesting; acknowledging, owning. F. of L.

PROFESSOR [*professeur*, F.] one that professes any Religion or Persuasion. L.

PROFESSOR [in an *University &c.*] a Lecturer or Reader of any Art or Science in public Schools.

PROFESSORSHIP [*professorat*, F.] the Office of a Professor.

PROFICIENCY [of *proficere*, L.] the State and Quality of a Proficient.

PROFICIENT [*proficiens*, L.] one who has made a good Progress in any Art or Science.

PROFICUOUS [*proficuus*, L.] advantageous, useful.

PROFILE [*profilio*, Ital.] side-ways.

PROFILE [among *Painters*] a Term signifying a Head or Face set side-ways, which, as on Coins or Medals, is said to be in *Profile*, or Side-View.

PROFILE [in *Architect.*] is a Draught representing the Breadth, Depth, and Height of a Building or Fortification, but not in the Length, which properly belongs to a *Plan* or Ground-Plot; so that it is in a manner the same with the Prospect of a Place or Building viewed side ways, and expressed according to the Rules of Perspective; improperly the Outlines of any Figure.

To **PROFIT** [*profiter*, F.] to make a Progress, to improve, to get Profit or Advantage, to be useful.

To **PROFIT** by, to make a Benefit of.

PROFIT, Advantage, Gain, Interest. F.

PROFITABLE, beneficial, useful, advantageous.

PROFITLESS, unprofitable.

PROFITROLLES [in *Cookery*] small round Leaves, farced and set in the Middle of Pottages. F.

PROFLIGATE [*profligatus*, L. of *pro* and *fligo*, q. d. one who runs out against every body] wicked, lewd, debauched to the highest Degree.

PROFLUENCE [of *profluentia*, L.] a flowing plentifully, Abundance, Store.

PROFLUENT [*profluens*, L.] flowing plentifully.

PROFOUND [*profund*, F. *profundus*, L.] deep; also great and eminent, as *profound Learning*, *profound Reverence*.

P R

PROFUNDITY [*profondeur*, F. *profunditas*, L.] Deepness, Depth.

PROFUNDUS Musculus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which bends the Fingers. L.

PROFUSE [*profusus*, L.] lavish, wasteful, riotous.

PROFUSION, } a pouring out; La-
PROFUSENESS, } vishness, or squan-
dering away Money. F. of L.

To **PROG** [of *procurare*, L.] to use all Endeavours to get or gain.

PROGENITORS [*progenitores*, L.] Ancestors, Forefathers.

PROGENY [*Progenies*, L.] an Offspring, or Issue.

PROGNOSIS [*πρόγνωσις*, Gr.] Foreknowledge, Foreboding. L.

PROGNOSIS [among *Physicians*] is the same as prognostick Sign.

To **PROGNOSTICATE** [*prognostiquer*, F. *prognosticatum*, L.] to foretel, to conjecture, to guess.

PROGNOSTICATION, a foretelling.

PROGNOSTICATOR [*prognostiqueur*, F.] one who foretels future Events.

PROGNOSTICK [*prognostic*, F. *prognosticus*, L. of *πρόγνωστικόν*, Gr.] a boding Sign, or Token of something to come.

PROGNOSTICKS [among *Physicians*] are the Signs by which they discover what is like to become of a sick Person, in respect to Recovery or Death.

PROG'RAM [*programme*, F. *programma*, L. of *πρόγραμμα*, Gr.] an Edict or Proclamation set up in a public Place; also a Bill pasted up or delivered by Hand to give Notice of some Speech or Ceremony, of something to be performed in a College or School in an University.

PROGRESS [*progrez*, F. *progressus*, L.] a proceeding or going forward in any Undertaking; also a Journey taken by a Prince or Nobleman.

PROGRESSION, a going on, an advancing. F. of L.

PROGRESSION [in *Mathematicks*] a Consequence or Train of Quantities, which follow one another, and keep a certain Reason or Proportion among themselves.

PROGRESSION *Arithmetical*, a Consequence or Train of Numbers or Quantities in continued arithmetical Proportion.

PROGRESSION *Geometrical*, is a like Train of Numbers or Quantities in geometrical Proportion continued.

PROGRESSIONAL, pertaining to Progression. F.

PROGRESSIVE, which proceeds or goes on. F.

To **PROHIBIT** [*prohibere*, F. *prohibitum*, L.] to forbid, to bar, to keep from.

PROHIBITED Goods, such Commodities as are not to be brought or conveyed out of the Nation. See *Contraband*.

PROHI-

P R

PROHIBITIO *de vasso directa parit*, a Writ directed to a Tenant forbidding him to make Waste upon the Land in Controversy during the Suit. *L.*

PROHIBITION, a Forbidding, an Hindrance. *F. of L.*

PROHIBITION [among *Astrologers*] is when two Planets are applying to an Aspect, and in the mean Time another Planet interposes either in Aspect or Body.

PROHIBITION, the Name of a Writ lying for one impleaded in the Court-Christian, for a Cause belonging to the Cognizance of the King's Court.

PROHIBITORY [*prohibitorius*, *L.*] that prohibits, forbids, or hinders.

To **PROJECT** [*projetus*, *L.*] to throw out, to cast forward; also from *projetter*, *F.* to scheme, to form in the Mind, to contrive.

PROJECT [*projet*, *F.* of *projetus*, *L.*] Design, Purpose, Contrivance.

PROJECTED [*projette*, *F.* *projetus*, *L.*] designed or contrived.

PROJECTED [in a *Mathematical Sense*] drawn upon a Plane.

PROJECTILE [of *projetitius*, *L.*] any Thing thrown or cast off with a Force.

PROJECTILES [among *Philosophers*] are projected Bodies, i. e. such as being put into a violent Motion, are cast off from the Place where they received their Quantity of Motion, and afterwards move at a Distance from it; as a Stone thrown out of one Hand by a Sling, an Arrow from a Bow, a Bullet from a Gun, &c.

PROJECTION, a projecting. *F. of L.*

PROJECTION [among *Chymists*] is when any Matter to be calcined or fulminated, is put into a Crucible, Spoonful by Spoonful.

PROJECTION of the Sphere [in *Astronomy*] is a describing of the Lines and Circles of the Sphere, or so many as are requisite, in Plane, or on a flat Surface.

PROJECTION *Gnomonick* [in *Astron.*] is where the Plane of Projection is parallel to a great Circle of the Sphere, or any Parts of them, upon the Plane of some Circles.

PROJECTION *Orthographick* [in *Astronomy*] is a Projection wherein the Eye is supposed to be at an infinite Distance from the Circle of the Projection.

PROJECTION *Stereographick* [in *Astron.*] such as supposes the Eye to be in the Pole of the Place of Projection, 90 Degrees distant from, and perpendicular to it.

Powder of PROJECTION [among *Alchymists*] a sort of Matter much boasted of, and said to be the Seed of Gold itself, having the Faculty of multiplying, or increasing Gold.

PROJECTOR, one who projects or contrives any Design.

PROJECTURE [*projetura*, *L.*] is the jutting or leaning out of any Part of a Building, the Coping of a Wall, &c.

P R

PROJECTURING Table [in *Architect.*] is that which juts out beyond the naked Face of a Wall, Pedestal, or any Part, to which it serves as an Ornament.

PROIN [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to *Proin*, when she dresses or sets in Order her Wings.

PRO Indivise [*Law Term*] is a Possession of Lands or Tenements belonging to two or more Persons, of which none knows his respective Portion or Share.

PROLA'BIA [among *Anatomists*] the utmost bunching out Parts of the Lips.

To **PRO'LATE** [*prolatum*, *L.*] to pronounce, to alter.

PRO'LATE Sphæroid [*Geometry*] a Solid produced by the Revolution of the Semi-Ellipsis about its longer Diameter.

PROLEGO'MENA [*prolegomenes*, *F.* *προλεγόμενα*, *Gr.*] preparatory Discourses, Prefaces or Preambles, which the Reader ought first to be acquainted with, the better to understand any Book or Science. *L.*

PROLE'PSIS [*προληψις*, *Gr.*] a Figure of Construction in *Grammar*, in which the Whole does duly agree with the Verb or Adjective, and then the Parts of the Whole are reduced to the same Verb or Adjective, with which they do not agree.

PROLE'PSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure by which we prevent what might be objected by the Adversary, by making the Objection ourselves.

PROLEP'TICAL } [*prolepticus*, *L.*] be-
PROLEP'TICK } longing to the Figure *Prolepsis*.

PROLEPTICK Disease [among *Physicians*] a Distemper which always anticipates or seizes the Patient sooner the next Day than it did the Day before.

PROLIFICAL } [*prolifique*, *F.*] fit for
PROLIF'ICK } Generation, apt to breed or bring forth.

PROLIF'ICK Signs [among *Astrologers*] are *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*.

PROLIFICATION, a making fruitful.

PROLIX' [*prolix*, *F.* of *prolixus*, *L.*] long, tedious, or large in Speech.

PROLIX'ITY [*prolixité*, *F.* *prolixitas*, *L.*] Tediousness, Length of a Discourse.

To **PROLLE**, to look out, properly in order to pilfer. *Cb.*

PROLOCU'TOR, a Chairman or Speaker of each House of Convocation, or of a Synod. *L.*

PROLOCU'TORSHIP, the Office of a Prolocutor.

PROL'OGUE [*prologus*, *L.* of *προλογος*, *Gr.*] a Preface, properly a Speech before a Stage-play. *F.*

To **PROLONG'** [*prolonger*, *F.* *prolongare*, *L.*] to lengthen out, to make a Thing last longer.

PROLONGA'TION, a Lengthening out. *F. of L.*

PROME.

P R

PROMENADE, a Walk in the Fields. *F.*
PRO'MINENCE [*prominentia*, *L.*] the jut-
 ting of a Thing out or over.

PROM'INENT [*prominens*, *L.*] jutting
 out or standing forward.

PROMIS'CUOUS [*promiscuus*, *L.*] min-
 gled together, confused.

To **PROM'ISE** [*promittere*, *F.* *promittere*,
L.] to make a Promise, to engage, or give
 one's Word.

A **PROMISE** [*promesse*, *F.* *promissum*, *L.*]
 an Assurance by Word of Mouth, to do any
 Thing.

PROMISE [in *Law*] is when a Man binds
 himself, by his Word, to perform such an
 Act as is agreed on and concluded with ano-
 ther, upon a valuable Consideration.

PROMISSORY, of, or concerning a Pro-
 mise; so a Promissory-Note, is a Note pro-
 mising to pay a Sum at an appointed Time.

PROMIS'SORS } [among *Astrologers*] are
PROMIT'TORS } certain *Directors*, so cal-
 led, because they promise in the *Radix* some-
 thing to be accomplished when the Time of
 the Direction is fulfilled.

PROM'ONTORY [*promontoire*, *F.* *pro-
 montorium*, *L.*] a Mountain, Hill, or any high
 Ground running out a great Way into the
 Sea.

To **PROMO'TE** [*promouvoir*, *F.* *promove-
 re*, *L.*] to advance or prefer, to further or
 carry on.

PROMO'TER [*promoteur*, *F.* *promotor*,
L.] one who promotes or carries on a Busi-
 ness.

PROMO'TERS } [in *Law*] Informers,
PROMOO'TERS } who, for prosecuting
 such as offend, have Part of the Fines for
 their Reward; tho' chiefly belonging to the
 Spiritual Courts, the Exchequer, and King's
 Bench.

PROMO'TION, Preferment, Advance-
 ment. *F.* of *L.*

PROMPT [*prompt*, *F.* of *promptus*, *L.*]
 ready, quick, nimble. *F.*

PROMPT Payment, ready Money.

To **PROMPT** [*q. d. promptum facere*] to
 tell or whisper one; also to put one upon.

PROMP'TER, at a Play-house, one who
 dictates to the Actors, when they mistake or
 forget.

PROMP'TITUDE } [*promptitudo*, *L.*]
PROMPTNESS } Readiness, Quick-
 ness. *F.*

PROMP'TUARY [*promptuarium*, *L.*] a
 Store-house, Buttery.

To **PROMUL'GATE** } [*promulgatum*, *L.*]
 To **PROMUL'GE** } to publish or pro-
 claim.

PROMULGA'TION, a publishing, &c.

PRONA'OS [*προνάος*, *Gr.*] a Church-
 Porch, a *Portico* to a Palace. *L.*

PRONATO'RES *Musculi* [in *Anatomy*]
 two Muscles which move the Radius, one
 whereof is round, the other four square. *L.*

P R

PRONE [*pronus*, *L.*] bending forward, or
 hanging the Face downward; also inclined
 to a Thing.

PRON'ITY } [*prónitas*, *L.*] Inclina-
PRONE'NESS } tion, Readiness, Pro-
 penseness.

PRONG [*Minshew* derives it of *Prange*,
Belg. to compress] a Pitchfork. *C.*

PRONOM'INAL [*pronominalis*, *L.*] be-
 longing to a Pronoun.

PRONOUN [*prnomen*, *L.* *quod pro nomi-
 ne ponitur*] a Personal Noun, as *I, Thou, He,*
 &c.

To **PRONOUN'CE** [*pronouncer*, *F.* *pro-
 nunciare*, *L.*] to utter or speak, to pass one's
 Judgment.

PRON'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies quick
 or nimbly, without loss of Time. *Ital.*

PRONUNCIA'TION, Utterance of Speech,
 speaking out, Delivery. *F.* of *L.*

PRONUN'CIABLE [*pronunciabilis*, *L.*]
 which may be pronounced.

PROOF *preuve*, *F.* *prouva*, *Ital.*] a Trial
 or Essay; an Argument or Reason to prove
 a Truth; Testimony, Mark.

PROOF, impenetrable, able to resist, also
 the first Sheet done at a Printing Press.

To **PROP** [*Proppen*, *L. S.*] to support
 or bear up.

A **PROP** [*Proppe*, *L. S.*] a Supporter,
 or Underset.

To **PROP'AGATE** [*propagatum*, *L.* of
pro and *pango*, *q. d.* to fix at a Distance] to
 cause to multiply or increase; to spread a-
 broad.

PROPAGA'TION, a spreading abroad or
 increasing; also the Generation and Multi-
 plication of Creatures. *F.* of *L.*

PROPA'LED [of *propalare*, *L.*] publish-
 ed abroad. *L.*

PRO Partibus Liberandis, a Writ for the
 Partition of Lands between Co-heirs.

PROPEL'LED [of *propellere*, *L.*] driven
 or thrust far off or forward.

PROPEMP'TICON [of *προημετω*, *Gr.*] a
 farewell or sending away.

PROPEN'SE [*propensus*, *L.*] prone, in-
 clinable to.

PROPENS'ION } [*propensitas*, *L.*] In-
PROPENS'ITY } clination of Mind,
 Readiness, Propenseness. *F.*

PROPER [*propre*, *F.* *proprius*, *L.*] pecu-
 liar, convenient, fitting.

PROPER [*Heral.*] when a Thing is borne
 in the Colour it grows in, or is made of.

PROPER [*q. d. procer*, of *procerus*, *L.*]
 tall in Stature.

PROPERA'TION, a hastening. *L.*

PROPER *Fraction* [*Arithmetick*] a Frac-
 tion more or less than Unity, having the
 Numerator less than the Denominator.

PROPER Motion [among *Astrologers*] is
 the Motion of a particular Planet from West
 to East.

PRO

PROPER Name, that which is peculiar to certain Persons and Things.

PROPER Navigation, is the guiding of a Ship to a proposed Harbour, where the Voyage is performed in the vast Ocean.

PROPERNESS [q. d. *Proceritas*, L.] Tallness.

PROPERTY [*proprit  *, F. of *proprietas*, L.] natural Quality or Virtue; Right or Due which belongs to every Man, rightful Possession of a Thing; also a Stalking Horse, Tool or Blind.

PROPERTY } [in *Law*] is the highest
PROPRIETY } Right or Title that a Man has, or can have to any Thing, and noways depending upon another Man's Courtesy; also Quality.

PROPHASIS [*          *, Gr.] an Excuse, Pretence, or Colour.

PROPHASIS [among *Physicians*] a Foreknowledge of Diseases.

PROPHECY [*prophetie*, F. *prophetia*, L.] [*          *, Gr.] a Prediction or Foretelling.

To **PROPHESY** [*prophetiser*, F. *prophetizare*, L. *          *, Gr.] to foretel Things to come, to expound divine Mysteries.

PROPHESIES } [in *Law*] are taken for
PROPHECIES } wizzardly fore-telling of Matters to come, in certain hidden and enigmatical Speeches.

PROPHET [*prophet  *, F. *propheta*, L. *          *, Gr.] one who foretells future Events; a Person inspired by God to reveal his Will, warn of approaching Judgments, &c.

PROPHETESS [*propheteffe*, F. *prophetissa*, L. of *          *, Gr.] a Woman who prophesies.

PROPHETICAL } [*prophetique*, F. *pro-*
PROPHETICK } *pheticalis*, and *propheticus*, L. of *            *, Gr.] belonging to a Prophet or Prophesy.

PROPHETICK [*                *, Gr.] that Part of Physick which prevents or preserves from Diseases.

To **PROPINE** [*propinare*, L.] to drink to one. *Chauc.*

PROPINQUITY [*propinquit  *, L.] Nearness, Nighness.

PROPTIABLE [*proptiabilis*, L.] that may be atoned, pacified, or appeased.

PROPTIATION [q. d. *propitium facere*] an Atonement. F. of L.

PROPTIATORY [*propitiatoire*, F. of *propitiatorius*, L.] that serves, or is of Force to propitiate or atone.

The **PROPTIATORY** [of *propitiatorium*, L.] the Mercy Seat; a Table or Cover lined on both Sides with Gold Plates, set over the Ark of the Covenant among the Jews.

PROPTIOUS [*propice*, F. *propitius*, L.] favourable, kind, merciful.

PROPLASM [*propl      *, L. of *            *, Gr.] a Mould in which any Metal or soft Matter, which will afterwards grow hard, is cast.

PROPLASTICK [*            *, Gr.] the Art of making Moulds for casting. L.

PROPOMA [*          *, of *        *, Gr.] a first Draught taken before Meat, or a Drink made of Wine, Honey, or Sugar; a Whet.

PROPONENT [*proponens*, L.] one that makes a Proposal.

PROPORETTAS [*Law Term*] the Declaration, Deliverance, or Verdict of a Jury.

PROPORTION, Agreement, Agreeableness, Answerableness. F. of L.

PROPORTION [in *Architecture*] is the Relation which all the Work has to its Parts, and that every one has separately to the whole Building.

PROPORTION [in *Mathematicks*] is the Similitude or Likeness of *Ratio's*, when several Quantities or Numbers are compared one to another, with respect to their Greatness or Smallness.

PROPORTION [in *Quality*] is either the Relation or Respect that the Reasons (*Ratio's*) of Numbers have one to another, or else that which their Differences have one to another.

PROPORTION Arithmetical, is when several Numbers differ according to an equal Difference, as 3, 7, 9, 13, the Excess being 4.

PROPORTION Geometrical, is a Similitude of Geometrical *Ratio's*; thus these four Numbers, 2, 4, 8, 16, are in Geometrical Proportion, the Ratio of 2 to 4, being the same with that of 8 to 16.

To **PROPORTION** [*proportionner*, F.] to make answerable, to commensurate.

PROPORTION Harmonick [in *Geometry*] that wherein the first Term is to be the last in a *Geometrical Ratio*, equal to that of the Difference of the two first, to the Difference of the two last, dividing, &c. by the Means of Compasses and Scaling Rules.

PROPORTIONABLE, agreeable to the Rules of Proportion.

PROPORTIONAL Scales, are the artificial Logarithms placed on Lines for the Ease of multiplying.

PROPORTIONAL [*proportionnel*, F.] of like Proportion.

PROPORTIONALITY, a Likeness of Proportion.

PROPORTIONALS [in the *Mathematicks*] Numbers or Quantities which are in Mathematical Proportion.

To **PROPORTIONATE** [*proportionner*, F.] to make answerable or commensurate.

PRO-

P R

PROPO'SAL [*Propos*, F.] Proposition or Offer.

To **PROPOSE** [*proposer*, F. q. d. *ponere pro oculis aliorum*] to speak, to offer, to declare; to move or make a Motion.

PROPOSITION, a Thing proposed to be proved, made out or demonstrated; any Thing predicated of any Subject. F. of L.

PROPO'TISMA [*προποτισμα*, Gr.] the taking of a Dose of Physick. L.

To **PROPOUND** [*proponere*, L.] to propose or set on Foot some Discourse, or some Question or Doubt to be resolved.

A **PROPOUNDER**, one who propounds Matters.

PROPOUND'ERS [in Law] are Monopolizers or Ingrossers of Commodities.

PRO PREFECT, an Officer under the Prefect, a Deputy Prefect.

PRO-PRETOR, a Deputy Pretor.

PROPRIETARY [*Proprietaire*, F. *Proprietarius*, L.] an Owner, one who has a Property in any Thing.

PROPRIETATE *probando*, a Writ for him who will prove a Property before the Sheriff. L.

PROPRIETY [*Propriété*, F. *Proprietas*, L.] proper Sense.

PROPRIETY [of Speech] is the Properties, the peculiar Phrases or Expressions in a Language.

PROPT [for *propped*] sustained by some Prop.

PROP'TOSIS [*προπτωσις*, Gr.] the falling down of some Part of the Body. L.

To **PRO'PUGN** [*propugno*, L.] to defend, to vindicate.

PROPY'LEUM [*προπυλαιον*, Gr.] the Porch of a Temple or great Hall. L.

PROPUL'SION, a beating off. L.

PROROGATION a deferring or putting off, especially of a Session of Parliament, to a certain Time appointed by the King; in which Case all Bills passed in either or both Houses, that have not had the Royal Assent, must begin afresh at the next Meeting, but not so in an Adjournment.

To **PROROGUE** [*proroger*, F. of *pro* and *rogo*, q. d. *to demand a longer Time*, L.] to put off till another Time, also to prolong.

PRORUPTION [*proruptus*, L.] the Act of bursting out.

PROSA'ICK [*prosaïque*, F. *prosaicus*, L.] being in or belonging to Prose.

To **PROSCRIBE** [*proscribere*, F. *proscribere*, L.] to outlaw; to banish; to sequester and seize one's Estate; to post up in Writing, and publish any Thing to be sold.

PROSCRIP'TION, a Banishment, Outlawry; a Confiscation of Goods, and setting them to open Sale. F. of L.

PROSE [*Prosa*, L. *quod prosa via progreditur*] the plain and usual Way of Expression, opposed to Verse; a Part of the Popish Mass in Latin Verse. F. of L.

P R

To **PROSECUTE** [*poursuivre*, F. *prosequi*, L.] to pursue, carry on, or go on with, to sue one at Law.

PROSECUTION [*poursuite*, F. *prosecutio*, L.] a Following, Pursuit, Continuance.

PROSECUTOR, one who follows a Cause, or sues in another's Name. L.

PROSELYTE [*profelytus*, L. of *προσηλυτος*, Gr. *one come over*] a Stranger converted to any Religion.

To **PROSELYTE**, to bring a Person over to one's Persuasion.

PROSEMINA'TION [*proseminatus*, L.] Propagation by Seed.

PROSO'DY [*profodia*, L. *προσωδια*, Gr.] that Part of Grammar which teaches to accent right, or rightly to distinguish Syllables either long or short.

PROSO'DIAN, one skilled in Prosody.

PROSONOMASIA [*προσωνομασια*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when Allusion is made to the Likeness of a Sound in several Names or Words. L.

PROSOPOPEIA [*protopopée*, F. *προσωποποιια*, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, wherein the Speaker addresses himself to Things inanimate, as if they were living, and makes them speak, as if they had rational Souls. L.

PROSPECT [*prospectus*, L.] a View or Sight afar off; an Aim or Design.

PROSPECTIVE Glass, a Glass set in a Frame, to view Things at a great Distance.

To **PROS'PER** [*prosperer*, F. of *prosperare*, L.] to make prosperous, to give Success, to succeed, or be successful.

PROSPERITY *prosperité*, F. of *prosperitas*, L.] Flourishingness in the World, Success, Happiness.

PROSPEROUS [*prosperere*, F. *prosperus*, L.] favourable thriving fortunate, lucky.

PROSPHEROMENA [*προσφερόμενα*, Gr.] Meats or Medicines taken inwardly. P. T.

PROSPHY'IS [*προσφυσις*, Gr.] a Coalition or growing together of two Parts, as when two Fingers grow to each other.

PROSPIC'ENCE [*prospicio*, L.] looking forward.

PROSTA'TÆ [among *Anatomists*] are two conglomerate Glands situated at the Neck of the Bladder.

PROSTERNATION, an overthrowing, a beating or bearing down. L.

PROSTETHIS [*πρόσθεσις*, Gr.] the Fore-side of the Breast; also a fleshy Part in the Hollow of the Hands and Feet. L.

PROSTETHIS [among *Surgeons*] that which fills up what was wanting, as when fistulous Ulcers are filled up with Flesh.

PROSTHAPHÆRESIS [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the true and mean Motion of the Planets; also the Angles made by the Lines of the Planet's mean Motion.

PROSTHESIS [with *Grammarians*] a Figure

gure when a Letter or Syllable is added to the Beginning of a Word, as *tetuli* for *tuli*.

To PROSTITUTE [*prostituer*, F. *prostitutum*, L. q. d. *pro omnibus statuer*] to expose or set open to every one that comes; to yield up one's Honour or Body to Lust, sensual Pleasure, or mercenary Interest.

A PROSTITUTE [*une Prostituée*, F. *Prostituta*, L.] a common Whore.

PROSTITUTION, the Act of Prostituting. F. of L.

PROSTOMIA [*προσώμια*, Gr.] the red-extend'd Part of the Lips.

PROSTRATE [*Prosterné*, F. *Prostratus*, L. q. d. *porro stratus*] laid flat along.

To PROSTRATE [*Prosterner*, F. *prostratum*, L.] to throw one's self down, or cast down on the Ground.

PROSTRACTION [*Prosternement*, F.] a laying flat along, a falling at one's Feet. L.

PROSTYLE [*Prostylos*, L. *πρόστυλος*, Gr.] a Building that has only Pillar in the Front.

PROSYLLOGISM, is when two or more Syllogisms are connected together.

PROTASIS [*πρωτασις*, Gr.] a Maxim or Proposition; the first Part of a Stage-Play which explains the Argument of the Piece.

PROTATICK [*Protaticus*, L. *πρωτατικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Protasis.

To PROTECT [*Proteger*, F. *Protectum*, L. q. d. *porro tegere*] to defend, maintain, countenance.

PROTECTION, Defence, Shelter. L.

PROTECTION [in Law] that Safety and Benefit that every Subject has by the Law. F. of L.

PROTECTOR [*Protektor*, F.] a Defender, one who undertakes to defend the Afflicted and Miserable. L.

PROTECTOR [of a Kingdom] one made choice of to govern it, during the Minority of a Prince.

PROTECTORATE, Protectorship; the Office, Jurisdiction, or Dignity of a Protector.

PROTECTRESS [*proteptrice*, F.] a Defenderess. L.

To PROTEND' [*protendere*, L. q. d. *porro tendere*] to stretch out at length.

PROTERVE [*Protervus*, L.] froward.

PROTERVITY [*Protervitas*, L.] Frowardness, Waywardness, Peevishness.

To PROTEST [*Protestar*, F. *Protestare*, L. q. d. *se pro teste trahere*] to make a Protest, solemn Promise or Declaration.

To PROTEST [in Law] is to affirm openly, that one does not at all, or at most but conditionally yield himself to any Act, or to the Proceedings of a Judge, &c.

A PROTEST, a Declaration against a Person charged with the Payment of a Bill of Exchange, for refusing to pay it.

PROTESTANCY } the Religion or
PROTESTANTISM } Principles and
Doctrine of Protestants.

PROTESTANTS [*Protestantes*, L.] a Name given to the first Reformers in Germany on Account of the public Protestation they made at *Spires* in Germany, An. Chr. 1528, to appeal from the Decrees of the Emperor *Charles V.* to a General Council.

PROTESTATION, a free and open Declaration of one's Mind; a protesting against, a solemn Vow or Assurance. F. of L.

PROTEUS [*πρωτεύς*, Gr.] a Sea Deity, who, as the Poets feign, could change himself into what Shape he pleased; from whence crafty and deceitful Persons, who can comply with all Humours and Dispositions, are called *Proteus's*. L.

PROTHY'RIS [*προθυρίς*, Gr.] a Coin or Corner of a Wall, a Crow Beam or overthwart Rafter.

PROTHONOTARY } [*Protonotaire*, F.
PROTONOTARY } *Protonotarius*, L.]

a chief Scribe or Secretary; a chief Clerk of the King's Bench and Common Pleas; in the last there are three, who enter and enrol all Declarations Pleadings, Recognizances, &c. in that Court, and make out all judicial Writs; in the King's Bench there is one who records all Civil Actions, &c.

PROTHYRUM [*προθυρον*, Gr.] a Porch at the outward Door of a House, a Portal.

PROTOCOL [*Protocole*, F. *Protocolum*, L. *πρωτοκολλον*, Gr.] the first Draught of a Deed Contract, or Instrument.

PROTO Forester [*Proto-forestarius*, L.] he whom our Kings use to make Chief of *Windsor Forest*, to hear all Causes of Death or Maim, or of Slaughter of the King's Deer in the Forest.

PROTOL'OGY [*Protologia*, L. of *πρωτολογία*, of *πρῶτος*, the first, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a Preface.

PROTOMAR'TYR [*πρωτομαρτυρ*, of *πρῶτος*, and *μαρτυρ*, a Martyr, Gr.] the first Witness or Martyr who suffered Death in Testimony of the Truth, as *Abel* in the *Old Testament*, and *St Stephen* in the *New*.

PROTOPATHY [*Protopathia*, L. of *πρωτοπαθεια*, of *πρῶτος*, and *παθος*, Affection, Gr.] a primary or original Disease.

PROTOPLAST [*Protoplastus*, L. of *πρωτοπλαστος*, of *πρῶτος*, and *πλασσω*, to form, Gr. i. e. first formed] a Title given to *Adam* our Fore-father; also the first Former of all Things.

PROTOTYPE [*prototypus*, L. of *πρωτοτυπον*, of *πρῶτος*, and *τυπος*, a Type, Gr.] an original Type, the first Pattern or Model of a Thing. F.

PROTOTYPON [in Grammar] a primitive or original Word.

To PROTRACT' [*protrahum*, L. q. d. *porro trahere*] to delay or prolong the Time, to

to draw out in Length; also to lay down the Draught of a Map, &c.

PROTRACTOR, an Instrument used by Surgeons to draw out any foreign or disagreeable Bodies from a Wound or Ulcer, in the Manner as the *Forceps* is used.

PROTRACTING [among Surveyors] laying down the Dimensions of a Place by Help of a Protractor.

PROTRAC'TION, a putting off, a deferring or delaying. *L.*

PROTRACTING Pin [among Mathematicians] an Instrument to prick off Degrees and Minutes from the Protractors.

PROTRACTIVE, of a protracting Quality, apt or proper for drawing out into a Length.

PROTRACTOR, an Instrument to lay down Angles of any assigned Quantity or Degrees; or to find the Quantity or Degrees any Angle contains. *L.*

PROTREP'TICON [προτρεπτικὸν Gr.] an Exhortation, a Persuasion.

To **PROTRUDE** [*protrudere*, *L.* q. *porro trudere*] to thrust or push forward.

PROTUBERANCE [of *protuberare*, *L.*] a rising or swelling out; also the Process or Knob of a Bone.

PROTUBERANT [*protuberans*, *L.*] bunching or standing out.

PROUD [*prutz*, *Sax.*] puffed up with Pride.

To be **PROUD** [*prubian*, *Sax.*] to be elated or puffed up in Mind.

To **PROVE** [*probo*, *L.*] to make trial, to succeed.

PROVED'ITOR [*provediteur*, *F.* *proveditore*, *Ital.*] a Provider, a great military Officer in *Italy*, an Overseer joined to the General of the Army.

PROV'ENDER [*Proviand*, *Belg.* and *L. S. provende*, *F.* *proventus*, *L.*] Food for Cattle.

To be **PROVENDER** *pricked*, to be pampered, or saucy by too high Feeding.

PROV'ER [in *Law*] or Approver, a Person who having confessed himself guilty of Felony, accuses another of the same Crime.

PROV'ERB [*proverbe*, *F.* of *proverbium*, *L.*] a common or old pithy Saying.

PROVER'BIAL [*proverbialis*, *L.*] belonging to a Proverb. *F.*

To **PROVIDE** [*pouvoir*, *F.* *providere*, *L.*] to furnish with, take Care of, prepare.

PROVIDENCE [*providentia*, *L.*] Foresight, Forecast, Weariness; more especially the Foresight or supreme Intelligence of God, and his Government of all created Beings. *F.*

PROVIDENT [*providens*, *L.*] having good Forecast, wary, saving, thrifty.

PROVIDEN'TIA [in *Old Records*] Provision of Meat and Drink. *L.*

PROVIDEN'TIAL, belonging to Divine Providence.

PROVINCE [*provincia*, *L.*] a consider-

able Part of a Country or Kingdom; also the Extent of the Jurisdiction of an Archbishop; also Office or Business. *F.*

PROVINCE *Rose* [either of *Provence* in *France*, or, as *Skinner* says, of *provin*, *F.* the Layer of the Vine] a Kind of *Rose*, a Flower.

The **United PROVINCES** [of the *Netherlands*] the Northern Provinces of the Low Countries, which made a firm and perpetual Alliance at *Utrecht*, *A. G.* 1579.

PROVIN'CIAL [*provincialis*, *L.*] belonging to a Province. *F.*

A **PROVIN'CIAL** [*provincialis*, *L.*] a chief Governor of all the Religious Houses of the same Order in a Province. *F.*

A **PROVINCIAL Synod**, an Assembly of the Clergy of a particular Province.

To **PROVINCiate**, to turn to a Province.

To **PROV'INE** [*provigner*, *F.*] to lay a Vine-Stock or Branch in the Ground to take Root.

PROVISION, any Thing got or procured which is necessary for the Subsistence of Life; a providing or taking Care of. *F.* of *L.*

PROVISION [in *Canon Law*] the Pope's providing a Spiritual Living for a Bishop, before the Death of an Incumbent.

PROVISION [in *Traffick*] the Wages due to a Factor.

PROVISIONAL [*provisional*, *F.*] done by, or belonging to a Provision.

PROVISO, a Clause, Caveat, or Condition, made in any Deed or Writing, without the Performance of which the Deed becomes void. *Ital.*

PROVISO [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to *Moor a Provifo*, when she has one Anchor out, and a Hawser ashore, being moored with her Head to the Shore with two Cables.

PROVISO'R [in a *College*] a Title of Dignity, a Patron or chief Governor.

PROVISOR *Monasterii*, the Steward or Treasurer of a Religious House. *O. L.*

PROVISOR [*proviseur*, *F.*] he who sueth to the See of *Rome* for a Provision; the Patron or chief Governor in some Colleges.

PROVISORS, Acts made in the Parliament at *Oxford*, *Anno* 1258, to restrain the exorbitant Use of arbitrary Power.

PROVOCATION, an urging, incensing, exciting, or stirring up. *F.* of *L.*

PROVO'CATIVE, apt to provoke, or stir up.

A **PROVOCATIVE**, a Medicine which strengthens Nature in order to *Venery*.

PROVOCATORY [*provocatorius*, *L.*] of or belonging to Provocation.

To **PROVOKE** [*provoquer*, *F.* *provocare*, *L.*] to anger, urge, move, or stir up.

To **PROVOKE** [among Physicians] to dispose or cause.

PROVOST [*Prapost*, *Sax.* *Probst*, *Teut.* *Provost*, *Dan.* *prevost*, or *prevot*, *F.* *provisto*]

P R

provosto, Ital. all of *propositus*, L.] a President of a College, a Chief Magistrate of a City.

PROVOST [in *France*] a Magistrate whose Office is to take Cognizance of Enemies, and such as commit Outrages, as Robbers, &c.

PROVOST' Marshal [at *Land*] an Officer whose Business is to seize and secure Deserters, and other Criminals; as also to set Rates on Provisions in the Army.

PROVOST Marshal [at *Sea*] an Officer of the Royal Navy, who has the Charge of the Prisoners taken at Sea.

PROVOST of Merchants [at *Paris*] the chief Magistrate of the City.

PROVOST [of the *Mint*] an Officer appointed to approve all the Moneyers, and to oversee them.

PROVOSTAL [*provotable*, F.] belonging to a Provost.

PROVOST'SHIP } the Office or Dignity
PROVOST'RY } of a Provost.

PROW [*proue*, F. *proda*, Ital. *prora*, L. the Forepart of a Ship, i. e. that Part of the Forecastle that is aloft, and not in the Hold; properly that between the Chace and the Loof.

PROW, Honour. O. Valiant. *Spen.*

PROW'EST, most valiant. *Spen.*

PROWESS [*prouesse*, F.] Valour, a valiant or mighty Act.

To **PROWE** [probably of *proyeler*, F. Dim. of *proier*, to prey] to go about filching or pilfering; also to gape after Gain.

To **PROXIMATE** [*proximatum*, L.] to approach or draw near to.

PROXIME [*proximus*, L.] next, immediate.

PROXIMITY [*proximite*, F. of *proximitas*, L.] Nearness, Neighbourhood, Kindred, Alliance.

PROX'Y [*procuratio*, L. *Mer. Caf.* derives it of *πρόξενος*, Gr.] a Deputy, one who does the Part of another, or acts for him in his Absence.

PROXY [among *Civilians*] the Commission of a Proctor from his Client to manage a Cause in his Behalf.

PROYND, pruned. *Spen.*

PRUCE, Prussian Leather. *Dryd.*

A **PRUDE**, a precise Woman, with false affectation. *Fr.*

PRUDENCE [*Prudence*, F. of *prudencia*, L.] Wisdom in managing Affairs.

PRUDENT [*prudens*, L.] discreet, wisely managing.

PRUDENTIAL, wise, discreet.

PRUD'ERY [*pruderie*, F.] an affected or conceited womanish Reserve, a Shyness.

PRUNE [*prunum*, L.] a Plum, a dried Plum. *F.*

To **PRUNE** [in *Gardening*] to trim Trees by cutting off the superfluous Twigs and Branches.

To **PRUNE** [in *Falconry*] as, the Hawk prunes, i. e. picks herself.

P S

PRUNEL [*prunella*, L.] an Herb.

PRUNEL'LO [of *Brignoles*, the Name of a Place whence they are brought] a sort of Plums; also a Sort of Silk.

PRUNIF'EROUS Trees [among *Botanists*, such whose Fruit has a Stone in the Middle and is soft on the Outside.

PRU'NING Chizzel, an Instrument for pruning Trees.

PRU'RIENT [*pruriens*, L.] itching, or having an itching Desire.

PRURI'GINOUS [*pruriginosus*, L.] full of the Itch, itchy.

PRURI'TUS [*pruritis*, F. of *pruritus*, L.] the Itch, a Disease, any Dryness or Roughness of the Skin, caused by sharp Humours, which stagnate in, and corrode the Miliary Glands. *L.*

PRUTAN'NICK Tables. Astronomical Tables for finding the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies, framed by *Erasmus Rbeinoldus*, and dedicated to *Albert*, Marquis of *Brandenburg*, and Duke of *Prussia*.

To **PRY** [*preuver*, F. to make a Trial of] to search, inquire, or dive into.

PRY'AN Tin, is a Sort of Tin found mixed with a gravelly Earth, sometimes white, but usually red.

PSALM [*pseume*, F. *psalmus*, L. *Ψαλμός*, Gr.] a Hymn upon a sacred Subject.

PSAL'MIST [*psalmiste*, F. *psalmistes*, L. *Ψαλλίς*, Gr.] one who makes or sings Psalms.

PSALM'ODY [*psalmodie*, F. *psalmodia*, L. *Ψαλμοδία*, of *Ψαλμός*, and *ὠδή*, a Song, Gr.] a singing of Psalms; a singing and playing together on a musical Instrument.

PSALMO'GRAPHER [*psalmographus*, L. *Ψαλμογράφος*, Gr.] a Writer of Psalms.

PSALMO'GRAPHY [*psalmographia*, L. *Ψαλμογραφία*, of *Ψαλμός*, and *γράφω*, to write, Gr.] a writing of Psalms.

PSAL'TER [*pseautier*, F. *psalterium*, L. of *Ψαλτήριον*, Gr.] a Book of Psalms, a Collection of *David's* Psalms.

PSAL'TERY [*pseautier*, F. *psalterium*, L. of *Ψαλτήριον*, Gr.] a kind of musical Instrument.

PSAMMIS'MUS [*πσαμμισμός*, Gr.] a Bath of dry and warm Sand, to dry the Feet of dropical Persons.

PSAMMO'DEA [of *ψαμμάδης*, Gr.] sandy and gravelly Matter in the Urine.

PSAM'MOS [*ψάμμος*, Gr.] Sand or Gravel, that which breeds in Mens Bodies.

PSEUDA'NGELIST [*pseudangelus*, L. *ψευδάγγελος*, of *ψεύδος*, and *ἄγγελος*, Angel, Gr.] a false Messenger.

PSEUDAPOSTLE [*pseudapostolus*, L. *ψευδαπόστολος*, of *ψεύδος*, and *ἀπόστολος*, Apostle, Gr.] a false Apostle.

PSEUDISOD'OMON [of *ψεύδω*, falsely, *ἴσος*, equal, and *δομή*, a Building, Gr.] a kind of Building, whose Walls are made of Stone of an unequal Thickness.

PSEUDO-

PSEUDO-ADELPHUS [of *πσενδος*, false, and *ἀδελφος*, a Brother, Gr.] a false Brother. L.

PSEUDODIP'TERON [in *Architecture*] a Temple which is surrounded but with one Row of Pillars, at the Distance of two Rows, &c.

PSEUDOG'RAPHY [*Pseudographia*, L. of *Ψευδογραφία*, of *Ψεύδος*, and *γραφα*, to write, Gr.] false Writing, a counterfeit Hand.

PSEUDOL'OGY [*pseudologia*, L. of *πσενδολογία*, of *πσενδος*, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a false speaking, or lying.

PSEUDO MAR'TYR [*Ψευδομάρτυρ*, Gr. of *Ψεύδος*, and *μάρτυρ*, a Martyr] a counterfeit Martyr, a false Witness.

PSEUDO-MED'ICUS, one who pretends to be a Physician, a Quack.

PSEUDOM'ENOS [*Ψευδόμενος*, Gr.] a sophistical Argument, a Fallacy in Reasoning.

PSEUDON'YMOUS [*pseudonymus*, L. of *πσενδώνυμος*, of *πσενδος*, and *ὄνομα*, a Name Gr.] that has a counterfeit Name.

PSEUDOPERIP'TERON [in *Architecture*] a Temple where the Side Pillars were set in the Wall in the Inside, so as to inclose the Space usually allowed for the *Porticoes* of the *Peripteron*. Gr.

PSEUDO-PHILOSOPHER [*pseudophilosophus*, L. of *Ψευδοφιλόσοφος*, of *Ψεύδος*, and *Φιλόσοφος*, a Philosopher, Gr.] a false or counterfeit Philosopher.

PSEUDO-PHILOSOPHY [*pseudosophia*, of *Ψευδοφιλοσοφία*, Gr.] false or counterfeit Philosophy.

PSEUDO-POR'TICUS, a false Porch. Gr. and L.

PSEUDO-PROPHET [*pseudopropheta*, L. of *Ψευδοπροφήτης*, of *Ψεύδος*, and *Προφήτης*, a Prophet, Gr.] a false Prophet.

PSEUDO-STELLA [among *Astronomers*] any Comet or *Phænomenon* newly appearing in the Heavens like a Star. Gr. and L.

PSEUDOTHY'RUM [*Ψευδοθυρον*, of *Ψεύδος*, and *θυρον*, a Door, Gr.] a Postern-Gate. L.

PSHAW, an Expression of Contempt.

PSO'AS Magnus [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Loins which proceeds from all the Vertebra's or turning Joints of the Loins, and their transverse Processes, within the lower Belly, inserted into the lower Part of the Trochanter of the Thigh bone. L.

PSOAS Parvus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh inserted into that Part of the Share-bone, which is joined to the *Os Ilium*.

PSO'RA [*Ψώρα*, Gr.] Scabbiness, Manginess.

PSORI'ASIS [*Πσωρίασις*, Gr.] a dry itching Scab, accompanied often with an Exulceration.

PSO'RICKS [*psorica*, L. *Ψωριὰς*, Gr.] Medicines good against Scabbiness.

PSOROPTHAL'MY [*psorophthalmia*, L. *Ψωροφθαλμία*, of *Ψωρα*, a Scab, and *ὀφθαλμός*, a Disease in the Eye, Gr.] a Scab and Inflammation of the Eyes, with Itching.

PSYCHAGO'GICA [of *Ψυχή*, the Soul, and *ἀγωγός*, a Leader, Gr.] Medicines which suddenly raise the Spirits in Faintings.

PSYCHOL'OGY [*Ψυχολογία*, of *Ψυχή*, and *λογία*, a Discourse, Gr.] an Account or Treatise of the Soul or Mind.

PSYCHOM'ACHY [*psychomachia*, L. *πσυχομαχία*, of *πσυχή*, and *μαχή*, a Combat, Gr.] a Combat between the Soul and Body.

PSYCHROLUS'IA [*πσυχρολύσια*, of *πσυχρός*, and *λύσις*, Solution, Gr.] Cold, Cold Baths.

PSYCHROPH'OBY [*πσυχροφροβία*, of *πσυχρός*, and *φοβή*, Fear, Gr.] a Fear or Aversion to cold Things.

PSYDRA'CIUM [*Ψυδρακίον*, Gr.] a little Ulcer in the Skin of the Head; also little Pimples, which break out upon the Skin, by Reason of the Winter's Cold.

PTAR'MICKS [of *πτάρμικα*, Gr.] Medicines which cause Sneezing.

PTERNA [*πτέρνα*, Gr.] the second Bone of the Foot.

PTE'RON [*πτέρον*, Gr.] the Wing of a Bird.

PTE'RON [in *Architecture*] the Wing or Isle of a Building.

PTERY'GIUM [*πτερυγίον*, Gr.] a little Wing.

PTERY'GIUM [among *Anatomists*] the Wing or round Rising of the Nose, or Eye, the Process of the *Sphenoides*, or Wedge like Bone.

PTERYGOI'DES [*πτερυγώδεις*, Gr.] the Wing-like Processes of the *Sphenoides*.

PTERYGOI'DEUS Externus } [in *Anatomy*]
PTERYGOI'DEUS Internus } } two Processes, arising from the *Processus Pterygoides* of the same *Sphenoides*.

PTERYGOPALA'TIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Gargareon*, arising from the Process of the *Sphenoides*.

PTERYGOPHARYNGE'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle taking its Rise from the *Pterygoid Processes* of the *Sphenoides*, and the Ends of the *Os Hyoides*.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLI'NUS Externus, [of *πτερόν*, a Wing, and *σφαυλή*, Gr. the *Uvula*] in *Anatomy*, a Muscle which moves the Piece of Flesh in the Mouth, called the *Uvula*.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLI'NUS

P U

PTERYGOSTAPHYLINUS Internus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle having its Insertion in the Forepart of the *Uvula*.

PTISAN [*Ptisana*, L. of *πίσιαν*, Gr.] a kind of cooling Physick Drink.

PTOLEMA'ICK System [of the *Heavens*] was that System which was invented by *Ptolemy*.

PTOLEMY [of *πτολεμος*, Gr.] War.

PTYE'LISM, Salivation, Effusion of Spit-
tle.

PTYELIS'MUS [*πυελισμος*, Gr.] a too great Spitting.

PTY'LOSIS, a Disease when the Brims of the Eye-lids are grown thick, and the Hairs of the Eye-brows fall off.

PTIS'MAGOGUE [from *πινω*, to spit, and *αγω*, to lead, Gr.] that which discharges the Spittle, whether it amounts quite to a Salivation, or not.

PUB'BLE, fat, full, usually spoken of Corn, &c. *N. C.*

PUB'ERTY [*Puberté*, F. of *Pubertas*, L.] the Age of 14 Years in Men, and 12 in Women.

PUBESCENT [*Pubescens*, L.] arriving at Puberty.

PUB'LICAN [*Publicain*, F. *Publicanus*, L.] a Farmer of publick Rents and Revenues; also a Keeper of a publick House, a Victualler, an Alehouse-keeper.

PUBLICA'TION, a making publick, a giving publick Notice of a Thing. *F. of L.*

PUB'LiCK [*Public*, F. *Publicus*, L.] common, belonging to the People, manifest, known to any Body.

The **PUBLICK** [*le Public*, F.] the Generality of the People.

PUBLiCITY [*Publicité*, F. *Publicitas*, L.] Publickness.

To **PUB'LiSH** [*publier*, F. *publicare*, L.] to make publick, to spread abroad.

A **PUBLiSHER** [*Publieur*, F.] one who makes publick; who publishes new Books.

PU'CELAGE, a Maidenhead; Virginity. *F.*

PU'CELL, a Virgin or Maid. *Cbauc. F.*

PUCHIA, a Pouch or Purse. *G. L.*

PUCK, a fancied Spirit common in Romances.

PUCK-FIST } a kind of Mushroom full
PUFF-BALL } of Dust. *C. Crepitus Lupis. L.*

To **PUCK'ER** [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of *πυκαζω* or *πυκαϊδω*, Gr. to thicken] to shrink up, to lie uneven, as Clothes are apt to do.

PUCKER, a Nest of Caterpillars, or such like Vermin. *C.*

A **PUD'DER** [of *Dottere*, Belg. to make a Noise] Noise, Bustle.

PUD'DING [*boudin*, F. of *botulus*, L. of *boyaux*, F. *budella*, Ital. Intestines] a sort of Food well known, chiefly in England, as Hog's Puddings, &c.

P U

PUDDING of the Anchor [*Sea Term*] the binding Ropes about the Anchor-rings.

PUDDINGS [in a *Ship*] Ropes nailed on the Arms of the Mast and Fore-Yard near the Ends, to save the Rabbits from falling.

PUDDING-Grafs, Penny-royal. *Pulegium. L.*

PUDDLE [from *Pool*] a small dirty Lake or Plash.

To **PUDDLE**, to pollute with Dirt, &c.

PUD'DOCK, a small Inclosure. *C.*

PUDEN'DA, the Privy-parts; also an Artery of the *Penis. L.*

PU'DIBUND [*pubibundus*, L.] bashful, shame-faced.

PUDI'CA *Planta* [among *Botanists*] the sensitive Plant. *L.*

PUDI'CITY [*Pudicité*, F. of *Pudicitas*, L.] Chastity, Modesty.

PU'DICOUS [*pubique*, F. of *pubicus*, L.] chaste, modest.

PU'ERILE [*puerile*, F. of *puerilis*, L.] belonging to a Child, childish.

PUERIL'ITY [*Puerilité*, F. of *Puerilitas*, L.] Boyishness, Childishness.

PUER'ITY [*Pueritas*, L.] Childhood, Infancy.

PUER'PEROUS [*puerpera*, L.] that beareth Children.

PUET, a kind of Bird.

To **PUFF** [of *Boffer*, *Dan.*] to blow or pant by Reason of Shortness of Breath.

A **PUFF** [of *Boff*, *Belg.* the Swelling of the Cheeks] a Blast or Breath of Wind; also an Utensil for powdering the Hair.

A **PUFF** [in a *Gaming House*] one who is hired to play to decoy others.

A **PUFF'ING** [*puffino*, Ital.] a sort of Coot or Sea Gull, a Bird.

PUG, a Nickname for a Monkey or Dog.

PUG'GERED, as, the red pugged Attire of a Turkey, i. e. the Wattles.

PUG'GY [of *piga*, *Sax.* *Pige*, *Dan.* a little Maid] a soothing Word to a little Child, or a Paramour; as, *My little Puggy.*

PUGH [q. d. *ap Hugb*, i. e. the Son of *Hugb*] a *Welsh* Surname.

PU'GIL [in *Medicine*] a small Handful, or as much as may be taken up at once between the two Fingers and a Thumb. *L.*

PUGNA'CITY [*Pugnacitas*, L.] Eagerness to fight.

PUISNE, puny, a Law Term for younger; as, a *puisne Counsellor. F.*

PUIS'SANCE, Power, Force, Might. *F.*

PUIS'SANT, powerful, mighty. *F.*

PUKE, a sort of Colour.

A **PUKE**, a Vomit.

To **PUKE** [*Puyche*, *Belg.* to thrust forth] to be ready to vomit or spue.

PUL'CHRITUDE [*Pulchritudo*, L.] Fairness, Beauty.

To **PULE** [*Piauler*, F.] to cry like a Chicken; to whine, to cry.

PULI-

P U

PULICOSITY [*Pulicositas*, L.] abundance of, or full of Fleas.

PULICOUS [*pulicosus*, L.] full of, or abounding with Fleas.

PULING [*piauler*, F. to sing small] sickly, peauling, crazy.

A PULK, a Hole of standing Water. N. C.

To PULL [*pullian*, Sax. *Pulle*, Belg. *Pillier*, Dan.] to pluck, draw, hale, &c.

PULL, the Act of Pulling.

PULLA, a Pool, or Lake of standing Water. O. L.

PULAILE [*Poulaille*, F.] Poultry. Cb.

PULLA'TION, hatching Chickens. L.

PUL'LEN [*Poulain*, O. F.] Poultry.

PUL'LET [*Poulet*, F.] a young Hen.

PULLET [in a Ship] a close Room in the Hold.

PUL'LEY [*Poulie*, F. of *Pull*, Eng.] one of the Mechanick Powers; a Wheel, which by Means of a Rope running in its Channel, heaves up great Weights.

PULLEY Piece, an Armour for the Knees; also that Part of the Boot which covers the Knee.

To PUL'LULATE [*pulluler*, F. *pullulatum*, L.] to spring or come up young, to bud forth.

PULMONA'RIA Arteria [in Anatomy] a Vessel in the Breast, which conveys the Blood from the right Ventricle of the Heart to the Lungs. L.

PULMONARIA Arteria Venosa [in Anatomy] a Vessel that having received the Blood out of the Pulmonary Artery, discharges itself into the left Ventricle of the Heart.

PULMONA'RIOUS, one who is diseased in the Lungs. L.

PUL'MONARY [*Pulmonarius*, L.] belonging to the Lungs.

PULMON'ICK [*un Pulmonique*, F.] a consumptive Person.

PULP [*Pulpa*, L.] that Part of Fruit which is good to eat.

PULP [in Pharmacy] the soft Part of Fruit, Roots, &c. which is extracted by soaking or boiling.

PUL'PIT [*Pulpitum*, L.] anciently that higher Part of a Stage, on which the Musicians were; a Desk to preach or make an Oration in.

PULPOS'ITY [*Pulpositas*, L.] Fulness of Pulp, Substance, &c.

PUL'POUS [*pulposus*, L.] full of Substance, fleshy, nourishing, rich.

PULSA'TION, a knocking or striking, the beating of the Pulse. F. of L.

PULSE [*Puls*, L.] all Sorts of Grain contained in Hoods, Husks, or Shells.

PULSE [*Pulsus*, L.] a beating or knocking against.

PULSE [among Physicians] the beating of the Arteries.

PULSE [among Naturalists] is the Stroke with which any Medium is affected by the Motion of Light, Sound, &c.

P U

PUL'SION [*Pulsus*, L.] the driving or forcing any Thing forward.

PULVERIZA'TION [*Pulverizatio*, L.] a reducing to Powder.

To PUL'VERIZE [*pulveriser*, F. *pulverizare*, L.] to reduce any Body to Powder.

PULVER'ULENT [*pulverulentus*, L.] full of Dust or Powder, dusty.

PULVIL [*pulvillum*, L.] Sweet-scents, Gay.

PULVIS Fulminans [among Chymists] a Composition, which being put in a Shovel over a gentle Fire, will go off with a Noise like that of a Musker.

PULVINA'TA [in Architecture] a Freeze which swells out like a Pillow. L.

PU'MICATED [*pumicatus*, L.] made smooth, like, or with a Pumice Stone.

PUMICE-Stone [*Pumex*, L.] a spongy crumbling Stone, used in engraving, polishing, &c.

PUMP [*pompe*, Belg. *pumpe*, Dan. and L. S.] an Engine for drawing Water.

To PUMP [*pompe*, Belg.] to draw Water, &c. to lift a Person by a fly Inquiry.

The PUMP Sacks [Sea Term] is when the Water being out, it draws up nothing but Wind and Froth.

PUMP-Broke [in a Ship] the Pump-Handle.

PUMP-Can, a Vessel to pour Water into a Pump, to fetch it and make it work.

PUMP-Dale } [in a Ship] the Trough in
PUMP-Vale } which the Water that is pumped out, runs, and so out at the Scupper-Holes.

PUMPS, a Sort of Shoes with turned Soles.

To PUN [punian, Sax.] to pound or beat; also to quibble or play with Words.

To PUNCH [*poissonner*, F.] to bore with a Punch; to thrust one with the Fist, Elbow, &c.

A PUNCH [*Poinçon*, F.] a Tool to make Holes with, &c.

PUNCH, a Composition made of Brandy, Lemons, Water, Sugar, &c. for common Drinking.

PUNCH } a short and thick
PUNCHINEL'LO } Fellow; a Stage-puppet.

PUNCH'INS [in Architecture] are short Pieces of Timber, placed to support some considerable Weight.

PUNCH'INS [*Poinçon*, F.] a Vessel of Wine containing 84 Gallons.

PUNCHION [*Poinçon*, F.] a Chizzel.

PUNCTATED Hyperbola [in Mathematics] is an Hyperbola, whose oval Conjugate is infinitely small, that is, a Point.

PUNCTIL'IO [*Puntillo*, Span. *Pointille*, F. *Punctulum*, L.] a little Point or Trifle.

PUNCTILIOUS, very nice and exact, standing upon Punctilio's.

PUNC'

P U

PUNC'TUAL [*punctuel*, F.] that does a Thing, as it were, to a Point given.

PUNCTUAL'ITY [*punctualité*, F.] Exactness.

PUNCTUA'TION [*punctuation*, F.] the Method of Pointing and making Stops in Writing.

PUNCTUM *Lachrymale* [among *Anatomists*] a Hole in the Nose by which the Matter of Tears passes to the Nostrils. L.

PUNCTUM *Saliens*, a little Speck or Cloud which appears in a Brood Egg, and seems to leap before the Chicken begins to be hatched. L.

PUNCTUM *Lineans* [in *Mathematicks*] is that Point of the generating Circle, which, in the Formation of either simple Cycloids or Epicycloids, produces any Part of a Cycloidal Line. L.

PUNCTURE [*Punctura*, L.] a Prick or Pricking, any Wound made by a pointed Instrument.

PUNCTURE [among *Surgeons*] a Fracture of the Skull-Bone by a pricking Instrument.

PUND'BRETCH [*pund-brech*, Sax.] an unlawful taking Cattle out of a Pound.

PUNFAL'DA, a Pound, a Pinfold. O. L.

PUN'DLE, an ill-shaped, and ill-dressed Creature; as, *she is a very Pundle*.

PUN'GENCY [of *pungens*, L.] a Pricking or Sharpness.

PUNGENT [of *pungens*, L.] pricking, sharp.

PUN'GER [*Pagurus*, L.] a Sea Crab-Fish.

PUNICE, a Wall-louse, a Bug.

PUNICK [*Punicus*, of *Pæni*, the *Carthaginians*, who were accounted a perfidious People] as, a *Punick* Faith, Falshood, Treachery, Perjury.

To **PUNISH** [*punir*, F. of *punire*, L.] to inflict bodily Pain upon one who has committed an Offence; to correct, to chastise.

PUNISHABLE [*punissable*, F.] fit to be punished.

PUNISHMENT [*Punition*, F. *Punitio*, L.] Correction. Chastisement.

PUNITIVE, relating to, or of the Nature of Punishment.

PUNITORY *Interest* [in *Civil Law*] is such Interest of Money as is given for Delay or Breach of Trust.

PUNK [*Skinner* derives it of *pung*, Sax. a Leather Wallet, *q. d.* an old shrivelled Whore, like a Piece of shrivelled Leather] an ugly ill favoured Strumpet.

PUNTER, a Term at the Game of Backet.

PUNTO, a Point. *Ital.*

PUNSTER, a low Wit, a Quibbler on Words. *Addison*.

P U

PUN'Y [*puifne*, F.] little, peaking, weakly; also younger; as a *Puny Judge*.

PUP'IL [*Pupille*, F. *Pupilla*, L.] a Fatherless Child, one under Age or Ward; also a Tutor's Scholar at the University; also the Apple of the Eye.

PUP'PIS *Vena* [among *Anatomists*] a Vein which spreads itself about the hinder Part of the Head.

PUP'PY [of *puppe*, L. S. and *Teut. Poupee*, F. of *Puppus*, L. a little Infant or Baby] a Whelp of a Bitch, &c. also an unexperienced raw Fellow.

To **PUP'PY**, to bring forth Whelps.

PUR'A *Eleemosyna* [*i. e.* pure Alms] a Tenure or holding of Lands in Scotland, peculiar to Churchmen. L.

PUR'BLIND [*q. d.* *pore blind*] short-sighted.

To **PUR'CHASE** [*purchasser*, F.] to obtain or get by buying, &c.

To **PURCHASE** [in *Law*] is to get Lands with Money, &c. or by any other Agreement.

To **PURCHASE** [among *Sailors*] is to draw; as they say, *the Captain purchases apace*, *i. e.* draws in the Cable apace.

PURCHASE, Bargain, Boot.

PURE [*purus*, L.] simple, uncompounded; chaste, clean, neat; mere, downright.

PURE *Hyperbola* [in *Mathematicks*] is one without an Oval, Node, Spike, or conjugate Point.

PUR'FILE [*pourfilée*, F.] a sort of Trimming for Women's Gowns; also an Ornament about the Edges of Musical Instruments, such as Viols, Violins, &c.

PUR'FLED [of *pourfiler*, F.] flourished with a Needle. *Spenc.*

PURFLEW [in *Heraldry*] a Term made use of to express Ermines, Peans, or any other Furs, when they make up a Bordure round a Coat of Arms; as, *He bears Gules, a Bordure Purflew Verry*, meaning, that the Fur of the Bordure is *Verry*.

PURGAN'TIA [among *Physicians*] purging Medicines. L.

PURGA'TION, a Scouring or Cleansing. F. of L.

PURGATION [among *Physicians*] a purging by Stool.

PURGATION [in *Law*] is the clearing one's self of a Crime.

PURGATION [*Canonical*] is when the Party suspected makes Oath, in the Spiritual Court, that he is clear of the Crime laid to his Charge, and brings Neighbours to swear upon their Consciences, that he swears truly.

PURGATION *Vulgar*, was either by Combat, or Trial by Fire or Water.

PUR'GATIVE, that is of a purging Quality, apt to purge. F.

A PUR-

P U

A PURGATIVE [*purgatif*, F.] a purging Medicine.

PUR'GATORY [*purgatoire*, F. *purgatorium*, L.] an imaginary Place of Purgation for the Souls of the Faithful, according to the Roman Catholick Creed, where they are to be purified by Fire before they are admitted to the State of perfect Bliss.

PURGATORY [*purgatorius*, L.] of a purging Quality.

To **PURGE** [*purger*, F. of *purgare*, L.] to cleanse the Body from ill Humours; also to clear one's self of a Crime.

A PURGE, a cleansing Medicine.

PURIFICATION, the Act of purifying and cleansing. F. of L.

PURIFICATION [among *Chymists*] the cleansing of a Metal, &c. from the Mixture of other Metals.

PURIFICATION [of the *Virgin Mary*] a Festival called *Candlemas Day*.

A PURIFICA'TORY [*purificatoire*, F. of *purificatorium*, L.] a Linen Cloath with which a *Romish* Priest wipes the Chalice and his Fingers after the Absolution.

To **PURIFY** [*purifier*, F. *purificare*, L.] to make pure or clean.

To **PURIFY** [in *Alchymy*] is to separate Gold and Silver from other Metals that are mixed with them.

PURIM [פּוּרִים, H. i. e. Lots] a Feast among the *Jews*, appointed by *Mordecai*, in Memory of their Deliverance from *Haman's* Conspiracy.

PURIST [*Puriste*, F.] one who affects to speak or write neatly and properly.

PURITANS [*Puritanes*, F. of *purus*, L.] a Nickname given formerly to the Dissenters from the Church of *England*.

PURITANICAL, of or concerning the Puritans.

PURITY } [*purite*, F. *puritas*, L.]

PURE'NESS } being pure, unmixed or clear; Honesty, Innocence, Uprightness.

PURL [Contract, of *purse* or *pourfile*, F.] a kind of Edging for Bone-lace.

PURL, Ale or Beer in which Wormwood is infused.

To **PURL** [*proliquare*, L.] to run with a murmuring Noise, as a Stream does.

To **PURLOIN'** [*purloigner*, F.] to pilfer, to filch.

PURLEU' } [*pur lieu*, F.] all that

PURLIEU' } Space near any Forest, which being anciently Forest, is afterwards separated from the same by Perambulation.

PURLIEU Man, who has Land within the Purlieu, and 40 s. a-Year Freehold.

PUR'LINS [in *Architecture*] Pieces of Timber which lie across the Rafters on the Inside to keep them from sinking in the Middle of their Length.

PUR'PARS [*Old Law*] is that Share of an Estate, which being held in common by Co-partners, is by Partition allotted to either of them.

P U

PUR'PLE [*pourpre*, F. *purpura*, L. *πορφυρα*, Gr.] a purple Colour; also the Dignity of an Archbishop, Bishop, &c. or of a great Magistrate.

PUR'PLE } [in *Heraldry*] a Colour con-
PUR'PURE } sisting of much Red and a little Black.

PURPLE Fever, a Fever with an inflamed Skin, particularly in the Face.

PUR'PORT [q. d. *quod scriptum proportionat*, L.] Meaning; the Tenor or Substance of a Writing.

PUR'POSE [*propos*, F. of *propositum*, L.] Design, Resolution; also Subject, Matter of Discourse.

To **PURPOSE** [*proposer*, F. *propositum*, Sup. of *proponere*, L.] to design, to intend, to resolve.

PURPRESTURE. See *Pourpre*.

PURPRI'SUM [*Old Law*] a Close or Inclosure; the whole Compass of a Manor.

PURR, a Bird; also small Cyder, or Drink.

To **PURR**, to make a Noise like a Cat.

PUR'REL [*Old Law*] a Lift ordered to be made at the End of *Kersey* Cloths.

PUR'ROCK, a small Inclosure or Close of Land. O.

PURSE [*bourse*, F. *bursa*, Ital. *piors*, C. B. of *εὔρα*, Gr. a Hyde] a little Bag to put Money in; also a Gratification of 500 Crowns given by the Grand Signior.

PURSE-Net [among *Hunters*] a Sort of Nets to take Hares and Rabbits.

PUR'SER [in a *King's Ship*] is an Officer who has the Charge of the Victuals, and is to see that they be good, well laid up, and stored. He keeps a List of the Ship's Company, and sets down exactly the Days of each Man's Admittance into Pay.

PUR'SEVANT } [*poursuivant*, F. a

PUR'SUIVANT } Messenger attending upon the King in the Army; also at the Council-Table, in the Exchequer, and elsewhere, to be sent upon any Message.

PURSEVANTS at Arms, the Marshals who attend the Heralds, and usually succeed them when they die, or are preferred.

PUR'SINESS } [in *Horses*] a Dis-

PUR'SIVENESS } ease, a Shortness of Breath.

PURSLAIN' [*portulaca*, L.] an Herb for Sallads.

PURSU'ANCE, what follows, Consequence, a pursuing.

PURSU'ANT [*poursuivant*, F.] following, according, or agreeable to.

To **PURSUE'** [*pursuivre*, F. *persequi*, L.] to follow or run after, to go on with, to carry on.

PURSUIT' [*poursuite*, F.] running after, Diligence or Trouble to get any Thing.

PUR'SY [*pouffis*, F.] over fat, short, or broken-winded.

PUR'TE-

P U

PUNC'TUAL [*punctuel*, F.] that does a Thing, as it were, to a Point given.

PUNCTUALITY [*punctualité*, F.] Exactness.

PUNCTUATION [*punctuation*, F.] the Method of Pointing and making Stops in Writing.

PUNC'TUM *Lachrymale* [among *Anatomists*] a Hole in the Nose by which the Matter of Tears passes to the Nostrils. L.

PUNCTUM *Salient*, a little Speck or Cloud which appears in a Brood Egg, and seems to leap before the Chicken begins to be hatched. L.

PUNCTUM *Lineans* [in *Mathematick*] is that Point of the generating Circle, which, in the Formation of either simple Cycloids or Epicycloids, produces any Part of a Cycloidal Line. L.

PUNCTURE [*Punctura*, L.] a Prick or Pricking, any Wound made by a pointed Instrument.

PUNCTURE [among *Surgeons*] a Fracture of the Skull-Bone by a pricking Instrument.

PUND'BRETCH [*pund bnech*, Sax.] an unlawful taking Cattle out of a Pound.

PUNFAL'DA, a Pound, a Pinfold. O. L.

PUND'LE, an ill-shaped, and ill-dressed Creature; as, *she is a very Pundle*.

PUN'GENCY [of *pungens*, L.] a Pricking or Sharpness.

PUNGENT [of *pungens*, L.] pricking, sharp.

PUN'GER [*Pagurus*, L.] a Sea Crab-Fish.

PUNICE, a Wall-louse, a Bug.

PUN'ICK [*Punicus*, of *Pœni*, the *Carthaginians*, who were accounted a perfidious People] as, a *Punick* Faith, Falshood, Treachery, Perjury.

To **PUNISH** [*punir*, F. of *punire*, L.] to inflict bodily Pain upon one who has committed an Offence; to correct, to chastise.

PUN'ISHABLE [*punissable*, F.] fit to be punished.

PUN'ISHMENT [*Punition*, F. *Punitio*, L.] Correction. Chastisement.

PUN'ITIVE, relating to, or of the Nature of Punishment.

PUN'ITORY *Interest* [in *Civil Law*] is such Interest of Money as is given for Delay or Breach of Trust.

PUNK [*Skipper* derives it of *pung*, Sax. a Leather Wallet, *q. d.* an old shrivelled Whore, like a Piece of shrivelled Leather] an ugly ill favoured Strumpet.

PUN'TER, a Term at the Game of Basset.

PUNTO, a Point. *Ital.*

PUN'STER, a low Wit, a Quibbler on Words. *Addison*.

P U

PUN'Y [*puisse*, F.] little, peaking, weakly; also younger; as a *Puny Judge*.

PUP'IL [*Pupille*, F. *Pupilla*, L.] a Fatherless Child, one under Age or Ward; also a Tutor's Scholar at the University; also the Apple of the Eye.

PUP'PIS *Vena* [among *Anatomists*] a Vein which spreads itself about the hinder Part of the Head.

PUP'PY [of *puppe*, L. S. and *Teut. Poupee*, F. of *Puppus*, L. a little Infant or Baby] a Whelp of a Bitch, &c. also an unexperienced raw Fellow.

To **PUPPY**, to bring forth Whelps.

PUR'A *Eleemosyna* [*i. e.* pure Alms] a Tenure or holding of Lands in Scotland, peculiar to Churchmen. L.

PUR'BLIND [*q. d.* pore blind] short-sighted.

To **PUR'CHASE** [*purchasser*, F.] to obtain or get by buying, &c.

To **PURCHASE** [in *Law*] is to get Lands with Money, &c. or by any other Agreement.

To **PURCHASE** [among *Sailors*] is to draw; as they say, *the Captain purchases apace*, *i. e.* draws in the Cable apace.

PURCHASE, Bargain, Boot.

PURE [*purus*, L.] simple, uncompounded; chaste, clean, neat; mere, downright.

PURE *Hyperbola* [in *Mathematicks*] is one without an Oval, Node, Spike, or conjugate Point.

PUR'FILE [*pourfilée*, F.] a sort of Trimming for Women's Gowns; also an Ornament about the Edges of Musical Instruments, such as Viols, Violins, &c.

PUR'FLED [of *pourfiler*, F.] flourished with a Needle. *Spenc.*

PURFLEW [in *Heraldry*] a Term made use of to express Ermines, Peans, or any other Furs, when they make up a Bordure round a Coat of Arms; as, *He bears Gules, a Bordure Purflew Verry*, meaning, that the Fur of the Bordure is Verry.

PURGAN'TIA [among *Physicians*] purging Medicines. L.

PURGA'TION, a Scouring or Cleansing. F. of L.

PURGATION [among *Physicians*] a purging by Stool.

PURGATION [in *Law*] is the clearing one's self of a Crime.

PURGATION [*Canonical*] is when the Party suspected makes Oath, in the Spiritual Court, that he is clear of the Crime laid to his Charge, and brings Neighbours to swear upon their Consciences, that he swears truly.

PURGATION *Vulgar*, was either by Combat, or Trial by Fire or Water.

PUR'GATIVE, that is of a purging Quality, apt to purge. F.

A PUR-

P U

A PURGATIVE [*purgatif*, F.] a purging Medicine.

PUR'GATORY [*purgatoire*, F. *purgatorium*, L.] an imaginary Place of Purgation for the Souls of the Faithful, according to the Roman Catholick Creed, where they are to be purified by Fire before they are admitted to the State of perfect Bliss.

PURGATORY [*purgatorius*, L.] of a purging Quality.

To PURGE [*purger*, F. of *purgare*, L.] to cleanse the Body from ill Humours; also to clear one's self of a Crime.

A PURGE, a cleansing Medicine.

PURIFICATION, the Act of purifying and cleansing. F. of L.

PURIFICATION [among *Chymists*] the cleansing of a Metal, &c. from the Mixture of other Metals.

PURIFICATION [of the *Virgin Mary*] a Festival called *Candlemas Day*.

A PURIFICATION [*purificatoire*, F. of *purificatorium*, L.] a Linen Cloath with which a *Romish* Priest wipes the Chalice and his Fingers after the Absolution.

To PURIFY [*purifier*, F. *purificare*, L.] to make pure or clean.

To PURIFY [in *Alchymy*] is to separate Gold and Silver from other Metals that are mixed with them.

PURIM [פּוּרִים, H. i. e. Lots] a Feast among the *Jews*, appointed by *Mordecai*, in Memory of their Deliverance from *Haman's* Conspiracy.

PUR'IST [*Puriste*, F.] one who affects to speak or write neatly and properly.

PUR'ITANS [*Puritans*, F. of *purus*, L.] a Nickname given formerly to the Dissenters from the Church of England.

PURITANICAL, of or concerning the Puritans.

PUR'ITY } [*purite*, F. *puritas*, L.]

PURE'NESS } being pure, unmixed or clear; Honesty, Innocence, Uprightness.

PURL [Contract. of *purse* or *pourfile*, F.] a kind of Edging for Bone-lace.

PURL, Ale or Beer in which Wormwood is infused.

To PURL [*proliquare*, L.] to run with a murmuring Noise, as a Stream does.

To PURLOIN [*purloigner*, F.] to pilfer, to filch.

PURLEU } [*pour lieu*, F.] all that

PURLIEU } Space near any Forest, which being anciently Forest, is afterwards separated from the same by Perambulation.

PURLIEU Man, who has Land within the Purlieu, and 40 s. a-Year Freehold.

PUR'LINS [in *Architecture*] Pieces of Timber which lie across the Rafters on the Inside to keep them from sinking in the Middle of their Length.

PUR'PARS [Old Law] is that Share of an Estate, which being held in common by Co-partners, is by Partition allotted to either of them.

P U

PUR'PLE [*pourpre*, F. *purpura*, L. *πορφυρα*, Gr.] a purple Colour; also the Dignity of an Archbishop, Bishop, &c. or of a great Magistrate.

PUR'PLE } [in *Heraldry*] a Colour con-

PUR'PURE } sisting of much Red and a little Black.

PURPLE Fever, a Fever with an inflamed Skin, particularly in the Face.

PUR'PORT [q. d. *quod scriptum proponat*, L.] Meaning; the Tenor or Substance of a Writing.

PUR'POSE [*propos*, F. of *propositum*, L.] Design, Resolution; also Subj. & Matter of Discourse.

To PURPOSE [*proposer*, F. *propositum*, Sup. of *proponere*, L.] to design, to intend, to resolve.

PURPRESTURE. See *Pourpre*.

PURPRI'SUM [Old Law] a Close or Inclosure; the whole Compass of a Manor.

PURR, a Bird; also small Cyder, or Drink.

To PURR, to make a Noise like a Cat.

PUR'REL [Old Law] a List ordered to be made at the End of *Kersey* Cloths.

PUR'ROCK, a small Inclosure or Close of Land. O.

PURSE [*bourse*, F. *bursa*, Ital. *ptors*, C. B. of *εὑρα*, Gr. a Hyde] a little Bag to put Money in; also a Gratification of 500 Crowns given by the Grand Signior.

PURSE-Net [among *Hunters*] a Sort of Nets to take Hares and Rabbits.

PUR'SER [in a *King's Ship*] is an Officer who has the Charge of the Victuals, and is to see that they be good, well laid up, and stored. He keeps a List of the Ship's Company, and sets down exactly the Days of each Man's Admittance into Pay.

PUR'SEVANT } [*poursuivant*, F. a

PUR'SUIVANT } Messenger attending upon the King in the Army; also at the Council-Table, in the Exchequer, and elsewhere, to be sent upon any Message.

PURSEVANTS at Arms, the Marshals who attend the Heralds, and usually succeed them when they die, or are preferred.

PUR'SINESS } [in *Horset*] a Dis-

PUR'SIVENESS } ease, a Shortness of Breath.

PURSLAIN [*portulaca*, L.] an Herb for Sallads.

PURSU'ANCE, what follows, Consequence, a pursuing.

PURSU'ANT [*poursuivant*, F.] following, according, or agreeable to.

To PURSUE [*pour suivre*, F. *persequi*, L.] to follow or run after, to go on with, to carry on.

PURSUIT [*pour suite*, F.] running after, Diligence or Trouble to get any Thing.

PUR'SY [*pouffis*, F.] over fat, short, or broken-winded.

PUR'TE-

P U

PUR'TENANCE, what belongs to a Thing.

PURVEY'ABLE, careful, provident. *Chauc.*

To **PURVEY'** [*pourvoyeur*, F.] to provide.

PURVEY'ANCE, providing of Corn, Fewel, Victuals, &c. for the King's House.

PURVEY'OR [*pourvoyeur*, F.] an Officer to whom is committed the Purveyance.

PURVIEW' [*pourveuque*, F. Law Term] the Body of an Act of Parliament, beginning with, *Be it enacted*.

PURULENT [*purulentus*, L.] full of corrupt Matter, mattery. F.

PUS, Corruption, or thick Matter, which issues out of a Wound or Sore. F. of L.

To **PUSH** [*pousser*, F.] to thrust or shove.

A **PUSH** [of *φυσσα*, of *φυσάω*, Gr. to inflate.] See *Pustule*.

PUSH'ERS, Canary Birds that are new flown, and cannot feed themselves.

PUSILLANIMITY [*pusillanimité*, F. of *pusillanimitas*, L.] Faint-heartedness, Want of Courage, or Generosity.

PUSILLANIMOUS [*pusillanime*, F. *pusillanimus*, L.] faint-hearted, cowardly.

A **PUSLE** [*poesle*, Du.] a dirty Wench.

PUS'MA [in *Rhetorick*] an earnest Question.

PUSS, a Name given to a Cat.

PUS'TULE [*pustula*, L.] a Pust, Blister, or little Wheal on the Skin. F.

PUS'TULOUS [*pustulosus*, L.] full of Wheals or Blisters.

To **PUT** [*Minshew* derives it of *poser*, F. Skinner of *boufer*, F. to lay, place, dispose; also to repose, to rust, to expose; also to add, to produce, to oblige, to propose, &c.

To **PUT** upon, to impose upon.

PU'TAGE [Law Term] Whoredom. *Putanisme*. F.

PU'TAIGNE [*Putain*, F.] a Whore. *Chauc.*

PU'TANISM [*putanisme*, F.] a Whore's Trade or Way of Life.

PU'TATIVE [*putativus*, L.] reputed, supposed, commonly taken for, in Opposition to, evident, or unquestionable. F.

PU'TID [*putidus*, L.] mean, low, worthless.

PUTID'ITY [*putiditas*, L.] Stinkingness.

PUT'LOCK, } a short Piece of Timber

PUT'LOG, } to be put in a Hole in building of Scaffolds.

PUT'NEY [of *Put*, Belg. a Well, and *Ca*, Sax. Water] a Town in Surrey, on the Bank of the River *Thames*.

To **PUT** over [among *Falconers*] a Term used of a Hawk, when she removes the Meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traversing with her Body, but chiefly into her Neck.

P Y

PU'TOURS, Whoremongers. *Chauc.*

PUTRE, Whoredom. *Chauc.*

PUTREFACIEN'TIA [in *Physick*] such Things as cause the Flesh to putrify. L.

PUTREFACTION [among *Chymists*] is the dissolving of a concrete or a solid Body with a moist Heat.

PUTREFACTIVES, the same as *Putrefacientia*; which see.

PUTRES'CENCE [of *putrescere*, L.] Rottenness, Corruption.

PU'TRID [*putride*, F. *putridus*, L.] corrupt, rotten.

PUTRID Fever, is that kind of Fever, where the Humours or Part of them, have so little circulatory Motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and putrify.

To **PU'TRIFY** [*purifier*, F. *putrescere*, L.] to corrupt or rot, to grow rotten.

PUTTING-STONE, a large Stone, by the throwing of which, the Strength is tried.

A **PUT'TOCK** Candle, the least in the Pound, put in to make Weight. N. C.

PUTTOCK, a long winged Kite.

PUTTOCKS [in a *Ship*] small Shrouds which go from the Main, Fore, and Mizzen Masts to the Round Top of those Masts, for the Men to get into the Tops or Caps of those Masts.

PUT'TY, Powder of calcined Tin; also a Composition used by Painters to fill up Holes in Wood, and by Glaziers to fasten Glass in Windows.

PUTU'RA [Old Law] a Custom of taking Men's, Horse's, and Dog's Meat off the Tenants *gratis*, within the Bounds of a Forest, claimed by the Keepers of Forests.

A **PUZZLE**, a dirty Slut. See *Pussle*.

To **PUZZLE** [*q. d.* to posse, or to poss] to confound, to put to a *Non-plus*.

PYCNO'STYLUS [*πυκνόςτυλος*, Gr.] a Building, the Pillars whereof stand so very close, that their Distance from one another is only a Diameter and half of the Column. L.

PYCNOT'ICKS [*pycnotica*, L. *πυκνотικος*, Gr.] Medicines which are of a thickening Quality.

PYE [*pye*, F. *pica*, L.] a Magpye, a Bird; also a Dish of baked Fruit, Meat, &c.

PYE'BALD, of two Colours.

PYE'LOS [*πυελος*, Gr.] a Cavity in the Brain, thro' which the Phlegm passes to the Palate and Nostrils.

PYG'ME [*πυγμα*, Gr.] the Length from the Elbow to the End of the Hand, when the Fist is closed.

PYG'MIES, very small People.

PYG'MY. See *Pigmy*.

PYLORUS [*πυλорος*, Gr.] a Keeper of a Gate, a Porter. L.

PYLO.

PYLORUS [in *Anatomy*] the lower Office of the Ventricle, which lets the Meat out of the Stomach into the Intestines.

PYNANDE [of *peinigen*, *Teut.* to cause Pain, to torture] painful.

PYRAMID [*pyramide*, *F.* *pyramis*, *L.* *πυραμς*, *Gr.*] an Obelisk, &c.

PYRAMID [among *Geometricians*] is a solid Figure, whose Sides are bound by plain Triangles, and ending in a Point at the Vertex, the Base whereof may be a Triangle, a Square, &c.

Optick PYRAMID [in *Opticks*] the Figure which the Rays drawn out in Length from any Object, through any transparent Medium (where they end in a Point) make to the Eye.

PYRAMIDS [of *Egypt*] vast Piles of Building, which were raised up Spire ways, and served as Monuments for the Kings of that Country; anciently accounted one of the seven Wonders of the World.

PYRAMIDAL [*pyramidalis*, *L.* *βε- PYRAMID'ICAL* [longing to, or in the Figure, resembling a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDALES Musculi [among *Anatomists*] Muscles of the Nostrils and the Abdomen, which take their Names from their Figure resembling a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDA'LIA [in *Anatomy*] the Pyramidal Vessels, certain Vessels which prepare the Semen.

PYRAM'IDALIS Succenturiatus Musculus [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muscles of the lower Belly, lying on the Rectum. *L.*

PYRAMIDOG'RAPHY [of *πυραμς*, a Pyramid, and *γραφη*, Description, *Gr.*] a Description of Pyramids.

PYRE [*pyra*, *L.*] a Pile to be burnt.

PYREO'DES [*πυροδς*, *Gr.*] a Process of the second Vertebra of the Back.

PYRETICKS [of *πυρεός*, *Gr.* a Fever] Medicines which cure Fevers.

PYRETOLOGY [*πυρετολογία*, of *πυρεός*, and *λογία*, Discourse, *Gr.*] a Discourse, Description or Treatise of Fevers.

PYRIFORMIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its resembling a Pear.

PYRITES [*πυρίτης*, *Gr.*] the Firestone.

PYROB'OLI [*πυροβόλοι*, of *πῦρ*, Fire, and *βολος*, a Cast, or *βέλλω*, *Gr.*] certain Fireworks used by the Ancients. *L.*

PYROE'NUS [of *πῦρ*, Fire, and *οἶνος*, Wine, *Gr.*] rectified Spirit of Wine.

PYROMANCY [*pyromantia*, *L.* of *πυρομαντεια*, of *πῦρ*, and *μαντεια*, Divination, *Gr.*] a Soothsaying by Fire.

PYROTECHNY [*pyrotechnie*, *F.* of *πῦρ*, Fire, and *τεχνη*, Art, *Gr.*] the Art of making Fire-works; also the Art of Chymistry, which makes use of Fire as the chief Instrument in its Operations.

PYROTECH'NICK, of *Pyrotechny*.

PYROTICKS [*pyrotica*, *L.* of *πυρσικα*, *Gr.*] Causticks, Medicines, which, applied to the Body, grow violent hot, and cause Redness, Blisters, Ripeness, &c.

PYRRICH'US [*πυρριχς*, *Gr.*] a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse, consisting of two short Syllables.

PYR'RHONISM, the Doctrine of *Pyrrho* the Greek Philosopher, the first Founder of the Sect of the Scepticks, who taught that there was no Certainty of any Thing.

PYRY [of *pyrus*, *L.*] a Pear-tree. *Ch.*

PYTHAG'ORAS [of *πυθαγορας*, to inquire, and *αγορα*, a Sermon] a famous and learned Philosopher at Samos, who lived Anno Mundi 3360. about the Time that *Nebuchadnezzar* besieged the Temple of Jerusalem; he, for Modesty sake, called himself *φιλος σοφιας*, a Lover of Wisdom, whereas the learned Men before him were called *σοφοι*, i. e. Wise Men. He travelled for Knowledge as far as Egypt and Babylon, and at last set up in Italy. He held the Transmigration of Souls, and forbade the eating of Flesh.

PYTHAGORE'AN [belonging to *Pytha-*

PYTHAGOR'ICAL [goras the Philosopher, or referring to the Transmigration of the Soul from one Body to another.

PYTHAGORE'AN System [in *Astronomy*] is the same as the *Copernican*.

PYTHAGOR'ICK Tetraffys, was a Point a Line, a Surface, and a Solid.

PYTHON [*πυθων*, *Gr.*] a familiar or prophesying Spirit; and one possessed with it. *F.* of *L.*

PY'THONESS [*pythonisse*, *F.* of *pythonissa*, *L.* *πυθωνισσα*, *Gr.*] a Woman so possessed, a Prophetess, a Sorceress.

PYUL'CUS [*πυυλκος*, *Gr.*] a Surgeon's Instrument, wherewith corrupt Matter is evacuated.

PYX [*pyxis*, *L.* of *πυξς*, *Gr.*] a Vessel in which the Host is kept in Popish Countries.

PYX'IS [among *Anatomists*] the hollow Part of the Hip-bone.

PYXIS Nautica, the Mariner's Compass. *L.*

Q

Q Is often an Abbreviation of Question; also of *Quasi*, *L.* as if, though.

Q. D. is an Abbreviation of *quasi dictum*, *L.* as if it were said.

Q. E. D. [among *Mathematicians*] stands for *Quod erat demonstrandum*, *L.* i. e. which was to be demonstrated.

Q. PL. [in *Physicians Bills*] stands for *Quantum placet*, *L.* i. e. as much as you please.

Q. S. [in *Physicians Bills*] stands for *Quantum sufficit*, i. e. as much as will do, or a sufficient Quantity.

R r r r

QUAB,

QUAB [*quab*, Belg. *Quappe*, *Teut.* a Fish, is heretofore called a Water-Weasel.

QUACK [*quack*, *Teut.* a Mountebank, a bold

and ignorant Pretender to the Art of Physick.

To **QUACK** [*quacken*, *Teut.*] to make a Noise like a Duck.

QUACKING *Chist*, a Duck. *Cant.*

QUACKING of Titles [among Booksellers] the putting new and different Titles to Books that have not had a good Sale, and publishing them for new.

QUADRAGATA *Terra*, a Team of Land, or as much as may be tilled by four Horses.

QUADRAGESIMA, the fortieth. *L.*

QUADRAGESIMA Sunday [*q. d.* forty Days from *Easter*] the first Sunday before Lent.

QUADRAGESIMAL [*quadragesimalis*, *L.*] belonging to Lent. *F.*

QUADRAGESIMALS, Mid-Lent Contributions, Offerings made by the People to their Mother Church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

QUADRANGLE [*quadrangulus*, *L.*] a Figure in Geometry having four Angles and as many Sides. *F.*

QUADRANGULAR [*quadrangulaire*, *F.* of *quadrangularis*, *L.*] belonging to, or in the Form of a Quadrangle.

QUADRANT [*quadrans*, *L.*] a fourth Part.

QUADRANT [in *Mathematicks*] is an Arch containing the fourth Part of a Circle, or 90 Degrees.

QUADRANT [among *Mathematicians*] is an Instrument of great Use in practical Geometry, Navigation, &c.

QUADRANT [among *Gunners*] is an Instrument for levelling, mounting, or lowering a Piece of Ordnance.

QUADRANT of Altitude [of an Artificial Globe] a thin Brass Plate divided into 90 Degrees, and fitted to the Meridian.

QUADRANTAL [*quadrantal*, *L.*] belonging to a Quadrant.

A **QUADRANTAL**, a Figure which is every way square like a Dye. *L.*

QUADRANTAL Triangle [in *Geometry*] a spherical Triangle, having a Quadrant for one of its Sides, and one right Angle.

QUADRANTA *Terra*, the fourth Part of an Acre of Land. *O. L.*

QUADRATE [*quadratus*, *L.*] four-square.

To **QUADRATE** [*cadrer*, *F.* *quadratum*, *L.*] to agree with or answer.

To **QUADRATE** a Piece [among *Gunners*] is to see that it was duly placed, or well poised upon the Carriage.

QUADRATE Line of Shadows [on a Quadrant] is a Line of natural Tangents placed

on the Limb of it, for the more ready measuring of Heights.

QUADRATES [among *Printers*] are certain Pieces of Metal to fill up the void Spaces at the End of short Lines.

QUADRATICK, four-square.

QUADRATICK Equations [in *Algebra*] square Equations, or such wherein the highest Power of the unknown Quantity is a Square.

QUADRATRIX, a square or squared Figure.

QUADRATURE [*quadratura*, *L.*] a Square, or the squaring of any Thing.

QUADRATURE of the Circle [among *Mathematicians*] is the finding of some other right-lined Figure equal to the Area of a Circle, or right Line equal to its Circumference.

QUADRATURE of a Figure [in *Mathematicks*] is the finding of a Square equal to the Area of it.

QUADRATURE of the Parabola, the same as *Parabolick Space*; which see.

QUADRATURES of the Moon [in *Astronomy*] are the Medial Points of her Orbit, lying between the Points of Conjunction and Opposition.

QUADRATUS *Femoris* [among *Anatomists*] is a Muscle of the Thigh so called from its square Figure. *L.*

QUADRATUS *Genæ* [among *Anatomists*] is a large square Muscle spread over the whole Region of the Face. *L.*

QUADRATUS *Lumborum* [among *Anatomists*] is a short thick Muscle, situate in the Region of the Loins.

QUADRENNIAL [*quadrennis*, *L.*] belonging to the Space of four Years.

QUADRIGATA *Terra*. See *Quadragesima*.

QUADRIGEMINI [in *Anatomy*] four small Muscles which turn the Thigh to the Outside.

QUADRILATERAL [*quadrilaterus*, *L.*] having four Sides.

QUADRILATERAL Figures [in *Geometry*] are Figures whose Sides are four right Lines, making as many Angles.

QUADRILLE, a Game at Cards.

QUADRIN, a Mite, a small Piece of Money in Value about a Farthing.

QUADRINO *MICAL* Root [among *Algebraists*] is a Root which consists of four Names or Parts.

QUADRIPARTITE [*quadrupartitus*, *L.*] divided into four Parts.

QUADRIPARTITION [in *Mathematicks*] a dividing by four, or taking the fourth Part of any Number or Quantity. *L.*

QUADRIPHYLLOUS [*quatuor*, *L.* and *φυλλον*, *Gr.*] having four Leaves.

QUADRIREME [*quadriremis*, *L.*] a Galley or Vessel with four Oars on a Side.

QUA-

QUADRISYLLABLE [*quadrissyllabum*, L.] a Word consisting of four Syllables.

QUADRIVIAL [*quadrivialis*, L.] consisting of four Ways or Turnings.

QUADRUPEDE [*quadrupede*, F. of *quadrupes*, L.] a four-footed Beast.

QUADRUPEDAL [*quadrupes*, L.] having four Feet.

QUADRUPE'DAL } Signs [in Astronomy]

QUADRUPE'DIAN } Signs which represent the Figure of four-footed Beasts.

QUADRUPLE [*quadruplex*, L.] four times as much, four-fold. F.

QUADRUPPLICATE, a Thing folded, or repeated four Times. F.

QUADRUPPLICATION, a doubling of a Thing four Times. L.

QUÆPLEURA, a Writ which lies where an Inquisition has been made by the Escheator of such Lands and Tenements as a Man dies seized of, when all that was in his Possession was thought not to be found by the Office.

QUÆRE } [of *querere*, L. to seek] a

QUÆRY } Doubt.

QUÆSTY, an Indulgence or Remission of Penance, which was exposed to Sale by the Popes. O. L.

QUÆSTUS [in Law] Land gained by Labour and Industry, which does not descend by Hereditary Right.

To **QUAFF** [of Cap. Sax. nimble, *q. d.* to drink briskly, to drink large Draughts, to tipple.

QUAGGY, boggy, soft.

QUAG'MIRE [*Minshew* derives it of *Quas*, to shake, *q. d.* quaking Mire] a marshy or boggy Place.

QUAID, subdued. Spenc.

QUAIL [*quaglia*, Itali.] a Bird.

To **QUAIL** [*congulare*, L.] to curdle as Milk.

To **QUAIL** [*quele*, Belg. *Sich quablen*] to languish. Spenc.

To **QUAIL** [*epellan*, Sax.] to crush, to quell.

QUAIL-pipe, a Pipe with which Fowlers allure Quails.

QUAINT [*Coint*, F.] neat, Fine, accomplished; also odd, strange, foppish.

QUAINTLY, nicely, exactly.

QUAINT GIRES, strange Fits. O.

To **QUAKE** [*Cpacian*, Sax.] to tremble, to shake or shiver.

QUAKERISM, the Doctrine or Opinion of the Quakers.

QUAKERS, a modern Sect, who took their Names first from their strange Gestures and quaking Fits.

QUALE JUS, a Writ Judicial, which lieth where a religious Person has Judgment to recover Lands, &c. to inquire whether the Party hath any Right to recover such Lands, &c. L.

QUALIFICATION, a particular Faculty or Endowment. F. of L.

To **QUALIFY** [*qualifier*, F.] to give one a Qualification to make him fit; also to temper, appease, or pacify.

QUALITY [*qualité*, F. of *qualitas*, L.] Condition, Nature, Inclination, Habit; also Title of Honour, noble Birth.

QUALITY [among *Philosophers*] any Property or Affection of a Being whereby it affects our Senses so and so, and acquires such a Denomination.

The four first **QUALITIES** } [among

Tactile QUALITIES } *Naturalists*] are Heat, Cold, Moisture, and Dryness.

The four second **QUALITIES** [among

Chymists] are Volatility, Fixity, Corrosiveness, and Corruptibility.

Occult QUALITIES [in *Philosophy*] the Ancients did so term those Qualities, of which no rational Solution or Account could be given in their Method, or according to their Principles.

Sensible QUALITIES [in *Philosophy*] are such as are the more immediate Objects of our Senses.

QUALM [*Cpelame*, Death, of Cuellan, Sax. to kill; *Mer Cuf.* derives it of *κρυμα*, Gr. Conception] a fainting Fit; also a Scruple of Conscience.

QUALMISH, troubled with, or subject to Qualms.

QUAM diu se bene gesserit [i. e. as long as he shall behave himself well] a Clause frequently used in Letters Patent for the Grant of Offices, particularly in those of the Judges.

QUANDA'RY, *Qu'en dirai je*, F. i. e. what shall I say? a Study or Doubt what to do, Suspence of Mind.

QUANTITY [*quantité*, F. of *quantitas*, L.] any Thing that is susceptible, or more or less of Number or Measure, as Bigness, Extent, Number.

QUANTITY [among *Grammarians*] is the Measure of Syllables, as to their being pronounced long or short.

QUANTITY [among *Logicians*] one of the Universals, Predicaments, &c.

QUANTITY [among *Mathematicians*] is whatsoever is capable of being estimated, numbered or measured.

Moral QUANTITY, is that which depends upon the Manners of Men and the free Determinations of their Wills, as the Prices and Value of Things, &c.

Natural QUANTITY, what Nature furnishes us with in Matter and its Extensions, and in the Powers and Forces of natural Bodies, as Gravity, Motion, Light, &c.

Rational QUANTITY, is that arising from the Operation of the Understanding only,

only, such as the Largeness or Narrowness of the Mind's Capacity.

QUANTITY Discrete, is that whereof the Parts are not united together by a common Vinculum or Band, as Number.

QUANTITY Continued, is that whereof the Parts are knit together within some common Term or Terms, as Magnitude.

QUANTITY Permanent, is Extension in Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

QUANTITY Successive, is that which is applied to Time and Motion.

QUANTITY Transcendental, the Continuation of any Being, Existence, Time, &c.

The **QUANTITY of Matter** [in any mixed Body] is the Measure which arises from the joint Consideration of its Magnitude and Density.

The **QUANTITY of Motion** [in any Body] is the Measure which arises from the joint Consideration of the Quantity of Matter in, and the Velocity of the Motion of that Body.

QUANTITIES Compound [in Algebra] are such as are joined together by the Signs $+$ and $-$, and are expressed either by more Letters than one, or else by the same Letters unequally repeated, thus $a + b - c$ and $bd - b$ are compound Quantities.

QUANTITIES Simple [in Algebra] are such as have but one Sign, whether Positive or Negative.

QUANTUM, the Quantity or Amount.

QUANTUM meruit [i. e. as much as he deserved] an Action on the Case grounded on a Promise of paying a Man so much as he should deserve.

To **QUAPPE**, to quake, to shake, to pant, to tremble.

QUARANTINE [i. e. Forty] a denying Entrance into a healthful Place for 40 Days, to those Persons that are supposed to come from any infected Place. *F.*

QUARANTINE [in Law] the Benefit which the Law of England allows to the Widow of a landed Man deceased, of continuing 40 Days after his Decease in his capital Messuage or chief Mansion house.

QUARANTAIN [among Ecclesiasticks] the Season of Lent, which is the 40 Days preceding Easter.

QUARE jecit infra Terminum, a Writ for a Lessee cast out of his Farm before his Term is expired.

QUARE impedit, a Writ for one disturbed in the Right of his purchased Advowson against him who disturbs him. *L.*

QUARE incumbravit, a Writ against a Bishop's conferring a Benefice within six Months after a Vacancy, while two others are contending at Law for the Right of Presentation.

QUARE intrusit Matrimonio non satisfacti, a Writ which lies against a Tenant who after a convenable Marriage offered to him by his Lord, marieth another, and entereth his Land, without Agreement made with his Lord and Guardian. *L.*

QUARE non admittit, a Writ which lies against a Bishop who refuses to admit his Clerk, who has recovered in a Plea of Advowson. *L.*

QUARE obstruxit, a Writ lying against him who fences up his Ground, so that they who have a Right cannot pass. *L.*

QUARE non permittit, is a Writ which lieth for one who hath a Right for a Turn to present against the Proprietary. *L.*

QUARELIS [Carreaux, *F.* Quadrils, *O. F.* Quadrilli, *Ital.*] short thick Square Darts, shot out of Cross-bows. *Chauc.*

QUARENTE'NA, a Furlong, a Quantity of Land containing 40 Perches. *O. R.*

QUARENTENA habenda, a Writ for a Widow to enjoy her Quaraintain.

QUARE'RIA, a Quarry of Stone. *O.*

QUAR'REL [querelle, *F.*] Strife, Brangle, Dispute.

QUARREL of Glass [quarreau, *F.*] a Pane, or square Piece.

QUARKEL [in Law] any Action real or personal.

To **QUARREL** [quereller, *F.*] to fall out, to dispute, to find Fault with.

QUAR'RELOUS, quarrelsome, full of Complaint. *Shakesp.*

QUAR'RELSOME [querrellens, *F.*] apt to quarrel.

QUAR'RINGTON [Devonshire] a very fine early Sort of Apple.

QUAR'RY [Carriere, or Quarriere, *F.*] a Place where Stones are digged out; also an Arrow with a square Head.

QUARRY [among Falconers] any Fowl flown at and killed.

QUARRY [Hunt.] a Reward given to Hounds after they have taken the Game.

To **QUARRY** [Hunting Term] to feed upon the Quarry.

QUART [q. d. quarta pars, *L.* the fourth Part] an English Measure, the fourth Part of a Gallon. *F.*

QUART [at the Game called Picquet] a Sequence of four Cards. *F.*

QUART'A ? [in Musick Books] signifies **QUARTO** } Four, or the Fourth in Number. *Ital.*

QUART'A'GOTTA, a small Bassoon. *It.*

QUARTAN Ague [quartana, *L.*] an Ague whose Fit returns every fourth Day.

QUARTATION [among Refiners] a Way of purifying Gold, by melting three Parts of Silver with one of Gold, and then casting the Mixture into *Aquafortis*, which dissolves the Silver, and leaves the Gold in a black Powder at the Bottom.

QUAR-

QUARTELOIS, Surtouts or upper Garments, with Coats of Arms quartered on them; the Habit worn anciently by English Knights in warlike Expeditions.

QUARTER [*quartier*, F. *quarta pars*, L.] the fourth Part of any Thing.

QUARTER of a Hundred [in Weight *Avoirdupois*] is 28 Pounds.

QUARTER [in Measure] is eight Bushels, or the fourth Part of a Chaldron.

QUARTER [in Carpentry] a Piece of Timber four square, and four Inches thick.

QUARTER [in Heraldry] is a Partition made of just the fourth Part of a Field made by two right Lines, *He bears Argent a Quarter Gules*.

QUARTER [*quartier*, F.] is the sparing of the Lives, and giving good Treatment to a conquered Enemy.

QUARTER [of a Ship] is that Part of the Ship's Hull which lies from the Steerage-Room to the Transom.

FLAT-QUARTER, } a Ship is said to
BROAD-QUARTER, } have a Flat or Broad Quarter, when the Tuck or Trussing of it lies deep in the Water.

QUARTER [at a Siege] is an Encampment upon any of the chief Avenues or Passages near the Place besieged, to prevent Relief or Convoys.

To **QUARTER** [*quartier*, F. of *quarta pars*, L. a fourth Part] to break or cut into Quarters or four Parts.

To **QUARTER** Soldiers, to provide Lodgings for them.

QUARTER Bullet, a Bullet quartered into four or eight Parts.

QUARTER Days, the Days, which begin the four Quarters of the Year, viz. the 25th of March, called the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary; the 24th of June, Midsummer-day, or the Feast of St John Baptist; the 29th of September, Michaelmas-Day, or the Feast of St Michael the Archangel; the 25th of December, Christmas Day, or the Nativity of Christ.

QUARTER-Deck [of a Ship] that aloft the Steerage, reaching to the Round-house.

QUARTERIDGE, Money paid quarterly.

QUARTERING [*Sea Term*] when a Ship under Sail goes at large, neither by a Wind nor before a Wind, but, as it were, betwixt both, the Seamen say, *the Ship goes Quartering*; also when a Ship sails with a Quartering-Wind.

QUARTERING [in Gunnery] is when a Piece of Ordnance may be so traversed as to shoot on the same Line at the same Point of the Compass, as the Ship's Quarter bears.

QUARTER-Master [at Land] one whose Office is to see out for good Quarters for the whole Army, or any Part thereof.

QUARTER-Master-General, one who provides Quarters for the whole Army.

QUARTER-Master [of a Regiment of Foot] one who provides Quarters for his Regiment, every Regiment having one.

QUARTER-Master [of a Troop of Horse] one who provides Quarters for his Troop, every Troop having one.

QUARTER-Master [at Sea] an Officer whose Business it is to rummage, stow, and trim a Ship in the Hold; to overlook the Steward in the Delivery of Victuals to the Cook, pumping, and drawing out Beer, &c. and to mind the Ship's Loading; these are more or fewer, according to the Ship's Burden.

QUARTER pierced [in Heraldry] is a Term used, when there is a Hole or square Figure made in the Middle of a Cross.

QUARTER Round [in Architecture] a Member or Ornament in Cornices of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite Orders.

QUARTER-Sessions, a Court held quarterly by the Justices of the Peace for every County, to determine in civil and criminal Causes.

QUARTER-Staff, a long Staff used by Foresters, Park-keepers, &c.

QUARTER-Wind [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind comes in from the Main-mast Shrouds, even with the Quarters.

QUARTERAGE, Money paid quarterly.

QUARTERLY [in Heraldry] the dividing a Shield into four equal Parts.

QUARTERN, a Measure, the fourth Part of a Pint.

QUARTERS, the Place or Places where Troops are lodged.

Winter QUARTERS, the Place where Troops are lodged during the Winter; the Space of Time between two Campaigns; as, *The Winter Quarters will be but very short*.

QUARTERS [of Refreshment] a Place or Places where Troops that have been harassed are put in to recover Strength and Health, during some Time of the Campaign.

QUARTERS [in a Clock] are little Bells which sound the Quarters of an Hour.

QUARTILE Aspect [among Astrologers] is an Aspect of the Planets when they are 90 Degrees, or three Signs distant from each other.

QUARTO, a Book whereof four Leaves make a Sheet.

QUARTODECIMA'NI, Christians in the second Century, who maintained that Easter ought always to be kept upon the 14th of the Moon of the first Month, in Conformity to the Custom of the Jews.

QUARTZUM, a Metallick Stone.

To **QUASH** [*quassen*, Belg. *quatschen*, to squeeze, crush, *Yent. cassen*, F. *quassare*, L.] to overthrow, to make void, to spoil or bring to nothing, to spoil, or defeat.

QUASI *Mode Sunday* [of *Quasi modo genit*], &c. being the first Words of the Latin Hymn sung at the Mass on that Day] *Low-Sunday*, or the next after *Easter*.

To **QUASSATE** [*quassatum*, L.] to shake or brandish.

QUASSATION, a shaking or brandishing.

QUATER *Cousins* [*quatre Cousins*, F. i. e. fourth Cousins] the last Degree of Kindred; whence, when Persons are at Variance, it is said, they are not *Quater*, or *Cater Cousins*.

QUATERNARY [*quaternaire*, F. *quaternarius*, L.] belonging to a Quaternion.

QUATERNIO, } a Book or Volume in
QUATERNUS, } Quarto. O. L.

QUATERNION, the Number Four, as a Quaternion or File of four Soldiers.

QUATRAIN, a Staff of four Verses. F.

QUATUOR, Four, L. [in *Musick Books*] signifies Musick composed for four Voices.

QUA'VER, a Measure of Time in Musick, being half a Crotchet; also a Shake or Trill in Singing.

To **QUAVER** [of *quatre*, L. to shake] to run a Division with the Voice, to sing with a tremulous Voice.

QUAV'VER [of *Aqua Viva*, L. i. e. living or running Water] a Sort of Fish delighting in Water of a strong Stream, a Sea Dragon.

QUAY [*Kay*, Belg. L. S. and *Teut*] a broad Space of Ground upon the Shore of a River or Harbour, paved for the loading and unloading of Goods.

QUEACH, a Place full of Shrubs, and Brambles, a thick bushy Plot of Ground, full of Shrubs and Brambles.

QUEAN [of *Cpien*, Sax. *quene*, Dan. a Woman, *q. d.* a common Woman, or *quene*, Belg. a prating Woman, or *Cpene*, Sax. a barren Cow, because Harlots are for the most Part barren] a Whore, a Drab, a Jade, a nasty Slut.

QUEASY, sickish at Stomach, apt to vomit.

To **QUECK**, to shrink, to show Pain.

Bacon.

QUEED, the Devil. O.

To **QUEEM** } [*Cpiemen*, Sax. *figh be-*

To **QUEME** } quemen, to be obsequious to another, *Teut.*] to please. *Spenc.*

QUEEN [of *Cpene*, Sax. a Wife or *Ronigen*, *Teut.*] the Wife or Consort of a King, or a Sovereign Princess that holds the Crown by Right of Blood; also a Term at Cards or Chess-Play.

QUEEN Dowager, the Widow of a King who lives upon her Dowry.

QUEEN'S College, a College in Oxford, so called from *Queen-Philippa*, Wife to King *Edward III.* founded by *Robert de Eglesfield*, her Chaplain, A. D. 1340.

QUEEN-Gold, a Royal Revenue belong-

ing to every Queen in England, during her Marriage to the King, arising from Fines, Offerings, Grants, Pardons, &c.

QUEEN'S Swan-Herd, a Keeper of the Royal Swans.

To **QUEEN IT**, to take upon a Person's self the State, Majesty, and Dignity of a Queen. *Shakesp.*

QUEER, odd, fantastical, sorry. *Cant.*

QUEST [of *questus*, L. a Complaint] a Ring Dove.

QUE Estate [in Law] is a Plea whereby a Man intitling another to Land, &c. saith, that the same Estate he had, he had it from him.

QUE est nescire, a Term of Law in any Action of Trespass, &c. signifying a direct Justification of the very Act complained of, by the Plaintiff as a Wrong. F.

QUEINT, quenched, also strange. O.

QUEINTISES, Devices, Oddnesses. O.

To **QUELL** [*Cpollan*, Sax. to kill, *quellen*, *Teut.* to afflict] to restrain or keep under, to conquer, to subdue, *Span.* To destroy, to kill. *Chauc.*

QUEM Reditum reddit, a Writ to cause a Tenant to atton. L.

To **QUENCH** [of *Cpenen*, Sax.] to put out or extinguish; also to cool.

QUENE [in Heraldry] the Tail of a Beast.

QUENTIN, a Sort of Linen Cloth.

QUERELA corum rege et concilio, a Writ calling one to justify a Complaint, made before the King and Council. L.

QUERELA Fresca Fortis, a Writ of fresh Force.

QUER'ELOUS [*querulus*, L.] full of Complaints. *Chauc.*

QUER'ENT [*querens*, L.] an Inquirer, one who comes to consult an Astrologer.

QUERIMONIOUS [of *querimoniosus*, L.] complaining, making moan.

QUERIST [of *quere*, L.] an Inquirer.

QUERISTA, a Quirister, a Boy who sings in the Choir of a Church. O. L.

QUERK } a Cavil, Shift, a Fetch.

QUIRK }

QUERN [*Cpenn*, Sax. *Wand-querne*, Dan.] a Hand-Mill.

QUERN, a Churn. *Shakesp.*

QUERPO. See *Curpo*.

QUERRIES [of *Ecuries*, F. Stables] the Grooms of the King's Stables.

QUER'ROUR, one that works in a Quarry.

A Gentleman of the **QUERRY** [*Ecuyer*, F.] a Gentleman whose Office is to hold the King's Stirrup, when he mounts on Horseback.

QUER'ULOUS [*querulus*, L.] apt to complain, mournful, doleful.

To **QUERY** [*quere*, L.] to put a Question.

To **QUEST** [of *quastus*, L.] to search after. *Mile.*

QUE'SITED [among Astrologers] the Thing or Person inquired after. L.

QUEST

QUEST [*of an Oyer*] the Side of it. *N. C.*

QUEST, Exploit. *Spenc.*

To QUEST [*of quester, F. quasirum, L.* to seek] to go in quest of, or seek out, as Hunting Dogs do; to vent or wind, as a Spaniel does.

QUESTA [*Old Law*] an Inquest or Inquiry made upon the Oath of a Jury.

QUEST Men, Persons chosen yearly in every Ward, to inquire into Abuses and Misdemeanours, especially such as relate to Weights and Measures.

QUESTED Pies, &c. Pies crushed by each other. *N. C.*

QUESTION [*questio, L.*] a Demand to which the Answer is required, a Doubt. *F.*

To QUESTION [*questionner, F. of quasiorari, L.*] to ask Questions, to call in Question, to doubt.

QUESTIONABLE, that may be called in Question, doubtful.

QUESTIONIST [*at Cambridge*] one who is a Candidate for his Batchelor of Arts Degree.

QUESTOR [*questor, L.*] a public Treasurer, the Chamberlain of a City.

QUESTUS [*in Law*] Land which does not descend by Hereditary Right, but is acquired by our own Labour and Industry.

QUESTUS *est nobis*, a Writ against him to whom the Thing was alienated that causeth the Nuisance.

To QUETCH, to budge or stir, to cry.

To QUETH, to bequeath. *Chauc.*

QUEVE de Hirond [*in Fortification*] a kind of Out-work called a Swallow-Tail. *F.*

QUIA *Improvisada*, a *Superseas* granted for a Clerk of the Chancery, sued against the Privilege of that Court. *L.*

QUIB, a Sarcasm, a bitter Taunt.

To QUIBBLE, to pun, or play with Words, to equivocate; to move as the Guts do.

A QUIBBLE, an Equivocation.

To QUICK, to stir. *Spenc.*

QUICK [*Quick, Sax. quick, Belg.*] agile, nimble, brisk.

To QUICKEN [*Cpiccan, Sax. quicken, Du.*] to make or become alive, as a Child in the Womb; also to hasten.

QUICK Beam, a kind of wild Ash.

QUICKLIME, Lime unquenched.

QUICK-Sands, the Sands which shake and tremble, and often swallow up what is passing over them.

QUICK Scab, a Distemper in Horses.

QUICK Silver [*Quecksilver, Teut.*] Mercury; a fluid Mineral possessed of many Virtues and Qualities.

QUID'DANY } [*of Cydonium, or Cydonia-*

QUID'DENY } *tum, L.*] Quince, a

Quince, *Teut.*] a Conserve of Quinces.

QUID'DITY [*of quid, L. what*] the Essence or Being of a Thing; also a Quick or subtle Question.

QUID *juris clamat*, is a Writ for the granting of a Reversion, when the particular Tenant will not attorn. *L.*

QUID *pro quo* [*in Law*] the reciprocal Performance of both Parties to a Contract.

QUID *pro quo* [*among Physicians*] is when a Medicine of one Nature and Quality is substituted for another. *L.*

QUIDE or Qud, the inner Part of the Throat in Beasts.

QUIESCENCY, a State of Rest.

QUIESCENT [*quiescens, L.*] at rest.

QUIET [*quies, L.*] that is at rest, peaceable; also Rest or Peace.

QUIETA'RE [*Old Records*] to quit or discharge. *L.*

QUIETE *clamare* [*in Law*] to quit Claim, to renounce all Pretensions of Right.

QUIETISM, the Doctrine or Opinion of the *Quietists*.

QUIETISTS, a Sect of religious Persons among the *Roman Catholics*, who hold that Religion consists in the Rest and internal Recollection of the Mind.

QUIETUS *est* [*i. e. he is acquitted*] a Term used by the Auditors of the Exchequer, in Acquittances to Accompts, &c.

A QUILL [*Minshaw* derives it of *Wiehl, Teut. of Caulis, L.*] a Stalk, a Feather, &c. pulled from the Wing of a Fowl.

QUILLET [*quidlibet, L.*] Subtlety, Niceness.

A QUILT [*Coustre, of Couette, F.*] a Covering for a Bed.

To QUILT, to stitch one Cloth upon another, with some soft Thing betwixt them.

QUINARIUS, the Number Five. *L.*

QUINBOROUGH [*i. e. the Queen's Borough*] a Castle in Kent, built by *Edw. III.* in honour of his Wife *Philippa*.

QUINCE [*malum coronatum, L.*] a sort of Apple with a downy or cottony Coat, of a sharp acrimonious Taste.

QUINCUNX, five Quinces or Inches. *L.*

QUINCUNX [*in Astrology*] an Aspect when Planets are distant five Signs.

QUINDECAGON [*of quinderim, L. and δεκαγωνος, Gr.*] a plain geometrical Figure with 15 Sides and Angles.

QUINIBLE, a Treble. *Chauc.*

QUINQUAGESIMA Sunday [*so called from its being about the 50th Day before East r. Shrove-Sunday*].

QUINQUE, Five [*in Musick Books*] signifies Musick composed for five Voices. *Ital.*

QUINQUE ANGLED Figure [*of quinque and angulus, L.*] a geometrical Figure having five Angles.

QUINQUEN'NIAL [*quinquennialis, L.*] belonging to the Space of five Years.

QUINQUINA, a Drug called the Jesuits Bark. *F.*

QUINSEY [*squinance, F. of κυναξην, Gr.*] a Disease in the Throat.

QUINT, a Sequence of five Cards of the same

same Colour at the Game called *Piquet*. F.

QUINT *Excess*, the last Call of a Defendant, sued to an Outlawry. O. L.

QUINTA } signifies five, or fifth.

QUINTO } Ital.

QUINTAIN, a Sport yet in Use at Marriages in *Shropshire*, and elsewhere, in which they run a Tilt on Horseback with Poles, against a thick Post fixed in the Ground; and he who breaks most Poles has the Prize, formerly a Peacock, now a Garland.

QUINTAL (q. d. *Centale*, of *Centum*, L. 100) an Hundred Pound Weight.

QUINTESSENCE [of *quinta essentia*, i. e. the fifth Essence] the purest Substance drawn out of any natural Body; a Medicine made of the efficacious active Particles of its Ingredients, separated from all Feces or Dregs; the Spirit, chief Force or Virtue of any Thing.

QUINTESSENTIAL, of *Quintessence*.

QUINTILE [in *Astrology*] the Position of two Planets distant from one another, a fifth Part of a Circle, or 72 Degrees. L.

QUINTILIANS [so called of *Quintilla*, whom they followed as a Prophetess] Christian Hereticks, Followers of *Montanus*, among whom Women were Priests and Bishops, and the Eucharist Bread and Cheese.

A QUINTIN, a Measure. *Shakesp.*

QUINTUPLE [quintuplus, L.] five-fold, or five Times as much as another.

QUINZAIN, a Staff of 15 Verses. F.

A QUIP, a Gibe, Jeer, or Flout.

QUIRE [Chœur, F. Chorus, L.] of Χóρος, Gr.] that Part of a Church where Divine Service is performed.

To QUIRE it, to sing in Concert as the Choir does. *Shakesp.*

QUIRE of Paper [Cayer, F.] consists of 24 or 25 Sheets.

QUIRISTER [Chorista, L.] one who sings in the Choir of a Cathedral, &c.

A QUIRK, a Shift or Cavil.

QUIR'RY. See *Querry*.

QUISHIN } [Kushen, Teut.] a Cushion.

QUIS'SEN } Chauc.

QUIS'TREL, a proud, twatling Gossip.

QUIS'TRON [probably of *questionarius*, Lat. barb.] one that goes about begging Alms, under Pretence of preaching and selling Indulgences. Chauc.

QUIT [quite, F.] left or forsaken.

To QUIF [quiter, F.] to leave or part with, leave off, or give over.

QUITCH-Grass, an Herb.

QUIT-Claim [in Law] is the releasing a Man from any Action one hath or might have against him.

QUIT-Rent [in Law] a small Rent of Acknowledgment, payable by the Tenants of most Manors.

QUITED, requited. *Spem.*

QUITE [of quite, F. or quietus, L.] wholly, thorowly, altogether.

QUITTASOLE, an Umbrello. *Spem.*

QUITTER, the Matter of a Sarc or Uicer.

QUITTER Bone [with *Farriens*] a hard round Swelling on the Cronet, between a Horse's Heel and the Quarter.

QUIVER [Coccy, Sax.] a Case for Arrows.

To QUIVER, to shiver or shake.

To QUOB, to move as the Embryo does in the Womb.

QUO Jura, i. e. by what Right he challenges common Pasture. L.

QUO Minus, a Writ which lies for one who has a Grant for *Houfe-boat* and *Hay boat*, in another Man's Wood. L.

QUO Warranto, a Writ against him who usurps a Franchise of the King's, of him who intrudeth himself as Heir into Land. L.

QUOD Clerici Beneficiati, &c. a Writ to exempt a Clerk of the Chancery from Contribution towards the Proctors of the Clergy in Parliament. L.

QUOD Clerici non eligantur in Officio Ballivi, a Writ that lies for the Clergyman who is about to be made a Bailiff, Beadle, or such like Officer. L.

QUOD ei deforciat, a Writ that lies for a Tenant against him who entered and took away the Land recovered. L.

QUOD permittat, a Writ for his Heir that is disseized of his Common of Pasture, against the Heir of the Disseizor.

QUOD Persona nec Prebendarii, a Writ which lies for Spiritual Persons, distrained in their Spiritual Possessions for a Payment of a Tax called the 25th, with the rest of the Parish.

QUOD LIBET [i. e. what you please, or every Thing] a Quirk or Quibble. L.

QUOD LIBETS }

QUOD LIBETICAL Questions } [in the Schools at an University] Questions ingeniously disputed pro and con.

QUOD LIBETA'RIANS, such as follow their own Fancies.

QUOIF. See *Coif*.

QUOIL, a Stir or Tumult. See *Coil*.

QUOIL } [of *Koller*, Teut. a Collar] the COIL } Ring of a Cable, &c. when the Turns are laid upon one another.

To QUOIL [S. a Term] to lay the Turns of a Rope round after such a Manner.

QUOIN } [of *Coin*, F. *Cuneus*, L.] a COIN } Wedge fastened on the Deck close to the Breach of the Carriages of the great Guns, to keep them up firm to the Ship's Sides.

QUOINS [in Printing] small Wedges of Wood, used in locking up Forms.

QUOINS [Architect.] Stones and Bricks placed in the Corners of a Building.

Cantick QUOINS, short, three-edged Quoins, to put between Casks.

QUOIT

R A

QUOIT [*Coete, Belg.*] a round Iron to play with.

QUOOK, did quake. *Spem.*

QUORUM [*i. e. of which*] a Justice of the *Quorum*, so called, as being particularly named in the Commission to be one before whom all the Matters of Importance must be transacted.

QUOTA [*Coinié, Fr.*] a Share or Contribution.

QUOTA'TION [*Citatio, L.*] a quoting or citing.

To **QUOTE** [*Coter, F. citare, L.*] to cite, alledge, or bring in an Author or Passage.

QUOTH [of *Cpethan, Sax.* to say] faith.

QUOTID'IAN [*quotidian, F. quotidianus, L.*] that happens every Day, daily.

QUOTIENT [*quotiens, L.*] a Number that shows Quoties, or how many Times the Divisor is contained in the Dividend. *F.*

QUOTED, cloyed, glutted. *O.*

QUYKE, a quick or living Beast. *O.*

R A

R, In a Physician's Bill, stands for *Recipe*, *L. Take.*

R frequently stands for *Rex*, a King.

To **RA'BATE** [*robaitre, F.*] a Hawk is said to *rabaie*, when by the Motion of the Hand, she leaves pursuing her Prey, or Quarry, and recovers the Fift.

RABBIT [*Rabbe, Belg. Minsbew* derives it of *רבה* *H.* to multiply but *Skinner* of *Rapidus, L.* because of their Agility and Swiftneſs] a Coney.

To **RAB'BET** [among *Carpenters, &c.*] is to channel Boards.

RABBETTING [with *Shipwrights*] the letting in the Planks into the Keel.

RAB'BI $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{רבי} \text{ } H. i. e. \text{ Master, or} \\ \text{רבי} \text{ } a \text{ Doctor or Teacher} \end{array} \right.$ of the *Jewish Law*.

RABBINICAL, of the Rabbies.

RABBINIST [*Rabbiniſte, F.*] one who follows or is skilled in the Doctrines or Opinions of the Rabbins.

RAB'BLE [of *Rabele, Belg.* to prate, or *Rabula, L.* a Brawler, or *Ἀραγός, Gr.* a Tumult] the Dregs of the People.

RABDOMANCY [*ῥαβδομαντεία, Gr.*] Divination by Rods or Staves.

RA'BIATE [*rabioſus, L.*] enraged, mad. *Chauc.*

RA'BID [*rabidus, L.*] mad, furious, enraged.

RABINET, a ſmall Piece of Ordnance, between a Falconer and a Baſe.

RABIOS'ITY [*rabioſitas, Ital.*] Madneſs, Furiouſneſs, Outrageouſneſs.

RA'BIOUS [*rabioſus, L.*] mad, outrageous, ravenous.

R A

RACCOURCI [in *Heraldry*] ſhortened, not touching the Sides of the Eſcutcheon.

RACE [*Race, F. razza, Ital. radix, L.*] Lineage, Family, Stock; the Root, as of Ginger. *F.*

RACE, the Courſe or Running of Perſons on Foot or on Horſeback, ſtriving who ſhall get to the Goal before the other.

RACE, Rennet. *N. C.*

RACEMA'TION, a gathering of Grapes. *L.*

RACEMIFEROUS [*Racimifer, L.*] cluster-bearing.

RA'CHA [רקה, *H.*] ſhallow, empty.

RA'CHEL [רחל, *H. i. e. a Sheep*] one of *Jacob's* Wives.

RA'CHET [*Law Term*] a Fine paid for the Redemption of a Thief. *F.*

RA'CINE, a Root. *F. Chauc.*

RACK of Mutton [*hracca, Sax.*] a Neck or Scrag of Mutton.

RACK [*Racke, Belg.* or of *recken*, to ſtretch, *Teut.* becauſe that Engine ſtretches every Limb of the Body, ſo as to put it out of Joint] a torturing Engine, ſo as to force a Confeſſion from an Offender.

RACK [in *Horſemanſhip*] a Pace in which a Horſe neither trots nor ambles, but is between both.

RACK, a wooden Frame to hold Fodder for Cattle; or to put Bottles in.

To **RACK** [*Racke, Belg.*] to torture Offenders upon the Rack; alſo to harraſs by Exaction.

RACK-Rent, Rent raiſed to the uttermoſt.

To **RACK** Wines [of *peccan, Sax.* to cure] to draw them off from the Lees.

RACK-Vintage, the ſecond Voyage made into *France* for racked Wines.

RACK'ET [*raquette, F. racchetta, Ital.*] an Inſtrument to throw the Ball with at Tennis Play; alſo a Star, a Hurly-burly, Noiſe or Diſturbance.

RACoon, a Creature in *New-England*, like a Badger, with a Tail like a Fox.

RACY [ſpoken of Wine] a Wine that ſtill retains its rich Flavour; this Words is uſed in Diſtinction to what is called a dry Wine.

RAD, did read.

RADEVORE, Tapeſtry. *Chauc.*

RADIÆUS *Externus* and *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] are two Muſcles of the Wiſt, one of which ſerves to bend it, and the other to ſtretch it out.

RA'DIAL Curves [in *Geometry*] Curves of the Spiral Kind, whoſe Ordinates all terminate in the Centre of the including Circle and appear like ſo many Semidiameters.

RA'DIANCE $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of radiance, F.} \end{array} \right.$ Bright-

RA'DIANCY $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{neſs.} \\ \text{RA'DIANT} \text{ } [radiæus, F. radians, L.] \text{ } \end{array} \right.$ caſting forth Rays, bright, ſhining, ſparkling.

RAD'IAL *Flowers* [among *Botanists*] such whose Flower-Leaves grow in the Manner of Rays.

RADIATING *Point* [in *Opticks*] is that Point from which the Rays of Light issue, or are darted out.

RADIATION, a darting or casting forth Rays or Beams of Light.

RAD'ICAL [*radicalis*, L.] belonging to the Root, inbred. *F.*

RADICAL *Moisture* [among *Physicians*] the fundamental Juice of the Body said to nourish and preserve the natural Heat, as Oil does the Lamp.

RADICAL *Question* [among *Astrologers*] is a Question proposed when the Lord of the Ascendant and Lord of the Hour are of one Nature and Triplicity.

RADICAL *Sign* [in *Algebra*] the Sign of the Root of any Number or Quantity, as $\sqrt{}$ is the Mark which expresses the Root, &c.

RADICALITY, a being radical, or a Quality which has a Relation to a Root.

TO RADICATE [*radicatum*, L.] to take Root; to plant deeply and firmly.

RADICATED [*radicatus*, L.] rooted or that has taken Root.

RADICLE [*Radicula*] [among *Botanists*] that Part of the Seed of a Plant, which upon its Vegetation, becomes its Root.

RAD'ISH [*radix*, Sax. *radis*, *F.* *raphanus*, L. *radis*, Gr.] a Root well known.

RAD'IIUS [among *Anatomists*] is the upper and lesser Bone of the Arm; also the greater Bone of the Leg.

RADIUS [among *Astrologers*] is the Configuration or Aspect of two Stars.

RADIUS [in *Geometry*] is a right Line drawn from the Center of a Circle to its Circumference.

RADIUS [in *Opticks*] a strait Line full of Light, or an Enlightning made by a right Line.

RAD'NIGHTS, were certain Servitors who held their Land by serving their Lord on Horseback.

RAD'IX [in *Anatomy*] the Sole of the Foot.

RADIX [in *Astrology*] the Groundwork from whence is inferred the Reason of computing the Motions of the heavenly Bodies, relating to such a Person or Thing.

RADIX [among *Grammarians*] a Primitive or Original Word.

RAD'LINGS, Windings of a Wall. *N. G.*

RAERS [of a *Cart*] the Rails on the Top of it.

TO RAFF, to sweep; to huddle.

TO RAFFLE [*raffler*, *F.*] to play with three Dice, wherein he that throws the greatest Pair, or Pair-Royal, wins.

RAFFLE-NET, a Sort of Fishing.

RAFT, a Float-boat of Timber.

RAFT, bereft, deprived. *Spem.*

RAFTER [*rafter*, Sax.] a Piece of Timber for building. *Da.*

RAFTICK *Quains*, Stones and Bricks which stick without the Brick-work (their Edges being scraped off) in the Corner of any Building.

RAFUL *Knaves*, Rabble. *O.*

RAG [*hincobes*, Sax. *Turn*, *Rhwyg*, *C. Br.* *Junius* derives it of *pnosma*, or *pnyn*, or *pnos*, Gr.] a Tatter, an old Piece of Cloth.

RAG [among *Hunters*] is a Company or Herd of young Colts.

RAG *Bolts* [in a *Ship*] Iron Pins full of Jags or Barbs on each Side.

RAGE [*rage*, *F.* *rabbia*, *Ital.* of *rabies*, L.] Fury, Madness.

TO RAGE, to play the Rogue. *Chauc.*

RAGERIE, Roguery, wanton Tricks. *Chauc.*

RAGGAMUFFIN, a sorry, rascally, or ragged Fellow.

RAG'GED [*hincobes*, Sax.] torn, beset with Rags, jagged or notched.

A RAG'GED *Hawk* [among *Falconers*] is a Hawk that has its Feathers broken.

RAGGOU'LED or *couped*, a Term applied to a Branch that is sawed from the Tree, or to a Stock, so separated from the Root.

RAGGU'LED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Outlines of an Ordinary are ragged or notched after an irregular manner.

RAGMAN, a Statute appointed by King *Edward III.* for hearing and determining all Complaints done five Years before; also one who deals in Rags.

RAGOO' [*ragout*, *F.*] a high seasoned Dish of Meat.

RAGOUNCES, a Sort of precious Stones. *Chauc.*

RAG-WORT, an Herb. *Jacoba*, L.

RAIDE, Drest. *Shakesp.*

RAILS [perhaps of *Riegelen*, *Teut.* to bolt] a wooden Fence to inclose a Place.

TO RAIL, to run along. *Spem.*

TO RAIL [*railler*, *F.* to deride, to prate, *Ragler*, *Dan.* to cackle] to scold, to use harsh opprobrious Words.

RAIL [*negl*, Sax.] a Garment; as a Nigh-trail.

RAIL, a certain Bird so called.

RAILERY, [*raillerie*, *F.*] Scolding or

RAILING, [*raillerie*, *F.*] opprobrious Language.

RAIMENT [*q. d.* *Arrayment*, of *arrayer*, *F.* which *Minshew* derives of *Apri*, Gr. to fit, or *Rape*, *Teut.* Order] Attire, Garments.

TO RAIN [*nenian*, Sax. *Regnen*, *Teut.* *Ragner*, *Dan.*] to fall down in Drops.

RAIN [*nen*, Sax. *Regen*, *Teut.* *Regn*, *Dan.*] a Vapour exhaled by the Sun, which falls upon the Earth.

R A

A RAIN-Bow [*penboga, Sax. Regenbogen, Teut.*] a Meteor of divers Colours.

RAIN Deer [*Pranar, Sax. rangier, F. Bannochier, Teut.*] a Sort of Stag, which the Laplanders and other Northern People, make use of in travelling.

To **RAIN** [*regner, F.*] to reign. *Spenc.*

RAIN'Y [*regny, Sax. regnig, Teut.*] moist with, or apt to rain.

RAIP, a Rod to measure Ground.

To **RAISE** [*of Apran, Sax. Râisen, Belg. Reiser, Dan.*] to lift, or lift up; to levy or gather, prefer or advance.

To **RAISE a Siege** [*Military Term*] to quit, give over, or leave it off.

RAIS'ED in Flesh [*among Falconers*] is when the Hawk prospers or grows fat.

RAISIN, a dried Grape. *F.*

RAIS'ING [*in Horsemanship*] is one of the three Actions of a Horse's Legs, the other two are the Stay and the Tread.

RAIS'TY or RESTY, a Term used of a Horse when he will stand still, and will not go backwards or forwards.

To **RAIT**, to put into Water, to season, as Timber, Flax, &c. *N. C.*

RAKE [*pice, Sax. Ræcke, Belg. Rechen, Teut.*] a Tool in Husbandry.

ARAKE [*pana, Gr. ἄραξ, H.*] a profligate Man.

RAKE-SHAME, or RAKE-HELL, a base rascally Fellow.

To **RAKE** [*Ræckete, Belg. Rechen, Teut. Ræler, F.*] to gather with a Rake.

The **RAKE** [*of a Ship*] so much of her Hull as hangs over both Ends of her Keel.

The **RAKE** [*of the Rudder*] the hindermost Part of it.

RAKEE [*in Falconry*] a Term used of a Hawk that flies out too far from the Fowl.

RAKESTALE [*Rechentstiel, Teut.*] a Handle of a Rake. *O.*

RA'KER, one who cleanses the Street.

RAKING a Horse, drawing his Ordure with the Hand out of his Fundament.

RAKING Table [*among Architects*] a Member hollowed in the Square of a Pedestal, or elsewhere.

RAKISH, loose, lewd, dissolute.

RAKLY, rash, hasty. *Chauc.*

RAL'LERY [*rallerie, F.*] a close or secret jibe, pleasant, drolling, or playing upon another in Discourse.

To **RAL'LY** [*railleur, F.*] to play and droll upon, to banter, or jest.

To **RAL'LY** [*railleur, F.*] to gather together dispersed Troops.

RALPH [*of rûb, Counsel, and ulph, Help, Sax. Rodolphus, L.*] a Name of Men.

RAM [*nam, Sax. Ram, L. S. and Belg. Ramen, Teut.*] a Male Sheep; also a Warlike Engine made use of anciently to batter Walls, &c.

To **RAM** [*perhaps of hremman, Sax. to trouble, or Rammelen, Teut.*] to make a Noise in moving, to beat or drive in.

R A

RAM'S Head, an Iron Lever, to heave up great Stones with.

RAM'S Head [*in a Ship*] is a great Block or Pulley into which the Ropes called Halliards are put.

RAM'ADAM, the Mahometan Lent.

RAM'AGE [*of ramus, L. a Branch*] Boughs or Branches of Trees.

RAM'AGE, the Chirping, Singing, or Warbling of small Birds. *F. Chauc.*

A **RAM'AGE Hawk**, one that is wild and coy, as having been long among the Boughs preying for itself.

RAMAGE [*in Falconry*] a Falcon retains this Name till he has left the Ayrie, being so called in May, June, July and August.

To **RAM BLE** [*q. d. re-ambulare, L.*] to go up and down, to go astray.

RAMBOO'ZE, } a Drink chiefly drank
RAMBUZE, } at Cambridge, made of Wine, Ale, Eggs, and Sugar, and Rose-water.

To **RAME**, to reach. *N. C.*

RAM'EKIN [*ramequin, F.*] toasted Bread and Cheese, a Welsh Rabbet.

RAMENTS [*ramenta, L.*] Scrapings, Shavings.

RAM'EQUNS [*in Cookery*] small Slices of Bread covered with a Farce of Cheese, &c. baked in a Pie-pan.

RAMIFICATION, a Collection of small Branches issuing out of large ones. *L.*

To **RAMIFY**, to be parted into Branches.

RAMIL'IA, the Branches or Heads of Trees cut off or blown down. *O. L.*

RAM'ISH, that smells rank like a Ram or Goat.

RAM'IST, a Follower of Peter Ramus, a noted Writer.

RAM'MER, an Instrument for driving Stones or Piles into the Ground; also a Rammer of a Gun.

RAMMOLADE [*in Cookery*] Sauce made of Parsly, Anchovies, Capers, Chibbols, Pepper, Salt, &c.

RAMO'SE } [*ramosus, L.*] full of Boughs
RAMOUS } or Branches.

RAMOSITY [*ramositas, L.*] Fullness of Boughs.

To **RAMP**, to rove, frisk, or jump about.

To **RAMP**, to paw like a mad Horse. *Spenc.*

RAMPANT, ramping, wanton.

RAMPANT [*in Heraldry*] is when a Beast of Prey is reared on his hinder Legs, in a fighting Posture.

RAMPALLION, a mean Wretch. *Shakes.*

RAMP'ERT } [*rampart, F.*] is a great
RAMPIER } mossy Bank of Earth, raised about the Body of a Place.

RAM'PICK, a Tree which begins to decay at the Top through Age. *O.*

RAMPIONS, a Root proper for Sallads. *Epunculus, Esculentus, L.*

RAM'SEY [*of Ra, Sax. Water, or an Isle, and Ram, q. d. Ram's Isle*] in Huntingdonshire.

RAM-

R A

RAM'SONS, the Herb *Buckrams*, *Allium ursinum*, L.

RA'MUS [among *Anatomists*] any Branch of the greater Vessels.

RAMUS Anterior [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subcutaneous Vein, which passes under the Muscles of the Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*, L.

RAMUS Posterior [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the subcutaneous Vein of the Arm, running near the Elbow. L.

To **RANCH** [from *Wrench*] to sprain.

RANCID [*Rancidus*, L.] mouldy musty.

RANCID'ITY [*Ranciditas*, L.] Mouldiness, Mustiness.

RAN'COUR [*Rancoeur*, F. of *Rancor*, L.] a concealed or secret Grudge, Spite, Spleen; an inveterate hatred which a Man keeps in his Breast till he finds an Opportunity of Revenge.

RAND [*Rand*, *Teut.* a Margin] the Edge of the Upper Leather, a Seam of a Shoe.

A **RAND** [of *Beef*] a long fleshy Piece cut from between the Flank and Buttock.

RAN'DAL [*Cambden* takes it to be a Corruption of *Ranulph*, and derives it of *Rein*, *Teut.* pure, and *ulph*, *Sax.* help] a proper Name.

RAN'DOM [*Randum*, O. F. uncertainly, *Randello*, Ital. unadvisedly] without Aim, rashly, inconsiderately.

RANDOM [in *Gunnery*] a Shot made when the Muzzle of a Piece of Ordnance is raised above the horizontal Line, and is not designed to shoot directly forward.

RAN-FORCE Ring [of a *Gun*] that which is next before the Touch-Hole.

To **RANGE** [*Ranger*, L.] to dispose, or place in its Rank or Order; to rove or stray about; also to sift thro' a Sieve.

RANGE [*range*, F.] a Row or Rank, a Ramble or Jaunt; also a Beam which is betwixt two Horses in a Coach.

RANGE [in *Gunnery*] is the Line a Shot goes in from the Mouth of a Piece.

RANGER [of a *Forest*] an Officer, whose Business is to walk daily thro' the Forest or Park, and to present all Trespasses done in his Bailiwick at the next Forest Court.

RAN'GES [in a *Ship*] two particular Pieces of Timber.

RANGLEER, a kind of Stag so called by reason of his lofty Horns resembling the Branches of Trees.

RAN'GLE [among *Falconers*] is when Gravel is given to a Hawk to bring her to her Stomach.

RAN'INÆ Vene [in *Anatomy*] the Frog-Veins, certain Veins which appear under the Tongue. L.

RANK [of *Ranken*, the Shoots of a Vine, &c. *Teut.* *Rancidus*, L.] stinking, noisome, smelling strong.

RANK [*pane*, *Sax.*] that shoots forth too many Branches or Leaves, over-fruitful.

R A

RANK, full; as a *River Rank*, i. e. full. *Sb.*

RANK as a *Rook* [Old *Pbrase*] hoarse as a Rook.

A **RANK** [*Military Discipline*] the Straight Line which the Soldiers of a Battalion or Squadron make as they stand Side by Side.

To **RAN'KLE** [*Rancere*, L.] to grow rank, to fester; to breed Corruption.

RA'NNY, the Shrewmouse.

To **RAN'SACK** [*q. d. Reinsaccare*, of *Re Neg. in* and *saccus*, L. to rob, i. e. Sacks] to plunder or rifle.

RAN'SOM [*Rançon*, F.] Money paid for the redeeming of a Captive, or for the Liberty of a Prisoner of War, or for the Pardoning some notorious Offender.

To **RANSOM** [*Ranconner*, F.] to pay a Ransom for, to redeem.

To **RANT** [*Raubien*, Belg.] to rage, rave, or swagger.

A **RANT**, an extravagant Flight in Expression, Poetry, &c.

RANT'ERS, a Sect called the Family of Love; also ranting Fellows.

RA'NTIPOLE, wild, roving, rakish.

RANU'LA [in *Anatomy*] a Swelling under the Tongue. L.

RANULA'RES [among *Anatomists*] the Branches of the outward Juglar Veins which run to the Tongue. L.

RANUN'ULUS, a Flower called a Crow-foot. L.

To **RAP** [*Þneppan*, *Sax.* 'Þorizw, Gr.] to strike.

To **RAP out Oaths**, to swear very much and passionately.

RAPA'CIOUS [*Rapace*, F. *Rapax*, L.] ravenous, greedy.

RAPA'CITY } [*Rapacité*, F. *Ra-*
RAPA'CIOUSNESS } *pacitas*, L.] Ra-
venousness, Extortion, Greediness.

RAPE [*Rapa*, L.] a wild Radish; also the Stalk of Grapes dried.

RAPE [*Rape*, F. of *Rapere*, L.] the Act of Violence committed on the Body of a Woman; also the carrying away a young Virgin with Intent to ravish her.

RAPE Wine, a sort of small Wine, made of *Rape*, or the Pulp of expressed Grapes.

RAPEs [in *Sussex*] certain Divisions of the County, much the same as an Hundred.

RAPE [of the *Forest*] a Trespass done in it.

RAPHA'EL [רפאל, H. i. e. the Healing of God] the Name of an Angel.

RAP'ID [*Rapide*, F. *Rapidus*, L.] swift, quick, that has a boisterous or violent Motion.

RAPID'ITY } [*Rapidité*, F. *Rapiditas*, L.]
RAPIDNESS } Quickness, Softness.

RAP'IER [*Rapiere*, F.] a long Sword, made only for thrusting.

RAPIDLY, quickly, hastily. *Chauc.*

RA'PINE [*Rapina*, L.] Robbery, Pillage, or taking a Thing by open Force. F.

RAPPAREE'S, certain *Irish* Robbers.

RAP-

R A

RAPSODY [*rapsodie*, F. *rapsodia*, L.] of *ῥαψωδία*, Gr.] a Connection together, or Repetition of a vast Number of Heroick Verses; but more commonly a tedious and impertinent spinning out of a Discourse, to no Purpose or Benefit to the Reader.

RAPT [*raptus*, L.] ravished, transported.
RAPTOR, a Seizer or taker away by Force. L.

RAPTOR [Law Term] a Ravisher of Women.

RAPTU Heredis, a Writ for the taking away an Heir holding in Socage. L.

RAPTURE [*raptura*, L.] an Extasy or Transport of Mind.

Poetical **RAPTURE**, the Heat of a Poet's Fancy.

RAPTURED, transported, ravished.

RARE [*rarus*, L.] that happens but seldom, uncommon, excellent, singular, scarce, hard to be got. F.

RARE [Physical Sense] thin, rawish.

RARE [in Philosophy] thin, not compact.

RARE Bodies [in Philosophy] such whose Parts are not so closely connected together, but take up more Room in Proportion to their Matter than other Bodies do.

RAREFACIENTIA [in Physick] rarefying Medicines, such as by dispersing the Humours, enlarge the Pores of the Body. L.

RAREFACTION, a separating the Parts of a Body, and making them take up more Room than they did before. F. of L.

RAREFACTIVE, that rarefies.

RARE Lines. See Rattlings.

RA'REESHOW, a Show carried in a Box.

RAREFIABLE, capable of being rarefied.

To **RAREFY** [*rarefier*, F. *rarefacere*, L.] to make thin.

RARITY [*rarité*, F. of *raritas*, L.] a rare Thing, Curiosity; also a Rareness, Uncommonness, Scarcity.

RARITY [among Philosophers] Thinness, opposed to Density or Thickness.

RA'SANT Line of Defence [in Fortification] is a Line drawn from the Point in the Curtain, raising the Face of the Bastion, and therefore shews how much of the Curtain will clear and scour the Defence.

RAS'BERRY. See Raspberry.

RAS'CAL [*racaille*, F. of *Paxia*, Gr.] according to *Casaubon* a Rogue, a Villain, a paltry Fellow.

RASCAL Deer [of *rascal*, Sax.] a lean Deer.

RASCALITY [probably of *racaille*, F. Riff-Raff] the base Rabble, Scum or Dregs of the People.

To **RASE** [*rafer*, F.] See Race.

RASH [Mer. Cas. derives it of *ῥαῦδος*, Gr. impetuous; but *Cambden* of *ῥαῦς*, Gr. bold] over-hasty, unthinking, or precipitate.

A **RASH**, red Spots upon the Skin, which come out after a Surfeit.

R A

RASH'NESS, Hastiness, Precipitateness.

RA'SION, a scraping, a shaving. L.

RA'SIS, a kind of hard Pitch.

RASKEL, Trash, Trumpery. C.

RA'SOR [*rasoir*, F. *rasum*, L. to shave] an Instrument to shave with.

RASP [*raspa*, Ital. *raspe*, F.] a sort of File.

To **RASP** [*raspen*, Teut. *raspare*, Ital. *rasper*, F.] to file, to pare into Shavings.

RASP'ATORY, an Instrument to chip Bread with, also a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape foul and scaly Bones.

RASP'BERRY, a Fruit of an agreeable Taste, and fine Flavour, rough on the Outside like a Rasp.

RA'SURE [*rasura*, L.] a shaving or scraping, a Dash thro' Writings.

A **RAT** [*rat*, F. *ratia*, Span. *ratze*, Teut. *ratte*, L. S. *rotte*, Dan.] an amphibious kind of Animal, infesting Houses, Ships, &c.

RATAFI'A, a delicious Liquor made of Apricots, Cherries, &c. with their Kernels, bruised and infused in Brandy.

RATALITY, according to a certain Rate, by equal Proportions.

RATAN, a Sort of Indian Cane.

RATCH [in Clock Work] a Sort of Wheel which serves to lift up the *Devents* every Hour, and to make the Clock strike.

RATCH'ETS [in a Watch] are the small Teeth at the Bottom of the Barrel, which stops it in winding up.

RATE [of *rata*, sc. *portione*, L. of *Lenabe*, Sax. Condition] Price, Value, Proportion, Tax, Rank.

To **RATE**, to set a Price or Value upon, to tax or assess.

To **RATE** [of *Iratus*, L. angry, or *παῖθε*, Sax. fierce, or *rotelen*, L. S.] to reprove or chide.

RATE Tithe, a Duty paid by the Owners of Cattle when kept in a Parish for less than a Year.

RATEE'N [*ratine*, F.] a Sort of Stuff.

RATH [*path*, Sax.] early, ripe. Spenc.

RATHE, to choose, Spenc. Also soon, early. Chauc.

RATHER [*pathon*, Sax.] to be more willing.

RATIFICA'TION, a ratifying or confirming. F. of L.

RATIFICATION [in Law] the establishing a Clerk in a Prebend.

To **RATIFY** [*ratifier*, F. *rarificare*, L.] to confirm or establish, especially by a public Act.

RATIO, Reason, Consideration, Regard. L.

RATIO [with Mathematicians] the Rate or Proportion which several Quantities or Numbers have to one another.

RATIO [in Arithmetick] is the mutual Habitude

R A

Habitude or Relation of two Quantities of the same Kind to one another.

-RATIOCINABLE [*Ratiocinabilis*, L.] that hath the Use of, or done with Reason.

To **RATIOCINATE** [*ratiociner*, F. *ratiocinari*, L.] to reason.

RATIOCINATION, a rational debating, arguing, disputing; a reasoning; the Art of exercising the Faculty of Reasoning. F. of L.

RATIOCINATIVE [*ratiocinativus*, L.] belonging to Ratiocination.

RATION, a Share or Proportion of Meat, Drink, or Forage given to Seamen or Soldiers, to subsist themselves and their Horses for one Day. F.

RATIONABILI Parte Bonorum, a Writ for a Widow claiming her Thirds. L.

RATIONABILIBUS Divisis, a Writ for the settling the Boundaries between two adjoining Lordships or Manors. L.

RATIONABILITY [*Rationabilitas*, L.] Reasonableness.

RATIONAL [*Rational*, F. *Rationalis*, L.] endued with Reason, reasonable.

RATIONAL Quantities [in *Mathematicks*] are those between which there is any expressible Reason, or Proportion.

RATIONAL Way of erecting a Figure [in *Astrology*] a particular Method of distributing the Space of 12 Hours.

RATIONALE, a rational Account. L.

RATIONALITY [of *rationalis*, L.] Reasonableness, the Property of being a reasonable Creature.

RATIONIS Os [among *Anatomists*] the Bone of the Forehead. L.

RAT LINES [in a *Ship*] are those Lines which make the Ladder Steps to get up the Shrouds and Puddocks.

RATESBANE, Poison for Rats, Arsenick.

RAT's Tail, a venomous Disease in Horses.

A RATTLE [*ratel*, Belg.] a Child's Toy.

A RATTLE, a silly, talkative Person.

To **RATTLE** [*hneuzan*, Sax. *ratele*, Belg.] to make a Noise.

To **RATTLE** [*Ruttelen*, Teut. to shake] to scold at.

To **RATTLE in the Sheath** [spoken of a Horse] is when he makes a Noise in the skinny Part of his Yard.

To **RATTLE** [of a Goat] to make a Noise thro' the Desire of Copulation.

RATTLE Snake, a large Snake in Virginia, having a Rattle in his Tail.

RATTLER, a Coach. Cant.

RATTLING-Cove, a Coachman. Cant.

RATTLINGMumpers, Beggars at Coaches. Cant.

RATTLINGS. See *Ratlines*.

RATTOON, a West India Fox.

To **RAVAGE** [*Ravager*, F.] to ransack, to lay waste.

RAVAGE, Waste, Spoil, Havock. F.

R A

RAUCITY [*Raucie*, F. *Raucitas*, L.] Hoarseness.

To **RAVE** [*Raver*, F. *reben*, Du. of *rabies*, L.] to be light-headed, to talk idly, to doat.

To **RAVEL** [*rabelen*, Du.] to snarl up, as a hard twisted Thread.

To **RAVEL out**, to run into Threads, as slight Cloth not closely woven does.

RAVEL Bread, a middle Sort of Bread. Kent.

RAVELINS [in *Fortification*] are Works raised on the Counterscarp, before the Curtain of a Place, and serve to cover the Gates of the Town and the Bridges; they consist of two Faces, forming a salient Angle, and are defended by the Faces of the neighbouring Bastions.

RA'VEN [*rabe*, Du. *robt*, Teut. *raffu*, Dan. *raepn*, Sax. of *raepian*, to snatch, from its Rapacity] a Bird well known.

RAVENING, Rapine, a greedy eating.

RAVENISH, black as a Raven. Chauc.

RAVENOUS [of *raepn*, Sax. of *Rapina*] L. of *Ravissant*, F. of *Raveneux*, F.] violent, greedy, gluttonous.

RAVESHING, rapid. Ch.

RAUGHT, reached. Ch.

To **RAVNI** [of *raepian*, Sax. to snatch] to devour, or eat greedily.

RAVING, raging, delirious.

RA'VISHABLE, ravenous. Ch.

To **RAV'ISH** [*Ravir*, F. of *Rapere*, L.] to take or snatch away; to commit a Rape upon a Woman; also to please exceedingly, to charm.

RAVISHMENT [*Ravissement*, F.] the Ravishing of a Woman; also a Rapture or Transport of Joy.

RAVISHMENT de Garde, a Writ for him who took from the Guardian the Body of his Ward. F.

RAVISSANT [in *Heraldry*] the Posture of a Beast of Prey springing forward to catch the Thing desired.

To **RAUK**, to snatch. N. G.

RAUNSOUNDE, to put to Ransom. Ch.

RAW [*hneap*, Sax. *raute*, Belg. *roh*, Teut.] spoken of Meat uncooked; of a Sore, having the Skin flayed or rubbed off.

RAWLINGS [of *Raoul*, F. *Radolph*, by adding the Patronimick Termination *Ing*, q. d. *Ralph's Son*] a Surname.

To **RAY**. See *To Rec*.

RAY [*Raie*, F. *Raja*, L.] the Fifth Thorn-back.

RAY [*Raye*, *Rayon*, F. *Radius*, L.] a Beam of the Sun, or any Star.

RAY [in *Opticks*] is a Line supposed to pass through the Eye towards the Object, or from the Object towards the Eye, and is termed a visual Ray.

Common **RAY** [in *Opticks*] is a right Line drawn from the Point of Concourse of the two

two optical *Axes*, through the Middle of the Right Line, which passes by the Centre of the Eye.

RAY *Principal* [in *Perspective*] is the perpendicular Distance between the Eye and the vertical Plane or Table.

RAY [of *Reflection*] is the Right Line whereby Reflection is made.

RAY [of *Refraction*] is the Right Line where the Ray of Incidence changes in Rectitude, or is broken in traversing the second Medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

RAY of Incidence [in *Catoptricks*] is a Right Line that falls from some Point of an Object upon the Surface of a Looking-Glass, &c.

RAY of Incidence [in *Dioptricks*] is a Ray of Light that passes in a right Line, from a certain Point of the visible Object in one Medium, until it meets with a second Medium.

RAY *Cloth*, Cloth that was never coloured nor dyed.

RAY, Array. *Spenc.*

RAY Grass, a sort of Grass, good to improve cold clayey Ground.

RAYMUND [of *rein*, pure, and *mund*, a Mouth, *Teut.* i. e. one who abstains from wanton Discourses] a Surname or Christian Name.

RAYONNANT [in *Heraldry*] darting forth Rays.

RAYS or Beams of the Sun, or Rays of Light [among *Philosophers*] are either, according to the *Atomical Hypothesis*, those very minute Particles or Corpuscles of Matter which continually issuing out of the Sun, do thrust one on another all round in physically short Lines; or else as the *Cartesians* assert, they are made by the Action of the Luminary on the contiguous Ether and Air, and so are propagated every way in straight Lines through the Pores of the Medium.

RAYS *Convergent* [in *Opticks*] are those which going from divers Points of the Object, incline towards one and the same Point tending to the Eye.

RAYS *Divergent* [in *Opticks*] those which going from a Point of the visible Object, are dispersed, and continually depart one from another, according as they are removed far from the Object.

RAYS *Parallel* [in *Opticks*] those that keep an equal Distance from the visible Object to the Eye, which is supposed to be infinitely remote from the Object.

To RAZE [razer, *F.*] to lay even with the Ground, to pull down.

RAZORS [among *Hunters*] the Tusks or Teeth of a Boar.

RAZOUR. See *Razor*.

To REACH [hæcan, *Sax.* reckon, *L. S.* reichen, *Teut.*] to be extended; to take or lay hold of, to bring; also to strain to vomit.

REACH, the Distance as far as a Line can

be extended, a Bow, Gun, &c. can carry, or a Man can come at. Hence,

REACH [in a *figurative Sense*] Capacity, Power.

REACH [Sea Term] the Distance between any two Points of Land that lie in a right Line one from the other.

REACTION [among *Philosophers*] as, The Reaction or Reciprocal Motion of one Part of Matter against another.

To READ [hædan, *Sax.*] to read a Book, or a Writing.

To READ [Anæbian, *Sax.* ræde, *Belg.* rathen, *Teut.*] to guess, to divine or foretell.

READ } [hæb, *Sax.* Rath, *Teut.*] Coun-
REDE } sel or Advice. O. A Proverb,
Doctrine or Prophecy. *Spenc.*

READEPTION, Recovery, Act of Regaining.

To RE-ADJOURN' [readjourner, *F.*] to adjourn again.

READMISSION [of *re* and *admissio*, *L.*] the Act of re-admitting.

To RE ADMIT' [of *re* and *admittere*, *L.*] to admit or receive again.

READING [Camden derives it from *redin*, *C. Br.* Fern, which groweth thereabouts in great Abundance; but *Leland* from the meeting together of other Waters with the River *Rhea*] a Town in *Berkshire*.

READY [Gepeda, and *ped*, *Sax.* rhiwþ, *C. Br.*] prepared; also prompt or inclined to To make READY [Gepæbian, *Sax.* be-reeden, *L. S.* bereyten, *Teut.*] to prepare.

REAF'AN [so called from a Raven embroidered upon it by King *Ladbroke's* Daughter] the Banner or Flag of the Danes.

RE'AFFORESTED [Law Term] made Forest again.

REAKS [of *rex*, *L.*] a King, or prince, *Sax.* Dominion] as, to play Reaks, i. e. to domineer or hector; to shew mad Pranks.

REAL [realis, *L.*] that is indeed true.

REAL'GAR, red Arsenic.

REAL'ITY [realité, *F.* realitas, *L.*] real Existence; the Truth of the Matter.

REAL'ITY } [in Law] is opposed to Per-
REAL'TY } sonality.

To REALIZE, to cause a being real, to admit as a Reality.

REALM' [royaume, *F.* reme, *Ital.* of regnum, *L.*] a Kingdom

REAM [riem, *Belg.* rame, *F.*] a Quantity of 20 Quires of Paper.

To REANIMATE [of *re* and *animatum*, *L.*] to revive, to put into Heart again.

To REAP [hæppan, *Sax.*] to cut down Corn.

A REAPER [hæpær, *Sax.*] one who cuts down Corn.

REAR [Arrière, *F.*] the hindmost Part of an Army.

REAR [hæne, *Sax.*] thin, rawish, as Eggs, &c. boiled rear.

REAR.

REAR-Admiral, the Admiral of the third Squadron of a Royal Fleet.

REAR-Guard, the last of three Lines of an Army drawn up in Battalia.

REAR Half Files [Military Term] the three hindermost Ranks when a Battalion is drawn up six deep.

REAR-Rank [Military Term] the last Rank of a Battalion or Squadron.

To **REAR** [Anæpan, Sax.] to raise or set up an End; also to train or bring up a Child.

To **REAR a Boar** [Hunting Term] is to dislodge him.

To **REAR an End** [in Horsemanship] is when a Horse rises so high before, as to endanger his coming over upon his Rider.

REA'WARD, the last Troop; the End; a Train behind.

To **RE-ASCEND** [of *re* and *ascendere*, L.] to ascend or get up again.

REASON [*raison*, F. *ratio*, L.] thinking; that Faculty of the Soul whereby we judge of Things; the Exercise of that Faculty; Argument, Proof, Cause, Matter.

REA'SON [in *Arithmetick*] the Reason or Rate betwixt two Numbers, is a certain Proportion, especially the Quotient of the Antecedent, divided by the Consequent.

REASON [in *Geometry*] is the mutual Habit or Comparison of two Magnitudes of the same Kind one to the other, in respect to their Quantity.

REASON [among *Logicians*] an Argument either necessary or probable; or a proper Answer to this Question, Why is it so?

To **REASON** [*raisonner*, F. *rationinari*, L.] to discourse upon, or about a Thing, to dispute, to argue.

REA'SONABLE [*raisonable*, F. *rationabilis*, L.] agreeable to the Rules of Reason; just, right, conscionable.

REASONABLE Aid [Law Term] a Duty claimed by the Lord of the Fee of his Tenants, to marry his Daughter, or make his Son a Knight.

REA'SONING, arguing or debating upon.

To **RE-ASSEMBLE** [*reassembler*, F.] to summon again; to meet together again.

To **RE-ASSIGN** [*reassigner*, F.] to assign again.

A **RE ASSIGNA'TION**, a new Assignment. F.

To **RE-ASSUME** [of *re* and *assumere*, L.] to retake or take upon one's self again.

A **RE-ASSUMPTION**, a taking again, a re-assuming.

REATHEN, soon. O.

RE-ATTACHMENT [Law Term] a second Attachment of one formerly attached, and dismissed the Court without Day.

REA'TE, long small Grass that grows in Water, and complicates itself together.

To **RE-BAPTIZE** [of *re* and *baptizare*, L.] to baptize again.

RE-BAPTIZERS, a Sect in the third Cen-

tury, who re-baptized all Hereticks, contrary to the Custom of the Church.

To **REBA'TE** [*rabbatre*, F.] to channel, to chamfer; to blunt, to check.

To **REBATE** [in *Traffick*] to discount in receiving Money, as much as the Interest comes to, for the Time 'tis paid before it becomes due.

To **REBATE** [in *Heraldry*] is to set a Mark of Dishonour on an Escutcheon.

REBA'TE } [*rabat*, F.] the Act
REBA'TEMENT } of rebating, a Discount upon the Payment of ready Money.

REBATEMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Diminution of Figures in a Coat of Arms.

REBA'TO, a Head-dress.

REBECCA [רַבֵּקָה, H. Fat and Full] the Wife of Isaac.

REBECK, an old Trot. Ch.

REBECK [*rebec*, F.] a musical Instrument, having three Strings.

REBEL [*rebelle*, F. *rebellis*, L.] one who openly rebels against the Prince or State.

REBEL [in a Law Sense] one who wilfully breaks the Law, or a Villain who disobeys his Lord.

REBEL [*rebeller*, F. *rebellare*, L.] to rise up in Arms, to revolt against one's Sovereign.

REBEL/LION [q. d. *bellum refacere*] a rising, or taking up Arms against the supreme Power. L.

REBEL/LIOUS [*rebelle*, F. *rebellis*, L.] apt to rebel, disobedient.

REBELLIOUS Assembly [in Law] a gathering of twelve or more Persons, intending to change any Laws, Statutes, &c. destroy Enclosures, break down Banks, &c.

REBEL/LUM [Old Law] a Rejoinder, Replication to an Answer in a Court of Equity.

To **REBEL/LOW**, to echo back a loud Noise.

REBESK. See *Arabesque*.

REBINARE Terram, to give a second stirring or ploughing to Land that lies fallow. O. L.

REBISO'LA [with *Chymists*] a Medicine for the Jaundice, made of Urine.

REBOA'TION, an echoing or resounding. *Shakesp.* L.

To **REBOUND** [*rebondir*, F.] to leap back, to bounce up again as a Ball does.

REBUFF [*rebuff*, Ital. *rebuffade*, F.] a notable Repulse or Opposition, a rough Denial, a disdainful or snappish Answer.

To **REBUILD**, to build up again.

To **REBU'KE** [*reboucher*, F. to stop the Mouth] to reprove or check.

RE'BUS [*rebus*, L. to Things] a Device or Symbol represented in a Picture, with a Motto alluding to one's Name.

RE/BUSES [in *Heraldry*] such Coats as bear a Resemblance to the Surname of the Person, as three Castles for *Castleton*, &c.

To **REBUT** [*rebondir*, F.] to rebound, recoil, repel. *Spenc.*

RE-

R E

REBUTTER [*Law Term*] is when the Donee repelleth the Heir, by virtue of a Warrant made by the Donor. *F.*

To **RECALCITRATE** [*recalcitratum, L.*] to kick backwards, or to kick back with the Heel. *L.*

To **RECALL** [of *Re* and *call*, *Belg.*] to call back, or call home.

To **RECONT** [*Recantare, L.*] to recal what one has said or written before.

RECONTATION, a revoking, or unsaying. *L.*

To **RECAPACITATE** [of *Re* and *Capacitas, L.*] to put one again into a Capacity of doing any Thing.

To **RECAPITULATE** [*Recapituler, F. Recapitulatum, L.*] to rehearse briefly, or sum up the Heads of a former Discourse.

RECAPITULATION, a recapitulating.

RECAPTION [*Law*] a second Distress of one formerly distrained for the same Cause; a Writ lying for the Party thus distrained, in order to his obtaining a Remedy.

To **RECA'RRY**, to carry back.

To **RECEDE** [*recedere, L.*] to go back or retire, to depart from.

RECEIPT [*Recettâ, F. Receptum, Receptio, L.*] the Act of receiving; an Acquittance for Money received; a Medicine prescribed for the Cure of Diseases.

RECEIVABLE [*recevable, F. receptabilis, L.*] that may be received.

To **RECEIVE** [*recevoir, F. recipere, L.*] to take what is given, paid, or put into one's Hand; also to entertain or harbour; to admit or allow of; to embrace or follow; also to bear or suffer.

RECEIVER [*Receveur, F.*] a Person who receives; also the Name of a chymical Vessel.

RECEIVER [of the *Fines*] an Officer who receives the Money of all such who compound with the King.

RECEIVER General [of the *Dutchy of Lancaster*] an Officer who gathers in all Fines, Forfeitures, Assessments, &c. within that Dutchy.

The Receiver is as bad as the Thief.

Tho' this Maxim seems more censorious than the Law, which inflicts only Transportation on the Receiver, and Death on the Felon; yet it is true in Fact, because such Persons are, in their Principles, as dishonest, tho' they have not Courage to venture their Necks in the Employment; according to the *Greek*, 'Αμφοτεροι κλέπτες καὶ ὁ δειχόμενος καὶ ὁ κλεψας.

RECENSION [*recensio, L.*] Enumeration, Review.

RECENT [*recens, L.*] new, fresh, lately done or happened. *F.*

RECEPTABLE [*receptabilis, L.*] that may be received.

RECEPTACLE [*Receptaculum, L.*] a

R E

Place to receive or keep Things in, a Warehouse or Storehouse; also a Nest, or lurking Hole.

RECEPTACULUM Cbyli [among *Anatomists*] a Cavity into which all the Lactical Veins empty themselves. *L.*

RECEPTARII Medici, those who set up for Physicians upon the Stock only of many Receipts, without being able to reason on their Properties or Efficacies.

RECEPTION [in *Astrology*] an accidental Dignity happening in two Planets when they are received into each other's Houses.

RECEPTIVIOUS [*receptivus, L.*] received or kept to one's Use from another.

RECEPTIVE, apt or fit to receive.

RECEPTIVITY, a being receptive.

RECESS } [*Recessus, L.*] a retreat-

RECESSION } ing or withdrawing; a Place of Retreat or Retirement.

RECESSION of the Equinoxes [*New Astronomy*] is the going back of the Equinoctial Points every Year about 50 Seconds.

RECITATIVO. See *Recitatif*.

RECEVOIR'S, large Basins, Cisterns or Receptacles for Water.

To **RECHA'SE** [*rechasser, F.*] to drive back to the Place where the Game was first started or roused.

To **RECHANGE** [in *Commerce*] a second Payment of the Price of Exchange.

RECHARGE, a second Charge.

To **RECHE** [of *peccan, Sax.*] to care for to value or regard. *Chauc.*

RECHEAT [among *Hunters*] a Lesson which Huntsmen wind with the Horn, to call the Hounds back from a false Scent.

RECHLESS [*pecelear, Sax.*] careless, negligent, improvident.

RECIDIVATION, a relapsing or falling sick again.

RECIDI'VOUS [*recidivus, L.*] falling back.

RECIDIVUS Morbus [among *Physicians*] a Relapse, or falling back into the same Distemper in which one was before. *L.*

RE'CIPE [*i. e.* Take] a Physician's Bill, ordering what Medicines and their Quantities the Apothecaries should make up for a Patient.

RECIPIENT [*recipiens, L.*] a Receiver, a Vessel made fast or luted to the Beak of an Alembick, Retort, &c. to receive the Matter which is raised or forced over the Helm by the Fire. *F.*

RECIPROCAL [*reciproque, F. of reciprocus, L.*] mutual, interchangeable, that is returned on both Sides.

RECIPROCAL [in *Logick*] is said of Terms which may have the same Signification, and may be turned either Way.

RECIPROCAL Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as have the Antecedents and Consequents of the Ratio in both Numbers.

RECIPROCAL Proportion [in *Arithmetic*] is when, of four Numbers, the fourth

is lesser than the second, by so much as the third is greater than the first.

To RECIPROCATÉ [*reciproquer*, F. *reciprocatur*, L.] to requite, to be even with.

RECIPROCA'TION, an Interchanging, or returning like for like. F. of L.

RECIPROCOR'NOUS [*reciprocicornis*, L.] that hath Horns turned backwards and forwards again, as Rams have.

RECIS'ION, a cutting or paring off; a disannulling and making void. F. of L.

A RECIT'AL } [*redit*, F. *Recitatio*, L.] the Act of Re-

citing, or making a Report; a Rehearsal; a saying without Book.

RECITA'TIVE [*Recitatif*, F.] belonging to Recitation.

RECITATIVE Musick, a Sort of Singing that comes near to plain Pronunciation, after the Manner that Dramatick Poems are rehearsed on the Stage.

RECITATIF } [in Musick Books] sig

RECITATIVO } nifies the Adagio in grave Parts, in Cantatas, Motets, and Operas; a particular Way or Manner of singing which those grave Parts require. Ital.

RECITATIVE Style, a Way of Writing fitted for that Purpose.

To RECITE [*reciter*, F. of *recitare*, L.] to relate or rehearse.

RECITE, is an Abbreviation of Recitativo, which see.

To RECK, to reckon, *Spen*. To care. O.

RECK, Care. O.

RECKLESS [*reccolear*, Sax.] careless, heedless.

RECK'ANS, Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire. N. C.

RECKETH, valueth, thinketh, reflecteth. *Shakesp*.

To RECK'ON [*reccan*, Sax. *reckene*, Belg. *rechnen*, Teut.] to cast up, or count; to esteem, to believe, or think.

He that reckons without his Host, must reckon again.

This, tho' a Tippling Proverb, has a farther Meaning than Persons making their own Reckoning at a Tavern or Alehouse, and is usually applied to such Persons, who are apt to be partial in their own Favour, flattering themselves with the Advantages they fancy to be on their Side in any Affair, and making no Allowance for the Disadvantage that will or may attend them; so, *Chi fa conto senza l' Hoste conta due volte*, say the Italians; and, *Qui compte sans son Hoste il lui convient compter deux fois*, say the French.

Reckon not your Chickens before they are hatched.

This Proverb took its Rise from the Vanity of anticipating our Enjoyments before we come at them; we are always brooding in our Desire, and hatching in our Minds

what we would have to come to pass, before Things are ripe for it; and this Hastiness oftentimes makes us overshoot our Reason, and forfeit our Prudence, in reckoning that our own, that is not so much as in Being. But this Proverb dehort us from speaking confidently of our having, or as good as having Things in our Power or Possession, which are far off still, only in Expectancy, and depend wholly upon Providence; and not as the Latins say, *Ante victoriam canere triumphum*; And the Greeks, *πρὸ τῆς φωνῆς αὐξάνει τὸν λόγον*.

A RECKONING [rekening. Belg. *rechnung*, Teut.] an Account.

RECKONING [in Navigation] the Estimate of the Quantity of a Ship's Way betwixt Place and Place.

To RECLAIM [*reclaimare*, Ital. of *re* and *clamare*, L.] to demand back, to reduce to Amendment of Life, to recal, or turn back from evil Courses, to take up, to leave off Vices.

To RECLAIM [*Falconry*] as, to reclaim a Hawk, is to tame or make it gentle.

To RECLAIM, a Partridge is said to reclaim, when she calls back her young ones.

RECLAIM'ING, demanding back again recalling from bad Courses.

RECLAMA'TION, a crying out against. Lat.

RECLINA'TION of a Plane [in Dialling] is the Quantity of Degrees which any Plane lies or falls backwards from the vertical or upright Plane. F. of L.

RECLIN'ING Plane [in Dialling] a Plane which leans from you when you stand before it.

RECLINED [*reclinatus*, L.] lying upon the Back.

To RECLINE' [*reclinare*, L.] to lean backwards.

A RECLUSE [*reclus*, F. *reclusus*, L.] shut up; also a Monk or Nun that is shut up, and may not stir out of the Religious House.

RECO, is an Abbreviation of Recitativo, which see.

To RECOG'ITATE [*recogitatum*, L.] to consider or think upon over again.

RECOGNISANCE } [*Reconnissance*, F. RECOGNIZANCE } [*Recognitio*, L.] a Bond or Obligation, acknowledged in some Court of Record, or before some Judge.

RECOGNIZANCE of Affize [*Law Term*] the Verdict of Twelve Men impannelled upon a Jury, when a Man is attainted of Dissimulation and Robbery.

To RECOGNISE [*reconnoitre*, F. *recognoscere*, L.] to take Knowledge of, to acknowledge.

RECOGNIZEE' [in Law] the Person to whom one is bound in a Recognizance.

RECOGNISOR' [in Law] one who enters into such a Bond or Obligation.

RECOGNITION, Acknowledgment, Examination, Review. L.

RECOG-

R E

RECOGNITIO'NE *per Vim & Duriciem* *falsa*, a Writ to send for a Record touching a Recognizance, which the Recognizor affirms to have been acknowledged by Hardship and Force.

RECOGNITIONEM *Adnullando, &c.* a Writ for disannulling a forged Recognizance.

RECOGNITORS [in Law] a Jury impaneled upon an Assize.

To **RECOIL** [*reculer, F.*] to fly or draw back as a Gun does.

A **RECOIL** [*Recul, F.*] the Motion or Run which a Cannon takes backward when fired.

To **RECOIN**, to coin over again.

To **RECOLLECT** [*se recolliger, F. recolligere, L.*] to reflect in one's Mind, to call a Thing to Mind.

RECOLLECTION, a searching after, a calling or bringing to Mind those Ideas of which the Mind had formerly thought.

RECOLLECTS [*Recollets, F.*] a Branch of the Franciscan Friars.

To **RECOMFORT**, to comfort again. *Chauc.*

To **RECOMMENCE** [*recommencer, F.*] to commence, or begin again, or anew.

A **RECOMMENCEMENT**, a beginning a Thing anew.

To **RECOMMEND** [*recommander, F. recommandare, L.*] to commit to one's Favour, Protection, or Care.

RECOMMENDABLE [*recommandable, F.*] that deserves to be, or may be recommended.

RECOMMENDATION, a commending or setting forth any Person to another. *F.*

RECOMMENDATORY, which serves to recommend.

To **RECOMMIT**, to commit anew.

To **RECOMPACT**, to join anew.

RECOMPENCE, Requital, Reward, Amends, a Gift or Advantage arising to one upon Account of some Service done, or good Action performed. *F.*

To **RECOMPENSE** [*recompenser, F. recompensare, L.*] to requite, to make Amends.

To **RECOMPOSE** [*recomposer, F.*] to settle or quiet anew; to form or adjust anew.

RECONCILEABLE [*reconciliable, F.*] that may be reconciled.

To **RECONCILE** [*reconcilier, F. reconciliare, L.*] to make those Friends again who were at Variance; to make to agree what seems contrary.

RECONCILEMENT } a making those
RECONCILIATION } Friends which
were at Variance. *F. of L.*

RECONCILIATORY, belonging to Reconciliation.

To **RECONDE'NSE**, to condense anew.

RECONDITE [*reconditus, L.*] secret, hidden.

RECON'DITORY [*Reconditorium, L.*] a Store-House.

To **RECONDUCT** [*Reconduire, F.*] to conduct or lead back again.

R E

To **RECONNOTTRE**, to examine in order to make a Report.

RECONVENTION [*Civil Law*] a contrary Action brought by the Defendant.

To **RECONVEY**, to convey again.

To **RECORD** [*recorder, F. recordare, L.*] to register or enrol.

To **RECORD** [among *Fowlers*] to begin to sing, to tune Notes as a Bird does.

RECORD [*Recordum, L.*] Testimony, Evidence, Witness; a publick Act enrolled; or an authentick and uncontrollable written Testimony, contained in Rolls of Parchment, and preserved in Courts of Record.

RECOR'DA, Records containing the Judgments in Pleadings and Suits tried before the Barons of the Exchequer. *L.*

RECORDA'RE *facias*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to remove a Cause from an inferior Court to the King's Bench or Common-Pleas. *L.*

RECORDATION, a remembering.

RECOR'DER, a judicious Person, for the most part, well skilled in the Law, whom the Mayor, or any Magistrate of any City or Town Corporate having a Court of Record, associates to himself, for his better Direction in the Execution of Justice, and Proceedings according to Law.

RECOR'DO & *processu mittendo*, a Writ to call a Record, and the whole Process, out of an inferior Court, into the King's Bench Court.

To **RECOU'CH**, to lie down again.

To **RECOVER** [*recouvrir, F. recuperare, L.*] to get again, to restore to Health, to be on the mending Hand.

RECOVERABLE [*recouvrable, F.*] that may be recovered.

RECOVERY [*Recouvrement, F. Recuperatio, L.*] a regaining or getting again, &c. Remedy, Help.

RECOVERY [in Law] is an obtaining any Thing by Judgment or Trial at Law.

True RECOVERY [in Law] is an actual or real Recovery of any Thing, or the Value of it by Judgment.

Feigned RECOVERY } is a certain Form,
Common RECOVERY } or Course in Law
for the better assuring one's Title to Lands or Tenements.

To **RECOUNT** [*raconter, F. raccontare, Ital.*] to relate.

To **RECOUP** [*reconper, F.*] to cut again, to reply quickly and sharply, to defalc or discount.

A **RECOUPE** [in Law] is a quick and sharp Reply to a peremptory Demand.

RECOUR'D, Recovery. *Spen.*

RECOURSE [*Recurs, F. of Recursus, L.* a running back] Application, Refuge, Address; also Passage, Return.

RECRENT [*Recredente, Ital. q. d. Recedens, L.*] a faint hearted or cowardly Fellow; out of Hope, untrusty. *Spen.*

RECREANTISE

R E

RE'CREANTISE, Cowardice. *O.*
To RE'CREATE [*recreer*, *F. recreatum*, *L.*] to refresh, to divert, or delight.
RECREATION [*g. d. a creating a new*] a pleasing Divertisement after Labour; Refreshment, Pastime. *F. of L.*
RECREA'TIVE, which serves to recreate, diverting, pleasant. *F.*
RE'CREAUNCE, Falshood, Treason. *Cb.*
RE'CREAUNT, one who betrays his Trust; cowardly; an Infidel.
RECREDEN'TIALS [*of re and credentia*, *L.*] an Answer to the credential Letter of an Ambassador.
RE'CREMENT [*recrementum*, *L.*] any superfluous Matter in the Blood or Body, or any of its Parts.
RE'CREMENT [*with Chymists*] a Term used when any Liquor is distilled over again several times.
RECREMENTITIOUS [*recrementitius*, *L.*] dreggy, coarse.
RECREMENTS [*in Physick*] such Juices as are separated in the several Glands of the Body for proper and peculiar Uses; as the Spirits, the Lympha, the Gall, &c.
To RECRIMINATE [*recriminer*, *F. recriminatum*, *L.*] to return an Accusation or Reproach; to charge one's Accuser, or lay the Fault that he is accused of to him that accused him.
RECRIMINATION, an Accusation in which the Party accused charges the Accuser with the same Fault, or some other. *F. of L.*
RECRUDESCENCE [*of recrudescere*, *L.*] a growing fresh, raw, or sore again.
RECRUDESCENCE [*with Physicians*] is when a Disease being about to end, begins to grow worse again.
To RECRUIT [*recruter*, *F.*] to supply or fill up, to re-enforce.
RECRUIT [*rectus*, *F.*] new or fresh Supply.
RECRUITS [*Military Term*] are new Men raised to strengthen the Force on foot.
RECTA Directrix [*in Conick Sections*] a Line made by the mutual Intersection of the vertical Plane with that of the Base. *L.*
RECTAN'GLE [*of rectus and angulus*, *L.*] a right or straight Angle, made by the falling of one Line perpendicularly upon another. *F.*
RECTANGLE [*in Geometry*] besides the preceeding, is a Parallelogram, the Angles whereof are right.
RECTANGLE [*in Arithmetick*] is the Product that arises from the Multiplication of two Lines one by another.
RECTAN'GLED Triangle, is a Triangle that has one right Angle.
RECTANGULAR [*in Geometry*] a Figure is said to be rectangular when one or more of the Angles are equal.
RECTA Prisca Regis, a Right the King claimed, of taking out of every Ship laden

R E

with Wines, one Butt before the Mast, and another behind it. *L.*
RECTA'TION, a Claim of Right, or any Appeal to the Law for the Recovery of such a claimed Right.
RECTIFI'ABLE, that may be put right, or reduced to its proper State.
RECTIFICA'TION, a rectifying or making right. *F. of L.*
RECTIFICATION [*with Chymists*] is the distilling a Spirit over again, in order to make it more fine and pure.
RECTIFICATION of Curves [*in Mathematicks*] is the assigning or finding a straight Line equal to the curved one.
RECTIFIER, a Person who rectifies.
RECTIFIER [*with Navigators*] an Instrument to find the Variation of the Compass, and to rectify the Ship's Course.
RECTIFY [*rectifier*, *F. rectificare*, *L.*] to set to rights again, to correct or mend.
To RECTIFY [*with Chymists*] is to distil any Spirit over again in order to make it more pure.
To RECTIFY a Globe, is to bring the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick on the Globe to the Brass Meridian.
To RECTIFY a Nativity [*among Astrologers*] is to bring the estimated Time of a Person's Birth to the real and true one.
RECTILIN'EAL Angle } [*rectiline, F.*
RECTILIN'EAR Angle } [*rectilineus, L.*]
 an Angle consisting of right Lines.
RECTI Minores [*in Anatomy*] are two small Muscles of the Head, let into the Middle of the *Os Occipitii*. *L.*
RECTITUDE [*rectitudo*, *L.*] Rightness, Uprightness. *L.*
RECTITU'DINESS [*in Law*] Rights or legal Dues belonging to God or Man. *L.*
REC'TITY [*rectitas*, *L.*] Rightness, Evenness.
RECTO, a Writ of Right, trying both for Possession and Property, and if the Cause be lost, there is no Remedy.
RECTO de Advocacione Ecclesie, a Writ for him that claims the Advowson to himself and his Heir in Fee. *L.*
RECTO de Dote, a Writ whereby a Woman demands her whole Dowry.
RECTO de Dote unde nihil habet, a Writ whereby a Woman having a Dowry assured, she demands her Thirds. *L.*
RECTO de custodia terra et heredis, a Writ for the Guardian in Socage, or appointed by the Ancestor's Will, against a Stranger that enters upon the Land, and takes the Body of the Heir. *L.*
RECTO de rationabili parte, a Writ for a Copartner to recover his Share. *L.*
RECTO quando dominus remisit, is, when the Lord in whose Seignory the Land lies, remits the Cause to the King's Court. *L.*
RECTO per disclaimer, a Writ which lies where a Lord avows upon his Tenant, and the Tenant disclaims to hold of him.
RECTOR

R E

RECTOR [*rector*, F.] a Governor or Ruler; also the Parson of a Parish Church, the Principal of a College, &c.

RECTO'RIAL, belonging to a Rector or Rectory.

RECTORY [*rectorat*, F. *rectoria*, L.] a Parish Church, Parsonage, or Spiritual Living, with all its Rights, Glebes, Tithes, &c.

RECTUM, a Trial in common Course of Law. O. L.

RECTUM *Intestinum* [among *Anatomists*] the straight Gut. L.

RECTUS in *Curia* [i. e. right in Court] signifies one who stands at the Bar, and no Man objects any Thing against him; also one that has reversed an Outlawry. L.

RECTUS Femoris [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg, inserted in the upper Part of the Bone called *Tibia*. L.

RECTUS Internus Major [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle in the Head, inserted into the fore Appendix of the *Os Occipitis*. L.

RECTUS Internus Minor [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle in the Head, inserted into the *Os Occipitis*, under the former. L.

RECTUS Lateralis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head, implanted in the *Os Occipitis*, in the Space made by the *Processus Mammillaris* and *Scyloides*.

RECTUS Major [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head, inserted in the hinder Part of the *Os Occipitis*. L.

RECTUS Musculus [among *Anatomists*] one of the Muscles of the lower Belly.

RECTUS Palpebrae Superioris, a Muscle that lifts up the upper Eye-lid.

RECUBA'TION [*recubo*, L.] lying or leaning.

To **RECULE** [*reculer*, F.] to recoil. Span.
RECU'LER [*Recul*, Sax.] a Place in Kent.

RECUM'BENCY [of *recumbere*, L.] a relying or depending upon.

RECUM'BENT [*recumbens*, L.] in a lying Posture.

RECU'PERABLE [*recuperabilis*, L.] recoverable. Chauc.

RECUPERA'TION, a recovering. L.

RECUPERA'TORY [*recuperatorius*, L.] belonging to Recovery.

To **RECUR'** [*recourir*, F. *recurrere*, L.] to give back or return.

To **RECU'RE** [*recurare*, L.] to recover, to repair. Spenc.

RECUR'RENT [*recurrens*, L.] running back.

RECUR'RENT Nerves [with *Anatomists*] a Branch of the *Par vagum*, first ascending and afterwards descending, and imparted to the *Larynx*.

RECUR'SION, a running back. L.

RECURVA'TION, a bending backwards. L.

RECUR'VITY [*recurvitas*, L.] a bending backwards,

R E

RECU'SABLE [*recusabilis*, L.] refusable, or that may be refused.

RECU'SANCY [of *recusare*, L. to refuse] Non-Conformity to the Established Church.

RECU'SANTS [*recusantes*, L.] Roman Catholics who refuse to submit to the Discipline of the Church of England.

RECU'SABLE [*recusabilis*, L.] that may be beaten back.

RECUSSION [*recussus*, L.] a shaking again, or beating back.

RED [heb. *Sax. rood*, L. S. Roth, Teut. roð, Dan. rhudd, G. Br. rouge, F.] a lively Colour representing the Quality of Fire.

REDDOUR, Violence. Chauc.

RED Gum, a Dissemper to which new-born Children are subject.

RED Shank [heb. *Scanca*, Sax.] a Bird.

RED Shanks, the Herb Arse-smart. N. S.

RED Start [heb. *Stent*, Sax.] a Bird.

RED Streak [heb. *stuce*, Sax.] an Apple.

RED Water [in a Horse] that which issues from a Wound or Sore.

REDACTED [*redactus*, L.] forced back.

REDAN' } [in *Fortification*] an indent-

REDANT' } ed Work made in the Form of the Teeth of a Saw, with salient and re-entring Angles. F.

RED BRIDGE [heb. *f. roð*, Sax. i. e. Bridge of Reeds] in Hampshire.

To **REDAR'GUE** [*redarguo*, L.] to refute.

REDARGUA'TION, a disproving or confuting. L.

To **REDDEN**, to grow red. Pope.

REDDENDUM [to be yielded or paid] a Law Word used for the Clause in a Lease, &c. whereby the Rent is reserved to the Lessor.

REDDITA'RIUM, a Roll or Rental in which the Rents and Services of a Manor are set down. O. L.

REDDITA'RIOUS, a Renter or Tenant. O. L.

REDDI'TION, a giving again, or restoring; the Surrender of a Place.

REDDITION [in Law] a judicial Acknowledgment that the Land or Thing in Question belongs to the Demandant.

RED'DITIVE [*redditivus*, L.] belonging to Reddition; the Answer to the Question.

RE'DDLE, a Sort of red Mineral.

REDE [heb. *Sax.*] Advice, Counsel, Help.

REDELES, helpless. O.

To **REDEEM'** [*redimere*, q. d. *re-emere*, L.] to buy off, purchase again, recover.

REDEEM'ABLE, that may be redeemed.

REDEEM'ABLES, Things sold with a Reserve of the Equity of Redemption.

REDEEM'ER [*redemptor*, F. *redemptor*, L.] a Ransomer, a Saviour.

To **REDELIVER** [of *re* and *deliverer*, F.] to deliver, or give up again.

To **REDEMAND'** [*redemand*, F.] to ask, to require again,

RE-

REDEMPTION, a ransoming or delivering. *F. of L.*

REDEMPTIONAL [*redemptionalis, L.*] of or belonging to redeeming.

To **REDENGRATE**, to cover again with Black.

REDHIBITION [*Civil Law*] an Action to make void the Sale of certain Goods, and to oblige the Seller to take them back again.

REDICULUS, a certain imaginary Deity, worshipped by the Romans for frightening Hannibal from Rome.

To **REDINTEGRATE** [*of redintegratum, L.*] to restore or make new, or begin afresh.

REDINTEGRATED [*redintegratus, L.*] begun afresh, or renewed.

REDINTEGRATION, a making whole again, a renewing.

REDINTEGRATION [with *Chymists*] a restoring any mixed Body, whose Form is destroyed, to its former Nature and Constitution.

REDISSEISIN, a second Dissaisin.

REDITTA [in *Musick Books*] signifies to repeat. *Ital.*

REDITUARIES, a Branch of the *Franciscan* Friars.

RED'OLENCE, a sweet Smell. *Chauc.*

RED'OLENT [*redolens, L.*] yielding a sweet Smell or Scent.

REDONATION, a restoring or giving back that which was taken away. *L.*

To **REDOU'BLE** [*redoubler, F. of reduplicare, L.*] to double again, to increase, to grow violent.

REDOUBT'ABLE, feared, honoured, revered. *Chauc. Fr.*

REDOUBTED [*redoubté, F.*] dreadful, much feared.

REDOUBTS [in *Fortification*] small Forts of a square Figure, which have no Defence but in the Front.

To **REDOUND** [*redonder, F. redundare, L.*] to bound over and above, to turn to.

REDOUR, turning or Doubling. *O.*

To **REDRESS** [*redresser, F.*] to set to Rights again, to reform.

REDRESS [*of redresser, F.*] Amends.

To **REDRESS a Stag** [among *Hunters*] is to put him off his Changes.

To **REDSEA'R**, when Iron is too hot, it will break under the Hammer, *i. e.* to red-sear.

REDUBBERS [*Law Term*] are such as buy stolen Cloth, knowing it to be stolen, and turn it into some other Form or Colour, that it may not be known.

To **REDUCE** [*reducere, F. reducere, L.*] to bring back, restore, subdue, or bring under Subjection, to bring or turn into.

REDUCIBLE [*reducibile, F.*] that may be reduced.

REDUCING Scale, a Mathematical Instrument to reduce any Map or Draught.

REDUCT [among *Chymists*] a Powder by which calcined Metals and Minerals are reduced again to their *Regulus*, or pure Substance.

A **REDUCT** [*reducit, F.*] an advantageous Piece of Ground, entrenched and separated from the rest of the Camp by a Foss, for an Army to retire to in Case of a Surprise. *Military Term.*

REDUCTION, a reducing or bringing back. *F. of L.*

REDUCTION [in *Arithmetick*] is a reducing of Money, Weights, Measures, &c. into their least or greatest Parts.

REDUCTION Ascending [in *Arithmetick*] is a reducing a lower Denomination into a higher, as Farthings into Pence, Pence into Shillings, Shillings into Pounds; and the like in Weights, &c.

REDUCTION Descending [in *Arithmetick*] is reducing a higher Denomination into a lower, as Pounds into Shillings, Shillings into Pence, &c. and the like of Weights, &c.

REDUCTION of Equations [in *Algebra*] is the reducing them into a proper Order or Disposition for an Equation.

REDUCTION [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the Argument of Inclination and the Eccentricity Longitude.

REDUCTIVE, that serves to reduce. *F.*

REDUNDANCY [*redondance, F. redundantia, L.*] an overflowing, abounding, or exceeding Superfluity.

REDUNDANT [*redondant, F. redundant, L.*] overflowing, abounding, exceeding, superfluous.

REDUNDANT Nouns [in *Grammar*] are those that have a Number or particular Case more than usual.

REDUPLICATED [*reduplicatus, L.*] doubled again.

REDUPLICATION, a redoubling. *L.*

REDUPLICATION [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure wherein a Verse ends with the same Word that the following begins.

REDUPLICATIVE, that redoubleth, or may be redoubled often.

REDUPLICATIVE Propositions [in *Logic*] those in which the Subject is repeated.

REE, a *Portuguese* Coin, 100 of which are equal to Sixpence *English*.

To **REE** } to agitate Corn in a Sieve,

To **RAY** } so that the chaffy or lighter Parts may gather to one Place. *G.*

REE, as, *All is on a Ree* [of *flow*, *Gr.* to flow] all is on the River, or overflowed with Water. *Essex.*

REED [*Phœd, Sax. Ræht, Teut.*] a Plant growing in fenney or watery Places; Straw bound up for thatching.

REED, a *Jewish* Measure of three Yards three Inches.

To

To RE-EDIFY [*re-edifier*, F. of *re* and *edificare*, L.] to rebuild, or build up again.

REEF [*Sea Term*] a particular Way of rolling or tacking up a Sail.

REEFED Top Mast [*Sea Term*] is when the lower Part of the Top-mast being crooked and cut off, the Remainder is set up in the Step again.

REEK [*pnec*, Sax.] a Mow or Heap of Corn, Hay, &c.

REEK [*pec*, Sax. *ranch*, Teut.] a Steam or Vapour.

To REEK [*pecan*, Sax. *ranchen*, Teut.] to cast a Steam or Smoak.

To REEK, or wear away, as, *His Sickness reeks him*, i. e. wastes or wears him away.

REEK Stavel, a Frame of Wood set on Stones upon which a Mow of Hay or Corn, &c. is raised. C.

REEKS, reckons. Spenc.

To RE-ENTER [*re-entrer*, F. of *re* and *intrare*, L.] to enter upon, to take Possession of again.

To RE-ESTABLISH [*of re* and *etablis*, of *stabilire*, L.] to establish or settle again.

To REEL [*rolle*, Belg.] to stagger.

A REEL [*reol*, Sax.] a Device to skain Yarn, &c. O.

RE-ELECTION, a repeated Election.

To REEM [*of pnemian*, Sax.] to cry, lament, or bewail. Lantash.

To RE-ENACT, to enact anew.

REEVE [*of Eopapa*, Sax.] the Bailiff of a Franchise or Manor.

To REEVE [*probably of pnapian*, Sax. *raffen*, Teut. to snatch] a Term used by Sailors, for to put in or pull through.

REEVES [*of nepa* or *Eopapa*, Sax. a Tax gatherer] a Surname.

RE-EXAMINATION, a second Examination.

To RE-EXAMINE [*of re* and *examiner*, F. or *examinare*, L.] to examine again or anew.

RE-EXTENT [*Law Term*] a second Extent on Lands and Tenements.

REFECTION, a Refreshing, a Repast, or Meal. F. of L.

REFECTIVES [*refectiva*, L.] Medicines which refresh and renew Strength.

REFECTORY } [*refectoire*, F. *refect-*
REFEC'TUARY } *torium*, L.] a Dining Room; a Room in a Monastery, where the Friars or Nuns eat together.

To REFELL [*refellere*, L.] to disprove by Argument, to confute.

To REFER [*referer*, F. *referre*, L.] to send back, to direct to a Passage in a Book; to leave to one's Judgment or Determination.

REFEREE, an Arbitrator, to whom a Law Business, or any Matter in Difference is referred.

REFERENCE [*of referer*, F. or *referre*,

L.] a Mark in a Book directing the Reader to the Margin, or some other Place; also a giving up a Matter to be determined by Arbitrators.

REFERENDARY [*referendaire*, F. *referendarius*, L.] an Officer in the Court of Chancery; the Master of Requests.

REFERABLE, that may be referred to.

To REFIGURE, to recollect. Chauc.

To REFINE [*raffiner*, F. *raffinare*, Ital.] to make finer, to purge and purify.

To REFINE upon, to handle nicely, to make critical Remarks upon.

REFINEMENT, a purifying again, or being purified.

REFINING, the Art of separating other Bodies from Gold and Silver.

To REFIT a Ship [*reficere*, L.] to fit it out again; to make it fit for further Service.

To REFLECT [*reflechir*, F. *reflettere*, L.] to beat or send back Light or Heat.

To REFLECT upon a Person, to speak ill of, to censure, to reprobate.

To REFLECT upon a Thing, to think seriously on it.

REFLEX [*reflexus*, L.] directed backward.

REFLECTION } a beating or returning
REFLEX'ION } back; also Meditation, Consideration; also Reproach, Censure. F. of L.

REFLECTION [*in Catoptricks*] is when a Ray of Light falling on a hard or polished Body is turned back in the Air, in an Angle equal to that of its Incidence.

REFLECTION [*in Natural Philosophy*] is the Regress or Return that happens to a moving Body, upon its meeting another Body which it cannot penetrate.

REFLECTION [*in Metaphysics*] is that Notice which the Mind takes of its own Operations and the Manner of them.

Ray of REFLECTION } is that by which
REFLECT Ray } the Reflection is made upon the Surface of the reflecting Body.

REFLECTION [*of the Moon*] is her third Inequality of the Motion.

REFLECTING Dials } are such as are
REFLEXIVE Dials } made by a little Piece of a Looking-Glass Plate, so placed as to reflect the Rays of the Sun on the Top of the Ceiling, &c. where the Dial is drawn.

REFLECTIBILITY, an Aptness or Capacity of being reflected.

REFLEXIVE, capable of reflecting, apt to beat or return back.

REFLEXIVITY, a being reflexive, the Quality of that which reflects.

REFLORESCENCE [*reflorescens*, L.] a beginning to flourish or blossom again.

To REFLOW [*refluer*, F. *refluere*, L.] to flow back.

REFLU-

R E

REFLUENT [*refluens*, L.] flowing back.

REFLUX [*refluxus*, L.] a flowing back, the Ebbing of the Sea or Tide.

To REFOCILLATE [*refocillatum*, L.] to refresh or cherish.

REFOCILLATION, a refreshing, &c.

To REFOR'M [*reformer*, F. *reformare*, L.] to put into the old, or into a better Form; to mend; also to take up or amend from ill Courses.

To REFORM [*in Military Affairs*] is to reduce a Body of Men, either by disbanding the Whole, or only breaking a Part, and retaining the rest.

To REFORM [*among Falconers*] a Hawk is said so to do, when she prunes or picks her Feathers.

REFORM' [*reformare*, F.] reforming, Reformation; a disbanding some Part of an Army.

REFORMA'DO, an Officer, who having lost his Men, is continued in whole or half Pay; a Volunteer in a Man of War. *Span.*

REFORMA'TION, the Act of Reforming, an Amendment of Manners, Errors or Abuses; also the Period when Religion was reformed from the Corruptions of Popery. *F. of L.*

REFORM'ED [*Les Reformes*] the Protestants of the Reformed Religion.

REFORM'ER [*reformateur*, F. *reformator*, L.] a Person who reforms.

REFORM'ISTS, Monks whose Discipline or Rules have been reformed.

To REFRACT' [*refragari*, or *refractum*, L.] to beat back again, to resist.

REFRACTARY ? [*refractaire*, F. *refractarius*, L.] obstinate, unruly, headstrong.

REFRACT'ED [*refractus*, L.] broken or beat back again, as a refracted Beam or Ray of Light.

REFRACT'ED Angle [*in Opticks*] the Angle which is contained between the refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

REFRACT'ED Dial, such as shews the true Hour only by the Means of some refracting transparent Fluid.

REFRACTION *Astronomical*, the Refraction produced by the Atmosphere, whereby the Star appears more elevated above the Horizon than really it is. *F. of L.*

REFRACTION [*in Dioptricks*] is the Variation of a Ray of Light, from that right Line in which its Motion would have continued, were it not for the Resistance made by the Thickness of the Medium through which it passes.

REFRACTION [*in a Philosophical Sense*] Incurvation or Change of Determination in the Body moved, which happens to it just

R E

when it enters; or, in some Cases, rather before it enters a different Medium.

REFRACTION *Horizontal*, is that which makes the Sun or Moon appear just on the Edge of the Horizon, when they are yet somewhat below it.

REFRACTION *from the Perpendicular*, [*in Dioptricks*] is when a Ray falling, inclined from a thicker Medium into a thinner, as from Glass into Air, in breaking departs farther from the Perpendicular.

REFRACTION *to the Perpendicular* [*in Dioptricks*] is when a Ray falling, inclined from a thinner or more diaphanous Medium, upon a thicker or less transparent one, in breaking comes nearer the Perpendicular.

REFRACTIVE, of or belonging to Refraction.

REFRAGABIL'ITY [*refragabilitas*, L.] Refractoriness, Stubbornness.

REFRAGABLE [*refragabilis*, L.] that may be withstood or opposed.

To REFRAIN' [*refrenare*, F. *refrenare*, Ital. of *re* and *frangere*, L.] to bridle, to forbear, to keep one's self from.

REFRANGIBILITY [*of re* and *frangibilis*, L.] the Quality of what is refrangible.

REFRANG'IBLE [*of re* and *frangibilis*, L.] capable of being refracted.

REFREIN, to refrain. *Chauc.*

REFRENA'TION [*with Astrologers*] is when a Planet, applying to another by Conjunction of Aspect before it draws near, becomes retrograde. *L.*

To REFRIEVE, to refrain for Fear. *O.*

To REFRESH' [*refraichir*, F. *refrescare*, Ital. *refrigerare*, L.] to recruit one's self, to renew or revive.

REFRESHMENT [*refraichissement*, F.] that which serves to refresh.

REFRET' [*refrein*, F.] the Burden of a Ballad or Song.

REFRETE, full fraught. *O.*

To REFRIIDEN, to cool. *O.*

To REFRI'GERATE [*refrigeratum*, L.] to refresh, to cool.

REFRIGERA'TION, a cooling, &c. *F. of L.*

A REFRI'GERATIVE, a cooling Medicine. *F.*

REFRI'GERATORY [*refrigeratorium*, L.] cooling.

A REFRIGERATORY [*refrigeratorium*, L.] that Part of an Alembick which is placed about the Head of a Still, and is filled with Water to cool it.

A REFRINED Hawk [*with Falconers*] one who sneezes, and casts Water thro' her Nostrils.

REFT [*beraubt*, *Tent.*] bereft, deprived. *Spenc.*

REFUGE

RE

REFUGE [*refugium*, L.] a Place of Safety to fly to. F.

REFUGEE [*refugie*, F.] a French Protestant, fled for Refuge from the Persecution in France.

REFUL'GENCE [*refulgentia*, L.] Brightness, Splendor.

REFUL'GENT [*refulgens*, L.] shining, glittering, bright.

REFUL'LUS *Aqua* [Old Law] High-Water, the Return of a Stream, when it is stopped for the Use of a Mill.

To **REFUND** [*refunder*, F. *refundere*, L.] to pay or give back Money that has been paid wrongfully; also to pay back the Costs and Charges of a Law-Suit.

REFUSAL [*refus*, F.] a Refusing, a Denial.

To **REFUSE** [*refusor*, F. *refusare*, L.] to deny the granting of a Suit, or the doing of any Thing.

REFUSE [*refus*, F.] the Dross of Metal, Ore, or any other Thing that comes away in the trying of it; where it is generally taken for the worst of any Thing, after the best has been taken out.

REFU'TAL, Refutation.

REFUTAN'TIA, an Acquittance or Acknowledgment for renouncing all future Claim. O. L.

REFUTA'TIO *Feuda*, the Loss of a Feudal Tenure by forfeiting. C. L.

REFUTA'TION, a disproving by Arguments, what has been alledged by another. F. of L.

To **REFU'TE** [*refuter*, F. *refutare*, L.] to disprove, or convince by Reason.

To **REGAIN** [*regagner*, F.] to gain a second Time, to get again.

REGAL [*regalis*, L.] royal, belonging to the King or Queen.

REGAL of France, a costly Ring offered by a King of France, to St. Thomas of Canterbury, worn afterwards by King Henry the VIIIth.

REGAL *Fishes*, such Fishes as by the King's Prerogative belong to him, as Whales, Sturgeons, &c.

To **REGA'LE** [*regaler*, F.] to treat, feast, or entertain royally.

A **REGA'LE** } [*regal*, F.] a noble Enter-

A **REGA'LIO** } tainment or Treat.

REGALE [among *Chymists*] a kind of Cement with which Gold is purified.

REGALE *Episcoporum*, the Temporal and Legal Privileges of Bishops. O. L.

REGA'LIA, the Rights of a King or Queen; the Ensigns of the Royal Dignity.

REGALITY [*regalitas*, L.] Royalty, Grandeur, Sovereignty.

To **REGARD** [*regarder*, F.] to look upon with Concern, or Heed, to have Respect to.

REGARD, Consideration, Respect, Account. C.

RE

REGARD [*of a Forest*] the Overseeing and viewing of it; also the Compass of it.

REGAR'DANT [*in Heraldry*] a Lion, or such kind of Beast of Prey, painted as looking behind him.

REGAR'DED, respected.

REGAR'DER [*of a Forest*] an Officer whose Business it is to take the Regard of it, and overlook all the other Officers.

RE'GEL, a fixed Star in Orion's Foot.

RE'GENCY [*regence*, F.] the Government or Government of a Kingdom, during the Minority or Absence of a Prince, by one or more of the Subjects.

To **REGENERATE** [*regenerer*, F. *regeneratum*, L.] to beget again, to cause to be born again.

REGENERATE [*regeneratus*, L.] born a second time, new-born.

REGENERATION [with *Divines*] a new and spiritual Birth. F. of L.

RE'GENT [*regens*, L.] ruling or governing.

A **REGENT** [*un Regent*, F.] one who governs the Kingdom during the Minority of a Sovereign Prince, or under one who is incapable of reigning.

To **REGER'MINATE** [*regerminatum*, L.] to spring or bud out again.

REGERMINATION, Sprouting again.

RE'GIBLE [*regibilis*, L.] easy to be ruled, governable.

RE'GICIDE [*of Rex and Cado*, L.] a King Killer, a Murderer of Kings. L.

REGIF'ICAL [*regificus*, L.] royal, state-ly, pompous, magnificent.

RE'GIMEN } [*Regimen*, L. *Regime*, F.]

RE'GIMENT } Government, Rule.

REGIMEN [with *Grammarians*] the Cases of a Noun governed by a Verb, or Participle.

REGIMEN [with *Physicians*] the Method to be observed by a Patient, with respect to his Diet, &c.

RE'GIMENT [*Military Term*] a Body or several Companies of Foot Soldiers, or Troops of Horse commanded by a Colonel.

REGIO *Assensu*, a Writ whereby the King or Queen gives Royal Assent to the Election of a Bishop.

REGION [*Regio*, L.] a Country, Coast, or Quarter. F.

REGION [with *Geographers*] a large Extent of Land, inhabited by many People of the same Nation.

REGION *Elementary*, a Sphere bounded by the Orb of the Moon, comprehending the Atmosphere of the Earth.

REGION *Etherial* } [*in Cosmography*] is

REGION *Celestial* } that vast Extent of the Universe, that contains the Heavens with all their Host.

REGION *Planetary* [with *Astrologers*] that Part of the Heavens where the neighbouring Planets move.

U u u u

RE-

R E

REGIONS [in *Astronomy*] are certain particular Divisions of the Air.

Upper REGION of the Air [with *Astronomers*] is that Part of it which is above the Tops of the highest Mountains.

The Middle REGION of the Air, is that which reaches from the Tops of the highest Mountains, down to the lower Region of the Air.

Lowest REGION of the Air, that Part of it which we live in, and which is bounded by the Reflection of the Sun-beams.

Lowest REGION [among *Anatomists*] the lowest Part of the Abdomen, which is distinguished into three Regions, the Lower, Middle, and Upper.

REGISTER [*registre*, F. *registrum*, L. q. d. *iterum gestum*] a Memorial or Book of publick Records.

A REGISTER [*registarius*, L.] an Officer who keeps Registers.

REGISTER of a Parish Church, a Book wherein Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials are registered.

REGISTER [among *Chymists*] a Contrivance in Furnaces to make the Heat immediately more intense or remiss, by letting more or less Air come to the Vessel.

To make REGISTER [among *Printers*] is to make the Pages and Lines fall exactly one upon another.

To REGISTER, to record or enter into a Register.

REGISTRY [*registrum*, L.] the Office where Records are kept; also the Books and Rolls there kept, especially those wherein the Proceedings of the Chancery, or any Spiritual Court are recorded.

REGIUS Professor [i. e. the King's Professor] a Title of every Reader of the five Lectures in the University, so called from King Henry VIII. who founded them. L.

REGIUS Morbus, the King's Evil. L.

REGLET. See *Riglet*.

REG'NANT [*regnans*, L.] principal, chief, governing.

REG'NARDISM, the Subtilty of *Reynard*, or a Fox, Craftiness.

REGNATIF'E, fit for Reigning. *Cbauc.*

REG'NI, an ancient People of Britain, who formerly had the Shires *Surrey* and *Sussex*, and part of *Hampshire* in Possession.

REG'OLA [in *Musick Books*] a Rule or Canon. *Ial.*

To REGORGE [*regorger*, F.] to bring or cast up, to vomit.

To REGRAFT [*regresser*, F.] to graft again.

To REGRA'NT, to grant back.

REGRA'TE, Regret, Sorrow; also Esteem. O.

REGRA'TER [*regratier*, F.] a Huck-

REGRA'TOR [ster, or one who trimmeth up old Wares for Sale; but it is commonly taken for him who buys and sells any Wares

R E

or Victuals in the same Market or Fair, or within five Miles thereof.

To REGRA'TE [*regrater*, F.] to drive a Huckster's Trade.

REGRA'TERIA, a selling by Retail.

RE'GRESS [*regres*, F. *regressus*, L.] returning, or coming back.

To REGRET' [*regretter*, F.] to lament, or grieve for.

REGRET' [*regretto*, Ital. of *re neg.* and *gratum*, L.] Grief, Sorrow, Reluctancy, Unwillingness to do a Thing. F.

REGUERDONED, rewarded. *Cbauc.*

REG'ULA [in *Old Records*] the Book of Rules or Orders of a Monastery.

REG'ULAR [*regulier*, F. of *regularis*, L.] according to Rule, orderly.

REGULAR Body [in *Mathematicks*] is a Solid, the Surface whereof is composed of equal and similar Figures.

REGULAR Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as have their Sides and Angles all equal one to another.

REGULAR'ITY [*regularite*, F.] Agreeableness to Rules, Exactness, strict Order.

REGULARS, such as live under some Rule of Obedience, and lead a Monastick Life, &c. regular Clergy.

To REGULATE [*reguler*, F. *regulatum*, L.] to set in order; to govern, direct, or guide; to frame or square; to determine or decide.

REGULA'TION [*reglement*, F.] the Act of regulating. L.

REGULA'TOR, one who regulates or directs. L.

REGULATOR [among *Watchmakers*] a small Spring belonging to the Balance of Pocket-Watches.

REG'ULUS } [among *Chymists*] is the pur-
REG'ULE } rest Part of any Metal or Mineral, when the Faeces or Dregs are taken away.

To REGUR'GITATE [of *re* and *gurgitatum*, L.] to swallow again.

REGURGITA'TION, Resorption; a Swallowing back.

REHABILITA'TION [in the *Canon Law*] is a re-enabling or restoring to a former Ability. L.

To REHE'AR, to hear again.

REHEAR'SAL, Relation, Report; also private practising, as the Rehearsal of a Play, &c.

To REHEARSE, [of *re* and *bear*] to relate or tell.

To REHEARSE, to practise in private, in order to publick Performance.

REHOBO'AM [רְהוֹבָאָם, H. i. e. the Breach of the People] King Solomon's Son.

To REJECT' [*rejekter*, F. *rejectionem*, L.] to cast off, to refuse, to slight or despise.

REJECT'ABLE, that may be rejected.

REJECTA'NEOUS [*rejectioneus*, L.] cast away, unprofitable, nothing set by.

REJEC-

REJECTION, a rejecting or casting off. *L.*
 REIGHT [*gereicht*, *Teut.*] reached. *O.*
 To REIGN [*regner*, *F.* *regnare*, *L.*] to rule
 as a King or Sovereign; to be in vogue.
 REIGN, Royal Authority; the Time of
 a King's Reign.
 REIGNOUS, ruinous. *O.*
 REITA, rolleth. *hauc.*
 To REIMBARK' [*remarker*, *F.*] to take
 Shipping again.
 REIMBARKA'TION [*rembarquement*, *F.*
 a going on Ship-board again.
 To REIMBODY, to embody again.
 To REIMBURSE [*remburser*, *F.*] to pay
 back again, to repay.
 REIMBURSEMENT, a paying back. *F.*
 REIMPRES'SION, a second Impression or
 Edition of a Book.
 REIN, Government. *O.*
 REINARD [*Rennard*, *F.*] a Fox.
 REINARD [*rein*, *Teut.* uncorrupt, and
 ard, *Du.* Nature, honestly-minded] a pro-
 per Name.
 REINARD } [of *rein* and *eh*, *Teut.* Ho-
 REYNARD } nour, *q. d.* one whose good
 Name is unstained] a Surname.
 To REINFECT' [of *re* and *infestum*, *L.*]
 to infect or corrupt again.
 REINFECTA, the Business not being
 done, without Success. *L.*
 To REINFORCE [*renforcer*, *F.*] to add
 new Force or Strength, to recruit.
 REINFORCED Ring [of a Cannon] is that
 which is next after the Trunnions, betwixt
 them and the Vent.
 REINFORCEMENT [*renforcement*, *F.*]
 Recruit, Supply.
 To REINGRA'TIATE one's self with one,
 is to get into his Favour again.
 REINS [*reins*, *F.* of *renes*, *L.*] the Kid-
 neys; certain Bowels, whose Office is to strain
 the Urine, and cause it to run through the
 Vessels called *Ureters*, into the Bladder.
 REINS [probably of *regere*, *L.* to rule] the
 Leather Thongs of a Bridle, or two long Slips
 of Leather, one to each Side of a Curb or
 Snaffle, which the Rider or Driver holds in
 his Hand to keep a Horse in Subjection.
 To REINSTA'L, to seat or put again in
 Possession.
 To RE-INSTA'TE [of *re*, *in*, and *statuo*,
L.] to restore to the former State and Con-
 dition.
 To REINTEGRATE [*reintegrer*, *F.*] to
 restore one to his own.
 To REINVEST, to invest anew.
 To REJOICE [*rejoir*, *F.*] to fill with
 Joy, to delight, to be merry or glad.
 To REJOIN' [*rejoindre*, *F.*] to join again,
 to get together again, to reply.
 REJOINER [in Law] is an Answer or
 Exception to a Replication; a second Answer.
F.
 REJOLT [*rejuiller*, *F.*] Shock, Succession.
 To REJUMBLE, as, *it rejumbles in my*
Stomach, i. e. it rises or works in my Stomach.
N. G.

REIT, Sedge or Sea Weed. *O.*
 To REITERATE [*reiterer*, *F.* of *reitera-*
tum, *L.*] to do the same Thing over again.
 To REKE [*rekan*, *Sax.*] to care for. *O.*
 REKELAGIS, Rakings, Revellings. *C.*
 REKILNESS, Rashness. *O.*
 Th REK'NDLE, to set on Fire again.
 To REJUDGE, to re-examine, to review,
 to make a new Trial.
 REJUVENESCENCY [of *rejuvenescere*,
L.] to grow young again.
 To RELAPSE [of *relapsus*, *L.*] to fall
 sick again, to commit the same Fault.
 A RELAPSE [of *re* and *lapsus*, *L.*] a fal-
 ling or sliding back, most commonly into a
 Disease or Sickness. *F.*
 To RELATE [*relatare*, *Ital.* of *relatum*,
L.] to tell or give an Account of; to belong
 to, to be agreeable or answerable.
 To RELATE, to bring back again. *Sp.*
 RELATERS, they who stand at Advan-
 tage with Darts to kill Deer. *O.*
 RELA'TION, Rehearsal of some Adven-
 ture, Battle, Siege, &c. *F.* of *L.*
 RELATION [in *Logick*] one of the ten
 Predicaments or Accidents belonging to Sub-
 stance.
 RELATION, Respect, Regard.
 RELATION *Inharmonical* [in *Musical Com-*
positions] is a harsh Reflection, or flat against
 Sharp in a cross Form, viz. when some harsh
 and displeasing Discord is produced in compa-
 ring the present Note with that of another Part.
 RELATIONS, Kindred, Kinsmen, or
 Kinswomen.
 RELA'TIST, a Reporter.
 RELATIVE [*relativus*, *L.*] having Rela-
 tion or Nearness to some other Things.
 RELATIVE Gravity, the same with *Spe-*
cifick Gravity; which see.
 RELATIVE Propositions [among *Logici-*
ans] are those which include some Relation
 and Comparison.
 RELATIVE Terms [in *Logick*] when there
 is a Sort of Opposition, yet such as that the
 one cannot be without the other.
 A RELATIVE [with *Grammarians*] is a
 Word foregoing, called the Antecedent.
 To RELAX' [*relaxare*, *L.*] to loosen or
 slacken; to yield or give way.
 RELAXANTIA [among *Physicians*]
 loosening Medicines. *L.*
 RELAXA'TION loosening, slackening;
 a Respite or Breathing Time. *F.* of *L.*
 RELAXATION [in *Anatomy*] a Dilata-
 tion of the Parts or Vessels of the Body.
 RELAXATION [in *Law*] a Release or
 Discharge; an Abatement or releasing Ca-
 nonical Punishments.
 RELAY [of *rallier*, *F.*] a Place where the
 Dogs are placed in Readiness to be cast off
 when the Game comes that Way; or the
 setting of fresh Dogs upon a wild Beast.
 RELAY [*relais*, *F.*] fresh Hounds or Hor-
 ses; also the Stage or Place where they are
 kept.

R E

To **RELEASE** [*relacher*, or *relaisser*, F. *rilasciare*, Ital. *relaxare*, L.] to set at Liberty, to let go free from.

A **RELEASE** [*relaxatio*, L.] a Discharge, a setting at Liberty, a general Acquittance.

A **RELEASE** [in Law] a Deed by which Actions, Estates, Rights, &c. are extinguished, transferred, or abridged.

A **RELEASEMENT** [*relachment*, or *relâchement*, F.] a releasing or discharging.

To **RELEGATE** [*releguer*, F. *relegare*, L.] to banish for a Time only.

RELEGATION, such a Banishment. L.

To **RELENT** [*relentir*, F. *rallentare*, Ital.] to wax soft, to grow pitiful and compassionate; to sweat or give like Marble; to abate, as the Extremity of Heat and Cold.

RELEVANT, Relieving. F.

RELEVATION [*relevement*, F.] a raising or lifting up again. L.

To **RELEVISH** [in Law] is to admit one to Mainprise upon Surety.

RELICKS } [*reliquies*, F. *reliquie*, L.]

RELIQUES } Remains of the Bodies or Cloaths of Saints, preserved by Roman Catholics with great Veneration.

A **RELICT** [*relicta*, F.] a Widow.

RELICTA *Verificatio* [Law Phrase] is when a Defendant relinquisheth his Plea or Proof, and thereupon Judgment is entered for the Plaintiff.

RELIEF [*relevatio*, of *relievo*, Ital.] charitable Assistance, Comfort, Succour, Supply. F.

RELIEF [*relevamen*, or *relevium*, L.] a Fine formerly paid to the King by every one that came to an Inheritance of Land held in Capite, or Military Service.

RELIEF. See *Relievo*.

RELIEF of a *Hare*, that Place where the goes in to feed in the Evening.

To **RELIEVE** [*reliever*, F. of *relevare*, L.] to supply the Wants and Necessities of another; to succour.

To **RELIEVE** the Guard } [Military

To **RELIEVE** the Trenches } Phrase] is to bring fresh Men upon the Guard or Trenches, and to send those to Rest, who have been upon Duty before.

RELIEVO [in *Masonry*, *Carving*, &c.] Imbossed Work; the protuberant setting or standing out of any Figures or Images above the Plan on which they are formed; it is distinguished into *Alto*, where it rises much or after the Life, and *Basso*, when it rises but a little.

Basso **RELIEVO** [i. e. *Low Relief*] when the Work is but little raised

Alto **RELIEVO** [i. e. *High Relief*] when the Work is much raised.

RELIGATION, a binding fast, a tying back. L.

RELIGION, the Worship of a Deity, Piety, Godliness. F. of L.

R E

RELIGIONIST, a Professor, or strict Observer of Religion.

RELIGIOUS [*religieux*, F. *religiosus*, L.] belonging to Religion, devout, godly.

RELIGIOUSITE, the Religious. Ch.

To **RELINQUISH** [*relinquere*, L.] to forsake, to yield up, or part with.

REL'QUARY [*reliquaire*, F.] a Shrine or Casket, in which the Reliques of deceased Saints are kept.

RELIQUATOR [*reliquitaire*, F.] one who is behind-hand in his Accompts.

To **RELISH** [*Minstew* derives it of *relecher*, F. to lick again] to have a good Savour, to give a Relish or Taste; to like or approve.

RELISHABLE, that relishes or tastes well; that may be liked or approved.

To **RELIVEN**, to live again. Spenc.

RELLOLEUM [among *Chymists*] a certain peculiar Virtue of a Plant, or other mixed Body.

To **RELUCT** [*reluctare*, L.] to be averse to, to strive against.

RELUCTANCE [*reluctantia*, L.] a wrestling or striving against, Aversion, Unwillingness.

To **RELU'ME**, to light anew, to rekindle.

To **RELY** [of *re* and *Lye*] to trust to, to depend upon.

To **REMAIN** [*remanere*, L.] to be left, to stay or be behind.

REMAIN'DER, that which remains or is left.

REMAINDER [in Law] is an Estate limited to Land, Tenements, and Rents, to be left after the expiring of another particular Estate.

REMAINDER [in *Mathematicks*] is the Difference, or that which is left after the taking of a lesser Number or Quantity from a greater.

The **REMAINS** [*remanentia*, L.] all that is left after a Person or Thing.

To **REMAKE**, to make anew.

To **REMANCIPATE** [of *remancipatum*, L.] to sell or return a Commodity to him who first sold it.

To **REMAND** [*remanere*, F. of *remandare*, L.] to command back again.

REMA'NENT [*remanens*, L.] remaining.

To **REMARK** [*remarquer*, F.] to observe, to take Notice of.

A **REMARK** [*remarque*, F.] Note or Observation; Note or Worth.

REMARK'ABLE [*remarquable*, F.] worthy of Remark, observable, notable.

To **REMBLE** [q. d. *remobiliare*, L.] to move or remove. Linc.

To **REME**, to take away, to deny. O.

REMEDI'ABLE, capable of being remedied.

REMEDI'LESS [of *remede*, F. of *remedium*, L. and *Less*] that is not to be remedied, past Remedy.

RE-

RE

REMEDY [*remede, F. remedium, L.*] Medicine, Physick, Cure, Help.

To **REMEDY** [*remedier, F.*] to help.

To **REMEMBER** [*remember, O. F. remembrare, Ital. rememorare, L.*] to call to Mind, to have in one's Memory.

REMEMBRANCE [*remembranza, Ital. rememoratio, L.*] Remembling, Memory. *F.*

REMEMBRANCER, one who puts in Mind.

REMEMBRANCERS [*of the Exchequer*] three Clerks there, viz.

The **REMEMBRANCER** [*of the King*] who enters into his Office all Recognizances taken between the Barons for any of the King's Debts.

REMEMBRANCER [*of the Lord Treasurer*] one whose Office is to put the Lord Treasurer, and the rest of the Judges of that Court in Remembrance of such Matters as are for the King's Benefit.

REMEMBRANCER [*of the first Fruits*] an Officer who takes all the Compositions and Bonds for first Fruits and Tenths, and makes Process against such as do not pay them.

REMERCY'D [*remercié, F.*] thanked. *O.*

REMES, Realms. *O.*

To **REME/W**, to refuse. *O.*

REMIGATON, a Rowing. *L.*

To **REMIGRATE** [*remigro, L.*] to remove back again.

To **REMIND'**, to put one in Mind of.

REMINIS'CENCE [*reminiscentia, L.*] the Faculty or Power of remembling or calling to mind. *F.*

REMISS' [*remis, F. remissus, L.*] negligent, slack, careless.

REMISSIBLE, that may be remitted or forgiven; pardonable. *F.*

REMISS'NESS, Slackness, Carelessness.

REMISSION, Forgiveness, Pardon. *F. of L.*

REMISSION [*among Naturalists*] the Abatement of the Efficacy and Power of any Quality.

REMISSION [*among Physicians*] is when a Distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.

REMISS'NESS, Carelessness, Negligence, Coldness.

To **REMIT'** [*remetre, F. remittere, L.*] to send back, to return, to slacken, to abate, grow less; also to forgive.

REMIT'MENT } a Return of Money,
REMIT'TANCE } &c.

REMIT'TER [*in Law*] the Restoration of a Man to his best and more ancient Title.

REM'NANT, that which remains, or is left of any Thing.

REMOLA'DE, a Charge or sort of Poulitice for Horses.

REMON'STRANCE, a Complaint back'd with Reasons; an expostulatory Declaration; more especially made to a Prince or Superior. *F.*

REMON'STRANTS, a Sect of Arminians, in Holland, so called from a Writing present-

RE

ed by them to the States of Holland, in the Synod of Dort, A. C. 1611, concerning Predestination.

To **REMON'STRATE** [*remoustrer, F. of re and monstratum, L.*] to shew by Reason and Instances, to make appear.

REM'ORA, the Sea-Lamprey, a Fish; also a Let or Obstacle. *L.*

REMORA [*with Surgeons*] an Instrument to set a broken Bone. *L.*

To **REMORD'**, to cause Remorse. *O.*

REMOR'SE [*remorde, F. of re and morsus, L.*] Check or Sting of Conscience.

REMOT'E [*remotus, L.*] far distant.

REMOVE'ABLE [*of remove, L.*] that may be removed.

REMO'VAL, Removing, Change of Place or Abode.

To **REMOVE** [*remove, L.*] to carry or go from Place to Place, to take away.

To **REMOUNT'** [*remonter, F.*] to mount again, to set or get up again.

To **REMOUNT** Cavalry [*Military Term*] to furnish Troopers, whose Horses have been killed or disabled, with new Horses.

REMPLE [*in Heraldry*] i. e. filled up, denotes that the Chief is filled up with a square Piece of another Colour.

REMU'ABLE [*remuer, F.*] removeable, ready, unconstant. *O.*

To **REMU'NERATE** [*remunerer, F. remuneratum, L.*] to recompense or reward.

REMU'NERABLE, that may be rewarded.

REMU'NERABIL'ITY, a Capableness of being rewarded.

REMUNERA'TION, a recompensing or rewarding. *F. of L.*

To **REMURMUR** [*remurmuro, L.*] to repeat in low hoarse Sounds.

RENABLY, ready. *O.*

REN'AL Artery [*among Anatomists*] an Artery said to rise out of the Aorta, and to enter the Kidneys.

RENARD [*renard, F.*] a Fox.

RENAS'CENCY [*renaissance, F. of renasci, L.*] a growing again.

RENASCIBIL'ITY [*renascibilitas, L.*] Regeneration.

RENAWIGATE [*renavigatum, L.*] to sail back.

RENAVIGA'TION, a sailing back. *L.*

To **RENCOUNTER** [*rencontrer, F.*] to meet or meet with.

A **RENCOUNTER** [*rencontre, F.*] an accidental Meeting, an unexpected Adventure.

To **REND** [*renban, Sax.*] to tear or pull to Pieces.

To **REN'DER** [*rendre, F. reddere, Ital. of reddere, L.*] to return, to yield or give up, to translate out of one Language into another.

To **RENDER**, to separate, or disperse. *C.*

RENDEVOUS } [*rendez vous, F.*] a
RENDEZ'VOUS } Place appointed for meeting, or a Meeting-Place for any Army.

RENDS, the Seams between the Planks of a Ship.

REN-

R E

To **RELEASE** [*relacher*, or *relaisser*, F. *rilasciare*, Ital. *relaxare*, L.] to set at Liberty, to let go free from.

A **RELEASE** [*relaxatio*, L.] a Discharge, a setting at Liberty, a general Acquittance.

A **RELEASE** [in *Law*] a Deed by which Actions, Estates, Rights, &c. are extinguished, transferred, or abridged.

A **RELEASEMENT** [*relachment*, or *relâchement*, F.] a releasing or discharging.

To **RELEGATE** [*releguer*, F. *relegare*, L.] to banish for a Time only.

RELEGATION, such a Banishment. L.

To **RELENT** [*relentir*, F. *rallentare*, Ital.] to wax soft, to grow pitiful and compassionate; to sweat or give like Marble; to abate, as the Extremity of Heat and Cold.

RELEVANT, Relieving. F.

RELEVATION [*relevement*, F.] a raising or lifting up again. L.

To **RELEVISH** [in *Law*] is to admit one to Mainprise upon Surety.

RELICKS } [*reliques*, F. *reliquie*, L.]

RELICQUES } Remains of the Bodies or Cloaths of Saints, preserved by Roman Catholics with great Veneration.

A **RELICT** [*relicta*, F.] a Widow.

RELICTA *Verificatio* [*Law Phrase*] is when a Defendant relinquisheth his Plea or Proof, and thereupon Judgment is entered for the Plaintiff.

RELIEF [*relevatio*, of *relievo*, Ital.] charitable Assistance, Comfort, Succour, Supply. F.

RELIEF [*relevamen*, or *relevium*, L.] a Fine formerly paid to the King by every one that came to an Inheritance of Land held in *Capite*, or Military Service.

RELIEF. See *Relievo*.

RELIEF of a *Hire*, that Place where the goers in to feed in the Evening.

To **RELIEVE** [*reliever*, F. of *relevare*, L.] to supply the Wants and Necessities of another; to succour.

To **RELIEVE** the Guard } [Military

To **RELIEVE** the Trenches } *Phrase*] is to bring fresh Men upon the Guard or Trenches, and to send those to Rest, who have been upon Duty before.

RELIEVO [in *Masonry*, *Carving*, &c.] Imbossed Work; the protuberant setting or standing out of any Figures or Images above the Plan on which they are formed; it is distinguished into *Alto*, where it rises much or after the Life, and *Basso*, when it rises but a little.

Basso **RELIEVO** [i. e. *Low Relief*] when the Work is but little raised

Alto **RELIEVO** [i. e. *High Relief*] when the Work is much raised.

RELIGATION, a binding fast, a tying back. L.

RELIGION, the Worship of a Deity, Piety, Godliness. F. of L.

R E

RELIGIONIST, a Professor, or strict Observer of Religion.

RELIGIOUS [*religieux*, F. *religiosus*, L.] belonging to Religion, devout, godly.

RELIGIOUSITE, the Religious. Ch.

To **RELINQUISH** [*relinquere*, L.] to forsake, to yield up, or part with.

RELICQUARY [*reliquaire*, F.] a Shrine or Casket, in which the Reliques of deceased Saints are kept.

RELIQUATOR [*reliquitaire*, F.] one who is behind-hand in his Accompts.

To **RELISH** [*Minsheu* derives it of *relecker*, F. to lick again] to have a good Savour, to give a Relish or Taste; to like or approve.

RELISHABLE, that relishes or tastes well; that may be liked or approved.

To **RELIVEN**, to live again. Spent.

RELLOLEUM [among *Chymists*] a certain peculiar Virtue of a Plant, or other mixed Body.

To **RELUCT** [*reluctare*, L.] to be averse to, to strive against.

RELUCTANCE [*reluctatio*, L.] a wrestling or striving against, Aversion, Unwillingness.

To **RELUME**, to light anew, to rekindle.

To **RELY** [of *re* and *Lye*] to trust to, to depend upon.

To **REMAIN** [*remanere*, L.] to be left, to stay or be behind.

REMAIN'DER, that which remains or is left.

REMAINDER [in *Law*] is an Estate limited to Land, Tenements, and Rents, to be left after the expiring of another particular Estate.

REMAINDER [in *Mathematicks*] is the Difference, or that which is left after the taking of a lesser Number or Quantity from a greater.

The **REMAINS** [*remanentia*, L.] all that is left after a Person or Thing.

To **REMAKE**, to make anew.

To **REMANCIPATE** [of *remancipatum*, L.] to sell or return a Commodity to him who first sold it.

To **REMAND** [*remander*, F. of *reman-dare*, L.] to command back again.

REMA'NENT [*remanens*, L.] remaining.

To **REMARK** [*remarquer*, F.] to observe, to take Notice of.

A **REMARK** [*remarque*, F.] Note or Observation; Note or Worth.

REMARK'ABLE [*remarquable*, F.] worthy of Remark, observable, notable.

To **REMBLE** [q. d. *remobiliare*, L.] to move or remove. Linc.

To **REME**, to take away, to deny. O.

REMED'ABLE, capable of being remedied.

REMED'LESS [of *remede*, F. of *remedium*, L. and *Less*] that is not to be remedied, past Remedy.

RE-

RE

REMEDY [*remede*, F. *remedium*, L.] Medicine, Physick, Cure, Help.

To **REMEDY** [*remedier*, F.] to help.

To **REMEMBER** [*remember*, O. F. *re-membrare*, Ital. *rememorare*, L.] to call to Mind, to have in one's Memory.

REMEMBRANCE [*remembranza*, Ital. *rememoratio*, L.] Remembring, Memory. F.

REMEMBRANCER, one who puts in Mind.

REMEMBRANCERS [*of the Exchequer*] three Clerks there, *viz.*

The **REMEMBRANCER** [*of the King*] who enters into his Office all Recognizances taken between the Barons for any of the King's Debts.

REMEMBRANCER [*of the Lord Treasurer*] one whose Office is to put the Lord Treasurer, and the rest of the Judges of that Court in Remembrance of such Matters as are for the King's Benefit.

REMEMBRANCER [*of the first Fruits*] an Officer who takes all the Compositions and Bonds for first Fruits and Tenths, and makes Process against such as do not pay them.

REMERCYD [*remercié*, F.] thanked. O.

REMES, Realm. O.

To **REMEW**, to refuse. O.

REMIGATON, a Rowing. L.

To **REMIGRATE** [*remigro*, L.] to remove back again.

To **REMIND**, to put one in Mind of.

REMINISCENCE [*reminiscentia*, L.] the Faculty or Power of remembring or calling to mind. F.

REMISS [*remis*, F. *remissus*, L.] negligent, slack, careless.

REMISSIBLE, that may be remitted or forgiven; pardonable. F.

REMISSNESS, Slackness, Carelessness.

REMISSION, Forgiveness, Pardon. F. of L.

REMISSION [among *Naturalists*] the Abatement of the Efficacy and Power of any Quality.

REMISSION [among *Physicians*] is when a Distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.

REMISSNESS, Carelessness, Negligence, Coldness.

To **REMIT** [*remetre*, F. *remittere*, L.] to send back, to return, to slacken, to abate, grow less; also to forgive.

REMITMENT } a Return of Money,
REMITTANCE } &c.

REMITTER [in *Law*] the Restoration of a Man to his best and more ancient Title.

REM'NANT, that which remains, or is left of any Thing.

REMOLA'DE, a Charge or sort of Poulitice for Horses.

REMONSTRANCE, a Complaint back'd with Reasons; an expostulatory Declaration; more especially made to a Prince or Superior. F.

REMONSTRANTS, a Sect of *Arminians*, in *Holland*, so called from a Writing present-

RE

ed by them to the States of *Holland*, in the Synod of *Dort*, A. C. 1611, concerning Predestination.

To **REMONSTRATE** [*remontter*, F. of *re* and *monstratum*, L.] to shew by Reason and Instances, to make appear.

REMORA, the Sea-Lamprey, a Fish; also a Let or Obstacle. L.

REMORA [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument to set a broken Bone. L.

To **REMORD**, to cause Remorse. O.

REMORSE [*remorde*, F. of *re* and *morsus*, L.] Check or Sting of Conscience.

REMOTE [*remotus*, L.] far distant.

REMOVEABLE [*of removers*, L.] that may be removed.

REMOVAL, Removing, Change of Place or Abode.

To **REMOVE** [*removere*, L.] to carry or go from Place to Place, to take away.

To **REMOUNT** [*remonter*, F.] to mount again, to set or get up again.

To **REMOUNT Cavalry** [*Military Term*] to furnish Troopers, whose Horses have been killed or disabled, with new Horses.

REMPLE [in *Heraldry*] i. e. filled up, denotes that the Chief is filled up with a square Piece of another Colour.

REMUABLE [*remuer*, F.] removeable, ready, unconstant. O.

To **REMU'NERATE** [*remunerer*, F. *remuneratum*, L.] to recompense or reward.

REMU'NERABLE, that may be rewarded.

REMU'NERABILITY, a Capableness of being rewarded.

REMUNERATION, a recompensing or rewarding. F. of L.

To **REMURMUR** [*remurmuro*, L.] to repeat in low hoarse Sounds.

RENABLY, ready. O.

RENAL Artery [among *Anatomists*] an Artery said to rise out of the *Aorta*, and to enter the Kidneys.

RENARD [*renard*, F.] a Fox.

RENASCENCY [*renaissance*, F. of *renasce*, L.] a growing again.

RENASCIBILITY [*renascibilitas*, L.] Regeneration.

RENAVIGATE [*renavigatum*, L.] to sail back.

RENAVIGATION, a sailing back. L.

To **RENCOUNTER** [*rencontrer*, F.] to meet or meet with.

A **RENCOUNTER** [*rencontre*, F.] an accidental Meeting, an unexpected Adventure.

To **REND** [*rennan*, Sax.] to tear or pull to Pieces.

To **RENDER** [*rendre*, F. *reddere*, Ital. of *reddere*, L.] to return, to yield or give up, to translate out of one Language into another.

To **RENDER**, to separate, or disperse. C.

RENDEVOUS } [*rendez vous*, F.] a
RENDEZVOUS } Place appointed for meeting, or a Meeting-Place for any Army.

RENDS, the Seams between the Planks of a Ship.

REN-

RE

RENEGADE } (*renegat*, F. of *re* and
RENEGA'DO } (*negando*, L.) one who has
denied, or renounced the Christian Religion.
Ital.

To RENE'GE [of *re* and *negare*, L.] to
deny. *Shaks.*

RENES *Succenturiati* [with *Anatomists*] a
Pair of glandulous Bodies placed above the
Kidneys.

To RENEW' [*renouveler*, F. *renovare*, L.]
to begin anew or afresh.

RENEW'AL [*renouement*, F.] the Act of
renewing.

RENGED, compassed about. *O.*

To RENIE [*renier*, F.] to deny. *Cbauc.*

REN'IMED [*q. d.* Running-Mead] a Place
betwixt *Windsor* and *Staines*, famous for the
Meeting of the Barons against King *John*.

RENITENCY [of *reniti*, L.] a resisting or
striving against.

RENITENCY [with *Philosophers*] that Re-
sistance there is in solid Bodies, when they
press upon, or are driven one against another.

RENKS, Ranks. *O.*

REN'NET } a sort of Pippin.

REN'ETING }
RENNET. See *Runnet*.

REN'NISH, furious, passionate. *N. C.*

RENNS [of *rennen*, *Teut.*] runs. *Spenc.*

To RENO'DATE [*renodatum*, L.] to tie
again; to tie a double Knot; to unite.

To RENO'ME [of *renom*, F.] Renown.

To RE'NOVATE [*renovo*, L.] to renew,
to restore to the first State.

RENOVA'TION, a renewing, a making
new.

RENOVELANCES, Renewings. *O.*

To RENOUNCE [*renoncer*, F. of *renun-
ciare*, L.] to forsake, to quit claim, to deny
absolutely, to disown.

RENOWN' [*renom*, F. of *re* and *nomen*,
L.] Fame, great Reputation or Note.

RENOWN'ED [*renommé*, F.] famous, ve-
ry much noted.

REN Radder, run readily. *O.*

RENT [*rente*, F. *reditus*, L.] a Sum of
Money issuing yearly out of Lands or Tene-
ments.

RENTAL, an Account of Rent, &c.

RENT Charge [Law Term] is where a
Man makes over his Estate to another, yet
reserves for himself a Sum of Money to be
paid annually, with a Clause of Distress for
Non-Payment.

RENT Seck [*i. e.* dry Rent] is that which
a Man, who makes over his Estate, reserves
yearly to be paid him without any Clause for
Distress.

RENT Service [Law Term] is when a
Man holds Lands, &c. of his Lord by Fealty
and a certain Rent; or by Fealty, Service,
and Rent.

RENTS of *Affize* [Law Term] were fixed
and determined Repts, anciently paid by Te-

RE

nants in a set Quantity of Money or Provi-
sions.

RENTS *resolute* [Law Term] such Rents
as were anciently payable to the Crown from
Lands of religious Houses.

RENTER *Warden*, an Officer who receives
the Rents and Profits belonging to a Compa-
ny or Corporation.

REN'TY, handsome, well-shaped, *spoken
of Horses and Cows.* *N. C.*

RENVER'SED [*renversé*, F.] overturned,
turned upside down, perverted. *Sp.*

To RENUM'ERATE [*renumeratum*, L.]
to pay back.

RENUNCIA'TION [*renonciation*, F.] a
renouncing or disclaiming a Thing. *L.*

RE [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation
of *Recitativo*, which see.

To RE OBTAIN' [of *re* and *obtinere*, L.]
to get again.

To REPAIR' [*reparer*, F. of *reparare*,
L.] to mend, to refit.

To REPAIR [*reparer*, F.] to go or betake
one's self to.

REPAIR, amending, refitting.

REPAIRS [Hunting Term] the Haunts or
Places that the Hare runs to.

REPAIR'ER [*reparateur*, F. *reparator*, L.]
a Restorer, a Maker new of a Thing.

REPAIR'ERS, Artificers who chase Figures
and beautify Sword Hilt.

REPAN'DITY [*repanditas*, L.] Crooked-
ness, or swagging in the Back.

REPAN'DOUS [*repandus*, L.] bent or
bowed backwards.

REPARATION, a Mending of Things
fallen to Decay, a making Satisfaction for
Damages done, &c.

REPARATIONE *Facienda*, a Writ, when
one joint Tenant is willing to repair, and the
other not, against him who is not.

REPARTEE' [*repartie*, F.] a quick Reply;
a witty sharp Answer.

REPARTITION, a dividing or sharing
again. *F.*

REPARTITION, the regulating of a Tax,
so that none can be overburdened.

To REPASS' [*repasser*, F.] to pass over a-
gain.

REPAST' [*repas*, F. *q. d.* *repastus*, L.] a
single Meal.

To REPAST [*repastre*, F.] to feed, to
feast.

REPAS'TUM [Old Law] one Meal's Meat,
given to servile Tenants, while they were to
work for their Lord.

To REPAY' [*repayer*, F.] to pay back a-
gain.

REPAY'MENT, a paying back, or over
again.

To REPEAL' [*repeller*, F. *q. d.* *re appel-
lare*, L.] to revoke or make void a Law.

REPEAL'ABLE, capable of being repeal-
ed.

To

R E

To REPEAT [*repeter*, F. of *repetere*, L.] to say the same Thing over again.

To REPE and RENNE, to rap and rend, i. e. to procure by any Means. O.

To REPEAT, a Term used at the Game called *Piquet*.

To REPEL [*repellere*, L.] to beat or drive back.

REPEL/LANCE, a repealing or disannulling.

REPEL/LENTS [*repellentia*, L.] Medicines which allay the Swelling of a Part, and drive the Humours another Way.

To REPENT [*repentir*, F. of *re* and *pœnitere*, L.] to be sorry for what one has done or omitted.

REPENTANCE [q. of *re* and *Pœnitentia*, L.] a Sorrow for past Deeds or Omissions. F.

REPENT/AUNT, penitent. *Chauc.*

REPENTINE [*repentinus*, L.] sudden.

To REPEOPLE [of *re* and *peupler*, F.] to people, or stock with People.

REPERCUS'SION, a driving back, or striking back. F. of L.

REPERCUS'SIVE, which striketh or reboundeth back. L.

REPETITIOUS [*repertitius*, L.] that which is found, a Foundling.

A REPERTORY [*repertoire*, F. *repertorium*, L.] a Book in which Things are methodically placed for the more ready finding them.

REPETA'TUR [in *Musick Books*] signifies, let it be repeated, or repeat. *Ital.*

REPIA'NO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
REPIE'NO } full, and is used to distinguish those Violins in *Concerto's* which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play throughout the whole *Concerto*.

REPETITION, a Rehearsal, a saying over again. F. of L.

REIGNORATION, a redeeming of a Pledge. L.

To REPINE [q. of *re* and *pîner*, *Dan.* to torment] to grieve or grudge at.

To REPLA'CE [*replacer*, F.] to put again in the former Place.

To REPLANT' [*replanter*, F.] to plant again.

REPLEAD'ER [of *re* and *plaidier*, F.] to plead again to that which was once pleaded before.

REPLEGIA'RE [*Law Term*] is to replevy or redeem a Distress.

REPLEGIARE *de averiis*, a Writ, to release Cattle distrained, upon Surety to answer the Suit.

To REPLEN'ISH [*remplir*, O. F. *replere*, of *re* and *plenus*, L.] to fill.

REPLETE [*repletus*, L.] full, filled, replenished.

REPLE'TION, a being stuffed or filled, a Surfeit. F. of L.

A REPLEVIN } releasing of Cattle or
A REPLEVY } other Goods distrained

R E

by virtue of a Writ called *Replegiare*, upon Surety to answer the Distrainer's Suit.

To REPLEV'ISH [*Law Term*] to let one to Mainprise or Bail upon Surety.

To REPLEV'Y [*replegiare*, L.] to recover by a Replevin; to redeem a Pledge.

REPLICA [in *Musick Books*] signifies to repeat, *Ital.* as, *Se replica, si place*, i. e. repeat if you please.

REPLICATION [*replique*, F.] a making a Reply, a second Answer.

REPLICATION in *Law* the Plaintiff's Reply to the Defendant's Answer.

REPLICA'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies repeat or play over again. *Ital.*

To REPLY' [*repliquer*, F. of *replicare*, L.] to answer

A REPLY [*replique*, F.] an Answer.

To REPO'LISH [*repolir*, F.] to polish again.

REPON'CES, a sort of small wild Radishes. F.

To REPORT' [*rapporter*, F. *reportare*, L.] to tell, to relate.

A REPORT [*rapport*, F.] Talk, Tale, Story, Relation, Account, Reputation; also the Noise of a Gun that is discharged.

REPORT in *Law* is a Relation of Cases judicially debated or adjudged in any of the King's Courts of Justice

To REPOSE [*se reposer*, F.] to put or lay upon; to commit or leave a Thing to one's Care.

To REPOSE [*se reposer*, F.] to take one's Rest.

REPOSE *repos*, F.] Rest, Sleep, Quiet, Peace.

REPOSE [in *Painting*] is the Place where the *Masses* or great Lights and Shadows are resembled.

REPOSEDNESS, Quietness, a being at Rest.

REPOSITION [of *re* and *positio*, L.] a settling again.

REPOSITION [among *Surgeons*] the reducing or setting of a Member dislocated.

REPOSITION [of the *Forests*] an Act whereby several Forest Grounds made *Pur-lieu* were laid to the Forest again.

REPOSITORY [*repositorium*, L.] a Store-house, or Place where Things are laid up.

To REPOSSESS' [of *re* and *possider*, F. or *possidere*, L.] to put or go into Possession again.

REPREFE, Reproof. O.

To REPREHEND' [*reprehendere*, L.] to prove or rebuke, to blame.

REPREEN'SIBLE, that may be reprehended, reproveable. F.

REPREEN'SION, a Reproving, Reproof, Reprimand. F.

REPRESA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Repeat or to repeat; a Character used to shew where the Repeat begins. *Ital.*

To

R E

To **REPRESENT** [*representar*, *F.* *representare*, *L.*] to make appear, to shew; to lay before; to supply one's Place, to describe or express.

REPRESENTATION [*representatio*, *L.*] a Representing, Portraiture, Figure.

A **REPRESENTATIVE** [*representator*, *L.*] one who represents the Person of another. *F.*

REPRESENTATIVE, serving to represent. *F.*

REPRESENTMENT, a Representing, a Representation.

To **REPRESS** [*reprimer*, *F.* *repressum*, *L.*] to restrain, to keep back, to curb, or quell, to stop or stay.

To **REPRIEVE** [of *reprendre*, *F.*] to take back, or respite a Malefactor for some Time.

A **REPRIEVE** [*repit*, *F.*] a Warrant for the suspending the Execution of a Malefactor.

To **REPRIMAND** [*reprimander*, *F.*] to reprove sharply and with Authority.

A **REPRIMAND** [*reprimande*, *F.*] Reproof, Check, Rebuke.

To **REPRINT** [*re-imprimer*, *F.* *re-imprimere*, *L.*] to print again.

REPRISALS [*reprisailles*, *F.*] a taking again, a seizing upon an Equivalent for the Loss sustained upon another's Account, or by another.

REPRISE, a retaking; also the Burden of a Song or Ballad. *F.*

REPRISES [*Law Term*] Allowance and Duties paid annually out of a Minor and Land; as Rent-charges, Annuities, &c.

To **REPROACH** [*reproacher*, *F.*] to upbraid or twit, to lay to one's Charge, or tax.

A **REPROACH** [*reproache*, *F.*] an Upbraiding, Disgrace, Shame.

REPROACHABLE, that deserves Reproach. *F.*

REPROACHFUL, abusive, shameful.

REPROBATES [*reprobez*, *F.* *reprobi*, *L.*] those whom (as some believe) God has predestinated to Damnation; also very wicked or lewd Persons.

To **REPROBATE** [*reprobatum*, *L.*] to reject, or cast off utterly.

REPROBATION, a casting out of Favour, a rejecting. *F.* of *L.*

To **REPRODUCE** [*re and produco*, *L.*] to produce again.

REPRODUCTION, a producing again, or anew. *L.*

REPROOF [of *reprover*, *F.*] Rebuke, Check.

REPROVEABLE, worthy of Reproof.

To **REPROVE** [*reprover*, *F.*] to check, to chide.

To **REPRUNE**, to prune a second Time.

R E

REP-SILVER, Money anciently paid by servile Tenants to their Lords, to be quitted of the Duty of reaping their Corn. *S.*

REPTILE [*reptile*, *L.*] a creeping Thing, any Thing that crawls upon its Belly. *F.*

REPTITIOUS [*reptitius*, *L.*] creeping.

REP'TON [probably of *rein*, *Tent*. clean, and *tun*, *Sax.* a Town, *q. d.* clean Town] a Town in *Derbyshire*, memorable for the Overthrow of *Ethelbald* and *Burhed*, two Kings of the *Mercii*.

REPUBLICAN [*republicain*, *F.*] a Commonwealth's Man.

REPUB'LIQ [*republique*, *F.* of *respublica*, *L.*] a Commonwealth, a free State.

To **REPUDIATE** [*repudier*, *F.* *repudiatum*, *L.*] to reject, put away, or divorce.

REPUDIATED [*repudiatus*, *L.*] put away, divorced.

REPUDIATION, a putting away, a Divorce. *F.* of *L.*

REPUDIOUS [*repudiosus*, *L.*] villainous, hateful, to be rejected.

To **REPUGN** [*repugner*, *F.* *repugnare*, *L.*] to be against, or contrary to, to clash with.

REPUGNANCY [*repugnance*, *F.* *repugnantia*, *L.*] Aversion, Opposition, Contrariety.

REPUGNANT [*repugnans*, *L.*] that clashes with, contrary to.

To **REPUL'LULATE** [*repullulatum*, *L.*] to bud forth, to spring up again.

To **REPULSE** [*repulsam*, *L.*] to thrust or turn away, to reject or despise.

A **REPULSE** [*repulsa*, *L.*] a Refusal or Denial.

REPUTABLE, of good Report.

REPUTATION } Fame, Report, Credit,
REPUTE } Esteem. *F.* of *L.*

To **REPUTE** [*reputar*, *F.* *reputare*, *L.*] to think, count, or look upon.

REQUEST [*req-ette*, *F.*] Supplication, Petition.

REQUEST [among *Hunters*] is putting the Dogs afresh upon the same Scent.

To **REQUEST** [*requester*, *F.* *requisitum*, *L.*] to intreat or humbly desire.

To be in **REQUEST**, to be much sought after, to be highly esteemed.

The Court of **REQUESTS**, a Court much the same as the Chancery, now quite laid aside.

To **REQUICKEN**, to reanimate.

REQUIEM [*i. e.* Rest of *requiem eternam dona ei Domine*. Part of the Prayer in Latin, as, to sing a Requiem, *i. e.* to sing a Mass for the Rest of the Souls of deceased Persons. *L.*

REQUIRABLE, desirable. *Chauc.* To

R E

To REQUIRE [*requirere*, F. *requirere*, L.] to ask or demand peremptorily, or with Authority.

REQUISITE [*requis*, F.] necessary, convenient.

REQUITAL, Reward, Acknowledgment.

F. To REQUITE, to reward, or make Amends for.

REERE-boiled, half-boiled. C.

REERE-County [in the Statutes of Westminster] some publick Place appointed for the Receipt of the King's Money, after the County-Court is done.

REERE Mouse, a Bat.

REERE Ward [*Arriere Garde*, F.] the Rear of an Army.

RES Naturales [Physical Term] natural Things, which are reckoned three in Number, viz. Health, the Causes of Health, and its Effects. L.

RES non Naturales [among Physicians] Things not natural, which are reckoned Six, viz. Air, Meat, and Drink Sleeping and Watching, Motion, and Rest; Things which are let out of, or retained in the Body, and the Affections or Passions of the Mind; these are so called, because when they exceed their due Bounds, they often occasion Diseases. L.

RES præter Naturam [Physical Term] Things beside Nature, viz. Diseases with their Symptoms, Causes, and Effects.

RESALE, Sale at second hand.

RESALUTATION, a saluting again.

RESARCELE'E [in Heraldry] a slenderer Cross charged on one that is larger.

RESCUIT [Law Term] an admitting of a third Person to plead his Right in a Cause already begun between two others.

RESCUIT of Homage, the Lord receiving Homage of his Tenant at his Admission to the Land.

To RESCIND [rescinder, F. rescindere, L.] to cut off to disannul, to repeal.

RECISION } a cutting off, a disannul-

RECIS'SION } ling or abolishing. F. of L.

RECIS'SORY, [recissoire, F. recissorius, L.] making void, or repealing.

RESCOUS, Rescue. Chauc.

RESCRIBEN'DARY, an Officer in the Court of Rome, who sets a Value upon Indulgences and Supplications.

To RESCRIBE [rescribo, L.] to write over again.

RESCRIPT [rescrit, F. rescriptum, L.] a Writing, an Answer to a Letter, &c.

To RES'CUE [rescurre, F.] to save or deliver, to free from an Oppressor.

A RES'CUE [Law Term] a Resistance against lawful Authority.

RESCUE, Help, Deliverance.

RESCUS'SOR [Law Term] he who commits an unlawful Rescue.

RESCUS'SU, a Writ which lies for a Rescuer, or Rescissor.

A RESEARCH [recherche, F.] a strict Inquiry; a diligent seeking after.

R E

RESEARCH [in Music] a Sort of Prelude. RESEARCHING [in Sculpture] the repairing of a cast Figure with proper Tools, or the finishing it with Art and Exactness.

RESEIZURE, a seizing a second Time.

RESEMBLANCE, like. Chauc.

RESEMBLANCE [resemblance, F.] Likeness, Agreeableness.

To RESEMBLE [resembler, F.] to favour or be like.

To RESEND [of re and Sendan, Sax.] to send back or again. Shak sp

To RESENT [ressentir, F.] to be sensible of, or to stomach an Action or Affront.

RESENTMENT [ressentiment, F.] a sensible Apprehension of an Injury; also of Good.

RESERATION, an unlocking. F.

RESERVATION, a reserving or keeping in store; a Reserve or Restriction. F. of L.

RESERVATION [in Law] a Rent or Service, which the Granter in any Deed obliges the Grantee to perform to him.

RESERVE [reservatum, L.] something kept to be used as there shall be Occasion; also Exception or Limitation. L.

To RESERVE [reserver, F. reservare, L.] to keep in store, to lay up, to save.

To RESERVE [in Law] to keep or provide; as when a Man lets his Land, and reserves a Rent to be paid to himself.

Body of RESERVE, the last of the three Lines of an Army drawn up for Battle.

RESERVE Pear, a Pear more beautiful to the Eye than pleasing to the Palate, ripe in July.

RESERVED [réservé, F. reservatus, L.] grave, close, not free in Discourse; laid up, kept close.

RESERVOIR, a Place where any thing is kept in Store.

RESET [in Law] the receiving or harbouring an outlawed Person.

RESETTER, a Receiver of an outlawed Person.

To RESETTLE, to settle again.

RES'IDANCE, Residence, Abode, or Continuance in the same Place. L. T.

To RESIDE [resider, F. residere, L.] to stay, continue, or abide; also to be lodged or placed in.

RES'DENCE, continual dwelling or sojourning in a Place, Abode, or Dwelling-Place; the Abode of a Parson on his Benefice, F.

RESIDENCE [in Chymistry] the Setting.

RESIDENT [residens, L.] residing, dwelling.

A RESIDENT, a Minister of State, sent to continue some time in the Court of a foreign Prince or State.

RESIDENTIARIUS [Old Law] a Canon installed to the Privileges and Profits of Residence.

RESIDENTIARY, of a Resident.

A RESIDENTIARY, a Resident.

X x x x

RESI-

R E

RESIDUAL [*residuum*, L.] Residue or Remainder.

RESIDUAL Figure [in *Geometry*] the remaining Figures after the Subtraction of a lesser from a greater.

RESIDUAL Root [in *Algebra*] a Root composed of two Parts or Members, only joined together by the Sign.

RESIDUE [*le residue*, F. *residuum*, L.] the rest, the remainder.

To RESIGN [*resigner*, F. *resignare*, L.] to render, to yield, or give up.

RESIGNATION, a voluntary resigning, surrendering or giving up. F. of L.

RESIGNATION [among *Divines*] an entire Submission to the Will of God.

RESIGNATION [in *Law*] the giving up a Benefice into the Hands of the Ordinary.

RESIGNEE [in *Law*] the Party to whom the Thing is resigned.

RESIGNER, the Person resigning.

RESIGNMENT [*resignatio*, L.] the Act of resigning or giving up.

To RESILE [*resilio*, L.] to start back, or spring back.

RESILIENCY } [of *resilire*, L.] the State
RESILITION } or Quality of that which is resilient.

RESILIENT [*resiliens*, L.] leaping back, rebounding or recoiling.

RESIN, Resin a fat and sulphurous Juice, owzing partly spontaneously, and partly by Incision, out of several Trees. L.

RESINA Auri [among *Chymists*] a *Crocus* or Extract drawn from Gold. L.

RESINA Terra Potabilis, Sulphur sublimed and reduced to a Liquor. L.

RESINACEOUS [*resinaceus*, L.] rosinny, yielding Resin, partaking of its Nature.

RESINE [among *Chymists*] an artificial Resin drawn from any Plant or Drug that abounds with resinous Particles.

RESINIFEROUS [*resinifer*, L.] bearing Resin.

RESINOUS [*resineux*, F. *resinosus*, L.] full of Resin.

RESIPISCENCE [*resipiscencia*, L.] Repentance, Amendment of Life. F.

To RESIST [*resister*, F. *resistere*, L.] to withstand, to oppose.

RESISTANCE [*resistentia*, L.] the Act of resisting or withstanding. F.

RESISTANCE [among *Philosophers*] the Property of solid Bodies, which resist and oppose whatever comes against them.

RESISTANCE of the Medium [in *Philosophy*] the Opposition against, or Hinderance of the Motion of any natural Body moving in a Fluid.

RESOLVABLE [*resolubilis*, L.] that may be resolved.

To RESOLVE [*resoudre*, F. *resolvere*, L.] to solve or clear a hard Question; to soften or melt; to design or purpose; to reduce or turn into.

A RESOLVE [*resolutio*, L.] Intention, Design, Debate, Deliberation.

R E

RESOLVEDNESS, firm Disposition.

RESOLVEND [in *Arithmetick*] a Term in the Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots, &c. signifying the Number arising from increasing the Remainder after Subtraction.

RESOLVENTS [*resolventia*, L.] Medicines which dissolve and disperse.

RESOLVENTS [in *Chymistry*] Liquors for the dissolving of Metals and Minerals.

RESOLUBLE, that may be melted or dissolved. F.

RESOLUTE [*resolu*, F.] fully resolved, stout, bold.

RESOLUTENESS, a full Purpose to do a Thing; Courage, Bravery.

RESOLUTION, a full Purpose or Intent to do a thing; also Assurance, Boldness, or Courage; also the solving or clearing of a Matter; also the reducing Matter to its first Principles. F. of L.

RESOLUTION [among *Chymists*] a violent separating the Parts or mixed Bodies, by Means of a dissolving Ingredient.

RESOLUTION [among *Mathematicians*] a Method by which the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition is discovered, in an Order contrary to that of *Synthesis* or *Composition*.

RESOLUTIVE, that is of a dissolving Quality. F.

REASONABLY, reasonable. Chauc.

RESONANT [*resonans*, L.] sounding or ringing again with an Echo.

To RESORT [of *ressortir*, F.] to repair or betake one's self to.

RESORT [*ressort*, F.] a meeting together of People.

To RESOUND [*resonner*, F. of *resonare*, L.] to ring or echo again.

RESOURCE [*ressource*, F.] something to apply back to for succour.

RESPECT [*respectus*, L.] Esteem, Honour, Regard, Relation. F.

To RESPECT [*respecter*, F. *respectare*, L.] to shew Respect; to consider or regard; to concern.

RESPECTABLE [*respectabilis*, L.] to be respected or revered. F.

RESPECTFUL [*respectueux*, F.] full of Respect, submissive.

RESPECTIVE, particular, relative. F.

RESPECTU Computi &c. a Writ for the respiting of a Sheriff's Account. L.

RESPER'SION, a besprinkling. L.

RESPIRATION, breathing; an alternate Dilatation and Contraction of the Chest, whereby the Air is taken in by the Windpipe, and then driven out again.

To RESPIRE [*respirer*, F. *respirare*, L.] to take or fetch Breath; to breathe.

To RESPITE, to give some Respite, to put off.

RES'PIT } [*respit*, F.] Breathing time,
RES'PITE } Delay, Forbearance.

RESPLENDENCY [*resplendentia*, L.] great Lustre or Brightness.

RE-

RESPLENDENT [*resplendissant*, F. *resplendens*, L.] shining or glittering.

T. RESPOND' [*respondre*, F. *respondere*, L.] to make or give an Answer.

RESPONDEAT Superior [Law Phrase] as where the Sheriffs of London are removable for Insufficiency, it is said, *Respondet Superior*, i. e. Let the Mayor and Commonalty of that City answer for it.

RESPONDENT [*respondens*, L.] a Student in an University, who answers an Adversary in a Disputation.

RESPONDENT' [in Canon Law] he who makes Answer to such Questions as are demanded of him.

RESPONSAL [*responsale*, L.] an Answer made by the Parish Clerk and People during the Time of Divine Service.

RESPONALIS [in Law] is he that gives an Answer, or appears in Court for another at the Day assigned L.

RESPONSE [*responsum*, L.] an Answer; also the same as Responsal.

RESPONSIBLE [*responsable*, F.] apt or able to answer for a Matter, or pay Money; answerable, accountable.

RESPONSIONS, certain Accounts made to the Knights Templars, by such as occupied their Lands or Stocks.

RESPONSORY Song, an Anthem in which the Choristers sing by Turns.

RESPORT, Respect or Care. O.

REST [*reste*, F. *reste* Ital. *Rast*, Teut.] the Remainder, or what is left.

REST [p. st, Sax. *Rast*, Teut. *Raste*, Belg. *Rezzo* Ital.] Quiet, Peace Sleep.

To **REST** [*rester*, F. *restare*, Ital.] to remain, or to be left.

To **REST** upon [*arrestar*, F.] to lean or stay upon, as, to rest a Musket, &c.

To **REST** [*reizen*, Sax. *raisten*, Teut. and L. S.] to take rest, to ease when weary, to sleep to be quiet or still.

REST [in Musick] the same as *Pause*.

REST-HARROW, an Herb. *Annonis*, L.

RESTAGNANT [*restagnans*, L.] marshy, overflown.

RESTAGNATION, an overflowing or running over, a being all in a Plash.

RESTITUTION, a restoring, or Re-establishment. F. of L.

RESTIBLE [*restibilis*, L.] that which is renewed or repaired every Year.

RESTINCTION, a quenching or putting out. L.

RESTINCTION [in Chymistry] the quenching of any Metal or Mineral in some exalting Liquor, to bring it to a greater Perfection.

RESTITUTION, a restoring or giving back again. F. of L.

RESTITUTION [among Philosophers] the returning of the elastic Bodies to their natural State, which is called the *Motion of Restitution*.

RESTITUTION [in Law] the settling

of one in Possession of Land, &c. who has been unlawfully dispossessed of them.

RESTITUTIONE extracti ab Ecclesia, a Writ to restore a Man to the Church or Sanctuary, from which he had been forced away, being suspected of Felony L.

RESTITUTIONE in Integrum, a Writ for the Bishop to remove the Temporalities or Barony of his Bishoprick.

RESTIVE [of *restare*, L. to withstand]

RESTY [drawing back, as a Horse; headstrong, stubborn.

RESTIVENESS, a being restive.

RESTORATION [*restauratio*, F.] a replacing in a former State.

RESTORATIVE [*restorativus*, L.] of a restoring or strengthening Quality.

RESTORATIVE [among Physicians] a Medicine for restoring Strength.

To **RESTORE** [*restaurare*, or *restituere*, L.] to re establish or settle again, to give up again, to return; to set again in its first State or Condition.

To **RESTRAIN** [*refreindre*, F. *refringere*, L.] to keep in, to bridle or curb.

RESTRAINT [*refrictio*, L.] is when any Action is hindered or stopped, contrary to the Inclination or Choice of the Mind.

To **RESTRICT**, to limit, to confine.

RESTRICT Line [in Palmistry] is that which distinguishes and separates the Hand from the Arm.

RESTRICTION, Restraint, Limitation, Stint. F. of L.

RESTRICTIVE [of *restrictivus*, L.] of a binding Quality.

To **RESTRINGE** [*refringere*, L.] to bind hard, to make collive.

RESTRINGENT [*refringens*, L.] of a binding Quality.

RESUL ALLAH [i. e. the Messenger of God] a Title the Turks give to Mahomet.

To **RESULT** [*resulter*, F. of *resultare*, L.] to follow, to accrue, to arise from.

RESULT [*resultat*, F.] Conclusion, Upshot, or Issue of Business.

RESULTANCY [*resultatio*, L.] a rebounding back.

RESULTANT [*resultans*, L.] resulting.

To **RESUME** [*resumer*, F. of *resumere*, L.] to take up again, as to resume a Discourse, &c.

RESUMMONS, a second Summons to answer an Action.

RESUMPTION, a resuming or taking up again.

RESUMPTIVES, Medicines serving to restore decayed Nature.

RESUPINE [*resupinus*, L.] with the Face upwards.

RESUPINATE [*resupinatus*, L.] lying with the Face upwards.

To **RESURGE** [*resurgere*, L.] to rise again.

RESURRECTION, a rising again from the Dead. F. of L.

R E

To RESUSCITATE [of *resuscitatum*, L.] to raise up again, to revive or renew.
 RESUSCITATION, a raising up again.
 To RETAIL [*retailer*, F.] to sell by Parcels.
 To RETAIN [*retenir*, F. *retinere*, L.] to keep or hold back a Thing once delivered, and afterwards demanded again; to keep in Mind to remember.
 RETAINABLE, that may be retained.
 RETAINER one who does not continually dwell in the House of his Lord, but only uses his Name or Livery, or attends sometimes upon special Occasions.
 A RETAINING Fee, a Fee given to a Serjeant or a Counsellor at Law, to keep him from pleading for the adverse Party.
 To RETAKE, to take again.
 To RETALIATE [of *retaliatum*, L.] to do like for like, to return.
 RETALIATION, a doing like for like.
 To RETARD [*retarder*, F. *retardare*, L.] to delay, to hinder or stop.
 RETARDATION [*retardement*, F.] a hindering or delaying. L.
 To RETARD [Old Law] to implead or prosecute at Law.
 To RETCH [rechen, L. S. and Teut. recker, Dan.] to stretch.
 To RETCH [Hæscan, Sax.] to strain, to vomit.
 RETCHLESS, slothful, lazy, careless. O.
 RETCH/LESNESS, Carelessness. O.
 RETE [among *Anatomists*] the Caul that covers the Bowels. L.
 RETE Mirabile [in *Anatomy*] a fine Plexus or Weaving together of many small Arteries in the Brain. L.
 RETE Penny [in *Old Records*] Rate Penny; a customary Due of a Penny from every Person, paid to the Parish Priest.
 RETENEMENTUM [Law Term] Restraint, Detainment.
 RETENTION, a Faculty of the human Mind, whereby it retains those simple Ideas, which before it received by Sensation or Reflection. F. of L.
 RETENTION [of *Urine*, &c.] the Stay or holding of it in the Bladder, &c.
 RETENTIVE, apt to retain or hold in.
 RETICENCE [*reticentia*, L.] Concealment, passing over in Silence. F.
 RETICENCE, a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby Mention is obliquely made of a Thing, in pretending to pass it over unmentioned.
 RETICLE [*reticulum*, L.] a small Net.
 RETICULARIS Plexus [in *Anatomy*] the folding of the carotid Artery in the Brain, resembling a Net. L.
 RETICULUM [among *Anatomists*] the Caul or inner Skin that covers the Bowels; also one of the four Stomachs of Animals which chew the Cud.
 RETIFORMIS Tunica [in *Anatomy*] a

R E

Coat of the Eye, so called because it resembles a Net.
 RETINA, one of the inner Tunicks of the Eye.
 RETINACLE [*retinaculum*, L.] a Stay or Hold.
 RETINENTIA [Old Law] the Retinue of a Prince or Nobleman.
 RETINUE [of *Retinue*, O. F.] a Train of Attendants.
 RETIRADE [in *Fortification*] a Trench with a Parapet. F.
 RETIRADE Compure, a Retrenchment consisting of two Faces, making a re-entring Angle.
 To RETIRE [*reirer*, F.] to withdraw, to depart, or go away.
 RETIRED [*retiré*, F.] solitary, lonely; also withdrawn, departed.
 RETIREMENT, Privacy, private Life, a retiring from Company.
 RETORNELLO, is a *Retornel* in Musick, so they call those short Symphonies for Violins, Flutes, or other Instruments, which either begin a few Bars before a Song, and sometimes play a few Bars here and there in the Midst of a Song; and which also often play a few Bars after a Song is ended. Ital.
 RETORTION, the returning of an Argument. F.
 A RETORT [*retorte*, F. *retortum*, L.] a Chymical Vessel, of a round Figure, with a hollow Beak or Nose wreathed backward.
 To RETORT [*retorquer*, F. of *retortum*, L.] to throw back, or return.
 To RETOSS, to toss back.
 To RETOUCH [*retoucher*, F.] to improve by new Touches.
 RETOUR, Return. Chauc.
 To RETRACT [*retracter*, F. *retractare*, L.] to recant or unsay.
 RETRACTATION, a retracting, a revoking one's Opinion.
 RETRACT } a Prick in a Horse's Foot
 RETRAITS } with a Nail, &c.
 RETRACTION [in *Anatomy*] the Contraction or shortening of a Part.
 RETRAHENS Auriculam [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Ear inserted to the Middle of the *Concha Auricula*. L.
 RETRAIT, Picture, Portrait. Spene.
 RETRAXIT, a Term in Law, when the Plaintiff or Demandant comes into Court, and says he will proceed no farther. L.
 A RETREAT [*retraite*, F.] a retiring or going away; a retiring Place; also a Beat of Drum so called.
 RETREAT [in *Architecture*] a diminishing or making small.
 To RETREAT, to retire from a Place.
 To RETRENCH [*retrencher*, F.] to cut off, to abridge, to diminish, to lessen; also to cast up a Retrenchment.
 RETRENCHMENT [*retranchement*, F.] a cutting off, or paring away.

RE-

R E

RETRENCHMENT [in *Fortification*] any Work raised to cover a Post, and fortify it against an Enemy.

RETRENCHMENT Particular [in *Fortification*] is that which is made in Bastions after some Part of them is won.

RETRIBUTION, a making Recompence or Requital. F. of L.

TO RETRIEVE [*retrouver*, F. *retrovare*, Ital.] to recover, get again, or repair.

TO RETRIEVE [in *Falconry*] the springing or finding Partridges again, which have been once sprung, is *Retrieving*.

RETRIMENT [*retrimentum*, L.] Drops or Dregs.

RETROACTION, a driving back. L.

RETROACTIVE, driving back. L.

TO RETROCEDE [*retrocedere*, F. *retrocedere*, L.] to go backward.

RETROCESION, a going backwards. F. of L.

RETROCESSION of the Equinoxes [*Astronomy*] the going backward of the Equinoctial Point of the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

RETROCUPOLATION, a coupling backwards.

RETRODUCTION, a leading or bringing back.

RETROGRADATION [in *Astronomy*] a going backwards. F. of L.

RETROGRADE [*retrogradus*, L.] going backwards. F. of L.

RETROGRADE [in *Astronomy*] a Planet is so called, when it appears to move contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

TO RETROGRADE [*retrograder*, F. *retrogradi*, L.] to turn back, to go backwards.

RETROGRESION, a going backwards. L.

RETROMIN'GENCY, a staling or pissing backwards. L.

RETROMIN'GENTS [*retro Mingentes*, L.] Animals that piss backwards.

RETROPANNA'GIUM [*Old Law*] the turning of Hogs into a Forest after the Mast or Acorns are taken.

TO RE'TROSPECT [*retrospectum*, L.] to look backward.

RETROSPECTION, a looking backwards. L.

TO RETUND [*retundo*, L.] to blunt, to turn.

RETRU'SE [*retrusus*, L.] thrust back.

TO RETURN [*retournir*, F.] to send or come back, to restore; to requite, to give an Answer.

A RETURN' [*retour*, F.] coming back, an Answer or Acknowledgment.

RETURN'ABLE, that may be returned.

RETUR'NO habendo, a Writ for the Return of the Cattle (distrainted and replevied) to him that has proved his Distress lawfully. L.

RETURN [in *Law*] a Certificate from Sheriffs and Bailiffs, of what is done in the Execution of Writs, &c. directed to them.

RETURNS of a Trench in Fortification are the Turnings and Windings which run from the Lines of the Trench.

R E

RETURNS } Days in each Term peculiarly set apart for the several Parts of Proceedings in any Cause to be determined, wherein *Craftino* signifies the Morrow after the Day annexed; *Octavo* eight Days after (inclusive); *Quindeno*, 15 Days after; *Tres*, three Weeks after; *Mense*, that Day Month; *Quinque*, that Day five Weeks.

RETUR'NUM Averiorum, a Writ for the Return of Cattle to the Defendant, when the Plaintiff doth not declare. F.

RETUR'NUM irreplegiabile, a Writ for the final Restitution of Cattle to the Owners, found by the Jury to be unjustly distrained. L.

TO REU, to lift. O.

REU'BEN [רְעֻבֶן, H. i. e. the Son of Vision] Jacob's eldest Son by *Leah*.

TO REVE [of *ranben*, Teut.] to bereave. O.

REVE, the Bailiff of a Franchise or Manor.

TO REVEAL' [*reveler*, F. of *revelare*, L.] to lay open, disclose or discover.

REVEIL/LE [*Reveil*, F.] the Beat of a Drum in the Morning, which summoneth Soldiers from their Beds.

TO RE'VEL [of *reveiller*, F. to waken or keep awake] to make merry, especially in the Night Time; to riot.

REVEL rout, a riotous Concourse or Assembly of People.

REVELS, Dancing, Masquing, Dicing, acting Comedies or Farces at Noblemens Houses, or Inns of Court.

Master of the REVELS, an Officer who has the ordering or chief Command in those Pastimes.

REVELA'TION, a discovering, laying open, or revealing. F. of L.

TO REVENGE [*venger*, F.] to punish for an Injury done.

REVENGE [*Vengeance*, F.] taking satisfaction for an Affront or Injury done.

REVENGE'FUL, full of Revenge.

REVENGE'FULNESS, a Temper given to Revenge.

REVEN'UE [*Revenu*, F.] the annual Profits of Lands, &c.

TO REVERB' [of *re* and *Verbum*, L.] to repeat, to return, to reply, &c. *Shakesp.*

TO REVERBERATE [*reverberer*, F. *reverberatum*, L.] to strike or beat back.

TO REVERBERATE [among *Chymists*] to cause the Flame of a Fire to beat back or down on the Metal.

REVERBERA'TION, a beating back.

REVERBERA TORY, serving to reverberate.

A REVERBERATORY [*Reverberatorium*, L.] a sort of strong Furnace used for the calcining of Minerals, &c. by a reverberating Flame.

TO REVE'RE [*reverer*, F. *revereri*, L.] to stand in Reverence, to honour with awful Respect.

To

R E

To REVERENCE [*reuerer*, F. *reuereri*, L.] to honour or respect.
REVERENCE [*Reuerentia*, L.] submissive Carriage towards Superiors; also a Congee or Bow in Token of Respect. F.
REVEREND [*reuerendus*, L.] worthy to be revered or honoured. F.
REVERENT } [*reuerendus*, L.] re-
REVERENTIAL } spectul, awful
REVERIES [of *reuer*, to rave, or be light-headed] Deliriums, idle Talking, Conceit, or Fancy. F.
To REVERSE [*reverser*, F. *reversum*, L.] to repeal, to make void.
To REVERSE, to return. Spenc.
A REVERSE [*revers*, F.] that which is on the Back, or behind.
A REVERSE [*Fencing*] a back Stroke.
REVERSED, repealed, abolished.
REVERSED [in *Heraldry*] turned backward, or upside down.
REVERSAL, Change of Sentence.
REVERS'ABLE, that may be reversed. F.
REVERSION, a returning, a coming back again. F.
REVERSION [in *Law*] is when the Possession of an Estate which was parted with for a Time, returns to the Donor or his Heirs; also the Right which a Person has to any Inheritance of Place or Profit, after the Decease of another.
REVERSION of Series [in *Algebra*] is a Method to find a Number from its Logarithm being given.
To REVERT [*revertire*, L.] to return, as an Estate or Honour does to the Crown.
REVES, Rents, Tithes. O.
To REVEST [*revestire*, F. *revestire*, L.] to clothe again. Spenc.
REVESTIARY } [of *revestire*, L.] the
REVESTRY } Place where the Church Vestments are kept.
REVIC'TION, a coming to Life again.
To REVIC'TUAL, to furnish with fresh Victuals or Provisions.
REVIEW [*Revue*, F.] a second looking over, or Examination.
A REVIEW Military, the Appearance of a Body of Troops under Arms, to be viewed.
Bill of REVIEW [in *Chancery*] a Bill taken out, when a Cause has been heard, but some Errors in Law appear, or some new Matter is discovered after the making of the Decree.
To REVILE [of *re* and *vilis*, L.] to reproach, to taunt, or rail at.
REVIN, to bereave. Chauc.
REVISAL, a second Examination.
To REVISE [*revisum*, L.] to review, to look over again.
A REVISE [among *Printers*] a second Proof of a printed Sheet.
To REVISIT [*revisitor*, F.] to visit again.

R E

To REVIVE [*revivere*, F. of *re* and *vire*, L.] to bring to Life again, to renew; to come to Life again, to recover.
To REVIVE [with *Chymists*] is to restore a mixed Body, which lies disguised by Things mingled with it, to its natural Form and Condition.
Bill of REVIVER [in *Chancery*] is when a Bill has been presented against one in that Court, and before the Cause is heard either Party dies, a Bill is brought to revive the Cause.
REVIFICATION [among *Chymists*] the procuring again some Metals in their natural State, from the Mixtures they have been blended into by some Preparation, as Quick-silver is revived from Cinnabar, &c.
REVIVING [in *Law*] a renewing of Rents and Actions, after they are extinguished.
To REUL, to make rude, to behave one's self unmannerly. N. C.
A REULING Lad, a Rigsby. N. C.
REUNION [*reunion*, F.] the Act of re-uniting or re-joining.
To REUNITE [*reunir*, F.] to unite or join together again Things which were separated.
REVOCABLE [*revocabilis*, L.] that may be repealed or reversed.
REVOCATION, a repealing or revoking. F. of L.
REVOCATION [in *Law*] is the calling back of a Thing granted.
To REVOKE [*revocare*, F. of *revocare*, L.] to call back again, to repeal or make void, to renounce an Error.
To REVOLT [*revolver*, F.] to rebel or rise against a Sovereign Prince or State.
A REVOLT [*revolte*, F.] Rebellion, Rising.
To REVOLVE [*revolvere*, L.] to cast about in one's Mind.
REVOLU'TION, a rolling back, a notable Turn of Affairs, or change in Government. F. of L.
REVOLUTION [in *Astronomy*] the turning round, or Motion of any Body, till it return to the same Place it was in before.
REVOLUTION of the Anomaly [in *Astronomy*] is the Return of a Planet to any Point of its Eccentric, after it has departed from it.
The mean REVOLUTION of a Planet [in the *Zodiack*] is the Return of the Line of the mean Motion of the Planet from any one Point of the said *Zodiack* to the same Point again.
The true REVOLUTION of a Planet [in the *Zodiack*] is the Return of the Line of the true Motion of that Planet, from any Point of the said Circle to the same Point again.

REVO-

REVOLUTIONERS, Approvers of the great Turn of Affairs after the Abdication of *King James*.

REVULSION [among Physicians] the forcing of Humours to contrary Parts. *F. of L.*

REVULSORIA [among Physicians] is when the Course of the Blood, which gushes out at one Part, is turned another Way by opening a Vein in a remote Part.

To **REUSE**, to extol or commend highly. *N. C.*

To **RE'VY** [*renvire*, *F.*] a Term used in a Game at Cards.

REW rank, spoiled. *O.*

To **REW'IN** [*rewen*, *Tem.*] to take Pity. *O.*

To **REWARD** [of *Re* and *peapod*, *Sax.*] a Recompence.

REW'ET, the Lock of a Gun.

RHABBARBARATE [*rhabarbara*, *L.*] tinctured with Rhubarb.

RHABDOIDES [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Sagittal Suture*.

RHABDOL'OGY [*ῥαβδολογία*, *Gr.*] the Art of Numbering or computing by *Napier's* Rods or Bones.

RHABDOMANCY [*ῥαβδομαντεία*, *Gr.*] a soothsaying by a Rod or Ward. *L.*

RHACHI'TIS [*ῥαχίτις*, *Gr.*] the Rickets, a Disease.

RHAGA'DES [*ῥαγάδες*, *Gr.*] a little Ulcer in the Fundament. *L.*

RHAGO'DES [*ῥαγοῦδες*, *Gr.*] the third Coat of the Eye, otherwise called the *Uvea Tunica*.

RHAN'DIX, a Part in the Division of a County in *Wales* before the Conquest.

RHAN'TERS [among *Anatomists*] the inward Corners of the Eyes.

RHAPSODY [*rhapsodia*, *L.* of *ῥαψωδία*, *Gr.*] a confused Collection of Poems; or a Contexture of a great Number of Heroick Verses, especially *Homer's* Poems.

RHEG'MA [*ῥήγμα*, *Gr.*] a breaking or **RHEX'IS** [bursting of any Part, as of a Bone, the inner Rim of the Belly, &c.]

RHETORIANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who maintained that all Hereticks had Reason on their Side, of what Sect soever they were.

RHETORICAL [*rheticus*, *L.* of *ῥητορικὸς*, *Gr.*] of Rhetorick, eloquent.

To **RHETORICATE** [*rheticatum*, *L.* of *ῥητορικῶς*, *Gr.*] to use Rhetorical Figures, to speak like an Orator.

RHETORICA'TIONS, Turns of Rhetorick.

RHETORI'CIAN [*rheticien*, *F.* *rheticor*, *L.*] one skilled in, or a Professor of Rhetorick.

RHET'ORICK [*rhétique*, *F.* *rhetica*, *L.*] *ῥητορικὴ*, *Gr.*] the Art of speaking well and eloquently.

RHEUM [*rheume*, *F.* *rheuma*, *L.* of *ῥῆμα*, of *ῥίω*, to flow, *Gr.*] a Defluxion of Hu-

mours from the Head upon the Parts beneath, as upon the Eyes or Nose.

RHEU'MATICK [*Rheumaticus*, *L.* of *ῥευματικός*, *Gr.*] troubled with Kheum; also belonging to the Rheumatism.

RHEU'MATISM [*Rheumatisme*, *F.* *Rheumatismus*, *L.* of *ῥευματισμός*, *Gr.*] wandering Pains in the Body, often accompanied with a small Fever, Inflammation, Swellings, &c.

RHINE Land Rod [in *Fortification*] a Measure of 12 Feet.

RHINE Grave [in *Germany*, *Rhein Graaf*, *Teut.*] the Count Palatine of the Rhine.

RHINO'CEROS [*ῥινόκερος*, of *ῥίς*, the Nose, and *κέρας*, a Horn, *Gr.*] a large Beast in *India*, having a Horn upon his Nose.

A **RHIZOTOMIST** [*Rhizotomus*, *L.* of *ῥίζοτομος*, *Gr.*] a Cutter of Roots.

RHOMBOIDAL, belonging to the Rhomboides.

RHOMBOIDES [*ῥομβοειδής*, *Gr.*] a kind of Mussel-Fish.

RHOMBOIDES [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles of the Shoulder-Blade, so called from their Figure.

RHOMBOIDES [in *Geometry*] a Quadrilateral Figure, whose opposite Sides and Angles only are equal.

RHOMBUS [*Rhombe*, *F.* *ῥόμβος*, *Gr.*] a Turbot Fish.

RHOMBUS [among *Surgeons*] a Sort of Bandage resembling the Figure of a

RHOMBUS [in *Geometry*] a Parallelogram that has all its Sides equal, but not all its Angles.

RHONCHYSONANT [*ronchifonus*, *L.*] imitating the Noise of Snorting.

RHU'BARB [*Rheubarbe*, *F.* *Rhabarbarum*, *L.*] the Root of a Plant, good to purge Choler and Phlegm.

RHYA'S [*ῥυαίς*, *Gr.*] a Disease in the Eyes, that cause continual Watering.

RHYME [*rythmus*, *L.* of *ῥυθμός*, *Gr.*] Metre or Verse, the Likeness of Sound and Termination at the End of Verses.

It's neither Rhyme nor Reason.

This old Saying is usually applied to such Persons as are impertinent, either in Discourse or Writing: and it is, indeed, an intolerable Fault to be either; for, though Rhyme be but a Jingle, it affords Delight by the Musicalness of its Cadence, when, for want of both Rhyme and Reason, it neither delights the Sense, nor improves the Intellectuals. 'Tis probable it had its Original from the famous *Sir Thomas Moore*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, in the Time of King *Henry VIII.* of whom it is storied, that an Author asking *Sir Thomas's* Judgment of an impertinent Book he had written, he bid him turn it into Verse; which he did, and shewed it to *Sir Thomas*, who replied, *Why ay, now, 'tis something like, now 'tis Rhyme, but before 'twas neither Rhyme nor Reason.*

RHY.

RHYPAROG'RAPHER [*rhyparographus*, L. of *ῥυπαρογράφος*, of *ῥυπαρός*, filthy, and *γραφός*, a Writer, Gr.] a Writer, or Painter of Trifles, or base Things.

RHYP'TICKS [*rhyptica*, L.] cleansing or scouring Medicines.

RHYTHM [of *ῥυθμίζω*, Gr.] to bring to a Calculation; it is used to signify a certain Number of Pulses in any given Time.

RHYTH'MICAL [*rhythmicus*, L. *ῥυθμικός*, Gr.] of or made in Rhyme.

RIB [ribbe, Sax. and L. S. and Belg. *rippe*, Teut.] a Side Bone of the Body.

RIB [in *Archery*] a hard Goose Quill, which lies between the Feathers.

To **RIB-roast**, to beat or bang soundly.

RIB'ALD, noisy, impudent, &c. as Ribald Crows. *Shakspeare*.

RIB'ALDRY [*ribande*, F. a Whore] Debauchery or obscene Talk.

RIB'BAND } [of *re* and *Band*, or *Bend*]

RIB'BON } a narrow Sort of Silk for Head Ornaments, &c. F.

RIB'AULD, a luxurious Spendthrift, a Whoremonger. F. *Spence*.

RIB'BON [in *Heraldry*] the eighth Part of a Bend.

RIB'BLE RABBLE [of *rahbelen*, Belg. to prate] of a Mob.

RIBB'BLE, a Fiddle, or Cittern. O.

RI'BIBLE, an old Bawd. *Chaucer*.

RIBS [in a Ship] are the Timbers of the Futtocks when the Planks are cut off.

RIBS of the Parrels [in a Ship] certain little long Pieces of Wood belonging to the Parrels of the Yards.

RIC [*Ryc*, Sax. *Reich*, Teut.] a Kingdom.

RIC [in *Falconry*] a Swelling in a Hawk's Head, a Disease.

RICE [*Reisz*, Teut. *Ris*, F. of *Oryza*, L.] a Sort of Indian Pulse or Grain.

RICE [among Husbandmen] the Shrouds or Tops of Trees, small Twigs. O.

RICER'CATE [in *Musick Books*] signifies a kind of extempore Prelude or Overture; the same that the English call a Voluntary. Ital.

RICH [*ryc*, or *pace*, Sax. *riche*, F. *reich*, Teut. *reck*, L. S. *recco*, Ital.] that has great Revenues or Incomes; plentiful, very precious.

RICH'ARD [*Verstegan* derives it of *ryc*, Sax. Rich, and *Heart*, i. e. liberal-hearted, but *Skinner* of *ryc*, Sax. and *aerð*, Nature, Belg.] a proper Name of Men.

RICH-BOROUGH [formerly call'd Rich-berge, in the Saxon Reptimud, C. Br. *Rych Culpth*, i. e. the sandy Ford] a Place in Kent.

RICHES [*richeffe*, F. *ricchezza*, Ital.] a vast or great Estate, Wealth.

RICHES [among Hunters] a Company of Martens or Sables.

RICHLY, wealthily, splendidly, magnificently.

RICH'MOND [of *ryc*, Sax. Rich, and *Mond*, Peace, or *Mund*, a Mouth, Sax.] a Town in Surry, near the Thames.

RIC } [*Hreac*, Sax.] a Heap of Corn or

RICK } Hay, piled up in the open Field.

RICK'ETS [*raxitis*, of *ραχίς*, Gr. the Back-Bone] a Disease common to Children.

RIC'TURE [*riatura*, L.] a gaping.

To **RID** [*Hreddan*, or *Hriddan*, Sax.] to free from or disengage; also to gain Ground in Walking.

RID'DANCE, ridding, or clearing, Dispatch, Deliverance, Disincumbrance.

RIDDELED [of *rider*, to wrinkle, F.] plaited, wrinkled: O

A **RID'DLE** [*Raeddle*, Sax. *Retzel*, or *Rotzel*, Teut.] a Sieve, an oblong Sort of Sieve to separate the Seed from the Corn, S. G.

A **RIDDLE** [of *Arædan*, Sax. to guess] a hard Question, a dark Saying.

To **RIDDLE** to sift in a Sieve.

To **RIDE** [*reiten*, Teut. *ridan*, Sax. *reiden*, Du.] to go on Horseback, in a Coach, Waggon, &c. also to manage a Horse.

To **RIDE** [of a Ship] a Ship is said to ride, when she is held in so fast by her Anchors, that she does not drive away by Wind or Tide

To **RIDE a Peck** [*Sea Phrase*] is to ride with one End of the Yards pecked up, and the other End hanging down.

To **RIDE a Cross** [*Sea Phrase*] is to ride with the Main-Yards and Fore-Yards hoisted up; both Yards and Arms being topped alike.

To **RIDE a Shot** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship rides with two Cables fastened together, that it may be double in Length, which is called a Shot.

To **RIDE a-thwart** [*Sea Phrase*] to ride with the Ship's Side upon the Tide.

To **RIDE between Wind and Tide**, is when the Wind has equal Force over the Ship one Way and the Tide the other Way.

To **RIDE Horse Full** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship falls so deep into the Sea with her Head, in Streets of Weather, that the Water breaks into her Hawse.

To **RIDE Portoise** [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Yards are down or struck upon the Deck.

To **RIDE Wind Road** [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Wind has more Power over the Ship in her riding than the Tide has.

A **RIDE** of Hazel or other Wood; a whole Clump of Sprigs growing out of the same Root.

RIDEAU, a Curtain or Cover. F.

RIDEAU [in *Fortification*] a rising Ground commanding a Plain; also a Trench covered with Earth, in Form of a Parapet, to cover the Soldiers. F.

RIDERS [*Sea Term*] great Timbers bolted on other Timbers to strengthen them, when a Ship is but weakly built.

RIDGE [*hrig*, Sax. *ryg*, Dan. a Back] the Top of a Hill, House, &c. also a Piece of Land between two Furrows.

RID'GED

R I

RIDGED, having Ridges.

RIDGE'S [*Architect.*] the Spaces between the Channels of Timber or Stone wrought.

RIDGE-Band, a Part of a Horse's Harness, which runs a-cross his Back.

RIDGE-Cully, Goldsmith. *Cont.*

RIDGE'LING } [of *rejiciendo*, L. with

RIDGE'EL } Dim. [ing.] the Male of any Beast that has been but half gelt.

To **RIDICULE** [*ridiculiser*, F.] to render ridiculous, to make a May-game of.

RIDICU'LE [*Ridiculum*, L.] that which is ridiculous, Jest, Mockery, a Laughing stock.

RIDIC'ULOUS [*ridicule*, F. *ridiculosus*, L.] fit to be laughed at, impertinent.

RID'ING-Clerk, one of the six Clerks in Chancery.

RIDINGS [in *Yorkshire*] Divisions, in Number three, West Riding, East Riding, and North-Riding.

RIDITTA, signifies the same as *Reditta* and *Replica*; which see. *Ital.*

A **RIDOT'TO**, an Entertainment of Singing, Musick, &c. an Opera.

RIENS arriere [*Law Phrase*] a Kind of Plea used to an Action of Debt, upon Arrerages of Account. *F.*

RIENS passe par le fait [*Law Phrase*] is a Form of an Exception taken in some Cases to an Action. *F.*

RIENS per Descent [*Law Phrase*] is a Form of Pleading, when an Heir is sued for the Debt of his Ancestor, and hath not Effects in his Hand. *F.*

RIER County, a Place appointed by the Sheriff (after his Court is ended) for the Receipt of the King's Money.

RIFE [*nyf*, *Sax.*] frequent, common.

RIFENESS, Commonness, Frequency.

To **RIF'LE** [*rifler*, F. *ruffele*, *Belg.*] to pillage or rob.

RIFLE'TUM, a Coppice or Thicket, a Place full of Bushes or Thorns. *O. L.*

RIFFLING } [of *raffler*, F.] is, when

RA'FLING } a Company of Persons stake down a Piece of Money against a Commodity, and he that throws most upon the Dice takes it.

RIF-RAF [*Minshew* derives it of *rifken* *rakken*, *Belg.* a Mingle-Mangle] Refuse or Dregs, Scum of Things.

To **RIFT** [*rifther*, *Dan.* of *Reapian*, *Sax.* to snatch] to split, to cleave.

A **RIFT**, a Cleft, Chink, or Crack.

RIFT [of a Horse's Hoof] that Part of it which is pared or cut off.

RIFTS [in Horses] a Disease, when Corruption lodges in the Palate of the Mouth.

To **RIFT** [*raefruer*, *Dan.*] to belch. *Linc.*

RIG [*Rugge*, L. S.] the Back. *Chauc.*

RIG, a Horse, which having one of his Stones cut out, has got a Colt.

A **RIG** [of *ridendo*, L. Laughing] a wanton, ramping Girl.

To **RIG about**, to be wanton, to ramp.

R I

To **RIG a Ship** [of *pihtan*, *Sax.*] to furnish a Ship with Tackling.

RIGADOON, a sort of a French Dance.

RIGATION, the sprinkling or moistening any thing. *L.*

Well **RIGGED**, a Ship is said so to be, when her Ropes are of a fit Size, in Proportion to her Burden. *Metaph.* A Person well dressed.

Over **RIGGED**, a Ship is said so to be when her Ropes are too big for her.

RIG'GING, is all the Cordage or Ropes whatsoever belonging to the Masts or Yards, or any Part about the Ship.

RIG'GISH, rampant, ruttish, &c. *Shakes.*

To **RIGGLE**, to move backward and forward.

RIGHT [*riht*, *Sax.* *recht*, L. S. and *Teut.* *ritto*, *Ital.*] Justice, Equity, Reason, Authority. Privilege.

RIGHT [in *Law*] any Title or Claim, by virtue of a Condition, Mortgage, &c.

RIGHT [*riht*, *Sax.* *recht*, *Teut.* *rectus*, L.] straight, honest, just, true, proper, natural.

RIGHT Angle [in *Geometry*] is when one of its Legs stands exactly upright upon the other, and leans no more one way than another.

RIGHT-Angled Figure [in *Geometry*] a Figure whose Sides are at right Angles, or stand perpendicularly one to another.

RIGHT-angled Triangle, is that which has one right Angle.

A **RIGHT Line** [in *Geometry*] is a Line which lies equally between its Points, without bending or turning any way.

RIGHT Sailing, is when a Voyage is performed in some one of the Cardinal Points.

RIGHT Sphere [in *Astronomy*] that which has the Poles of the World in its Horizon, and the Equator in the Zenith.

RIGHT the Helm [*Sea Phrase*] is to keep the Helm even with the Middle of the Ship.

To **RIGHT one**, is to do him Right or Justice.

RIGH'TEOUS, just, upright, equitable, reasonable.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, Justice, Goodness, Virtue. Honesty.

RIGHT'FUL [*rihtful*, *Sax.*] that is grounded on just Right, lawful.

RIGHTWISE, righteous. *Chauc.*

RIG'ID [*rigide*, F. *rigidus*, L.] exact in the observing of Rules and Discipline; strict, austere, severe.

RIGID'ITY } [*rigidite*, F. *rigiditas*, L.]

RIG'IDNESS } Severity, Strictness.

RIG'LETS [among *Printers*] thin Slits of Wood, put betwixt Lines in Poetry, or to lessen or enlarge Margins, &c.

RIGOL, a Musical Instrument, a *Clavicord*, or what makes merry or diverts; also a Diadem. *Shakes.*

RIG'OR [*Rigcur*, F.] a great stiff Cold,

Y y y y Roughness,

Roughness, Stiffness; a convulsive Shuddering, occasioned by Cold, or an Ague Fit. *L.*
RIG'OROUS [*rigoureux*, *F.* *rigorofus*, *L.*] full of Rigour, over harsh.
RIG'OUR [*rigueur*, *F.* *rigor*, *L.*] Severity of Manners and Disposition; Sternness, Harshness, utmost Extremity.
RIG'OROUSNESS, Over-harshness.
A RILL [a Contraction of *Rivulus*, *L.*] a Rivulet or little Brook.
To RILL, to run in small Streams. *Prior.*
RILLY, full of Rills.
A RIM [*rima*, *Sax.*] the Border or Edge of any thing.
RIMA [in *Surgery*] a Fissure or Cleft of a Bone. *L.*
RIME [*prime*, *Sax.* *riim*, *L. S.* *Reiff*, *Teut.*] a falling Mist, which dissolves by Degrees: a Hoar frost.
RIME } [*rima*, *Sax.* *reim*, *Teut.* *rime*,
RHIME } *F.* *rima*, *Ital.* *rithmus*, *L.* of
ῥίθμος, *Gr.*] the Likeness of Sound at the End of Words.
Dogrel RIME, paltry, pitiful Rhime, best adapted to Barlesque Poetry
RIMO'SE [*rimosus*, *L.*] full of Clefts or Chinks.
RIMOS'ITY [*rimositas*, *L.*] a being full of Clefts or Chinks.
RIMPELED, rumpled, withered.
RIMY [of *prime*, *Sax.*] hazy, foggy.
RIND [*rind*, *Sax.* *rinde*, *Teut.*] the Skin of any Fruit that may be pared off.
To RIND [*Berindan*, *Sax.*] to take off the Rind.
RINDLE [*Rinne*, *Teut.*] a small Gutter.
To RINE [*Erinan*, *Sax.*] to touch. *N. C.*
A RINER, a very good Cast at Bowls *Ch.*
RING [*pring*, *Sax.* *ring*, *Dan.* *ringh*, *Belg.* *rink*, *Teut.*] an Ornament for the Finger, &c.
To RING [*ringan*, *Sax.* *Ringett*, *Teut.*] to make a Sound as a Bell, or any Vessel of Metal.
RING of Saturn [in *Astronomy*] a solid circular Arch and Plane, like the Horizon of an artificial Globe, which entirely encompasses that Planet, but does not touch it.
RING-Bolts [in a *Ship*] Iron Pins, which serve for bringing the Planks to.
RING Bone [in a *Horse*] a callous Substance growing in the Hollow of the Pastern, above the Coronet.
RING Dove [*Ringel Taube*, *Teut.*] a Wood Pigeon.
RING-Head, an Instrument to stretch Woollen Cloth with.
RING-Leader, one who is the Head of a Party or Faction.
RINGLET, a small Ring, a Circle, a Curl.
RING-freaked [spoken of *Cattle*] mark'd with round Streaks.
RING-Tail, a kind of Kite with a whitish Tail.
RING-Walk [*Hunt. T.*] a round Walk.
RINGWOOD [*Regenwood*, antiently the Metropolis of the *Regni*, *q. d.* the Wood

or Forest of the *Regni*, into which they fled for Protection] in *Hampshire*.
RINGING, running *Chauc.*
RING-Worm, a Tetter, a Disease.
To RINSE [*rinser*, *F.* *renset*, *Dan.*] to wash lightly, to wash the Soap out of Linen after the Lather.
RIOT [*riote*, *F.*] Excess, Luxury, Debauchery; also Root, Rabble, Tumult.
RIOT [in *Law*] denotes the forcible doing an unlawful Act, by three or more Persons met together for that Purpose.
To RIOT [*rioter*, *F.*] to make a Riot, to live riotously.
RI'OTING, Excess, Debauchery.
RIOTISE, Riot, Debauchery. *Spem.*
RI'OTOUS [*rioteux*, *F.*] given to Luxury; lewd, disorderly, tumultuous
RI'OTOUSNESS, an irregular Course of Life, Luxury, Debauchery.
To RIP [*nyppan*, *Sax.*] to cut up.
RIPA'RIÆ [*Old Law*] any Waters which run between Banks.
RIPA'RIOUS [*riparius*, *L.*] belonging to Water-Banks.
RI'PE [*jupe*, *Sax.* *riipe*, *L. S.* *reif*, *Teut.*] come to Maturity; as Fruits, &c.
To RI'PEN [*reiffen*, *Teut.* *riipian*, *Sax.*] to grow to Maturity.
RIPI'ANO, the same as *Repiano*, *Ital.* which see.
RIPI'ERS, Men who bring Fish from the Sea-Coasts, to sell in the inland Parts.
A RIPPER, a Pedler, Doiser, or Badger. *Suffex.*
RIPPLE, to fret on the Surface, as Water swiftly running.
To RIPPEL *Flax*, to rub or wipe off the Seed Vessels. *N. C.*
RIPRESA, the same as *Represa*, *Ital.* which see.
RIP [*rypt*, *Sax.*] unsewed, cut open.
RIP TOWEL, a Gratuity or Reward given to Tenants, after they had reap'd their Lord's Corn.
To RISE [*ripan*, *Sax.* *riisen*, *Belg.* *riser*, *Dan.*] to spring up, to proceed or come from, to get up, to swell.
RISE, Cause, Occasion, Preferment; the Head or Spring of a River.
To RISE the Tacks [*Sea Phrase*] to hoist the Ropes called Tacks.
RI'SIBLE [*risibilis*, *L.*] capable of laughing.
RISIBIL'ITY [*risibilitas*, *L.*] the being capable of laughing.
RI'SING [of the *Sun*] its appearing above the Horizon.
RISING in the Body, a Distemper in Cattle.
RISING Timbers [in a *Ship*] the Hooks placed on the Keel of a Ship.
RISING [heretofore noted for a Castle called *Rising Castle*, from its Situation] in *Norfolk*.
RISING (so called from its Effects of making the Dough rise) Yeast or Barm. *C.*
RI'

RISINGS [in a *Ship*] are those thick Planks which go fore and aft, on which the Timbers of the Decks bear.

RISK } [*risque*, F.] Hazard, Venture,
RISQUE } Peril.

To RISK } [*risquer*, F.] to venture,
To RISQUE } or hazard.

RISSOLES [in *Cookery*] a sort of minced Pies made of Capons Breasts, Calves Udder, Marrow, &c. fried.

RITE [*rit*, F. *ritus*, L.] an Order to be observed on solemn Occasions, a Church Ceremony.

RITERNEL'LO, the repeating six Notes at the End of a Song, or of a Couplet of Verses at the End of a Stanza. *Ital.*

RITORNEL'LO, the same as *Retornello*, *Ital.* which see.

RITUAL [*rituel*, F. *rituale*, L.] a Book containing the particular Rites and Ceremonies of a Church.

RITUALIST, a Stickler for Ceremonies in religious Worship.

RIVAGE, a Toll anciently paid to the King in some Rivers, for the passage of Boats. *F.* The Sea Shore. *Gbauc.*

RIVAL [*rivalis*, L. q. d. *qui juxta eundem rivum pascit*] one who stands in Competition with another, especially in Love Affairs. *F.*

To RIVAL, to stand in Opposition, to compete, to emulate.

RIVALTY [*rivalité*, F. of *rivalitas*, L.] Competition.

To RIVE [*riffen*, *Dan.*] to cleave asunder, or in Pieces.

To RIVEL [*geripled*, *Sax.*] to contract into Wrinkles.

RIVELING, turning in and out. *O.*

RIVEN, rent, spilt, torn. *Spenc.*

RIVER [*riviere*, F. of *rivus*, L.] a great Stream of Water running from its Spring-head till it fall into the Sea.

RIVERS [*i. e. de Ripariis*, L. of the Banks] a Surname.

RIVET, a Pin clenched at both Ends.

ARIVULET [*rivulus*, L.] a little River or Brook.

RIXATION, scolding or brawling. *L.*

RIX'DOLLAR [*Reichthaler*, *Teut.*] a German Coin, worth 4 s. 6 d.

ROACH [*Prence*, *Sax.*] a kind of Fish.

A ROAD [of *riban*, *Sax.* to ride, *route*, *F.*] a Highway to travel in.

A ROAD [among *Sailors*] a Place near the Land, where the Ships may ride at Anchor.

A Bold ROAD, a broad high Campaign Road.

A Good ROAD [among *Sailors*] a Place where neither Sea nor Wind has much Power over the Ship.

A Wild ROAD [among *Sailors*] one which has but little Land on any Side.

ROAD'ER [among *Sailors*] a Ship that rides at Anchor in a Road.

To ROAM [of *reom*, *Eng.* or *romcare*,

Ital. or of *Roma*, L. *Rome*, q. d. to wander to *Rome* for the Sake of Religion] to range and ramble up and down.

A ROAMER, a Rambler up and down.

ROAN [*rouen*, F. *roano*, *Ital.* of *ravus*, L.] a certain Colour in Horses, a bay, black, or Sorrel Colour, intermixed all over with white or grey Hairs.

To ROAR [*Ryran*, *Sax.*] to cry out like a Lion, to make a Noise as the Sea.

ROAR'ING, making a great Noise.

To ROAST [*rosten*, *Germ.* *geroet*, *Sax.*] to dress Meat by turning it before the Fire; to impart dry Heat.

To ROB [*rauben*, *Teut.* *robbér*, or *derober* *F. q. d.* to disrobe, *nyppan*, or *neapian*, *Sax.*] to plunder or take away by Force.

ROB inspissated Juice.

ROB'BERY [*robberie*, O. F. *Ranberæg*, *Teut.* *reap*, *Sax.*] a taking away by Force.

ROB BINS [*Sea Term*] small Ropes put thro' the Oylet-holes of the Sails, to tie the Sail to the Yard.

ROBE, a long Vest or Gown, which covers the whole Body.

ROB'ERSMEN } [*Old Saxon*] a sort of
ROBERTSMEN } stout, lusty, Night-Thieves, so called from *Robin Hood*.

ROBERT [*Camden* derives it of *robe*, *Counsell*, and *Beorht*, *Sax.* famous] a proper Name of Men.

ROBERT Sauce [in *Cookery*] a Sauce made of Onions, Mustard, Butter, Pepper, Salt, and Vinegar.

ROBIGA'LIA, Feast in May in Honour of *R bigus*, a Roman Deity, thought to preserve the Corn from being robiginous, i. e. blasted.

Many talk of *Robin Hood*, who never shot in his Bow.

[This *Robin Hood* was a famous Robber and storied to be an expert Archer in the Time of *Richard the First*, about the Year 1200; his principal Haunt was about *Sherwood Forest* in *Nottinghamshire*.] This Proverb is applicable to all ignorant Pretenders and *Braggadochio's* whatsoever either in Knowledge, or Business. It intimates, that Bragg and Boasting are common Impertinencies in Conversation, equally among Travellers and Soldiers, as well as Poets and Painters, who never out did Nature yet, but only in the Lye. But they who pretend themselves to be what they are not, will always be prating of what they do not know. So *Non omnesqui Citbaramentent, Citbar ede sunt*, say the Latins; *πολλοί μιν καρδιόφοροι. παυροί δε τε εαχχοι*, the Greeks; and *Molti parlan di Orlando, chi non videro, mai suo brando*, the Italians.

Robin Hood's Pennyworth.

This Proverb is usually applied to such as having gotten any thing dishonestly, sell it at a Price much below the Value, according to the Proverb, *Lightly come, lightly go*; and *Robin Hood* is alluded to, because being an expert Archer, and so coming easily by it, he could afford to sell Venison

Roughness, Stiffness; a convulsive Shuddering, occasioned by Cold, or an Ague Fit. *L.*
RIG'OROUS [*rigoureux*, *F.* *rigorofus*, *L.*] full of Rigour, over harsh.
RIG'OUR [*rigueur*, *F.* *rigor*, *L.*] Severity of Manners and Disposition; Sternness, Harshness, utmost Extremity.
RIG'OROUSNESS, Over-harshness.
A RILL [a Contraction of *Rivulus*, *L.*] a Rivulet or little Brook.
To RILL, to run in small Streams. *Prior.*
RILLY, full of Rills.
A RIM [*nima*, *Sax.*] the Border or Edge of any thing.
RIMA [*in Surgery*] a Fissure or Cleft of a Bone. *L.*
RIME [*prime*, *Sax.* *riim*, *L. S.* *Reiff*, *Teut.*] a falling Mist, which dissolves by Degrees: a Hoar frost.
RIME } [*nime*, *Sax.* *reim*, *Teut.* *rime*,
RHIME } *F.* *rima*, *Ital.* *rithmus*, *L.* of
ῥίθμος, *Gr.*] the Likeness of Sound at the End of Words.
Dogrel RIME, paltry, pitiful Rhime, best adapted to Burlesque Poetry
RIMOSE [*rimofus*, *L.*] full of Clefts or Chinks.
RIMOSITY [*rimositas*, *L.*] a being full of Clefts or Chinks.
RIMPELED, rumpled, withered.
RIMY [of *prime*, *Sax.*] hazy, foggy.
RIND [*ind*, *Sax.* *riude*, *Teut.*] the Skin of any Fruit that may be pared off.
To RIND [*Berindan*, *Sax.*] to take off the Rind.
RINDLE [*Rinne*, *Teut.*] a small Gutter.
To RINE [*Erinan*, *Sax.*] to touch. *N. C.*
A RINER, a very good Cast at Bowls *Ch.*
RING [*pring*, *Sax.* *ring*, *Dan.* *ringh*, *Belg.* *rink*, *Teut.*] an Ornament for the Finger, &c.
To RING [*pingan*, *Sax.* *Rlingen*, *Teut.*] to make a Sound as a Bell, or any Vessel of Metal.
RING of Saturn [*in Astronomy*] a solid circular Arch and Plane, like the Horizon of an artificial Globe, which entirely encompasses that Planet, but does not touch it.
RING-Bolts [*in a Ship*] Iron Pins, which serve for bringing the Planks to.
RING Bone [*in a Horse*] a callous Substance growing in the Hollow of the Pastern, above the Coronet.
RING Dove [*Ringel Taube*, *Teut.*] a Wood Pigeon.
RING-Head, an Instrument to stretch Woollen Cloth with.
RING-Leader, one who is the Head of a Party or Faction.
RINGLET, a small Ring, a Circle, a Curl.
RING-streaked [*spoken of Cattle*] mark'd with round Streaks.
RING-Tail, a kind of Kite with a whitish Tail.
RING-Walk [*Hunt. T.*] a round Walk.
RINGWOOD [*Regenwood*, antiently the Metropolis of the *Regni*, *q. d.* the Wood

or Forest of the *Regni*, into which they fled for Protection] in *Hampshire*.
RINGING, running *Chauc.*
RING-Worm, a Tetter, a Disease.
To RINSE [*rinser*, *F.* *renset*, *Dan.*] to wash lightly, to wash the Soap out of Linen after the Lather.
RIOT [*riote*, *F.*] Excess, Luxury, Debauchery; also Root, Rabble, Tumult.
RIOT [*in Law*] denotes the forcible doing an unlawful Act, by three or more Persons met together for that Purpose.
To RIOT [*rioter*, *F.*] to make a Riot, to live riotously.
RIOTING, Excess, Debauchery.
RIOTISE, Riot, Debauchery. *Spen.*
RIOTOUS [*rioteux*, *F.*] given to Luxury; lewd, disorderly, tumultuous
RIOTOUSNESS, an irregular Course of Life, Luxury, Debauchery.
To RIP [*nyppan*, *Sax.*] to cut up.
RIPARIAE [*Old Law*] any Waters which run between Banks.
RIPARIOUS [*riparius*, *L.*] belonging to Water-Banks.
RIPLE [*jupe*, *Sax.* *riipe*, *L. S.* *reif*, *Teut.*] come to Maturity; as Fruits, &c.
To RIPEN [*reiffen*, *Teut.* *riipan*, *Sax.*] to grow to Maturity.
RIPIANO, the same as *Repiano*, *Ital.* which see.
RIPIERS, Men who bring Fish from the Sea-Coasts, to sell in the inland Parts.
A RIPPER, a Pedler, Dorset, or Badger. *Suffex.*
RIPPLE, to fret on the Surface, as Water swiftly running.
To RIPPEL Flax, to rub or wipe off the Seed Vessels. *N. C.*
RIPRESA, the same as *Represa*, *Ital.* which see.
RIP [*ryptz*, *Sax.*] unfewed, cut open.
RIP TOWEL, a Gratuity or Reward given to Tenants, after they had reap'd their Lord's Corn.
To RISE [*ripan*, *Sax.* *riisen*, *Belg.* *riiser*, *Dan.*] to spring up, to proceed or come from, to get up, to swell.
RISE, Cause, Occasion, Preferment; the Head or Spring of a River.
To RISE the Tacks [*Sea Phrase*] to hoist the Ropes called Tacks.
RISIBLE [*risibilis*, *L.*] capable of laughing.
RISIBILITY [*risibilitas*, *L.*] the being capable of laughing.
RISING [*of the Sun*] its appearing above the Horizon.
RISING in the Body, a Distemper in Cattle.
RISING Timbers [*in a Ship*] the Hooks placed on the Keel of a Ship.
RISING [heretofore noted for a Castle called *Rising Castle*, from its Situation] in *Norfolk*.
RISING (so called from its Effects of making the Dough rise) Yeast or Barm. *G.* *RI*.

RISINGS [in a *Ship*] are those thick Planks which go fore and aft, on which the Timbers of the Decks bear.

RISK } [*risque*, F.] Hazard, Venture,
RISQUE } Peril.

To **RISK** } [*risquer*, F.] to venture,
To **RISQUE** } or hazard.

RISSOLES [in *Cookery*] a sort of minded Pies made of Capons Breasts, Calves Udder, Marrow, &c. fried.

RITE [*rit*, F. *ritus*, L.] an Order to be observed on solemn Occasions, a Church Ceremony.

RITERNEL/LO, the repeating six Notes at the End of a Song, or of a Couplet of Verses at the End of a Stanza. *Ital.*

RITORNEL/LO, the same as *Retornello*, *Ital.* which see.

RITUAL [*rituel*, F. *rituale*, L.] a Book containing the particular Rites and Ceremonies of a Church.

RITUALIST, a Stickler for Ceremonies in religious Worship.

RIVAGE, a Toll anciently paid to the King in some Rivers, for the passage of Boats. F. The Sea Shore. *Gbauc.*

RIVAL [*rivalis*, L. q. d. *qui juxta eundem rivum pascit*] one who stands in Competition with another, especially in Love Affairs. F.

To **RIVAL**, to stand in Opposition, to compete, to emulate.

RIVALTY [*rivalité*, F. of *rivalitas*, L.] Competition.

To **RIVE** [*riffver*, Dan.] to cleave asunder, or in Pieces.

To **RIVEL** [*geripled*, Sax.] to contract into Wrinkles.

RIVELING, turning in and out. O.

RIVEN, rent, spilt, torn. *Spenc.*

RIVER [*riviere*, F. of *rivus*, L.] a great Stream of Water running from its Spring-head till it fall into the Sea.

RIVERS [i. e. *de Ripariis*, L. of the Banks] a Surname.

RIVET, a Pin clenched at both Ends.

RIVULET [*rivulus*, L.] a little River or Brook.

RIXA/TION, scolding or brawling. L.

RIXDOLLAR [*Reichthaler*, Teut.] a German Coin, worth 4 s. 6 d.

ROACH [*prence*, Sax.] a kind of Fish.

A **ROAD** [of *riban*, Sax. to ride, *route*, F.] a Highway to travel in.

A **ROAD** [among *Sailors*] a Place near the Land, where the Ships may ride at Anchor.

A **Bold ROAD**, a broad high Campaign Road.

A **Good ROAD** [among *Sailors*] a Place where neither Sea nor Wind has much Power over the Ship.

A **Wild ROAD** [among *Sailors*] one which has but little Land on any Side.

ROAD/ER [among *Sailors*] a Ship that rides at Anchor in a Road.

To **ROAM** [of *reom*, Eng. or *romare*,

Ital. or of *Roma*, L. *Rome*, q. d. to wander to *Rome* for the Sake of Religion] to range and ramble up and down.

A **ROAMER**, a Rambler up and down.

ROAN [*rouen*, F. *roano*, *Ital.* of *ravus*, L.] a certain Colour in Horses, a bay, black, or Sorrel Colour, intermixed all over with white or grey Hairs.

To **ROAR** [*Ryran*, Sax.] to cry out like a Lion, to make a Noise as the Sea.

ROAR/ING, making a great Noise.

To **ROAST** [*rosten*, Germ. *geroet*, Sax.] to dress Meat by turning it before the Fire to impart dry Heat.

To **ROB** [*rauben*, Teut. *robbér*, or *derober* F. q. d. to disrobe, *nyppan*, or *peapian*, Sax.] to plunder or take away by Force.

ROB inspissated Juice.

ROBBERY [*robberie*, O. F. *Raubereg*, Teut. *reap*, Sax.] a taking away by Force.

ROBBINS [*Sea Term*] small Ropes put thro' the Oylet-holes of the Sails, to tie the Sail to the Yard.

ROBE, a long Vest or Gown, which covers the whole Body.

ROB'ERSMEN } Old Saxon } a sort of

ROBERTSMEN } stout, lusty, Night-Thieves, so called from Robin Hood.

ROBERT [*Camden* derives it of *rode*, Counsel, and *Beorht*, Sax. famous] a proper Name of Men.

ROBERT Sauce [in *Cookery*] a Sauce made of Onions, Mustard, Butter, Pepper, Salt, and Vinegar.

ROBIGA/LIA Feasts in May in Honour of *Robigus*, a Roman Deity, thought to preserve the Corn from being robiginous, i. e. blasted.

Many talk of Robin Hood, who never shot in his Bow.

[This Robin Hood was a famous Robber and storied to be an expert Archer in the Time of Richard the First, about the Year 1200; his principal Haunt was about Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire.] This Proverb is applicable to all ignorant Pretenders and Braggadochio's whatsoever either in Knowledge, or Business. It intimates, that Bragg and Boasting are common Impertinencies in Conversation, equally among Travellers and Soldiers, as well as Poets and Painters, who never out did Nature yet, but only in the Lye. But they who pretend themselves to be what they are not, will always be prating of what they do not know. So *Non omnesqui Citharam tenent, Citharade sunt*, say the Latins; πολλοί μὲν κάρθηκον ποιοῦσι, παυροὶ δὲ τὴν Citharai, the Greeks; and *Molti parlan di Orlando, chi non videro, mai suo brando*, the Italians.

Robin Hood's Pennyworth.

This Proverb is usually applied to such as having gotten any thing dishonestly, sell it at a Price much below the Value, according to the Proverb, *Lightly come, lightly go*; and Robin Hood is alluded to, because being an expert Archer, and so coming easily by it, he could afford to sell Venison

as cheap as Neck-Beef; according to the *Latins*, *Aurea pro Aereis*, and the *Greeks*, χρυσία χαλκείαν. But others, on the contrary, apply it to such as would buy lumping Pennyworths, still alluding to *Robin*, but upon another Consideration, viz. his being a Robber; who, tho' as *Cambden* calls him, *Prædonem mitissimum*, the most gentle and generous of Thieves, when Cash run low, would have what he wanted at his own Rate, which his Chapmen were forced to take, or else he would have it for nothing.

ROBIN, a sort of Pear, called also the Muscat Pear of *August*.

ROBIN-Red-Breast, a Bird.

ROBORAN'TIA [among *Physicians*] strengthening Medicines that comfort the Heart. *L.*

ROBORATION, a strengthening. *L.*

ROBO'REAN [*roboreus*, *L.*] of the Nature of, or belonging to Oak.

ROBUST' [*robuste*, *F. robustus*, *L.*] strong like Oak, strong limbed, lusty.

ROBUST'EUS [*robustus*, *L.*] strong like an Oak.

ROCAMBO'LE, the Seed of *Spanish* Garlic.

A ROCCELO' [of *roc*, *Sax.* or *rock*, *Du.*] a great loose Coat or Cloak.

ROCHE, a Rock. *F.*

ROCHE *Allum* [*q. d.* Rock *Allum*] a Mineral Salt of a very binding Quality.

ROCHESTER [Wrope *Cearzen*, *Sax.* probably so called of *Roche*, *F.* a Rock, and *Cearzen*, *Sax.* a Castle or City] a City in *Kent*.

ROCH'ET [*rochetto*, *Ital.*] a kind of Lawn Garment worn by Bishops, resembling a Surplice, but gathered at the Wrists. *F.*

ROCK [*roche*, or *roc*, *F. rocca*, *Ital. rupes*, *L.*] a Mass of Stone rooted in the Ground, or in Mountains.

ROCK [*Rock*, *Belg.* and *Dan. Rocken*, *Teut. rocca*, *Ital.*] an Instrument used in spinning Flax.

To ROCK, to be violently agitated, to reel to and fro. *Young*.

ROCKADIL'LO, a Sweatmeat. *Span.*

ROCK'ETS [*Rocketti*, *Ital.*] Fireworks made of Paper, filled with Nitre, Charcoal, and Sulphur.

ROD [*Rode*, *Dut. radius*, *L.*] a Land Measure of 16 Feet and a half.

ROD [*Minshew* derives it of *ῥαβδος*, *Gr.*] a Wand or small Stick, a Bundle of small Sprigs of Birch, to correct Children with.

ROD Knights } Servitors who held Land

RAD Knights } by serving their Lord on Horseback. *O. S.*

ROD Net [among *Fowlers*] a Net to catch Blackbirds or Woodcocks.

He makes a Rod for his own Breech.

This Proverb is usually applied to such Persons who, for Want of Penetration into the Consequences of Things, and of the Qualification of knowing Men, are often pre-

vailed on, by the Artifices of designing Persons, to do those Things, which will in the Consequence sensibly affect themselves, while they design them only for others, deeming themselves secure: As also such revengeful Spirits, who prosecute their private Resentments against others with such an unwary Precipitateness, that the heaviest Part of the Punishment frequently falls to their Share. *Οὐτ' αὐτῶ κατὰ τύχην ἀνὴρ, ἄλλῳ τύχῳ*, say the *Greeks*; and *Επὶ σταυτῶ τὴν σελήνην καλεῖς*, *In tuum ipsius caput lunam deducis*, *Latin*.

RODE, Complexion.

ROD'ERICK [of *rode*, Counsel, and *ric*, *Sax.* rich] a Name of Men.

RODGE, a Water-Fowl, something like a Duck, but lesser.

A RODOMONTA'DO [*Rodomontado*, *Sp. Rodomontade*, *F.*] a vain glorious Bragging or Boasting.

RODUNDEL/LUS [*Old Law*] a Roundel, an old riding Cloak.

A ROE [*ra*, *Sax. Reh*, *Teut.*] a kind of Deer.

ROES [*raun*, *Dan. roghe*, *Belg. Rogen*, *Teut.*] the Sperm or Seed of Fishes.

ROE-Buck [*roah deon*, *Sax. raabuck*, *Dan. rhee buck*, *Teut.*] a kind of Deer.

ROFE, did send and give. *O.*

RO'GAL [*rogalis*, *L.*] belonging to Rogus, or a great Funeral Pile.

ROGA'TION, an asking. *L.*

ROGATION Week [of *rogando Deum*] is the Week preceding *Whitsuntide*, so called from the extraordinary Prayers performed on the *Monday*, *Tuesday*; and *Wednesday*, and Abstinence from eating Flesh: 1. As a Preparation for the Devotion of *Holy Thursday*. 2. Because of the Fruits of the Earth which are then tender, that they might not be blasted. 3. Because of Campaigns, which are usually opened about that Time. It was first instituted by *Mamertus*, Bishop of *Vienne* in *France*, about the Year 452.

RO'GER [ot *ruh*, *Teut. Rest*, and *garden*, *Teut.* to desire, *q. d.* one desirous of Rest] a proper Name of Men.

ROGER, a Cloak Bag. *O.*

ROGETH, rocketh, joggeth.

To ROGITATE [*rogitatum*, *L.*] to ask often.

RO'GUE [some derive it of *rogue*, *F.* impudent; *Minshew* from *roagh*, *Sax.* to malign or hate; but *Skinner*, rather of *ῥακος*, *Gr.* or *רע*, *Heb.* Evil] a Villain, Knave, Cheat; also a stony Beggar; also a Word of Familiarity, as, a pretty Rogue.

RO'GUERY, Villainy, Knavery; also Drolling, Raillery.

RO'GUISH, knavish, wicked; also pleasant, wanton.

RO'GUISHNESS, Knavishness, Waggishness.

ROIGNOUS, ruinous. *O.*

To **ROIL**, to range. *O.*

ROIN, a Scar or Scab. *O.*

To **ROIST**, to swagger or boast. *O.*

A **ROISTER** [*ruffre*, *F.* a Clown] a rude boisterous Fellow.

ROIS/TERER, bullying, noisy, &c. *Shakesp.*

ROISTON [*q. d. Roisia's Town*, from *Roisia*, a pious Lady, who, in the Time of the Normans, set up a Crucifix there] a Town in Hertfordshire.

A **ROKE** [of *Rook*, *L. S.* Smoke] a Sweat, as, to *b. all in a Roke*.

ROKETTE, a Frock. *Chauc. F.*

A **ROLE** [*Role*, *Belg.* Rolle, *Teut.* Rolle, *F.* Rotulus, *L.*] a Bundle of any Thing rolled up; also a List of Names.

A **ROLL** [among *Lawyers*] a Sheet of Paper, or Skin of Parchment rolled up.

ROLL [of *Parchment*] the Quantity of 60 Skins.

ROLL [in a *Ship*] a round Piece of Wood or Iron, into which the Whip-staff is let.

To **ROLL** [*rollen*, *Belg. L. S.* and *Teut.* rouler, *F.*] to make up into a Roll; also to draw a Roller or Rolling stone, &c. over any Thing to make it smooth and even.

Riddle ROLL [in *Law*] a small Piece of Parchment added to some Part of a Roll or Record.

ROL'LER, a Swathing-Band for young Children; also a round Piece of Wood for removing great Stones; also for other Uses.

A Rolling Stone gathers no Moss.

There are a Set of People in the World of so unsettled and restless a Temper, and such Admirers of Novelty, that they can never be long pleased with one Way of living, no more than to continue long in one Habitation; but before they are long entered upon one Business, dip into another; and before they are well settled in one Habitation, remove to another; so that they are always busily beginning to live, but by reason of Fickleness and Impatience, never arrive at a Way of Living: Such Persons fall under the Doom of this Proverb, which is designed to fix the Volatility of their Tempers, by laying before them the ill Consequences of such Fickleness and Inconstancy. *Saxum volutum non obducitur musco*, say the *Latins*; *λίθος κυλινδρῶν τὸ φύκος ἢ ποτὶς*, the *Greeks*; *Pierre qui roule amasse point de mousse*, the *French*; and *Pietra mossa non fa muchio*, the *Italians*.

ROLLING Press, a Press to print on Copper-plate.

The **ROLLS**, the Office where the Chancery Records are kept.

ROLLS of Parliament, Skins of Parchment sewed together, and rolled up, on which are ingrossed all Acts of Parliament. The several Skins in a Roll are called *Presses*.

ROM'AGE, Disturbance; as the *Romagers of the Land*, *Shakesp.*

La ROMAIN, a French Grain, of quick Growth, and good Food for Cattle, called *French Tares* or *Vetches*.

ROMAN [*Romain*, *F.* Romanus, *L.*] belonging to the City or Church of *Rome*.

ROMAN Beam, a sort of Balance or Stillicards, otherwise called a *Stellecr*.

ROMAN Catholics, such as follow the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *Rome*.

ROMAN Indiction, a Circle or Revolution of 15 Years, or 35 Years, at the End of which the Romans exacted their several Tributes, 1st of Gold, 2d of Silver, 3d of Brass and Iron.

ROMAN Letter, a sort of upright Letter, the Character that this Line is printed with.

ROMAN Order [of *Architecture*] the same as the *Composite*; which see.

ROMAN'CE [*roman*, *F.* romanzo, *Ital.*] a feigned Story, a Tale of a Tub, a mere Fiction.

To **ROMANCE** [*parler Roman*, *F.*] to tell a magnificent Lie; to bounce or vapour.

A **ROMAN'CER** [*romancier*, *F.*] a Teller of Lies or false Stories.

ROMAN'CIST, a Writer of Romances.

ROMANIST, a Papist, one who belongs to the Church of *Rome*.

ROMANS [*Romani*, *L.*] the People of *Rome*.

ROMAN'TICK [*romantique*, *F.*] belonging to, or that favours of a Romance.

ROMBOYLED, with a Warrant. *O.*

ROME [*Roma*, *L.*] the chief City of *Italy*.

ROMER, wider. *O.*

ROME Scot } a certain Tribute formerly

ROME Fegh } paid to *Rome*.

ROMIN, to roam or wander. *Chauc.*

ROMISH, of the Church of *Rome*.

ROMP, a rude, awkward, boisterous Girl; also rough, rude Play.

ROMFEE [in *Heraldry*] is when a Chevron is drawn in an Escutcheon broken, or with an Opening in the Middle.

ROM'ULUS, Grandson of *Numitor*, King of the *Albans*, by his Daughter *Sylvia* and *Mars*, who being exposed on the Banks of *Tiber*, was nourished (they say) by a Wolf, and at last was hurried away in a Whirlwind; the Founder of the City of *Rome*.

RONDEAU [in *Musick Books*] is a Name that is applied to all Songs or Tunes that end with the first Part or Strain, whether they be Minuets, Sarabands, Gavots, Jigs, or any other Kind of Air; and for that Reason they have either the Letters *D, C*, or the Words *Da Capo* at the End of them; which signify, that the first Part may be begun again; and there is also commonly the Word *FIN*, *FINE*, or *FINIS*, at the End of the first Part, which signify that it must be concluded there. And if those Words are not there, either there is or ought to be a Character or Mark over the last Note of the said first Part, that signifies the Word *FIN*, &c. *Ital*

RON'DEL [in *Fortification*] a Tower sometimes erected at the Foot of the Bastions.

RONION

RONION, a fat bulky Woman.
 RONTs, young Bullocks. *Spenc.*
 RONTON, a Rake. *Gr. Shakesp.*
 RONVILLE, a fine Pear that comes to its full Ripeness in *January and February*.
 ROOD [of *Raede, Belg. Rad, Eng. radius, L. of 'Paedog, Gr.*] the fourth Part of an Acre, containing 40 Perches.
 ROOD [nape, *Sax.*] a Cross.
 ROOD Loft, a Shrine on which a Crucifix was placed, or the Image or Relicks of a Saint.
 ROOF [Dach, *Sax. Minsbew* derives it of *'Opon, Gr.*] the Top of a House or Coach; the Palate of the Mouth.
 ROOF Trees [in a Ship] are small Timbers that bear up the Gratings from the Half deck to the Forecalle.
 A ROOK [Duc, *Sax. Roek, Belg.* probably of *raucus, L. hoarse*] a Carrion-Fowl, resembling a Crow; also a notorious Cheat, or sharpening Fellow.
 ROOKERY, a Nursery of Crows.
 ROOKY, musty. *N. C.*
 ROOM [rum, *Sax. Rump, Belg. Raum, Teut.* Space; *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *'Pum, Gr.* a Street] an Apartment in a House.
 ROOM'ER [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be a *Roomer*, when she is very large.
 ROOM'Y, capacious, large.
 ROOP, Hoarseness. *N. C.*
 ROOR, an Uproar. *O.*
 A ROOST [Hjortz, *Sax.*] a Perch or Place for Fowls to rest on.
 To ROOST [*Raesten, Belg.*] to rest as Fowls do.
 A ROOT [*Roed, Dan. radix, L.*] that Part of a Plant which grows downwards; the Rise or Beginning of a Thing.
 To ROOT, to fasten in the Earth, to impress deeply, to eradicate, to destroy.
 ROOT [among *Mathematicians*] is a Number or Quantity considered in order to be multiplied once, or more Times by itself, to make thereby Products called Powers.
 ROOT [in *Grammar*] an original Word.
 Square ROOT [in *Arithmetick*] a Number, which being multiplied by itself, produces a Power called a Square; so 4 is the Square Root of 16.
 Cube ROOT, is a Number which multiplied twice by itself, produces a Power called a Cube; so 4 is the Cube Root of 64.
 ROPE [nape, *Sax. Roop, Belg.*] a Cord.
 ROPE-Yarn, the Yarn of any Rope untwisted.
 To ROPE, to run thick and ropy, as some Liquors do.
 To ROPEN, to reap. *O.*
 ROPES, Guts. *N. C.*
 ROPE-WEED, an Herb.
 ROPES, Guts prepared and cut out for Blackpuddings. *S. C.*

ROPY, clammy, slimy, or glutinous.
 RORATION [*ros, L.*] a Falling of Dew
 RORID [*roridus, L.*] dewy, moist.
 RORIFEROUS [*rorifer, L.*] Dew-bringing.
 RORIFLUOUS, flowing with Dew.
 RORULENT [*rorulentus, L.*] full of Dew
 ROS [among *Physicians*] a kind of Moisture whereby all the Parts of a living Creature are nourished.
 ROS [*Vitrioli*] [among *Chymists*] the first Phlegm that is distilled from Vitriol in *Balneo Mariae L.*
 ROS/AMUND [of *Rosa and Mundi, q. d.* the Rose of the World, or *Rosa, L. and mund, Sax.* a Mouth, from her rosy-coloured Lips] commonly called *Fair Rosamund*, Daughter to *William Lord Clifford*, and Mother to *William Longspee*, the first Earl of *Salisbury*, and Parliament to that Puissant Monarch *Henry the Second*, who, by his own Right, adjoined *Anjou, Main, and Tourain* in *France*; by his Wife *Aquitain and Poitou*, and by Conquest, *Ireland*, to the Crown of *England*; and commanded from the *Pyrenean Mountains* of *France*, to the *Orcades* in *Scotland*. She has this Epitaph answerable to her Beauty;
*Hic jacet in Tumba Rosa Mundi, non Rosa Munda;
 Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.*
 ROSA/LIA, a Disease common to Children, not unlike the Measles.
 RO'SARY [*rosaire, F. rosarium, L.*] a Mass with Prayers to the Virgin *Mary*, a Set of Beads called *Fifteens*, containing 15 *Pater Nosters*, and 150 *Ave Maria's*.
 Arch Confraternity of the ROSARY, an Order instituted by *St. Dominick*.
 RO'SA SOLIS, a pleasant Liquor made of Brandy, Cinnamon &c.
 ROSCID [*roscidus, L.*] abounding with Dew.
 ROSE [*rosa, L.*] a Flower called the Flower of *Venus*, consecrated by *Cupid* to *Harpocrates* the God of Silence.
 ROSE/NOBLE, coined by King *Edw. III.* 1350, called then the *Penny of Gold*, and current at 6s. and 8d. which our *Alchymists* or *Hermetick Philosophers* affirm, was of Gold made by the Powder of Projection, or *Philosophers Stone*, by *Raymundus Lullius*, while he was in the Tower of *London*; and they go about to prove it from the Inscription; for as upon the one Side there is the King's Image in a Ship, to notify that he was Lord of the Seas, with his Titles; so, on the Reverse, there was a Cross Fleury with *Lioneux*, inscribed, *Jesus autem transiens per medium eorum ibat*, which they profoundly expound, as *Jesus passed invisible thro' the Midst of the Pharisees*; so that Gold was made by a secret and invisible Art amidst the Ignorant; but others

others say, that the Text was only an *Amulet* used in that credulous warfaring Age, to escape Dangers in Battle.

ROSE *Royal*, an ancient Gold Coin, in Value L. 1: 10 s.

Golden ROSE, a Rose which the Pope usually blesses at Mass upon a Sunday in Lent.

Under the ROSE, privately, secretly; also not to be divulged.

ROSEMARY [*rosmarin*, F. of *rosmarinus*, L.] a Plant well known.

ROSE Pear, a Fruit that ripens in August and September.

ROSCRU'CIANS, Chymists who call themselves Brothers of the Rosy Cross.

ROSIERE, a Rose Tree. *Spenc.*

ROSIL, or ROSILLY Soil, Land between Sand and Clay, neither light nor heavy S. G.

ROSIN [*rosine*, F. of *resina*, L.] an oily Juice, that runs out of Pine Trees.

ROSION, a gnawing. L.

ROSLAND [of *Rhog*, *Brit.*] heathy Land, or full of Ling; also watery or moorish Land.

ROSSALIA, red fiery Spots breaking out all over the Body.

To ROST. See *To Roast*.

ROSTRATED [*rostratus*, L.] adorned with Beaks of Ships.

ROSTED [*Rostrzod*, Sax.] dressed before the Fire as Meat.

ROSTRIFORMIS *Processus* [among Anatomists] a Process of the Shoulder Blade, and of the lower Jaw-Bone. L.

ROSTRUM [among Chymists] the Nose of an Alembick; also the Beak of a Bird, the Beak of a Ship.

To ROT [*nozan*, Sax. rotten, Belg.] to putrify, perish, or consume away.

ROT [rot, Belg.] a Disease in Sheep.

ROTA *Aristotelica* [i. e. *Aristotle's Wheel*] a Wheel considered as moving along a Plane till it has made one entire Revolution. L.

ROTATION, a turning round like a Wheel. L.

ROTA'TOR *Major* and *Minor* [in Anatomy] are two *Apophyses*, in the upper Part of the Thigh Bone, called *Trochanters*.

ROTE [of *rota*, L.] a Wheel] as, to say a Lesson by rote, i. e. to say it readily, as a Wheel turns round.

ROTE, a Root. *Chauc.*

ROT-GUT, bad Beer. *Harvey.*

ROTHER *Beasts*, horned Beasts. N. C.

ROTHER Soil } the Dung or Soil of such

ROSOCH } Cattle. N. C.

ROTHER-Nails, such as have a very full Head, and are used to fasten the Rudder Irons in Ships.

ROTTEN [of *nozan*, Sax. of rotten, Belg. to rot] unsound, perished by corrupting.

ROTTENNESS [in a Horse] a Disease when the inward Parts are so wasted that they are past Cure.

ROTULI *Placitorum* [Old Law] Court Rolls, or Records upon Roll. L.

ROTULUS *Wintonia* [in *Doomsday Book*] so called, because it was formerly kept at Winchester. L.

ROTUND' [*rotundus*, L.] round.

ROTUNDITY [*rotunditas*, L.] Roundness.

ROTUNDUS [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the radius, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand downwards. L.

ROU, ugly, froward. O.

ROUSE [of *Roux*, F. red-haired] a Sir-name.

To ROVE [*roder*, F.] to ramble about.

ROUE, the Iron Pin, to which the Clinch Nail is fastened.

A ROVER [*Rodeur*, F.] a Rambler.

A ROVER [*Roffber*, Dan.] a Pirate Ship.

ROUGE, red. F.

ROUGE Cross } [among Herald's] the

ROUGE Dragon } Names of two of the

Marshals or Pursuivants at Arms.

ROUGH [*Hrub*, Sax. rough, Teut. *Roide*,

F. probably of *rudis*, L.] uneven, rugged; severe, harsh; hairy, or bristly.

ROUGHLY, rudely, uncivilly, harshly to the Ear, austere to the Taste.

ROUGHINGS, latter Pasture, or Grass which comes after mowing. C.

ROUGHT, had Pity on. O.

ROUKIN, to snore. Ch.

To ROUL [*Military Term*] Officers of equal Quality, who mount the same Guard, and take their Turns in relieving one another, are said to roul.

To ROUL. See *Roll*.

ROULA'DE, a trilling or quavering. F.

ROULADES [in Cookery] Veal Stakes dressed after a particular Manner. F.

ROUNCE, a little Poney or Tit. *Chauc.*

ROUNCE, the Handle, a Part of the Printing-press.

ROUN'CEVAL Peas [of *Rounceval*, a Place at the Foot of the Pyrenean Hills] a kind of large delicious Pease.

ROUND [*Rond*, F. round, Dan. *Rotundus*, L.] in form of a Circle or Ball.

ROUND, a Ring or Circle.

ROUNDEL [*rondelet*, F.] a Song beginning and ending with the same Sentence. Ch.

ROUND Heads in the Time of the Civil Wars] a Name given to the Parliament Party, who usually wore short Hair.

ROUND House [in a Ship] is the uppermost Room or Cabin in the Stern of a Ship, where the Master lies.

ROUND House [of a Prison] a Prison to secure those who commit Disorders in the Night.

ROUND in } [Sea Term] to let rise the

ROUND aft } Main or Fore-Tack, &c.

when the Wind larges upon them.

A ROUN-

A **ROUNDER**, a Circuit or Circumference of a Thing.

ROUNDS [among *Masons*] are the broken Pieces of Statues.

ROUNDS [among *Military Men*] a Watch which goes in the Night about the Ramparts of a fortified Place, or about the Streets of a Garrison.

ROUND'ELAY [of *Round* and *Lay*, a Song, *Rondeau*, F.] a Shepherd's Song, sung by several in their Turns, or as in a Round.

To **ROUND** *one* in the *Ear* [of punian, Sax. to mutter, ruene, Belg. *Reanen*, Teut. to whisper] to chide sharply.

To **ROUNE**, to cease. O.

ROUN [in *Horjes*] a fresh Colour.

ROUP, a filthy Boil, or Swelling in the Rump of Poultry. C.

To **ROURIGE**, to gnaw. O.

To **ROUSE** [of *puran*, Sax.] to wake, to rise or stir up.

To **ROUSE** *up* a *Hart* [Hunting Phrase] to raise him from his Harbour.

To **ROUSE** [with *Falconers*] is when a Hawk lifts up and shakes himself.

To **ROUSE** a *Hawser* or *Cable* [Sea Phrase] used for haling in Part of the Hawser or Cable which lies slack in the Water.

ROUSE [perhaps of *Ruse*, F.] a cunning Trick, a Wile. Chauc.

A **ROUS'ING** *Lye*, a whisking great one.

ROUS'SELET, a kind of delicious small Pear.

ROUT [rot, Dan. *rotte*, Teut. *rhawd*, C. Br. *Vossius* and *Menagius* derive them of *ῥῶος*, Gr.] a Multitude or Throng of People, Company or Flock, a Squabble, a Noise, also a Defeat of an Army.

A **ROUT** of *Wolves* [among *Hunters*] a Herd of these wild Beasts.

To **ROUT** [of *rotelen*, L. S. to make a rattling Noise, or *Hruzan*, Sax. to snort or sneeze] to snore, to bellow. N. C.

To **ROUT** [of *rotel*, Belg. a Beak or Snout, or of *Hruzan*, Sax. *Wrouter*, Belg.] to root up the Ground as Swine do.

To **ROUT** [*mestre en deroute*, F.] to put an Army to flight.

ROUTE [*Route*, F.] a Road or Way; especially that taken by Military Forces.

ROUTHFUL, sorrowful. O.

ROUTHLESS, unmerciful, having no Pity. Chauc.

A **ROW** [*ryche*, Teut.] an Order or Rank, Things ranged in a Line.

To **ROW** [*ropan*, Sax. *Roede*, Belg. *Rupen*, Dan.] to carry a Boat along.

ROW [of *Rue*, F. a Street] a Sirname.

A **ROW'EL** [*Roue*, *Rouelle*, F.] the Goad or Pricks of a Spur.

A **ROWEL** [among *Surgeons*] a sort of Issue made by drawing a Skain of Silk or Thread thro' the Nape of the Neck.

He looks one Way, and toings another.

We are beholden to *Watermen* for this Proverb, who first helped us to the Hint, but yet they are not the Mark it aims at; for while they do so, they are but doing their Duty, and contentedly go *backwards* themselves to help their *Passengers* forward in their Journey: But the Point of it is directed at *Sycophants*, and hollow-hearted *Hypocrites*, who, while they pretend to be carrying on the Interest of their *Friends*, mean nothing less, and are at the same Time undermining them. *Altera manu feri lapidem, panem ostentat altera*, says *Plautus*; *Δεξιὰν εἰς ὑνέσκηα, ἀριστεράν εἰς πρόσωπον*, *Aristo*.

ROW'ENA [*ropena*, Sax. of *rouin*, Du. Peace, and *pinnan*, Sax. to acquire] a beautiful Daughter of *Hengistus*, General of the *Saxons*, who having the Isle of *Thanet* given him by King *Vortigern*, for assisting him against the *Picts* and *Scots*, obtained as much Ground as he could encompass with an Ox Hide to build a Castle, which being finished, he invited King *Vortigern* to Supper; after Supper, *Hengist* calls for his Daughter *Rowena*, who richly attired, and with a graceful Mien, enters with a golden Bowl full of Wine in her Hand, and drinks to King *Vortigern*, in the Saxon Language, saying, *Wær Heal Blaford Kyning*, i. e. *Be of Health, Lord King*; to which he replied, *þunc Heal*, i. e. *Drink Health*; which I think is the first Health we find in History, and claims the Antiquity of about 1300 Years. *Vortigern* enamoured with her Beauty, married her, and gave her and her Father all *Kent*.

ROW'EN, rough Pasture full of Stubble and Weeds. C.

ROWEN Hay, latter Hay.

ROW'ING [of *Clotbs*] is the smoothing of them with a Roller, &c.

ROW'LAND [*Cambden* derives it of *row*, Sax. Counsel, and *land*, q. a Counsellor to his Country; but *Verstegan* of *Row*, Belg. Peace, and *Land*, q. Peace-maker of his Country] a proper Name of Men.

Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.

See this Proverb in Letter O, under *Oliver*; Rowland, viz. General Monk, or as others explain it, King Charles the Second, who, as some say, (tho' not very beautiful himself, yet got very fine Children) judiciously was called *Rowly*, alluding to a Stallion of that Name kept in the *Meuse*, which, tho' ill-favoured himself, yet got very fine Colts; as it is reported the Lord *Rochejier* told his Majesty, when he asked him the Reason of that Nickname.

To

R U

To ROWNE [nunnan, Sax.] to whisper.
 ROWNING, Silence, whispering in the Ear. O.
 ROWPAUD, calling. O.
 To ROWT [of *rowtan*, Sax.] to low like an Ox or Cow. N. C.
 ROW'TY [spoken of *Corn* or *Grass*] over-rank and strong.
 ROYAL [royal, F. *regalis*, L.] belonging to a King, Kingly.
 ROYAL Assent, the Assent of the King to an Act of Parliament.
 ROYAL Exchange, a stately Pile of Building in the City of London, which was first founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, a Merchant, Anno 1566; but being burnt down Anno 1666, is now built of excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a high Tower or Steeple, in which is an harmonious Chime of 12 Bells, and for Arch-work, that it is the noblest Structure for a meeting-place of Merchants in the World.
 ROYAL Parapet [in *Fortification*] a Breast-work raised on the Edge of the Rampart towards the Country.
 ROYAL Poverty, a modern Nickname for the Liquor called *Geneva*, or *Genevre*; because when Beggars are drunk, they are as great as Kings.
 ROYAL Society, a Society incorporated by King Charles II. under the name of the President, Council, and the Fellows of the Royal Society, for the Improvement of Natural Philosophy.
 The ROYAL [Hunting Term] one of the Starts of a Stag's head.
 A ROYALIST [un *Royaliste*, F.] one who is of the King's or Queen's Party, or maintains his or her Interest; a loyal Person.
 ROYALTY [royaute, F. *regalitas*, L.] royal Dignity, Kingship.
 ROYALTIES, the Royal Rights or Privileges of a King or Queen.
 The Ensigns of ROYALTY [in *England*] are the Crown, Sceptre, Cross, St. Edward's Staff, &c. used at the Coronation of our Kings and Queens.
 To ROYNE [rogner, F.] to bite or gnaw. Spenc.
 ROYNES [in *Old Records*] Currents, Streams, or Passages of running Water.
 To RUB [reiben, Teut. *ῥύπτω*, Gr.] to wipe hard.
 RUBBER, one that rubs; also the Instrument with which one rubs.
 RUB'BISH [probably of *rudera*, L. or *ῥυτος*, Gr. Filth] the Refuse of Building, as Brick, Mortar, Dirt, &c.
 RU'BICAN, a mixed roan Horse.
 RU'BICUND [rubicund, F. *rubicundus*, L.] Blood-red, ruddy.
 RU'BID [rubidus, L.] of a red Colour, reddish.
 To RUBIFY, to make red.

R U

RUBI'GINOUS [rubiginosus, L.] rusty, foul.
 RUBI'GO, Mildew [with *Botanists*] a Disease in Plants. L.
 RU'BIOUS, of, pertaining to, or like a Ruby.
 To RUBRICATE [of *rubricatum*, L.] to make or colour Red.
 RU'BRICK [rubrica, L.] Directions given in the Liturgy; so called, because formerly written or printed in Red, the Office itself being in black Letters.
 RU'BRICK [in the *Canon Law*] a special Title or Sentence of the Civil or Canon Law.
 RU'BY [rubis, F. of *rubere*, L.] a transparent Gem, of a Blood red Colour.
 RUBY [in *Heraldry*] the red Colour in the Arms of Noblemen.
 RUCK, a Bird of a prodigious Strength and Bigness, which is said to be able to toss up a Lion with its Talons, &c.
 To RUCK, to squat down. N. C.
 RUCK'ING, lurking. O.
 RUCTA'TION, a belching or breaking Wind upwards.
 RUCTUOSITY [ructuositas, L.] a belching much.
 RUDDER [ροδον, Sax. *Ræder*, Belg. and L. S.] a Piece of Timber which is hanged on the Stern posts, and serves to direct the Course of a Ship.
 RUDDER, a Sieve for separating Corn from Chaff.
 RUD'DINESS, the being of a fresh or red Colour.
 RUDDLE, a sort of red Chalk.
 RUD'DOCK, a Robin-red-breast; and a Land Toad.
 RUD'DY [of *rudu*, Sax. Redness, *rubidus*, L.] of a Blood-red Colour, fresh coloured.
 RUDE [of *peðe* Sax. fierce, or rather of *rudis*, L.] rough, coarse, unpolished; clownish, ignorant, saucy, uncivil.
 RUDE'NESS, [rudesse, F.] Unpolishedness; Sauciness; Ignorance.
 RUDGE Bone, the Rump-bone. O.
 RUDGE washed Kersey [of *Rughe*, Belg. the Back] a sort of Kersey Cloth made of Fleece Wool, only washed upon the Sheep's Back.
 RUDIMEN'TAL, rough, imperfect, just attempted.
 RUDIMENTS [rudimenta, L.] the first Principles of any Art or Science.
 RU'DITY [ruditas, L.] Ignorance.
 RUE [rue, F. *Rhepiv*, G. Br. *Ruta*, L. of *ῥύτις*, Gr. *Raute*, Teut.] an Herb well known.
 To RUE to sift, Devonsh. To pity. Ch.
 To RUE [of *neopyrian*, Sax. *Rome*, Belg. *reimen*, Teut.] to repent of, or be much concerned for.
 RUEFUL, sad, woeful.

R U

RUEL Bone, the Whirl-Bone of the Knee. *O.*

RUFF [*Ruyffel*, *Belg.* to wrinkle] an old-fashioned Ornament for the Neck; also a getting the better at a game of Cards; also a kind of Fish; also a kind of Bird.

To **RUFF** [at Cards] to trump.

To **RUFF** [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to ruff, when she hits the Prey but does not trust it.

A RUFFIAN [*ruffien*, *F. rufian*. *Span. ruffiano*, [*Ital.* *Ruffer* *Dan.* a Lecher, *Rof-bere*, *Dan.* a Robber] an Assassin, a desperate Villain.

RUFFIAN, the Devil. *Cant.*

RUFFIANS Hall, *Smithfield*, where Trials of Skill were played by ruffianly People.

To **RUFFLE** [*Ruyffelen*, *Belg.* to fold into Ruffles, to rumple] to put into Disorder or Confusion.

RUFFLE, plaited Linen used as an Ornament; also Disturbance, Contention, Tumult.

RUFFLER, a notorious Rogue. *Cant.*

RUFF-PECK, Bacon. *Cant.*

RUFFER Hood, a Hood to be worn by an Hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG [either of *noec*, *Sax.* *Rock*, *Teut.* a Coat, or *noec*, *Sax.* *Pnyic* *Gr.*] a shaggy Coverlet for a Bed.

RUGGED [*pnuhge*, *Sax.* *rugosus*, *L.*] rough, uneven; also severe, cross.

RUGOSE [*rugosus*, *L.*] wrinkly.

RUGOSITY, a being rough, fulness of Wrinkles or Furrows.

RUIN [*ruine*, *F.* of *ruina*, *L.*] Fall, Decay, Destruction, Undoing, Overthrow.

To **RUIN** [*ruiner*, *F.* *ad ruinam redigere*, *L.*] to bring to Ruin, destroy, lay waste, or spoil.

RUINOUS [*ruineux*, *F.* *ruinosus*, *L.*] falling to Decay, ready to fall.

RULE [*regle*, *F.* *regula*, *L.*] a Law or Principle to go by; also Command, Sway.

To **RULE** [*regler*, *F.* *regulare*, *L.*] to draw Lines with a Rule, to govern.

RULE [in *Arithmetick*] is a Method of resolving Arithmetical Questions.

RULE of Three ? [in *Arithmetick*] so

RULE of Proportion Scalled, because by means of three Numbers given, it finds out a Fourth, which hath the same Proportion to one of those Numbers given, as they have one to the other.

RUM, a spirituous Liquor distilled from the Steeping of Sugar Canes, in the *American* Sugar Plantations.

RUM, Gallant. *Cant.*

RUMB ? [*Rhombus*, *L.* of *PomCos*, *Gr.*]

RHOMB the Angle which a Ship makes in her Sailing, with the Meridian of the Place where she is; one Point of the Mariners Compass, or 11 Degrees and a quarter. *F.*

RUMB Line [in *Navigation*] a Line described by the Motion of the Ship on the Surface of the Sea, so as to make the same or equal Angles with every Meridian.

R U

Compliment of the RUMB, the Angle made with any Circle parallel to the Equator by the Line of the Ship's Course.

RUM *boozing-welts*, Bunches of Grapes. *Cant.*

RUMBOYL, the Watch. *Cant.*

RUM-Cully, a rich Fool. *Cant.*

RUM-Dropper, a Vintner. *Cant.*

RUM-Gutlets, Canary. *Cant.*

RUM-Hooper, a Drawer. *Cant.*

To **RUMBLE** [*rommelen*, *Belg.* *rammelen*, *Teut.*] to make a hollow Noise.

RUMIGERATION, a spreading abroad of a Rumour or Report.

RUMINANT [*ruminans*, *L.*] chewing the Cud.

RUMINANT Animals, such as chew the Cud, as Oxen, Sheep, Deer, &c.

RUMINANT Signs [in *Astrology*] those Signs in the Zodiac that are represented by Animals endued with that Quality.

To **RUMINATE** [*ruminer*, *F.* *ruminatum*, *L.*] to chew the Cud; to weigh in the Mind, to study, to think seriously upon.

RUMINATION, a ruminating. *L.*

To **RUMMAGE** [probably of *reumen*, *Teut.* to empty, or *raum*, Space, *q. d.* to make Room for] to remove any Goods or Luggage from one Place to another, to clear a Ship's Hold of Goods.

RUMMER [*q. d.* a *Roomer*, from *Room* a broad-mouthed large Drinking Vessel; or such an one filled to the Brim]

RUMNEY [formerly called *Romenal*, perhaps from the *Romans* who first landed on that Shore] a Place in *Kent*, 61 Miles S. E. from *London*.

RUMOUR [*Rumor à ruendo*, *L.*] Report, Fame, Bruit, common Talk.

RUMoured generally talked of.

A RUMP [*Rump*, *Dan.* *Rumpff*, *Teut.*] the Tail-piece, especially of a Bird, or of an Ox, Sheep, &c.

RUM-Padders, Highwaymen. *Cant.*

To **RUMPLE** [*rompele*, *Belg.* to make into Rumples or Creases.

A RUMPLE [*pnympel*, *Sax.* *Rompel*, *Belg.*] a Fold in a Garment, &c. made by tumbling and towzing.

RUM-Ville, *London*. *Cant.*

RUMSEY [*pumpeg*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Hampshire*, 61 Miles S. W. by W. from *London*, memorable for a Nunnery of veiled Nuns, erected there by King *Edgar*.

To **RUN** [*hannian*, *Sax.* *runne*, *Belg.* *rennen*, *Teut.*] to move with a swift Pace.

To **RUN** Goods, to land them clandestinely, without paying the legal Customs.

RUNAGATE [of *Run* and *Gate*, or *Renegado*, *Span.*] a rambling or roving Fellow.

A RUNAWAY, one who runs away from his Master's Service.

RUNCA'TION, a Wedding. *L.*

RUNCHES

R U

RUNCHES } Carlock dry and wither-
RUNC'H-Ball } ed. N. C.
RUNCILUS } [in *Doomsday-Book*] a
RUNCINUS } Sumpter-Horse, or Load-
 Horse; a Cart Horse.

RUN'DLE [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of a round Ball or Bullet.

RUN'DLET [q. d. Roundlet] a Cask for Liquors from 3 to 20 Gallons.

RUNE [Runa, Dan.] a Water-course. W. C.

RUNCE, a Flasket. N. C.

RUNGS [of a Ship] Ground Timbers, or Timbers that constitute the Floor of a Ship, and are bolted to the Keel.

RUNLET. See *Rundlet*.

RUN'NEL, Pollard Wood, so called from running up apace.

RUN'NER [of a Gaming House] one who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings of the Justices, and when the Constables are out.

RUNNER, the upper Stone of a Mill.

RUNNER [on Shipboard] a Rope with a Block or Pulley at one End, and a Hook at the other, for hoisting of Goods.

To *overhale the RUNNER* [Sea Phrase] is to pull down the hooked End, to hitch it in to the Sling.

RUN'NET [as some say, from *Rennet*, a Town in Normandy] the Maw of a Calf, commonly made use of to turn Milk for Cheese, Curds, &c.

RUN'NING Knot [in Hunting] Collars for catching Hares and Conies.

RUN'NION, poultry, scurvy Wretch.

RUNT [of *Rund*, Belg. an Ox, *Rind*, Teut.] a Scotch or Welsh Cow, &c. also a short Fellow.

RUNTS, Canary Birds above 3 Years old.

RUPEE, an Indian Coin, value 2 s. 3 d.

RUPTA [Old Law] a Troop or Company of Soldiers.

RUPTILE, easy to be broken.

RUPTION, a breaking or bursting. L.

RUPTORY, a corrosive Medicine or Caustick.

RUPTURE [ruptura, L.] a breaking, a Rent; Breach of Friendship or Treaty. F.

RUPTURE [in Surgery] a Burstiness, or burst belly.

RU'RAL [ruralis, L.] belonging to the Country. F.

RURAL Dean, formerly he who, under the Bishop and Archdeacon, had the peculiar Care and Inspection of the Clergy and Laity of a District, now called Deanry.

RURICOLIST [ruricola, L.] an Husbandman.

RURIG'NE [rurigena, L.] born in the Country.

RUSCA *Apium*, a Hive of Bees. O. L.

RUSCA *Butrie*, a Tub of salted Butter.

RUSH [ruke, Sax.] a sort of Plant growing in Water.

To **RUSH** [pnooran, Sax. or rasselen, to

S

make a rattling Noise, Teut.] to enter into, or issue forth, hastily and violently.

To **RUSH** in [inperan, Sax.] to enter violently and hastily.

A **RUSHING** [pnyyoca, Sax.] an Irruption.

RUSH-Grown [among Archers] the same as Bobtail.

RUSK, hard Bread for Stores.

RUSSEL [ofroux, F. red, or rouffoux, and el. dimin. i. e. somewhat reddish] a Surname.

RUSSET [rouffet, F. rassetta, Ital. of rufus, L.] a dark brown Colour.

RUSSETIN [rouffetin, F.] a sort of Apple.

RUST [rost, Sax. roest, Belg. rost, Dan. and Teut.] a sort of Crust which groweth upon Iron, &c.

To **RUST** [roesten, Belg. rosten, Teut.] to contract Rust.

RUSTICAL } [rustique, F. rusticus, L.]

RUSTICK } Country-like, clownish, unmannerly.

RUSTICATED [rusticatus, L.] made or become clownish.

RUSTICITY [rusticitè, F. of rusticitas L.] Clownishness, Downrightness.

To **RUSTLE** [pnyrtlan, Sax. rypstele, Belg. rasselen, Teut.] to make a Noise as Armour or new Garments do.

RUSTRE [in Heraldry] a square Figure like a Mascle, only the Mascle is pierced square, the Rustre is pierced round.

RUSTY [rostig, Teut.] covered with Rust.

RUT, the Copulation of Deers, wild Boars, &c.

RUT [of rota, L.] the Mark or Track of a wheel in the Road, &c.

To **RUT** [rut, F. Menagius derives it of rugitus, L. roaring, or ruendo, L. rushing, sc. into venery, or of rotte, Belg.] to cry like a Deer for the Desire of Copulation.

RUT of the sea [among Mariners] the Sea or Waves dashing against any thing.

RUTHE [relve, Teut.] Pity Compassion, O.

RUTHLESS, relentless, pitiless.

RYAL [Real, Span.] a Spanish Coin, worth 6 Pence 3 Farthings English Money.

RYE [pyge, Sax.] a coarse kind of Bread Corn; also a kind of Grass.

RYFE, rife, frequent. Chauc.

RYM'MERS about [Antient Deeds] Vagabonds, or idle roaming Fellows.

S.

S Sometimes stands for *Socius* L. a Companion. or *Societatis*, L. of a Society, as R. S. S. signifies *Regie Societatis Socius*, a Fellow of the Royal Society.

S. S. S. signifies *Stratum super Stratum* i. e. Layer upon Layer, and is used for laying or packing up Things in a Vessel.

S. [in Musick Books] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Solo*, and is put in Pieces of Musick

Musick of several Parts, to signify that, in such Places, the Voice or Instrument performs alone. *Ital.*

S. [among *Physicians*] is a Characteristick Note of Weight and Measure, and stands for *Semis*, L. and signifies half what went before.

S. N. Sometimes stands for *Salvator Noster*, L. i. e. our Saviour.

S. N. [among *Physicians*] stands for *Secundum Naturam*, i. e. according to Nature.

SAAF [*salvus*, L.] safe. *Chauc.*

SAAFING, saving, except. *Chauc.*

SAAL, the Soul. *Chauc.*

SABAO'TH [צבאות, *H. i. e. Armies*] as the Lord or God of Sabaoth, the Lord of Hosts.

SAB'ATANS, Soldiers Boots.

SAB'ATHIANS, a sort of Christian Hereticks, so called from one *Sabbathias* a Jew, and afterwards an heretical Bishop in the 4th Century.

SABBATARIANS, a Name given to some Anabaptists, or rather Baptists, who observe *Saturday* as a Sabbath.

SABBATH [שבת, *H. i. e. Rest, Sabbath*, F. *Sabbatum*, L.] the 7th Day of the Week, observed as a Day of Rest, in Commemoration of God's resting after the sixth Day of Creation; or the first Day of the Week among Christians.

SABBATH *Day's Journey*, a Measure of 720 *English* Paces and three Feet, or of 2000 Cubits, or 3648 Feet.

SAB'BATICAL } [*Sabbaticus*, L.] be-

SAB'BATICK } longing to the Sabbath.

SABBAT'ICAL Year [among the ancient Jews] every seventh Year, in which it was not lawful to till the Ground, and Slaves were set at Liberty.

SABBATINE [in the Colleges of *Paris* in *France*] a Disputation upon any Part of *Logick* or *Moral Philosophy*.

SAB'BATISM [*Sabbatismus*, L. Σαββατισμος, Gr.] the keeping of the Sabbath.

SAB'BATUM, the Sabbath.

SABBATUM [in *Doomsday-Book*] Peace or Quiet.

SABE'ANS, a Christian Sect, who patched up *Christianism*, *Judaism*, *Mahometanism*, and *Heathenish* Superstition together; they received Baptism in Commemoration of *John's* Baptizing, but do not administer in the Name of the Trinity; they own four Sacraments, Baptism, the *Eucharist*, Orders, and Matrimony; the Ministers and Laity are allowed each of them two Wives.

SABEL'LIANS, a Sect of Christian Hereticks, Followers of one *Sabellius*; who taught there was no Distinction between the Persons of the Trinity, but that they were all one; as the Body, Soul, and Spirit makes but one Man.

SABINE [*Sabine*, F.] a Plant.

SA'BLE [*le sebeline*, F. *zobel*, Teut.] a

rich Furr, of Colour between Black and Brown.

SA'BLE [in *Heraldry*] the Black Colour in the Arms of Gentlemen; in those of Nobility they call it a *Diamond*, and in the Coats of Sovereign Princes, *Saturn*.

SABL'ERE, a Sand or Gravel Pit. F.

SABLIERE [in *Carpentry*] a Piece of Timber as long as the Beam, but not so thick.

SA'BRE [*Sabre*, F. *Sebel*, Teut.] a sort of Scymetar, Hanger, or Broad Sword.

SABULANA'RIMUM, a Liberty to dig Gravel or Sand within a certain Precinct.

SABULOSI TY [*Sabulositas*, L.] Sandiness.

SABULOUS [*sabulosus*,] full of gross Sand, gravelly, sandy.

SAC [*Saca*, Sax.] a Royalty of Privilege, touching Plea, a Correction of Trespas of Men within a Manor. O. L. T.

SAC'CHARINE [of *saccharum*, L.] Sugar-like.

SAC'CHARUM [Σάκχαρον, Gr.] Sugar, a kind of Honey with a gummy Substance, formerly found in Reeds, but now the Juice of certain Indian Canes or Reeds, refined and hardened by boiling and baking.

SACCHARUM Saturni [among *Chymists*] Sugar of Lead. L.

SACCO'PHORI, a Sect of *Messalian* Hereticks, so called from their covering themselves with Sacks.

S C'ULI Adiposi [in *Anatomy*] certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin, and in the Spaces between the Muscles L.

SACCULI Medicinales [among *Physicians*] several Simples tied up in little Bags, to be applied to the Parts aggrieved L.

SAC'CULUS Chyliferus } [in *Anatomy*] a

SACCULUS Roriferus } Passage which

is the Beginning of the *Ductus Thoracicus*. L.

SACCULUS Cordis [in *Anatomy*] the Skin

or Bag that encompasses the Heart; the same with *Pericardium*. L.

SAC'CUS [in *Anatomy*] the Gut, other-

wise called *Rectum*.

SACCUS cum Brochia [Old Records] a

Custom of holding Land by the Service of finding a Sack and a Broach to the King, for the use of his Army.

SA'CER Ignis [i. e. sacred Fire] a kind

of Inflammation, otherwise called *St Anthony's* Fire.

SACER Musculus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle

arising from the *Os Sacrum*, and running under the *Longissimus Dorsi*. L.

SACER Morbus, an Epilepsy, so named upon the Apprehension that something Supernatural is concerned in its Production or Cure. L.

SA'CERBORCH } [Sicepborch, Sax.

SICK'ERBORCH } of Sichter and

Burge, Teut. i. e. Sure to be depended on]

a sufficient Pledge or Surety.

SACER-

SACERDOTAL [*sacerdotalis*, L.] belonging to a Priest, Priestly. F.

SA'CHEM, a great Prince, or Ruler among the *West-Indians*.

SACK [rac, Sax. *sac*, F. *Sack*, Teut. *Sack*, C. Br. *sacco*, Ital. *saccus*, L. of *σάκος*, Gr. of *ψ*, H.] a Bag made of coarse Cloth to put any Thing in.

SACK [rec, Sax.] a Wine called *Canary*, brought from the *Canary Islands*; also a Wine brought to us from *Malaga* in *Spain*.

SACKCLOTH, a kind of coarse Cloth.

To **SACK** [*saccager*, F. *σάκκίζω*, Gr. *q. d.* to carry off the Sacks] to plunder or pillage, to lay waste or destroy.

SACK of Cotton, a Quantity from one hundred Weight and half, to 400 Weight.

SACK of Wool, 26 Stone, each Stone 14 Pounds.

SACKS of Earth, [in *Fortification*] are for several Uses; as, to make *Entrenchments* in haste, to place on *Parapets*, or at the Head of *Breaches*, or to repair them when beaten down.

SACK'BUT [*sequebute*, F. *facabuche*, of *facar del buche*, Span. to fetch the Breath from the Bottom of the Belly, because it requires a strong Breath] an Instrument of Wind Music.

SACK'LESS [racleap, Sax.] guiltless, innocent. N. C.

SA'CRIFIELD Rents [in the Manor of *Chuton* in *Somersetshire*] certain small Rents, paid by some Tenants to the Lords of that Manor.

SA'CRAMENT [*Sacramentum*, L. *quod sacratur fide interposita*] a Sign of an Holy Thing, containing a Divine Mystery, with some Promise annexed to it; an outward visible Sign of an inward and Spiritual Grace.

SACRAMENTAL [*sacramentalis*, L.] belonging to the Sacrament.

SACRAMENTA'LIA [*Old Law*] certain Sacrament Offerings, heretofore paid to the Parish-Priest at *Easter*, &c.

SACRAMENTA'RIANS [*sacramentaires*, F.] they who hold Errors about the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a Name falsely given by the *Papists* to the *Protestants*, and chiefly to the *Calvinists*.

SACRAMEN'TO *recipiendo quod vidua Regis*, &c. a Writ of Commission to one for taking an Oath of the King's Widow, [i. e. the Widow of a Tenant to the King] that she shall not marry without the King's Licence. L.

SACRAMEN'TUM [in *Law Records*] an Oath, the common Form of all Inquisitions made by a legal Jury.

SACRAMEN'TUM *Altaris*, the Sacrament of the Mass, or what we now call the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. L.

SACRE, a Coronation, a Consecration, the Solemnization of Matrimony. *Chauc.*

SA'CRED [*sacre*, F. *sacer*, L. holy] that

deserves Veneration; not to be injured, or broken.

SACRED Writ [*Scriptura Sacra*, L.] the Books of Holy Scripture.

SA'CREDNESS, Holiness.

A **SA'CRIFICE** [*sacrificium*, L.] an Offering made to God. F.

SA'CRIFEROUS [*sacrifer*, L.] bearing holy Things.

To **SACRIFICE** [*sacrifier*, F. *sacrificare*, L.] to offer up in Sacrifice, to devote or give one's self to it; to quit or leave a Thing upon some Consideration.

SACRIFI'CIAL } [*sacrificialis*, L.] be-
SACRIFICAL } longing to Sacrifices, or *sacrisical* Meats, &c.

SA'CRILEGE [*sacrilegium*, L.] the stealing of Sacred Things, Church-robbing; an Alienation to Laymen, and to profane and common Purposes, of what was given to religious Persons, and to pious Uses. L.

SACRILE'GIOUS [*sacrilegus*, L. *qui sacra legit*, i. e. *furatur*] belonging to, or guilty of Sacrilege.

SACRISTAN [*sacristian*, F. *sacristarius*, L.] a Sexton or Vestry keeper.

SACROLUM'BUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the superior Part of the *Os Sacrum*, posterior Part of the *Ilium*, and from all the Spines and transverse Processes of the *Vertebra* of the *Loins*. L.

SA'CRUM *Os* [among the *Anatomists*] the broadest of all the Bones in the Back, that sustains all the other *Vertebra* and turning Joints, and in Shape somewhat resembles a Triangle.

SACY'FOREST [*q. d. Salcey*, of *salicetum*, L. a Place where Willows grow] a Forest in *Northamptonshire*.

SAD [*Minshew* derives it of *sat*, Teut. full, i. e. of Tears, or *schatte*. Teut. a Shadow; because sorrowful Persons affect Solitude] sorrowful, melancholy, dull.

SAD Colour [of *satur*, L.] full, or by how much a Colour is the deeper or fuller it tends to Sadness or Blackness] a deep or dark Colour.

To **SAD'DEN**, to make uneasy or melancholy.

SAD'DLE [*Sadl*, Sax. *Sadel*, C. Br. and Dan. *Sattel*, Teut. *jella*, L.] a Seat for Horsemen.

To **SAD'DLE**, to put on a Saddle, to embarrass, also to oppress.

SADDLER, one who makes Saddles.

SAD'DUCEES, *Σαδδουκαῖοι*, Gr. so called from *צדק*, *Sadock*, their first Founder; or, as some say, of *צדק*, *Justice*] a Sect among the *Jews*, who received only the five Books of *Moses*, denied the Being of Angels and Spirits, the Immortality of the Soul, and the Resurrection of the Body.

SAD'DUCISM, the Principles and Doctrines of the *Sadducees*.

SAFE

S A

SAFE [*sauf*, F. *salvus*, L. *σῶς*, Gr.] out of Danger, secure, trusty.

A SAFE [*save*, F.] a sort of Cupboard to keep Victuals in, contrived with Holes to let in Air.

SAFE Conduct [*sauf conduit*, F.] a Security given by the King under the Broad Seal, or some other Person in Authority, to any Person, for his quiet coming into, or passing out of the Realm.

SAFE-Guard [*sauve garde*, F.] Protection given by a Prince or Magistrate, &c. to those who implore Aid against Oppression.

SAFE-Guard [in *Military Affairs*] a Protection given by a Prince or his General, to some Part of the Enemy's Country, to secure it from being ravaged by his Men, &c. also Soldiers left in such Places for that Purpose.

SAFE-GUARD, a sort of Dust-Gown, or Riding-Garment worn by Women; also a coloured Stuff Apron; also a swathing Band for Children.

SAFE-Pledge [*Law Term*] a Security given for a Man's Appearance at a Day assigned.

SAFETY, Freedom from Danger, Custody, Security.

SAFFLOW, Bastard Saffron.

SAFFRON [*saffron*, F. *saffrano*, Ital.] a Plant bearing a blue Flower, the Pistilium, or middle Part, which is a deep yellow, is taken out, dried, and pressed into flat Cakes, and is much esteemed for its Virtue, as a great Chearer of the Heart; in L. called *Crocus Autumnalis*.

SAFFRON of Gold [among *Chymists*] a Chymical Preparation of Gold, that fired makes an Explosion like Gun-powder, called *Aurum Fulminans*.

SAFFRON Walden [of *Saffron*, Wall, and den, a Dale, Sax.] a Town in *Essex*, 35 Miles N. by E. from *London*, so called from the great Store of *Saffron* growing there.

SAG, one who deals in *Prestige*, or Enchantments.

To **SAG**, to hang down on one side.

To **SAG**, to waver, to be dismayed, &c. *Shakesp.*

SAGA'CIOUS [*sagax*, L.] quick of Apprehension, subtle, threwd.

SAGA'CITY [*sagacitè*, F. *sagacitas*, L.] Sharpness of Wit, Quickness of Apprehension or Understanding.

SAGA'MORE, a King or supreme Ruler among the *Indians*.

SAG'AN [among *Chymical Philosophers*] are imaginary Spirits of the four Elements.

SAGA'PENUM [*Σαγᾶρενον*, Gr.] the Gum of the Plant *Fennel Giant*.

SAGE, prudent, wise, discreet. F.

A SAGE, a wise Man, or great Philosopher. F.

SAGE [*sauge*, F. *salvia*, L.] a sweet smelling, wholesome Herb, comfortable to the Brain and Nerves, purifying the Blood, good for Wounds, &c.

S A

SAGEBA'RO } a Justice, or one who hears
SACHBA'RO } Causes. O. L.

SAGE'NESS [*sageffe*, F.] Gravity or Prudence.

SAGE'ROSE, a Sort of Flower.

SAGHE [*ryge*, Sax. *Sage*, Teut.] a Saw. N. C.

SAGIT'TA, an Arrow; also a Northern Constellation consisting of eight Stars. L.

SAGIT'TA [among *Botanists*] the upper Part of a Coin or Sprig of a Tree. L.

SAGIT'TA [in *Geometry*] is the versed Sine of an Arch. L.

SAGITTA'LI'S Sutura [in *Anatomy*] is that Suture of the Skull which begins at the *Coronal*, and ends at the *Lambdoidal Suture*. L.

SAGITTARY [*sagittarius*, L. i. e. the Archer or Bowman] the Name of one of the Signs of the Zodiac.

SAGITTIFEROUS [*sagittifer*, L.] Shaft-bearing.

SAGUM, a sort of Woollen Coat, or Cassock for Soldiers, which the *Greeks* and *Romans* used and particularly the *Gauls*. L.

SA'ICK [*saïque*, F.] a sort of Merchant-Ships, used chiefly in the *Mediterranean*; as also among the *Turks*.

SAID, Preterite of *To say*.

To **SAIG'NER** a Mote [*Military Term*] is to empty or take the water out of it by Conveyances under Ground, that it may be passed over more easily, after having laid Hurdles or Bulrushes upon the Mud that remains.

To **SAIL** *peghan*, Sax. *seyle*, Belg. *sege-len*, Teut. *sepler*, Dan.] to swim or pass through the Sea.

Main-SAIL, that which belongs to the Main Yard.

Fore-Top SAIL, that which is peculiar to the Foretop Mast-Yard.

SAILS [*Segl*, Sax. *seghele*, Belg. *seyl*, Dan. *segel*, Teut.] large Pieces of double Canvas, which catch the Wind, and serve to give Way to the Ship; every Yard has its proper Sail, which takes its Name from the Yard.

SAILS [among *Falconers*] the Wings of an Hawk.

After **SAILS**, are those of the Main and Mizen Masts, which serve to keep a Ship to the Wind.

Head SAILS, such as belong to the Fore-Mast and Boltsprit, and are used to keep the Ship from the Wind, and flat her off.

SAILIN, to assail. *Chauc.*

SAILING. See *Mercator's* and *Plain Sailing*.

SAILORS, elder Seamen, employed in ordering the Sails, getting the Tacks on board, and steering the Ship.

SAIM [*Saime*, Ital.] Lord.

SAINGARA'Z [in *Cookery*] as, *Rabbits dressed a la saingaraz*, i. e. larded, roasted, and put into a Ragoo of Gammon.

SAINT'FOIN, Grass, otherwise called Holy Grass, Meddick Fodder, Trefoil, &c. much approved of for improving Land.

SAINT

SAINT [*sanctus*, L.] a holy or godly Person. F.

SAINTS [in *Heaven*] those blessed Spirits, whom God has admitted to partake of his everlasting Glory.

SAINTS [in the *Romish Church*] those whom the Pope has canonized.

SAINT Anthony's Fire, a hot cholerick Blood, rising to a Tetter.

SAKE [*Saca*, *Sax.* take, *Belg.*] cause, as, for my Sake, &c.

SAKEBERE, he that is robbed of his Goods. O.

SAKER [*sacre*, *Span.*] a kind of Hawk; also a Sort of great Gun.

SAKER Extraordinary, is 4 Inches Diameter at the Bore, and 10 Feet long, its Load 5 lb. its Shot 3 Inches one Quarter Diameter, and about 7 lb. Weight.

SAKER Ordinary, is 3 Inches 3 Quarters Diameter at the Bore, 9 Feet long, its Load 4 lb. its Shot 3 Inches and a Half Diameter, and 6 lb. Weight.

SAKER Least Size, is 3 Inches and a Half Diameter at the Bore, 8 Feet long, its Load near 3 lb. and a Half, its Shot 4 lb. 3 Quarters, and 3 Inches Diameter.

SAKER'ET, the Male of a Saker Hawk.

SAL Alkali [of the Herb *Kali*, *Arab.*] an Ingredient used in making Glass.

SAL AMMO'NIACK } [*Natural*] a sort
SAL ARMO'NIACK } of Salt, taken
 from the Sulphur Pits of *Pozzuolo* in *Italy*.

SAL AMMONIACK [*Artificial*] a sort of Salt made of five Parts of human Urine, one of Sea-salt, Soot, &c.

SAL Gemma, a Salt so called from its transparent and chryselline Brightness. L.

SAL Lambrot [among *Chymists*] a sort of very sharp and eager Salt.

SAL Petra, Salt-petre, a kind of Salt extracted out of the Earth, abundantly impregnated with the Spirit of the Air. L.

SAL Polychrestum [*Ἀλεπολύχρηστος*, *Gr.*] a Preparation of Salt-Petre, made by burning equal Parts of it with Sulphur. L.

SAL Prunelle, a Preparation of Salt-petre with Flower of Brimstone.

SALACIOUS [*salace*, F. of *salax*, L.] lustful, lecherous, wanton.

SALACITY [*salacitas*, L.] Lechery, Lustfulness, Wantonness.

SAL'AD [*salade*, F.] a Sallet of Green Herbs.

SALAMAN'DER [*salamandre*, F. *salamandra*, L. *Σαλαμάνδρα*, *Gr.*] a spotted Creature like a Lizzard, which will for some time endure the Flames of Fire.

SALAMANDER's Blood [among *Chymists*] the Red Vapours which in Distillation of Spirit of Nitre, towards the latter End, fill the Receiver with red Clouds.

SALARATED, having a Salary.

SAL'ARY [*salare*, F. *salarium*, L.] at first signified the Rents or Profits of a Sale, or House, but now Wages to Servants.

SALARY [in *Law*] is a Consideration made to a Man for his Pains and Industry in another's Business.

SALE [of *gallan*, *Sax.*] a putting up to be sold, selling.

SALE'ABLE, that is fit to be sold.

SALE'ABLENESS, fitness for Sale.

SALEB'RITY [*salebritas*, L.] unevenness, roughness.

SALEB'ROUS [*salebrosus*, L.] rough, uneven.

SALEW'D [*saluté*, F.] saluted. *Spenc.*

SALE'NA, a Salt-pit, Vat, or House.

SALES'MAN, one who sells Cloths, or other Commodities.

SALIENT Angle [in *Fortification*] is an Angle which carries its Point outwards from the Body of the Work.

SALIENT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Lion or other Beast is drawn in a leaping Posture, L.

SAL'IGOT, the Plant *Water Caltrop*.

SAL'II [among the *Romans*] Priests of *Mars*, who went dancing along the Streets in their Processions. L.

SAL'INE [*salinus*, L.] salt, brinish. F.

SAL'INOUS [*salinus*, or *salinosus*, L.] salt, full of Salt.

SAL'IQUE Law [in *France*] a Law made, as some say, by King *Pharamond*, or as others, by *Philip the Long*, by which the Crown cannot fall from the *Lance* to the *Distaff*, i. e. cannot be inherited by Women. So called, as some say, from the Words *Si aliqua*, so often mentioned therein; or, as others say, from the River *Sala*, near which the *Franks* anciently inhabited.

SAL'ISBURY } [*Seapurbury*, or *Sea-*
SAR'ISBURY } *nobury*, *Sax.* q. d. dry
 Town; for the old Town stood upon a Hill where no Water was, but it is now situate in a Valley, a little Brook runs through the Streets] a City and Bishop's See in *Wiltshire*, 70 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

SAL'VA, Spittle. L.

SALIVA'RIOUS [*salivarius*, L.] like Spittle.

To **SAL'IVATE** [*salivatum*, L.] to gather or make Spittle, to cause to spit, to flux.

SALIVA'TION [among *Physicians*] is an Evacuation of Spittle, or drawing Humours out of the Mouth by salivating Medicines, which are commonly Mercurial Preparations. Salivation is also sometimes taken for a preternatural Increase of Spittle. F. of L.

SALE'NA [among *Chymists*] a sort of Salt-petre.

SAL'LET [*salade*, F.] a Dish of raw Herbs.

SAL'LIGOT. See *Saligot*.

SAL'LOW [*Saule*, F. *Salix*, L.] a kind of Willow-tree.

SALLOW [*Saute*, F.] pale.

SAL'LY [*Saillie*, F.] the issuing out of the Besieged from their Town or Fort, a falling upon

upon the Besiegers in their Works, to nail their Cannon, and to hinder the Progress of their Approaches; also a Flash of Wit, a Transport or sudden Fit of Passion, Heat, &c. Rant or Flight.

To SAL'LY [*Salier*, F. of *Salire*, L.] to issue forth as above.

To cut off a SAL'LY [*Military Term*] to get between those that made it, and home.

A SALLY [among *Ringers*] a particular Way of ringing a Bell.

SALLY-Port, a Door through which a Sally is made.

SALMAGUN'DI } [in *Cookery*] an
SALMINGON'DIN } Italian Dish, or a
Hotch-poth of several Sorts of cold Meat. This Word had its Origin from *Catherine de Medicis*, Queen of *France*, whose Head Cook's Name was *Gondi*, and who used to wait upon her at Table; and she loving her Victuals pretty high seasoned, would often call for Salt, *Salmi Gondi*; whence this relishing Dish has obtained its Name.

SAL'MO, a Psalm or Spiritual Song. L.

SALMODI'A [in *Musical Books*] signifies to sing Psalms, or spiritual Songs. Ital.

SAL'MON [*Saumon*, F. *Salmo*, L.] a large well known Fish.

SALMON-PEEL, a young Salmon.

SALMON-Pipe, a sort of Device or Engine to catch Salmon in.

SALMON *seuse* [in *Law*] the young Fry of Salmon.

SAL'PICON [in *Cookery*] a Ragoo or Farce, made of Gammon, Capon, Livers, fat Pullets, &c. F.

SALSAMENTARIOUS [*salsamentarius*, L.] belonging to salt Things.

SALSAPARIL'LA, the rough Bind-weed of Peru.

SAL'SIFIE, the Plant otherwise called Goat's Beard. *Tragopogon*, L.

SALSIPO'TENT [*Salsipotens*, L.] ruling the Sea.

SAL'SITUDE [*salsedo*, L.] Saltiness.

SALSOA'CID [*salsus*, and *acidus*, L.] having a Taste of Saltiness and Sourness.

SALSU'GINOUS [*salsuginosus*, L.] full of Saltiness.

SAL'SURE [*Salsura*, L.] a Salting.

SALT [*Sel*, F. *Sal*, L.] *realz*, Sax. *Saltz*, Teut.] the third of the five Chymical Principles, and the first of those termed *Hypostatical*, being an active Substance, said to give Bodies their Consistence, and to preserve them from Corruption; as also to occasion all the Variety of Taste, and it is of three Sorts, *Fixed*, *Volatile*, and *Essential*.

Fixed SALT [among *Chymists*] is made by reducing the Matter to Ashes, and boiling them in a good deal of Water.

Volatile SALT [among *Chymists*] is that which is chiefly drawn from the Bodies of Animals, and from some fermented and putrefied Part of Plants.

Essential SALT [among *Chymists*] is drawn from the Juice of Plants by ChrySTALLIZATION.

SALT of Glass [among *Chymists*] is the Scum which is separated from the Matter before it is vitrified or changed into Glass.

SALT of Saturn [among *Chymists*] is the Body of Lead, opened and reduced to the Form of Salt, by distilled Vinegar.

SALT of Sulphur [among *Chymists*] is the Salt called *Sal Polychrestum*, soaked with Spirit of Sulphur, and then reduced to an acid Salt, by evaporating all the Moisture.

SALT of Tartar [among *Chymists*] is made by powdering what remains of it in the Retort, after the Distillation, or else by calcining bruised Tartar, wrapped up in a Paper till it turns white.

SALT-Petre [of *Sal* and *Petra*, L. of *πετρα*, Gr. a Rock] a kind of Mineral Salt, the Main Ingredient of Gun-powder, and that which makes it take Fire.

SALTA'TION, a Dancing or Leaping. L.

SALTATORIUM [Old Law] a Deer-leap, or place to keep Deer in.

SAL'TATORY [*saltatorius*, L.] belonging to Leaping or Dancing.

SAL'TER, one who deals in Salt, or Salt-Fish.

SAL'TIER [in *Heraldry*, *Sautoir*, F.] one of the Ordinaries, in form of St. Andrew's Cross.

SALTIMBAN'CO, a Mountebank. Ital.

SALT'ISH [*saltzig*] somewhat salt.

SALTM'ASH [of *Salt* and *Mash*] a Surname.

SALTS [*Sauts*, F. *Saltus*, L.] the Leaping and Prancing of Horses.

SAL'TUARY [*Saltuarius*, L.] a Forester.

SALTUO'SE [*saltuosus*, L.] full of Forests or Woods.

SAL'TUS, a Forest, L. [in *Law Records*] High Wood, in opposition to Coppice, or Under-Woods.

SALT'Z } [among *Chymists*] a Pickle
SUL'TZ } made of Salt dissolved by the Coldness or Moisture of a Cellar.

SALT-Silver, a Penny paid to the Lord by the Tenants, to be excused from the Service of carrying his Salt from the Market to his Larder.

SALVABILITY, in a Condition to be saved, or a Possibility of being saved.

SALVA Gardia [Law Term] a Security given by the King to a Stranger, fearing the Violence of some of his Subjects, or seeking his Right by Course of Law.

SALVAGE [in *Civil Law*] a Recompence allowed to a Ship that has saved or rescued another from Enemies or Pirates. F.

SALVA'GIUS, savage, wild. O. L.

SALVATEL'LA [in *Anatomy*] that Vein which from the Veins in the Arm is terminated in the little-Finger.

S A

SALVA'TION [among *Divines*] a being saved from endless Misery, and admitted to a State of everlasting Happiness. *F. of L.*

SALVATORY [among *Surgeons*] a Box to hold Salve, Ointments, &c.

SALU'BRIOUS [*salubre, F. saluber, L.*] wholesome, healthful.

SALU'BRITY [*salubrité, F. salubritas, L.*] Wholesomeness, Healthfulness.

SAL'VE, God save you; or, I wish you Health. *L.*

To **SALVE** [*salvare, L.*] to save or preserve; also to palliate an Offence.

To **SALVE** a Ship or Goods, i. e. to save or preserve them.

To **SALVE** a Matter, to make up or accommodate an Affair or Difference.

SALVE [*Sealp, Sax. salbe, Belg. salbe, Teut.*] an Unguent, or medicinal Composition for Plaisters, &c.

SALVEDIC'TION, a wishing Health to others. *L.*

SAL'VER [in *Law*] one who has saved a Ship or its Merchandize.

SAL'VER, a Piece of wrought Plate, to set Glasses of Liquor upon.

SALVIA'TI, a sort of Pear.

SALVINGIS, Salutations. *Chauc.*

SAL'VO, an Exception, a Come-off.

SALUTA'TION, Saluting, Greeting.

SAL'UTARY Diseases, such as are curable, and leave the Constitution better than before.

SALUTATO'RES, i. e. Saluters; a Set of Enthusiasts or Impostors in *Spain*, of the Order of St *Katharine*, who pretended to the Cure of many Distempers, by touching or breathing only upon the Patient.

To **SALU'TE** [*saluter, F. salutare, L.*] to shew Respect and Civility either in Words or Ceremonies; also to kiss.

A **SALU'TE** [*Salut, F.*] an outward Mark of Civility, a Bow or Congee, a Kiss.

A **SALUTE** [in *Military Affairs*] a Discharge of Guns in Honour of some Persons of Quality.

SALUTIFEROUS [*salutifer, L.*] bringing Health or Safety.

SALUTI'GEROUS [*salutigerus, L.*] bringing Commendation from one.

SAM, the same; also together. *Spenc.*

SAM'ARA, the Seed of an Elm.

SAMARI'TANS, a People of *Samaria*, in *Syria*; also a Sect among the *Jews*, who rejected all the Scriptures, save only the five Books of *Moses*, denied the Resurrection, but held there were Angels.

SAM'AR, a sort of a long Robe.

SAME [*Samo, Goth. Sammo, Swed.*] not different; of the like kind, sort, or degree.

SANBEN'I'TO, a Coat of coarse Sackcloth, in which Penitents are reconciled to the Church of *Rome*; also a Coat of coarse Canvas, painted with Devils and ugly Shapes which Persons condemned for Heresy by the

S A

Spanish Inquisition, wear when they go to Execution.

SA'MECH [among *Chymists*] Tartar, or the Salt of it.

SAMENESS, a being the same.

SAMITE [I conjecture *Spencer* means Velvet, which in the *Teut.* is called *Samm-mett*,] *Sattin. Spenc.*

SAM'LET, a young Salmon.

To **SAM'ME Milk**, to put the Runnet to it, to curdle it. *N. G.*

SAM'PHIRE } [*Minsheu* derives it of
SAM'PIRE } *Saint Pierre, F. q. d.*
St. Peter's Herb] a Plant which generally grows upon rocky Cliffs in the Sea; it is usually pickled and eaten for a dainty Dish.

SAMPLAR [*exemplaire, F. exemplar, L.*] a Pattern or Model; also a Piece of Work by young Girls for Improvement.

SAMPLE [*exemple, F. exemplum, L.*] some Part of a Commodity given as a Pattern to shew the Quality or Condition of it.

SAMPOGNA. See *Zampogna*.

SAMP'SON [שמש, *H. i. e.* His Sun, or repeating of a Name] a Judge of *Israel*.

SAMPSU'CHINON [Σαμψυχινον, *Gr. Sampsuchus, L.*] an Ointment wherein *Marjoram* is the chief Ingredient,

SAM'UEL [שמואל, *i. e.* heard of God] a Prophet, &c.

SA'NABLE [*sanabilis, L.*] that may be healed or cured.

SA'NATIVE, of a healing Quality.

SA'NATIVE Waters, are Mineral Waters of any kind.

SANBAL'LAT [סנבלט, *Heb. i. e.* a Bramble hid in secret] an Enemy to the *Jews*, about to rebuild the Temple, &c.

SANCE Bell [*q. d.* Saints Bell, or the *sanctus* Bell, rung usually when the Priest said, *Sanctus, sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth*] a little Bell used in Churches.

SANCTIFICATION, a hallowing or making holy *F. of L.*

To **SANCTIFY** [*sanctifier, F. of sanctificare, L.*] to make holy; also to separate

SANCTIL'OQUENT [*sanctiloquus, L.*] speaking holy or divine Things.

SANCTIMON'IAL [*sanctimonialis, L.*] pertaining to Holiness.

SANCTIMONY [*sanctimonia, L.*] Holiness, Devoutness.

SANCTION, a decreeing, enacting, or establishing any Decree or Ordinance; also the Decree or Ordinance itself.

SANCTITY [*sainteté, F. of sanctitas, L.*] Holiness.

SANCTUARY [*sanctuaire, F. sanctuarium, L.*] a holy or sanctified Place; in the *Old Law* it was the most holy Place of the *Jewish* Tabernacle; also a Place privileged for the Safeguard of Offenders Lives, or a Place of Refuge.

SANCTUM *sanctorum* [i. e. the Holy of Holies] the innermost and holiest Place of

S A

the Jews Temple, where the Ark of God was kept

SAND [Sand, Sax. Sand, Du. Don. and Teut. fine Gravel.

SANDAL [sandale, F. sandalum, L.] a sort of Slipper; an Attire for the Feet; also a kind of Shoe open at Top, and fastened with Larchets.

SANDALI, a thin, fine Silk Stuff, like Cyprus. Chauc.

SANDALI, a kind of Wood brought out of India.

SANDARACK [among Chymists] a Mineral not much unlike white Arsenick.

SAND Bags, are Bags holding about a cubick Foot of Sand or Earth, and are used to repair what is beaten down in Sieges.

SAND-Blind, purlind or short-sighted.

SAND Eel, an Eel which lies in the Sand.

SANDERS, a sort of Indian Wood.

SAND'EVER [sain de verre, F. i. e. Glass-Grease] the Dross of Glass.

SAND'GAVEL, a Duty paid to the Lord of the Manour of Rodley in Gloucestershire, by his Tenants, for Liberty to dig up Sand for their Use.

SAND'LING, a Sea Fish.

SANDON [i. e. Sandy Town] in Kent.

SANDY, abounding with Sand.

SANDYX, Ceruse burnt till it resembles red Arsenick in Colour; or a red Earth, probably the red Orpiment.

SANE [sanus, L.] sound, whole in his Senses.

SANE'NESS, Soundness.

SAN'GLACK, a Turkish Governor of a City or Province.

SAN'GLANT, bloody. F.

SANGLIER, a wild Boar. F.

SANGUIFICATION, is the turning of Chyle into Blood, which is performed in all the Parts of the Body, and not in any one particular Part. F. of L.

SANGUIF'LUOUS [sanguine fluens, L.] flowing with Blood.

SAN'GUINARY [sanguinaire, F. of sanguinarius, L.] blood-thirsty, cruel.

SAN'GUINE [sanguineus, L.] full or abounding with Blood; also of a ruddy Complexion; also brisk, forward, vigorous. L.

SAN'GUINE [in Heraldry] the murrey Colour.

SANGUIS Calceus, whatever is of as quick and sharp a Taste as Calx. L.

SANGUISUGA, a Blood Sucker, or Leech. L.

SAN'HEDRIN [סנהדרין, Heb. of Συεδριον, Gr.] the supreme Council or Court of Judicature among the Jews, consisting of the High Priest, and seventy Seniors or Elders; this was, as it were, their Parliament, to consult about, and decide the greatest Matters that could arise in their Ecclesiastical or Civil Commonwealth.

SANICLE [Sanicula, F. Sanicula, L.] the Herb Self-heal, of great Use in outward or

S A

inward Wounds, Eruptions of Blood, Ulcers, and the bloody Flux.

SANIES [sanie, F.] corrupt Blood, Matter issuing out of a Wound or Ulcer. L.

SANITY [Sanitas, L.] Health, Soundness.

SANS, without, F. As sans Ceremony.

To SAN'TER [of Sainte Terre, F. of Santa Terra, L. i. e. the Holy Land, because when there were frequent Expeditions to the Holy Land, many idle Persons went from Place to Place upon Pretence they had taken the Cross upon them, or intended to do so, and go thither] to wander up and down.

SAP [Sæpe, Sax. Sap, Belg. Safft, Teut.] the Juice of Trees, which rising from the Root, runs to the End of the Branches, and serves for their Nourishment; also the softest and whitest Part of Timber.

Green SAP, the thickened Juice of the Buckthorn Berry.

To SAP } [Saper, F.] to undermine
To SAPE } or dig into.

A SAP } [Fortification] a digging at the

A SAPE } Foot of a Work to undermine it; a deep Trench cut in order to make a Passage into a Covert Way, &c. F.

SAP'PA, an old Form of Medicine, like Rob, which is a Juice boiled up to some Consistence, strictly that of Grapes.

SAP'PE Sapiencia [among Chymists] common Salt. L.

SAPH'ENA [of INDO, Arab, or probably of Sæpne, easy to be seen, Gr.] the Crural Vein, a Vein which goes down under the Skin of the Thigh and Leg, and turns towards the upper Part of the Foot, where it sends forth several Branches.

SAPHE'TA [in Architecture] is the Board over the Top of a Window, placed parallel and opposite to the Window-Board at Bottom.

SAP Green, a painted Colour, made of the Juice of Buckthorn Berries.

SAP'ID [Sapidus, L.] tasteable, of an high Relish.

SAP'IDNESS, Tastefulness.

SAP'IENCE [Sapientia, L.] Prudence, Wisdom. F.

SAP'IENT [Sapiens, L.] wise, sage.

SAP'IENTIÆ Dentes, Teeth so called, because they appear not till Persons are grown to Years of Discretion; the two hindermost Grinders in each Jaw bone. L.

SAP'IENTIP'OTENT [sapientipotens, L.] mighty in Wisdom.

SAPLESS [Sapless, Dut.] wanting Sap.

SAP'LING, a young Tree full of Sap.

SAPONA'CEOUS [Sapo, L.] soapy, having the Qualities of Soap.

SAP'OR, Savour, Taste, Relish. L.

SAPORIFICK [q. of saporificus, L.] causing Taste.

SAPORIFICK Particles [with Philosophers] such as by the Action on the Tongue occasion that Sense we call Taste.

SAP'OROUS [saporus, L.] savoury.

SAPOROUS Bodies [with Philosophers] are

S A

are such as are capable of yielding some kind of Taste.

SAPPHICK Verse [so called of one Sappho, a famous Poetess of Mitylene, the first Inventress] a Verse in Greek and Latin Poetry.

SAPPHIRE [Sapbir, F. of Saphirus, L. of σάππιρος, Gr.] a precious Stone of a blue Colour, with golden Sparkles.

SAPPINESS, the being sappy.

SAPPY, abounding with Sap.

SARABAND [Sarabande, F.] a Musical Composition always in a triple Time, and commonly played very grave and serious; also a Dance of the same Measure.

A Saraband and Minuet are very much alike in some Respects, excepting the different Time or Movement they are played in; and a Minuet and Passepied differ in the same Manner.

SARAH [סָרָה, Heb. i. e. Dame or Mistress] a Woman's Name.

SARAZAN'TICK, like a Saracen.

SAR/CASM [Sarcasme, F. Sarcasmus, L. of σάρκασμος, Gr.] a biting or nipping Jest, a bitter Scoff or Taunt.

SARCASTICAL } scoffing, satyrical,
SARCASTICK } done by way of Sarcasm.

SAR/CEL [in Falconry] the Pinion of a Hawk's Wing.

SAR/CENET [Saracinetto, Ital. q. d. Saracen's Silk] a thin Silk so called.

To **SAR/CINATE** [Sarcinatum, L.] to load; also to sew, to mend Cloaths.

To **SAR/CLE**, to weed Corn.

SARCLING Time [of sarcler, F. to rake or weed] is the Time when Husbandmen weed Corn.

SARCOCE/LE [σαρκόκηλη, of σαρξ Flesh, and κηλη, a Swelling, Gr.] a Rupture which consists of a fleshy Swelling of the Testicles. L.

SARCOCOL/LA [of σαρκος, and κόλλα, Gr. Glue] a Gum which drops from a Tree of the same Name in Persia.

SARCOE/PIP/LOOCELE, a carneous omental fleshy Rupture. Gr.

SAR/COMA [σάρκωμα, Gr.] a fleshy Excrescence in any Part of the Body.

SARCOMPHALUM [σάρκομαλον, of σαρξ and ὄμαλος, the Navel, Gr.] is a fleshy Excrescence of the Navel.

SARCOPHAGUS } [σαρκοφάγος, of
SARCOPHAGUM } σαρξ Flesh, and
φάγω, to eat, Gr.] a sort of Stone, of which

antiently Coffins were made, so called because it quickly consumed the dead Bodies. L.

SAR/COSIS [σάρκωσις, Gr.] a breeding of Flesh.

SAR/COTICKS [Sarcotica, L. σαρκοτικά, Gr.] Medicines which fill up Wounds or Ulcers with Flesh.

SARCU/LATION, a weeding or plucking up of Weeds. L.

SARCU/LATURA, a weeding of Corn. Q. L.

S A

SAR'DEL } [Sardellen, Teut. so called
SARDINE } because plenty about Sardinia] a sort of Fish.

SARDONIAN Laughter } [so called of
SARDON'ICK Laughter } Sardinia, and said to be caused by eating a certain venomous Herb growing there; an immoderate and deadly Laughter, an involuntary Shew of Laughter, occasioned by a convulsive Distortion of the Muscles of the Mouth.

SARDO'NYX [Sardon, F. σαρδόνυχος, Gr.] a precious Stone, partly the Colour of a Man's Nail, and partly of a Cornelian Colour. L.

SARDONYX [in Heraldry] the Murry Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

SARE [schr, Teut.] Sore. O.

SARGAS'SO, the Sea Lentile.

A **SARK** [Sync, Sax.] a Shirt.

SARKEL/LUS [Old Law] a sort of unlawful Engine for destroying Fish.

SARLINSHE, Sarcenet. Chauc.

SARMENT'OUS [sarmmentosus, L.] twiggy or branching.

SARN, Pavement or Stepping-stones.

SARP/LAR of Wool [of Serpillere, F.] or half a Sack, contains 40 Tods.

SARPLIER [Serpellere, F.] a Piece of Canvas to wrap Wares in; packing Cloth.

SARRAS'INE [in Fortification] a kind of Port-cullice, otherwise called a Hearsse, hung over the Gate of a Town with a Cord, to be let fall upon any sudden Surprise.

SARSAPARILLA, a Plant of Peru, and Virginia a Sudorific of great Efficacy in the Gout and Venereal Distempers, &c.

SAR/SENET. See Sarcenet.

A **SARSE** [Say, F.] a sort of sieve.

To **SARSE** [Sasser, F.] to sift through a fine Sieve.

SART, a Piece of Wood Land turned into Arable.

SARTORIUS [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Leg, by which we throw one Leg over another, or cross the other. L.

To **SARVE a Rape** [S. a Pbrase] is to lay on Linen, Yarn, Canvas, &c.

SASH [probably of Sess, Ital:] a sort of Girdle, worn by Military Officers.

SASH Window [of Chassis, F. a Frame, as Fenetre Chassis, F.] a Window made of large Squares in wooden Work.

SASHOONS, Leather put about the small of the Leg under a Boot.

SAS'SAFRAS } [Saxifraga, L.] the Bark
SAX'AFRAS } and Root of a Tree growing in America, which have an aromattick Smell and Taste, and are much used in Physick.

SAS'SE [Sass, Belg.] a Sluice or Lock, especially in a River that is cut with Flood Gates to shut up or let out Water, for the better Passage of Boats and Barges.

SAT'AN [שָׂטָן Heb. an Adversary] the Devil.

SATAN'ICAL, of Satan, devilish.

SATCH'EL

S A

SATCHEL [*Sackel*, Teut. *Sacculus*, L.] a little Sack or Bag.

SATCHEV'EREL [of *Saut*, F. a Forest, and *Cherrel*, F. a young She-Goat] a Sirname.
It *SAT* me *fore*, it touched me greatly.

SATEL'LITE *Instrument*, a Mathematical Instrument, invented by Mr *Romer*, Mathematician to the King of *France*, and may be added to a Watch. Its Use is to assist in finding the Longitude both by Sea and Land, by *Jupiter's Satellites*.

SATEL'LITES, Life-Guards, or Officers attending upon a Prince. F. of L.

SATELLITES [in *Astronomy*] small secondary Planets, which are, as it were, rolled about, or waiting upon other Planets.

SATELLITES [of *Jupiter*] little wandering Stars or Moons, which move round the Body of *Jupiter*, first discovered by *Galilaus*, by the Help of a Telescope.

SATELLITES [of *Saturn*] five small Stars, that roll about *Saturn*, in the like Manner, discovered by *M. Cassini*, A. D. 1684.

To **SAT'IA**TE [*Satiatum*, L.] to satisfy, to cloy or glut.

SATI'ETY [*Satiété*, F. of *Satietas*, L.] Fulness, Glut, Surfeit.

SAT'IN [*Satin*, F.] a soft, close, shining Silk.

SAT'TIRA, a broad Dish or Platter. O.

SAT'TIRE. See *Satyr*.

SATISFACTION, a being satisfied; Content, Pleasure, Payment, Atonement, Amends, Reparation of Damage. F. of L.

SATISFACTORY [*Satisfactoire*, F.] sufficient to satisfy, or give Satisfaction.

To **SAT'ISFY** [*Satisfaire*, F. *Satisfacere*, L.] to fill with Meat; to humour, please, or content; to pay, to discharge a Debt; also to convince.

SAT'ION, a sowing. L.

SAT'TEN } [*Sattin*, Teut. *Satin*, F.

SAT'TIN } [*Sattino*, Ital.] a sort of Silk.

SATTINET, a thinner and slighter sort of *Sattin*.

SAT'TRAPA [*σατράπης*, Gr.] the chief Governor of a Province in *Persia*.

SAT'TRAPY [*Satrapia*, L. of *σατράπεια*, Gr.] the Jurisdiction or Government of a *Satrapa*; a Lord Lieutenant or President of a Country.

SATURAN'TIA [among *Physicians*] Medicines which qualify sharp Humours.

SAT'TURDAY [*Seaterndag*, Sax. of *Seater*, *Saturn*, an Idol worshipped by the ancient Saxons] the 7th Day of the Week.

SATURDAY-Slop [in the North of *England*] a Space of Time of old, in which it was not lawful to catch *Salmon*.

SAT'URIETY [*Saturitas*, F.] Fulness, Excess, Glut.

SATURN [*Saturnus*, L.] the most ancient of the Heathen Gods, held to be the

S A

Son of *Celus* and *Vesta*, deposed by his Son *Jupiter*.

SATURN [in *Astronomy*] the highest of the Planets, but the slowest in Motion, according to some, 71 Times, according to others, 91 Times bigger than the Earth.

SATURN [by *Astrologers*] is reckoned an Enemy to Man, and all living Creatures, and therefore termed the greater Infortunate.

SATURN [among *Alchymists*] Lead.

SATURN [in *Heraldry*] the black Colour in the Coats of several Princes, answering to *Diamond* in Escutcheons of Noblemen, and *Sable* in those of Gentlemen.

SATURNALIA [among the ancient *Romans*] solemn Feasts and Sacrifices, in Honour of *Saturn*, kept five Days, beginning the 17th of *December*.

SATUR'NIA [among *Chiromancers*] the Line which goes through the Middle of the Palm of the Hand, to the Root of the middle Finger, called the Line of *Saturn*.

SATUR'NINE, belonging to, or of the Nature of the Planet *Saturn*; barren, dull, heavy, melancholy.

SAT'YRS [*Satyres*, Fr. of *σατύρος*, Gr.] fabulous Demi Gods, among the ancient Heathens, half Beasts, half Men, having Horns and Goats Feet; imagined to preside over Forests.

SAT'YR [*Satyre*, F. *Satyra*, L. *σατυρα*, Gr.] a kind of Poetry, sharply inveighing against Vice and vicious Persons; a Lampoon; also all manner of Discourses, wherein any Person is sharply reproved.

SATYR'IASIS [*σατυριασις*, Gr.] the lustless Extension of the Yard; the Swelling of the Glandules behind the Ears; a sort of Leprosy called also *Satyriasmus*. L.

SATYR'ICAL [*Satyrique*, F. *Satyricus*, L. *σατυρικός*, Gr.] belonging to Satyr, sharp, severe, nipping, censorious.

To **SATYR'ISE** [*Satyriser*, F.] to rally after a Satyrical Manner, to lampoon.

SATYRIST [*Satyrista*, L. of *σατυρικός*, Gr.] a Writer of Satyrs.

SAV'AGE [*Sauvage*, F. *Salvatico*, Ital. q. d. *Sylvaticus*, L. living in the Woods] wild, fierce, barbarous.

SAV'AGES, wild Indians.

SAV'AGENESS, Wildness, Cruelty.

SAV'AGERY, Savageness. *Shakesp.*

SAVA'NA, a Pasture Ground in *America*. *Span.*

SAUCE [*sawg*, C. Br. *Sauce*, Fr. *Salsa*, Ital. of *Salsus*, L.] pickled Roots, Herbs, Sallads, &c.

SAUCE Alone, an Herb. *Alliaria*, L.

SAU'CER [*Sauciere*, F.] a little Dish to hold Sauce; also for setting a Tea-Cup upon.

SAUCISSE, Sausage. F.

SAUCISSE [among *Gunners*] a long Train of Powder sewed up in a Roll of pitched Cloth, about two Inches Diameter, in order to fire a Bomb Chest. F.

SAU-

S A

SAU'CISSEON, a thick sort of Sausage. *F.*
SAUCISSONS [in *Fortification*] Faggots
 or Fascines made of great Boughs of Trees
 bound together; the Use whereof is to cover
 Men, or to make Epaulements, &c. *F.*

SAU'CY [*falsus*, *L.* or of *sauce*, *Eng.*] presumptuous, pragmatistical, unmannerly.

To **SAV'E** [*sauver*, *F.* *salvare*, *L.*] to deliver, keep or preserve, to spare.

SAVE, used adverbially, signifies, *Except*. *Milt.*

SA'VE-ALL, a small Pan to save the Ends of Candles.

SA'VE *Default* [*Law Term*] is when a Man having made a Default in Court, cometh afterwards, and giveth a good Reason why he did it. *F.*

SAUFEME, red-faced. *Chauc.*

SA'VIN [*sabina*, *L.*] a Plant, good for the Cure of Ulcers, &c.

SAUF and **SAUGH**, fallow. *N. C.*

SA'VING, preserving, sparing.

SAVING, except, save that.

SA'VINGNESS, Frugality, Parsimony.

SA'VIQUR [*sauveur*, *F.* *salvator*, *L.*] a Person who saves and delivers.

SAUL [שׂאול. *H. i. e.* asked or lent; also a Grave] the first King of Israel.

SAUNKE-FINE [*Low Term*] the final End of the Lineal Race, or Descent of Kindred. *F.*

To **SAUNTER** [of *sauter* or *sauteller*, *F.* to dance, *q. d.* to dance to and fro, or of *sainte terre*, *F.*] to go idling up and down. See, to *Santer*.

SA'VOUR [*savour*, *F.* *sapor*, *L.*] Taste, or Relish, Scent or Smell.

To **SA'VOUR** [*sauvorer*, *F.* *saporare*, *L.*] to taste or relish.

SAVOROUS, savoury. *Chauc.*

SA'VORY [*savoureux*, *F.* *saporus*, *L.*] having a good Savour, Taste, or relishing well.

SA'VOURY [*savourée*, *F.*] a Winter Pot-herb; good in Physick for Diseases of the Breast, to provoke Urine and the Courses.

SAVOYS [of *Savoy* in *Italy*, from whence first brought] a sort of fine Cabbage.

SAURPOOL, a stinking Puddle. *N. C.*

SAU'SAGE } [*saucisse*, *F.* *falsiccia*, *Ital.*]

SAU'CIDGE } minced Meat made into a sort of Pudding in Hogs Guts.

SAW [*saxa*, *Sax.* *sage*, *Teut.* *q. d.* say] an old or grave Saying, a Proverb, a Maxim.

To **SAW** [*sagen*, *Teut.*] to cut with a Saw.

SAW [*Sage*, *Teut.*] an Instrument with Teeth for cutting Wood.

SAW Fish, a Sea Fish so named, as having a sharp-toothed Bone, like a Saw, in his Fore-head, about three Foot long.

SAWS, Proverbs or grave Sayings.

SAW-Wort, an Herb having Leaves notched about like the Teeth of a Saw. *Serratula*.

SAWSTANY, red-faced. *S.*

S C

SAXIFRAGE [*saxifraga*, the Stone-breaker, *L.*] an Herb good for the Stone, a Name common to various Plants, to which that Virtue is attributed. *F.*

SAXIFRAGA [with *Physicians*] Medicines which break the Stone in human Bodies.

SAX'ONS [*Seaxna ðeod*, *Sax.* so called, as some say from their crooked Swords called *Seaxnor*] a warlike People, who with the *Angles* and *Jutes* their Neighbours from *Jutland* a Province in *Denmark*, got Footing in *Britain*, A. C. 440, subdued most Part of this Island, and divided it into seven petty Kingdoms, called the *Saxon Heptarchy*, which were all united under King *Egbert*, A. C. 819, by the Name of *England*, i. e. the Land of the *Angles*.

SAXON LAGE [*Seaxen Laga*, *Sax.*] the Law of the *West Saxons*, which was of Force in nine Counties, viz. *Kent*, *Surry*, *Sussex*, *Berkshire*, *Hampshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, and *Devonshire*.

SAY [*sayette*, *F.*] a thin Sort of Stuff.

To **SAY** [*Sezan*, *Sax.* *sagen*, *Teut.* *seghe*, *Belg.*] to speak, or relate.

SAY of it [*essayer*, *F.*] taste of it. *Sus-folk.*

To take **SAY** [*Hunting Term*] to draw a Knife leisurely down the Belly of a dead Deer, that has been taken by Hunting, to discover how fat it is.

SCAB [of *Scabies*, *L.*] a dry Scurf of a Pimple, Wheal, Sore or Wound.

SCAB'BARD [*Minshew* derives it of *scabbe*, *Belg.* a Cover] the Sheath of a Sword.

SCAB'BED Heels, a Distemper in Horses called the *Fruith*.

One scabbed Sheep marrs a whole Flock.

This Proverb is applied either to such Persons who, being vicious themselves, labour to debauch those with whom they converse; or to such, who not careful enough in preserving their own Virtue, expose themselves to the Contagion of Vice, by associating with those who are Vicious; it admonishes of the Danger of such Society, it being like an infectious Distemper, and therefore ought to be carefully and industriously avoided. It is a trite Truth, and has the Testimony of several Nations to confirm it. *Grege totus in agris unius scabie cadit, & porrigine porci*, *Juvenal.* *Χωλο συνοικων και υποσκαλιν μαθης*, *Plutarch.* *Il ne faut qu'une brebis regneuse pour gaster toute le Troupeau*, *French.* *Una pecora infetta n' ammorba una setta*, *Italian.*

לא מטי לך טב לבישא לא
 העביר בישם the Hebrew.

SCAB'BY

S C

SCABBY [*scabiosus*, L.] scabbed, full of Scabs.

SCABEL'LUM [in *Architecture*] a kind of Pedestal usually square.

SCABIOUS [*scabiosa*, L.] an Herb so called from its Virtue in curing the Itch.

SCABROUS [*scabreux*, F. *scabrosus*, L.] rough, rugged, unpolished.

SCACUR-CULE [with *Chymists*] a Spirit drawn out of the Bone of the Heart of a Hart.

SCAD'LE [spoken of young *Horses* that fly out] that will not abide touching. *N. C.*

SCAFE [spoken of *Boys*] wild.

SCAFFOLD [*eschafaut*, F. *scāhor*, Belg.] a Place raised higher than the Ground or Floor, for the better Prospect.

SCALA [in *Anatomy*] the Canal or Cochlea of the Ear.

SCALA'DO [*escalada*, Span. *scalata*, Ital.] the mounting of a Wall of a Fortified Town or Castle with Scaling Ladders.

AD SCALAM, a Phrase made use of in the ancient Way of paying Money into the Exchequer, where 20 s. and 6 d. was told for a Pound Sterling. *L.*

To SCALD [*echauder*, F. *scaldare*, Ital.] to burn with hot Liquors.

A SCALD Head [*q. d.* a scaly Head, or of Schale, a Rind, for it is a continued Rind, or Crust of Scurf] a scurfy or scabbed Head.

To SCALE [*escalader*, F. *scalare*, Ital. *per scālas ascendere*, L.] to ascend a Wall, &c. by Ladder, or take by Scalado.

To SCALE [*skaller*, Dan.] to take off the Scales of Fishes, &c.

SCALE [among *Mathematicians*] the Degree of an Arch of a Circle, or of Right Lines, drawn or engraved upon a Ruler, as Sines, Tangents, Secants, &c.

SCALE of the Gamut } [of *Scala*, a Ladder, L.] a kind of Diagram, consisting of Lines and Spaces, whereby an artificial Voice or Sound may either ascend or descend.

The plain SCALE, and the *Diagonal*, serve to represent any Numbers or Measures, whose Parts are equal one to another.

SCALE of Miles [in a *Map*] a Scale for the measuring the Distance of one Place from another.

To SCALE, to weigh in Scales. *Sh.*

SCALE'NI [among *Anatomists*] three Muscles of the *Thorax*, so called from the Inequality of the Sides.

SCALE'NUM [*σκαλῆνον*, Gr.] a scalenous Triangle, one that has three Sides unequal to one another.

SCALES [*escalle* F. *scaglia*, Ital.] of a Fish, &c.

SCALES [*Scaie*, Sax.] a Balance to weigh Things in.

SCALES [of *de l'echelle*, F. or *de la Scala*, Ital.] a Surname.

SCALINGA, a Quarry of Stones, Scales or Slates. *O. L.*

S C

SCALL [*q. d.* scald] Scurf on the Head.

SCAL'LION [*scalogna*, Ital. *q. d.* an Onion of *Ascalon*, a City of *Palestine*] a kind of small Onion.

SCAL'LOP See *Scallop*.

SCALP [*schelpe*, Belg. *scalpio*, Ital. a Husk] the Skin covering the Skull-bone.

SCAL'PER } [*scalprum*, L.] an Instrument to scrape corrupted Flesh from the Bones.

SCAL'PING-Iron } To SCALP, to deprive the Skull of its Teguments.

To SCAM'BLE [of *σκαμβός*, Gr. oblique] to rove and wander up and down.

A SCAM'BLING Town, a Town wherein the Houses stand at a Distance one from the other.

SCAMIL'LI Impares [*Architecture*] Zoccos or Blocks, which serve to raise the rest of the Members of any Pillar or Stone.

SCAM'MONY [*scammonia*, L. *σκαμμωνία*, Gr.] a purging resinous Gum brought to us from the Coast of *Barbary*.

To SCAM'PER, to run away in a Hurry.

SCAMMOZ'ZI's Rule, a two-foot Joint Rule, fitted for the Use of Builders, and first invented by a famous Architect of that Name.

SCAM'NUM Caducium } [Old Law] a Ducking-stool.

SCAM'NUM Caducum }

SCAM'NUM Hippocratis [i. e. *Hippocrates's Bench*] an Instrument six Ells long, used in setting of Bones.

To SCAN [*scander*, F.] to canvass a Business, to examine thoroughly.

To SCAN a Verse [*Scandere*, L.] to measure or prove it according to the Number of its Feet.

SCANDAL [*scandale*, F. *scandalum*, L. of *σκανδαλον*, Gr.] a Stumbling-block, or Offence, bad Example, Shame, ill Name.

To SCANDAL } [*scandaliser*, F.]

To SCANDALIZE } [*scandalisare*, L. of *σκανδαλίζειν*, Gr.] to give Offence, to raise a Scandal upon one.

SCANDALOUS [*scandaleux*, F.] giving Offence, defaming, abusive, shameful, disgraceful.

SCANDALUM Magnatum [i. e. Scandal of Great Men] an Offence done to the Person of any Peer or great Officer of the Realm, by scandalous Words or Reports, &c. also the Writ that lies for their recovering of Damages thereupon.

SCAN'SION [in *Grammar*] the scanning of a Verse.

SCANT, less than is requisite, scarce.

SCANTINESS, the being scanty.

SCANT'LING [*eschantillon*, F.] Size and Measure.

SCANTY, short or scarce; also that has not Stuff enough allowed, or too strait, Speaking of a Garment.

SCANTILLATUM [in *Anatomy*] a Denudation of the Glands of the Penis, when the Prepuce will not draw over it.

To **SCAPE**, to escape, to avoid, to shun. *Milt.* Also to get away from Hurt or Danger. *Dryd.*

SCAPHA [in *Anatomy*] the inner Rim of the Ear. *L.*

SCAPHOIDES [*σκαφοειδης*, *Gr.*] the 3d Bone of the *Tarsus* in the Foot, joined to the Ankle-Bone, and three hinder Bones.

SCAPULA [in *Anatomy*] the hinder Part of the Shoulder; the Shoulder-blade, a broad Bone of a triangular Figure. *L.*

SCAPULAR [*scapularis*, *L.*] belonging to the Shoulder-blade.

SCAPULARIS Externus [in *Anatomy*] the Scapular Vein, which arises from the Muscles covering the *Scapulas*. *L.*

SCAPULARIS Internus [in *Anatomy*] a Vein which arises from the Muscles which lie in the Hollow of the *Scapulas*. *L.*

A **SCAPULARY** [*scapulaire*, *F.*] a long narrow Piece of Stuff worn by Monks and Nuns, over the rest of their Habit, hanging down from the Shoulders to the Feet.

SCAPUS [in *Architecturæ*] the Shaft or Shank of a Pillar between the Chapter and the Pedestal.

SCAPUS [among *Botanists*] the upright Stalk of a Plant.

SCAR [*escarre*, *F.* *Scap*, *Sax.* *Eschara*, *Gr.*] the Scam or Mark of a Wound.

SCAR [of *Cappe*, *Sax.*] a steep Rock, the Clift of a Rock. *N. G.*

SCAR, Care or Value. *Shakesp.*

SCARAB [*scarabæe*, *F.*] an Insect with sheathed Wings.

SCARAMOUCHE, a famous Italian Buffoon or Posture-master, who acted in England 1673.

SCARBOROUGH [of *Seap*, sharp, and *Burg*, *Sax.* a Town or Fort, i. e. a Town or Fort by a sharp peaked Rock] a Town in *Yorkshire*, 169 Miles North from London.

SCARCE [of *escart*, *F.* *schears*, *Belg.* *spring*] rare, uncommon, difficult to come by; also hardly.

SCARCITY, Penury, Rareness, &c.

SCARCEHEED, Scarcity. *O.*

To **SCARE** [*schreen*, *Teut.* to vex, to drive away, *scarare*, *Ital.* to frighten] to put in Fear, to frighten.

SCARE-Crow, a Figure made of Straw or Clouts, set up in Gardens or Fields to scare away the Birds.

SCARF [probably of *Sceopp*, *Sax.* Clothing, or *Scherffe*, *Teut.* a Segment, or *escarpe*, *F.*] an Ornament of Silk, &c. for Women, Military Officers, and Divines.

SCARF Skin [with *Anatomists*] the outward Skin, which serves to defend the Body, which being full of Pores, discharges Sweat and other Moisture.

SCARFED, adorned with a Scarf.

SCARFED [*Sea Term*] pierced, fastened, or joined in.

SCARIFICATION, a cutting or lancing, mostly practised in Cupping. *F.* of *L.*

SCARIFICATORIUM, an Instrument

with a Number of Points set in a Plain which are all struck into the Part at once in scarifying. *L.*

To **SCARIFY** [*scarifier*, *F.* or *scarificare*, *L.*] to lance or open a Sore, to make an Incision in any Part of the Body.

SCARLET [*scarlato*, *Ital.* *scarlate*, *F.*] a bright red Colour.

SCARP [*escarpe*, *F.*] the Slope of that Side of the Ditch which is next to the Place, and looks towards the Field. *Fortif.*

SCARPE [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of a Scarf, such as is worn by Military Officers, being a Subdivision of the Band.

POT-SCARS [of *Pot*, *L. S.* and *Scherben*, *Teut.*] Pot sheards, or broken Pieces of Pots. *N. G.*

SCARS'DALE [*Sceanner*, *Sax.* Scars or Rocks, and *Dale*] a Valley in *Devonshire*; also a Sirname.

SCATCH [*eschache*, *F.*] a Sort of a Bit for Horses.

SCATCH'ES [*eschasses*, *F.*] Stilts.

SCATE [*Schaetir*, *Belg.*] a Sort of Patent to slide with upon the Ice; also a Scarfish.

SCATEBROSITE [*scatebrofitas*, *L.*] a flowing or Bubbling out.

SCATERBROUS [*scatebrofus*, *L.*] bubbling out, like Water out of a Spring, abounding.

SCATH [*Sceath*, *Sax.* *Schade*, *Teut.*] Hurt, Damage, *Sp.* *Mischief*, *Lois*, Wrong, Prejudice. *Shakesp.*

To **SCATH** [*Sceathan*, *Sax.* *Schaden*, *Teut.*] to injure, hurt, or do Damage to.

SCATH'LESS [*Sceathleapre*, *Sax.*] undamaged, unhurt. *O.*

SCATH'NESS [*Sceathecyffe*, *Sax.*] Injury, Damage, Hurt.

To **SCAT'TER** [*Schetter*, *Belg.*] to disperse, to dissipate, &c.

SCATURIENT [*scaturiens*, *L.*] running over, issuing as Water out of a Spring.

SCATURIGINOUS [*scaturiginosus*, *L.*] overflowing, full of Springs.

SCAV'AGE } [of *Sceapian*, *Sax.* to
SCEV'AGE } shew] a Roll or Custom
SCHE'WAGE } exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. off Merchant strangers, for Wares shewed or offered to sale within their Liberties, by Statute 9th of Hen. VIII.

SCAV'ENGER [*Sceapan*, *Sax.* *Schaben*, *Teut.* to scrape or brush] a Parish Officer annually chosen to see that the Streets be cleansed from Dirt and Filth, who hires Rakers and Carts to clean the Streets.

SCAW'RACK, a sort of Sea Weed.

SCELETON. See *Skeleton*.

SCEL'LUM [*skellum*, *Belg.* *Scheelm*, *Teut.*] a Rogue.

SCELOTYR'BE [*σκαλοτύρβη*, *Gr.*] a wandering Pain in the Legs, proceeding from the Scurvy; a Medicine against it.

SCENE [*scena*, *L.* of *σκηνη*, *Gr.*] the Front or Fore-part of a Theatre on which Plays are acted. *F.*

SCENES, the changing of Persons in every Act of a Comedy; also the Pictures repre-

representing Lands, Ships, Buildings, &c. round about the Stage.

SCEN'ERY, the Appearances of Place or Things, &c.

SCEN'ICAL } [*Scenique*, F. *Scenicus*, L. SCENICK } of *σκηνικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to a Scene.

SCENOGRAP'HICAL } [*Scenographicus*, SCENOGRAP'HICK } L. of *σκηνογραφικός*, Gr.] belonging to Scenography.

SCENOGRAP'HY [*Scenographie*, F. *Scenographia*, L. of *σκηνογραφία*, Gr.] is the Representation of a Building or Fortrefs, as in Perspective, with its Shadows and Dimensions.

SCENOGRAP'HICK *Projection*, is the Transcription of any given Magnitude, into the Plane which intersects the Optick Pyramid at a proper Distance.

SCENOGR'APHY [in *Perspective*] is that Side that declines from or makes Angles with a straight Line imagined to pass through the two outward Convex Points of the Eyes, and is generally called by Workmen the Return of the Foresight.

SCENOPE'GIA [*σκηνοπηγία*, Gr.] the Feast of Tabernacles, kept by the Jews in Memory of their Travels thro' the Wilderness, where they lived 40 Years in Tents.

SCENT [*Sentir*, F.] Smell, Odour, good or bad.

To SCENT, to smell; also to perfume.

SCEPPE, a Bushel. O.

SCEPTRE [*Sceptre*, F. *Sceptrum*, L. *σκηπτρον*, Gr.] a Royal Staff or Batton born by the King when he appears in Ceremony; (figuratively) Royal Authority, Power.

SCEP'TICAL } [*Sceptique*, F. *Scepticus*, SCEP'TICK } L. *σκηπτικός*, Gr.] of the Scepticks or Scepticism; Contemplative, that is in Doubt or Suspense, doubtful.

SCEP'TICISM, the Doctrines and Opinions of Scepticks.

A SCEP'TICK [*Sceptique*, F. *Scepticus*, L. *σκηπτικός*, of *το σκεπτισθαι*, Gr. to look out, observe, contemplate] a Sect of Philosophers who contemplated and considered Matters, but doubted of every Thing, and would admit of no Determination. Thence the Term is applied to those who maintain that there is nothing certain, nor any real Knowledge at all to be had, but that a Man ought to doubt and disbelieve every Thing.

SCHAR'PENNY } a small Duty anciently paid by Tenants, that they might be excused from penning up their Cattle in their Lord's Pound to whom their Dung did belong.

SCHARN'PENNY } ently paid by Tenants, that they might be excused from penning up their Cattle in their Lord's Pound to whom their Dung did belong.

SCH'E'DULE [*Schedula*, L. *σχεδῶνιον*, Gr.] a Scroll of Paper or Parchment, an Inventory of Goods annexed to a Will, Lease, or other Deed, which contains some Particulars left out in the main Writing.

SCH'E'MATISM [*Schematismus*, L. of

σχηματισμός, Gr.] Form or Figure, the Habit or Constitution of the Body.

SCHE'ME [*Schema*, L. *σχῆμα*, Gr.] a Model, Draught, &c. the Representation of any Astronomical or Geometrical Figure or Problem by Lines, or of the Celestial Bodies in their proper Places for any Moment.

SCHEME [with *Astrologers*] a Representation of the Celestial Bodies in their proper Places for any Moment, or any Astrological Figure of the Heavens, called *Schema Cali*.

SCH'E'REN-Silver } Money paid of old SHEA'RING-Silver } to the Lord of the Manour by the Tenant, for the Liberty of shearing his Sheep.

SCHE'SIS [*σχίσις*, Gr.] the Habit or Constitution of the Body, as it is fleshy or lean, hard or soft, thick or slender.

SCHE'SIS [in *Rhetoric*] a Figure, whereby a certain Affection or Inclination of the Adversary is feigned on Purpose to be answered, in *Latin* called *Adfictio*.

SCHE'TICK Fever, is opposed to the Hectick Fever, because it is seated mostly in the Blood, and is easily cured.

SCHIR'HOMA } [of *σκληρῶς*, to harden, SCHIR'ROSIS } Gr.] an Induration of the Glands from gritty obstructed Matter, as it happens frequently to the Liver in a Jaundice.

SCHIR'ROUS, belonging to a *Schirrhus*.

SCHIRRUS [*σχιρρῶς*, Gr.] a hard immoveable Swelling that resists the Touch, and is without Pain.

SCHISM [*schisme*, F. *schisma*, L. *σχισμα*, Gr.] a Division, or Separation from the Christian Church, without just Cause.

SCHISMAT'ICAL } [*schismatique*, F. SCHIS'MATICK } *schismaticus*, L. of *σχισματικός*, Gr.] inclining to, or guilty of Schism.

A SCHISMATICK, a Separatist, or one who separates from the Christian Church without any just Cause.

To SCHISMATIZE [*schismatizare*, L.] to rend from the Church.

A SCHOLAR [*ecolier*, F. *scholaris*, L. *Schuler*, Teut.] one who learns any Thing at School or elsewhere; also a learned Person.

SCHOLAS'TICAL } [*scholaistique*, F. SCHOLAS'TICK } *laisticus*, L. *σχολαστικός*, Gr.] of a Scholar or School, &c.

SCHOLASTICK Divinity, School Divinity, which consists of nice and disputable Points.

SCHO'LIAS'T [*scholiaste*, F. *scholiastes*, L. *σχολιαστής*, Gr.] one who makes Notes upon an Author, a Commentator.

SCHO'LIIUM [*scholie*, F. *σχόλιον*, Gr.] a Gloss, brief Exposition, short Comment.

SCHOLIUM [among *Mathematicians*] a Remark made as it were by the by, on any Proposition before treated of. L.

A SCHOOL [Schule, Teut. *Schola*, L. *Escole*, F. *Σχολή*, Gr.] a Place wherein any Language, Art or Science is taught.

To **SCHOOL**, to check or chide severely, to reprehend.

SCHOOL'MEN [Schulmannen, Teut.] Persons skilled in School Divinity.

SCIAGRAPHY } [*Sciagraphia*, L. of
SCIOGRAPHY } *σκιαγραφία*, of *σκια*,
a Shadow, and *γραφη*, Description, Gr.] the
first rude Draught of a Thing; also the Art
of Dialling.

SCIAGRAPHY [in *Architecture*] the
Draught of a Building cut in its Length or
Breadth, to shew the Inside of it.

SCIAGRAPHY [*Astronomy*] the Art of
finding out the Hour of the Day or Night
by the Shadow of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

SCIATHER'ICAL } [*sciathericus*, L. of
SCIATHER'ICK } *σκιαθνήκος*, Gr.]
of or belonging to a Dial.

SCIAT'ICA [*Sciatique*, F. *ισχιατική*, Gr.]
the Hip Gout. L.

SCIATICK Vein [*Anatomy*] a Vein seated
about the outer Part of the Ankle.

SCIDA'CEUM [among *Surgeons*] the
Fracture of a Bone longwise.

SCIENCE [*Scientia*, L.] Knowledge,
Learning, Skill; properly that which is
founded upon clear, certain, and self-evident
Principles. F.

The VII Liberal **SCIENCES** are *Grammar*,
Logic, *Rhetoric*, *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*,
Astronomy, *Musick*.

SCIENTIFICAL } [*scientifique*, F.] that
SCIENTIF'ICK } causeth or promoteth
Knowledge.

SCILED [q. d. *sealed*] closed. O.

SCIM'ETER, a kind of broad and crook-
ed Sword used by the *Turks*.

SCHINK, a castrated Calf.

To **SCINTIL'LATE** [*scintillatum*, L.]
to sparkle, &c. or to glister.

SCINTILLATION, a sparkling as Fire.

SCIOLIST [*Sciolus*, L.] a Smatterer in
any kind of Knowledge or Learning.

SCIO'MACHY [*σκια* and *μαχ'η*] Battle
with a Shadow.

SCIO'MANCY [*Sciomania*, L. of *σκιο-
μαντία*, of *σκια* and *μαντία*, Divination,
Gr.] a Divination by Shadows; a calling up
of Ghosts by Magick.

SCIO'N [*Scion*, F.] a Graft or young
Shoot of a Tree.

SCIOPT'RICK [of *σκια*, and *ὀπτομαι*,
Gr. to see] a Sphere or Globe of Wood,
with a circular Hole through it, and a Lens
placed therein. It is so fitted, that, like the
Eye of an Animal, it may be turned round
every way, and is used in making Experi-
ments in a darkened Room.

SCIOPT'RICKS, a Part of *Opticks*. See
Obscura Camera.

SCIO'THERICK [*sciothericus*, L. *σκιο-
θνήκος*, Gr.] investigating Shadows.

SCIO'THERICK Telescope, a mathemati-

cal Instrument for observing true Time, for
adjusting Pendulum Clocks, Watches, &c.

SCIRE *facias*, a Writ calling one to shew
Cause, why Judgment passed at least a Year
before, should not be executed.

SCIRO'NA, the Dew of Autumn. *Pa-
ra celsus*.

SCISCITA'TION, an Enquiring. L.

SCIS'SURE [*Scissura*, L.] a Cut or Cleft,
Rent or Chap.

SCLAUNDER, Slander. *Cbauc*.

SCLEE, to slay. *Cbauc*.

SCLENDER, slender. *Chanc*.

SCLEROPH'IAL'MY [*sclerophthalmia*,
L. *σκληροφθαλμία*, of *σκληρος*, hard, and
ὀφθαλμία, a Disease in the eyes, Gr.] is a
hard Blearedness of the Eyes, accompanied
with Pain.

SCLERO'SIS [*σκληρόσις*, Gr.] a hard
Swelling of the Spleen.

SCLEROTICKS [*Sclerotica*, L. *σκληρό-
τικά*, of *σκληρόω*, to harden, Gr.] hardening
Medicines.

To **SCOAT** } [a *Wheel*] is to stop it,
To **SCOTCH** } by putting a Stone or a
Piece of Wood under it.

SCOBs [among *Chymists*] Pot Ashes, or the
Scoriae of any Metal.

To **SCOFF** [*scoppe*, Belg. probably of
σκόπτω, Gr. or rather of *schöpfen*, Teut.]
to deride, to mock at.

A **SCOFF**, a Derision, a Mock.

A **SCOFFER**, one who derides another.

To **SCOLD** [*schelue*, Belg. *schelton*,
Teut.] to chide, wrangle, quarrel, to use angry
or reproachful Words.

SCOLI'ASIS [in *Anatomy*] a Distortion of
the Back-Bone.

SCOOL, a Shole of Fish. O.

SCOL'LOP [*Escallop*, F. of *Scala*, Sax.
the Shell of a Fish] a Shell-Fish; also a sort
of indenting of any thing.

SCOLOPEN'DRA [*scolopendre*, F. of
Σκολοπενδρα, Gr.] a venomous Worm having
eight Feet and a forked Tail; also the Name
of several sorts of Insects.

SCOLOPOMACHÆ'RION [*σκολοπωμα-
χαιρον*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Knife, with which
Wounds in the *Thorax* are widened.

SCONCE [*schantz*, Belg. *schantz*,
Teut. *skantz*, Dan.] a small Fort, built
for Defence of some Pass River, &c.

SCONCE, a branched Candlestick.

To **SCONCE** [at the University of *Oxford*]
is to set up so much in the Buttery Book
upon one's Head, to be paid as a Punishment
for some Duty neglected, or some Offence
committed; to set a Fine upon.

A **SCOOP** [*schœpe*, Belg.] a wooden
Shovel to throw up Water with.

SCOOP'ER, a Water-Fowl.

SCOPE [*scopus*, L. *Σκόπος*, Gr.] the End
or Mark at which one aimeth, a Prospect,
Aim, End, or Purpose.

SCOPER-HOLES. See *Scupper-Holes*.

representing Lands, Ships, Buildings, &c. round about the Stage.

SCENERY, the Appearances of Place or Things, &c.

SCENICAL } [*Scenique*, F. *Scenicus*, L.
SCENICK } of *σκηνικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to a Scene.

SCENOGRAPHICAL } [*Scenographicus*,
SCENOGRAPHICK } L. of *σκηνογραφικός*, Gr.] belonging to Scenography.

SCENOGRAPHY [*Scenographie*, F. *Scenographia*, L. of *σκηνογραφία*, Gr.] is the Representation of a Building or Fortrefs, as in Perspective, with its Shadows and Dimensions.

SCENOGRAPHICK *Projection*, is the Transcription of any given Magnitude, into the Plane which intersects the Optick Pyramid at a proper Distance.

SCENOGRAPHY [in *Perspective*] is that Side that declines from or makes Angles with a straight Line imagined to pass through the two outward Convex Points of the Eyes, and is generally called by Workmen the Return of the Foresight.

SCENOPE'GIA [*σκηνοπήγία*, Gr.] the Feast of Tabernacles, kept by the Jews in Memory of their Travels thro' the Wilderness, where they lived 40 Years in Tents.

SCENT [*Sentir*, F.] Smell, Odour, good or bad.

To SCENT, to smell; also to perfume.

SCEPPE, a Bushel. O.

SCEPTRE [*Sceptre*, F. *Sceptrum*, L.] *σκηπτρον*, Gr.] a Royal Staff or Batton born by the King when he appears in Ceremony; (figuratively) Royal Authority, Power.

SCEPTICAL } [*Sceptique*, F. *Scepticus*,
SCEPTICK } L. of *σκηπτικός*, Gr.] of the Scepticks or Scepticism; Contemplative, that is in Doubt or Suspense, doubtful.

SCEPTICISM, the Doctrines and Opinions of Scepticks.

A SCEPTICK [*Sceptique*, F. *Scepticus*, L. of *σκηπτικός*, of *το σκεπτίσθαι*, Gr. to look out, observe, contemplate] a Sect of Philosophers who contemplated and considered Matters, but doubted of every Thing, and would admit of no Determination. Thence the Term is applied to those who maintain that there is nothing certain, nor any real Knowledge at all to be had, but that a Man ought to doubt and disbelieve every Thing.

SCHAR'PENNY } a small Duty anciently paid by Tenants, that they might be excused from penning up their Cattle in their Lord's Pound to whom their Dung did belong.

SCHARN'PENNY } ently paid by Tenants, that they might be excused from penning up their Cattle in their Lord's Pound to whom their Dung did belong.

SCHÉ'DULE [*Schedula*, L. of *σχεδῶν*, Gr.] a Scroll of Paper or Parchment, an Inventory of Goods annexed to a Will, Lease, or other Deed, which contains some Particulars left out in the main Writing.

SCHE'MATISM [*Schematismus*, L. of

σχηματισμός, Gr.] Form or Figure, the Habit or Constitution of the Body.

SCHE'ME [*Schema*, L. of *σχῆμα*, Gr.] a Model, Draught, &c. the Representation of any Astronomical or Geometrical Figure or Problem by Lines, or of the Celestial Bodies in their proper Places for any Moment.

SCHEME [with *Astrologers*] a Representation of the Celestial Bodies in their proper Places for any Moment, or any Astrological Figure of the Heavens, called *Schema Cali*.

SCHE'REN-Silver } Money paid of old
SHEA'RING-Silver } to the Lord of the Manour by the Tenant, for the Liberty of shearing his Sheep.

SCHE'SIS [*σχίσσις*, Gr.] the Habit or Constitution of the Body, as it is fleshy or lean, hard or soft, thick or slender.

SCHE'SIS [in *Rhetoric*] a Figure, whereby a certain Affection or Inclination of the Adversary is feigned on Purpose to be answered, in *Latin* called *Adfictio*.

SCHE'TICK Fever, is opposed to the Hectick Fever, because it is seated mostly in the Blood, and is easily cured.

SCHIR'HOMA } [of *σκιρῶν*, to harden,
SCHIR'ROSIS } Gr.] an Induration of the Glands from gritty obstructed Matter, as it happens frequently to the Liver in a Jaundice.

SCHIR'ROUS, belonging to a *Schirrus*.

SCHIRRUS [*σκιρρος*, Gr.] a hard immoveable Swelling that resists the Touch, and is without Pain.

SCHISM [*schisme*, F. *schisma*, L. of *σχίσμα*, Gr.] a Division, or Separation from the Christian Church, without just Cause.

SCHISMAT'ICAL } [*schismatique*, F.
SCHIS'MATICK } *schismaticus*, L. of *σχισματικός*, Gr.] inclining to, or guilty of Schism.

A SCHISMATICK, a Separatist, or one who separates from the Christian Church without any just Cause.

To SCHISMATIZE [*schismatizare*, L.] to rend from the Church.

A SCHOLAR [*écolier*, F. *scholaris*, L. *Schuler*, Teut.] one who learns any Thing at School or elsewhere; also a learned Person.

SCHOLASTICAL } [*scholaistique*, F. *scholasticus*, L. of *σχολαστικός*, Gr.] of a Scholar or School, &c.

SCHOLASTICK Divinity, School Divinity, which consists of nice and disputable Points.

SCHO'LIAS'T [*scholiaste*, F. *scholiastes*, L. of *σχολιαστής*, Gr.] one who makes Notes upon an Author, a Commentator.

SCHO'LIIUM [*scholie*, F. of *σχόλιον*, Gr.] a Gloss, brief Exposition, short Comment.

SCHOLIUM [among *Mathematicians*] a Remark made as it were by the by, on any Proposition before treated of. L.

A SCHOOL [*Schule*, Teut. *Schola*, L. *Escole*, F. *Σχολή*, Gr.] a Place wherein any Language, Art or Science is taught.

To **SCHOOL**, to check or chide severely, to reprehend.

SCHOOL'MEN [*Schulmannen*, Teut.] Persons skilled in School Divinity.

SCIAG'RAPHY } [*Sciographia*, L. of
SCIOG'RAPHY } *σκιαγράφια*, of *σκια*,
a Shadow, and *γραφον*, Description, Gr.] the
first rude Draught of a Thing; also the Art
of Dialling.

SCIAGRAPHY [in *Architecture*] the
Draught of a Building cut in its Length or
Breadth, to shew the Inside of it.

SCIAGRAPHY [*Astronomy*] the Art of
finding out the Hour of the Day or Night
by the Shadow of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

SCIATHER'ICAL } [*sciathericus*, L. of
SCIATHER'ICK } *σκιανηρικός*, Gr.]
of or belonging to a Dial.

SCIATICA [*Sciatique*, F. *ισκιατική*, Gr.]
the Hip Gout. L.

SCIATICK Vein [*Anatomy*] a Vein seated
about the outer Part of the Ankle.

SCIDA'CEUM [among *Surgeons*] the
Fracture of a Bone longwise.

SCIENCE [*Scientia*, L.] Knowledge,
Learning, Skill; properly that which is
founded upon clear, certain, and self evident
Principles. F.

The VII Liberal SCIENCES are *Grammar*,
Logic, *Rhetoric*, *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*,
Astronomy, *Musick*.

SCIENTIFICAL } [*scientifique*, F.] that
SCIENTIFICK } causeth or promoteth
Knowledge.

SCILED [q. d. *sealed*] closed. O.

SCIM'ETER, a kind of broad and crook-
ed Sword used by the *Turks*.

SCHINK, a cast Calf.

To **SCINTIL'LATE** [*scintillatum*, L.]
to sparkle, &c. or to glister.

SCINTILLATION, a sparkling as Fire.

SCIOLIST [*Sciolus*, L.] a Smatterer in
any kind of Knowledge or Learning.

SCIO'MACHY [*σκια* and *μαχ'ν*] Battle
with a Shadow.

SCIO'MANCY [*Sciomantia*, L. of *σκιο-
μαντία*, of *σκια* and *μαντία*, Divination,
Gr.] a Divination by Shadows; a calling up
of Ghosts by Magick.

SCION [*Scion*, F.] a Graft or young
Shoot of a Tree.

SCIOPT'RIK [of *σκια*, and *ὀπτομαι*,
Gr. to see] a Sphere or Globe of Wood,
with a circular Hole through it, and a Lens
placed therein. It is so fitted, that, like the
Eye of an Animal, it may be turned round
every way, and is used in making Experi-
ments in a darkened Room.

SCIOPT'RIKS, a Part of *Opticks*. See
Obscura Camera.

SCIOTHERICK [*sciothericus*, L. *σκιον-
ηρικός*, Gr.] investigating Shadows.

SCIOTHERICK Telescope, a mathemati-

cal Instrument for observing true Time, for
adjusting Pendulum Clocks, Watches, &c.

SCIRE, *facias*, a Writ calling one to shew
Cause, why Judgment passed at least a Year
before, should not be executed.

SCIRONA, the Dew of Autumn. *Pa-
ra celsus*.

SCISCITA'TION, an Enquiring. L.

SCIS'SURE [*Scissura*, L.] a Cut or Cleft,
Rent or Chap.

SCLAUNDER, Slander. *Chauc.*

SCLEE, to slay. *Chauc.*

SCLENDER, slender. *Chauc.*

SCLEROPHTHAL'MY [*sclerophthalmia*,
L. *σκληροφθαλμία*, of *σκληρος*, hard, and
οφθαλμία, a Disease in the eyes, Gr.] is a
hard Blearedness of the Eyes, accompanied
with Pain.

SCLERO'SIS [*σκληρόσις*, Gr.] a hard
Swelling of the Spleen.

SCLEROTICKS [*Sclerotica*, L. *σκληρό-
τικά*, of *σκληρόω*, to harden, Gr.] hardening
Medicines.

To **SCOAT** } [a *Wheel*] is to stop it,

To **SCOTCH** } by putting a Stone or a
Piece of Wood under it.

SCOBs [among *Chymists*] Pot Ashes, or the
Scoria of any Metal.

To **SCOFF** [*scoppe*, Belg. probably of
σκόπτω, Gr. or rather of *schoppen*, Teut.]
to deride, to mock at.

A **SCOFF**, a Derision, a Mock.

A **SCOFFER**, one who derides another.

To **SCOLD** [*schelue*, Belg. *schelton*,
Teut.] to chide, wrangle, quarrel, to use angry
or reproachful Words.

SCOLI'ASIS [in *Anatomy*] a Distortion of
the Back-Bone.

SCOOL, a Shole of Fish. O.

SCOL'LOP [*Escallop*, F. of *Scala*, Sax.
the Shell of a Fish] a Shell-Fish; also a sort
of indenting of any thing.

SCOLOPEN'DRA [*scolopendre*, F. of
Σκολοπενδρα, Gr.] a venomous Worm having
eight Feet and a forked Tail; also the Name
of several sorts of Insects.

SCOLOPOMACHÆ'RION [*σκολοπωμα-
χαιρον*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Knife, with which
Wounds in the *Thorax* are widened.

SCONCE [*schantze*, Belg. *schantz*,
Teut. *skantz*, Dan.] a small Fort, built
for Defence of some Pass, River, &c.

SCONCE, a branched Candlestick.

To **SCONCE** [at the University of *Oxford*]
is to set up so much in the Buttery Book
upon one's Head, to be paid as a Punishment
for some Duty neglected, or some Offence
committed; to set a Fine upon.

A **SCOOP** [*schoepe*, Belg.] a wooden
Shovel to throw up Water with.

SCOOP'ER, a Water-Fowl.

SCOPE [*scopus*, L. *Σκόπος*, Gr.] the End
or Mark at which one aimeth, a Prospect,
Aim, End, or Purpose.

SCOPER-HOLES. See *Scupper-Holes*.

A SCOP'PERLOIT, a Time of Idleness, a Play-Time. *N. G.*

SCOPULOSITY [*scopulositas*, L.] Abundance of Rocks.

SCOP'ULOUS [*scopulosus*, L.] Rocky.

SCORBU'TICAL } [*Scorbutique*, F.

SCORBU'TICK } [*Scorbuticus*, L.] belonging to, or troubled with the Scurvy.

To SCORCH [*escorcher*, F. *scorticare*, Ital. to bark Trees, because the Skin like to Bark being parched, falls off] to dry or parch with Fire or Heat.

A SCORE [*Minsheu* derives it of *schore*, Belg. a Fissure, because on Scores or Tallies Notches are cut] an Account or Reckoning; also an Account or Consideration.

A SCORE, Twenty.

SCORE [among Musicians] the original Draught of the whole Composition, in which the several Parts are distinctly marked.

SCORIA, Dross, Recrement of Metals, Lat.

SCORN [*schornen*, Belg. *Ecorne*, F.] Contempt.

To SCORN [*schornen*, Belg. *ecorne*, F. to break the Horns or Corners] to contemn, to despise, &c.

A SCOR'NER, a Despiser or Contemner.

SCORNFUL, full of Scorn, disdainful.

SCORNFULNESS, Disdainfulness.

SCOR'PION [*Scorpio*, L.] a venomous Insect; a Fish; one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

SCORZONE'RA, the Plant called also Spanish Salsifie.

To SCOSS or SCOURSE, to change. *O.*

SCOT [Sceat, Sax. *schols*, Teut.] a Part Portion, Shot, or Reckoning.

SCOT and LOT [Sceat and Lot, Sax.] a customary Contribution laid upon all Subjects according to their Ability.

SCOT-ALE, the keeping of an Alehouse within a Forest by an Officer of the same.

SCOTCH'COLLOPS, Slices of Veal fry'd after the Scotch Manner.

SCOT-FREE [*Schols-frey*, Teut.] excused from paying his Club or his Reckoning; free from Punishment.

SCOT'IA [*σχότια*, Gr.] a Member hollowed like a Demi-channel, between the Torus and the Astragal; the Roundel on the Base or Bottom of Pillars. *Archit.*

SCOTISTS, Divines who follow the Opinions of Scotus, or John Duns called the Subtle Doctor, the Opposer of the Thomists.

SCOTOMY [*Scotomia*, L. *σχότομα*, Gr.] a Dizziness or Swimming of the Head, causing a Dimness of Sight.

SCOTS, the People of Scotland.

SCOTTERING [in Herefordshire] a Custom among the Boys at the End of Harvest, of burning a Wad of Peas Straw.

SCOV'EL, an Oven Mop.

To SCOWL } [either of Sceal Eaz, Sax.

To SCOWL } squint-eyed, or *schiefen*, Teut.] to knit one's Brows, to look gruff or

crabbed, to put on a sour Look or grim Countenance.

SCOUN'DREL [*scondaruolo*, Ital. or of *condere*, L. to hide, *q. d.* one who, conscious of his own Baseness, hides himself] a very Rogue, a pitiful rascally Fellow.

To SCOUR } [*scheueren*, Teut. *skuren*,

To SCOWR } [*Dan.*] to cleanse or make clean, to purge by Stool; also to rob on the Sea.

To SCOUR the Length of a Line [Military Term] is to take a Line with the Shot, so that every Bullet which comes in at one End sweeps all along to the other, and leaves no Place of Security.

SCOURING [in Horses] a Looseness, a Disease.

SCOURING Long Sought, a Disease in Cattle.

SCOURINGS [with Farriers] gentle purging Medicines for Horses.

SCOURGE [*escourgee*, F. *scoreggia*, Ital. a Whip made of Thongs, &c.

To SCOURGE [*escourger*, F. *scoreggiare*, Ital. *corr.* of *corrigo*, L.] to whip, to chastise, to punish.

A SCOURG'ER, a Chastiser.

To SCOURSE, to exchange one thing for another. *Ainsw.*

SCOUT [*schaut*, Belg. *escoute*, F.] a Centinel who keeps Guard in an advanced Post.

To SCRABBLE [*krabbelen*, Belg. *krappelen*, Teut. to tear with the Nails] to feel about with the Hands.

LEAN SCRAG, a Boy which is nothing but Skin and Bones.

SCRAG of Mutton [of Craig, Scotch] the lean bony Part of the Neck.

SCRAG'GEDNESS, Leanness.

SCRAG'GY, very lean.

To SCRALL. See Scrawl.

To SCRAMBLE [of *krabbelen*, Belg. of *Seneopan*, Sax. to scrape] to snatch eagerly, to strive, to catch or lay hold of; also to climb up.

To SCRANCH, to crash with the Teeth, to make a Noise in eating.

SCRA'NNEL, Grating by the Sound.

To SCRA'PE [*Seneopan*, Sax. *schraapen* L. S. *skraper*, Dan.] to shave or rasp off.

SCRAPE [Skrap, Swed.] Difficulty, Perplexity, Distress.

SCRAPS [*q. d.* Scrapings,] small Bits.

SCRAT, an Hermaphrodite, one who is of both Sexes. *O.*

To SCRATCH [*kratzen*, Teut. *kratzen*, Dan. which *Minsheu* derives of *καπάσα*, Gr.] to tear with the Nails.

SCRATCH Work, a Way of Painting in Fresco, by preparing a black Ground, on which was placed a white Plaster.

SCRATCH'ES [in Horses] a Disease, Chaps between the Heel and Joint of the Pastern.

To SCRAWL [of *krabbelen*, Du.] to write after a sorry careless Manner.

SCRAY,

SCRAY, a Sea Swallow, or Bird.

SCRE'ABLE [*screabilis*, L.] which may be spit on.

To SCREAM [of *skriger*, Dan.] to make a Noise like a Door whose Hinges are rusty, or a Wheel that is not well greased.

To SCREAM [screemen, Belg.] to cry out, especially in a Fright.

SCRE'ATION, a Spitting. L.

To SCREECH [kreitschen, Hessian Dia. to cry out with a loud Voice] to hoot or howl like a Screech Owl.

To SCREEK. See *To shriek*.

SCREEN [*secerniculum*, L. *schirm* Teut.] a Device to keep off the Wind, or the Heat of the Fire; a Frame for sifting Gravel, Corn, &c.

To SCREEN [*secernere*, L.] to sift thro' a Screen; to shelter, protect, or defend.

A SCREW [*Escrrou*, F. *schroëve*, Belg.] an Instrument for several uses.

To SCREW [*schroeven*, Belg. *schrauben*, Teut.] to press or force with a Screw.

SCRIBABLE, fit to write upon. *Chauc.*

To SCRIBBLE [*escrivailler*, F. of *scribo*, L.] to scratch or dash with a pen; also to write ill, spoken of an Author.

A SCRIBBLER, a mean or pitiful Writer.

SCRIB'BLE *Scrabble*, sorry or pitiful Writing.

SCRIBE [*Scriba*, L.] a Writer or Penman, a Secretary, a Notary, a Scrivener.

SCRIBES [among the Jews] a Sect which managed the Affairs of the Synagogue, and expounded the Law to the People.

SCRIMER [*escrimeur*, F.] a Gladiator, *Shaksp.*

SCRIMP'NESS, Scantiness.

SCRINE, a Coffer or Chest. *Spenc.*

SCRIN'IUM, a Coffer, a Casket to hold Jewels, a Cupboard to put Books or Papers in, an Office or Chamber. L.

SCRIN'IUM *Dispositorium* [among the Romans] was the Office or Chamber where the Emperor's Commands and Orders were dispatched. L.

SCRIN'IUM *Epistolarum* [among the Romans] the Office of those who wrote the Emperor's Letters. L.

SCRIN'IUM *Libellorum* [among the Romans] the Office of Requests, where the Petitions, presented to the Emperor to beg some Favour of him, were usually kept. L.

SCRIN'IUM *Memoriæ* [among the Romans] a Place where Minutes were kept to put an Officer in Mind of the Prince's Orders, to the End he might afterwards dispatch Letters Patent at large for the same.

SCRIN'IUM *Vestimentorum* [among the Romans] the Wardrobe where the Emperor's Cloaths and Robes were kept.

SCRIP [*Minshew* derives it of *Scirpus*, L. because Wallets were antiently made of Bulrushes; but *Skinner* of *Scrape*, Sax. commodious, *q. d.* commodious for travelling] a Budget or Bag; a little Piece. O.

SCRIPTURE [*Scriptura*, L.] a Writing, but emphatically the Holy Scripture, the Writings of the Old and New Testament.

SCRIP'TURAL [*scripturalis*, L.] belonging to the Holy Scripture.

SCRIP'TURISTS [*Scripturaires*, F.] those who ground their Faith on the Scriptures only.

SCRITCH-OWL [*Scricciola*, Ital. *q. d.* Shrieking Owl] a Night Bird.

SCRITORY. See *Scrutoire*.

SCRIV'ENER [*Scrivano*, Ital. *Scriba*, L.] one who draws up and engrosses Writings.

SCRIVENISH, Subtilty. O.

SCRO'BICLE [*Scrobiculus*, L.] a little Ditch.

SCROBIC'ULUS Cordis [in Anatomy] the Heart-pit, or Pit of the Breast. L.

SCRO'FULA } hard Glandules or

SCROPHULA } Swellings of the Glandules of the Neck and Ears, the King's Evil. L.

SCRO'FULOUS } [*scrofulosus*, or *scro-*

SCROPHU'LOUS } *phulosus*, L.] belonging to the King's Evil; hard, full of Kernels, or Swellings of the Glandules.

SCROLL [a Corruption of *Roll*, as *Minshew* thinks] a Slip or Roll of Parchment.

SCROLL [in Architecture. See *Voluta*.

SCROOBY - GRASS, Scurvy - Grass, *Cochlearia*. L.

SCROTOCE'LE [of *Scrotum*, and *κλήη*, Gr.] a Rupture of the Scrotum.

SCRO'TUM, the Bag which contains the Testicles of the Male, which is composed of two Membranes besides a Scarf-Skin. L.

SCROTUM Cordis [in Anatomy] the Skin which encompasses the Heart, the same as *Pericardium*. L.

SCROYLS, Corsairs, insolent Fellows, Rebels. *Shaksp.*

A SCRUB [*Scneope*, Sax.] a Brush or Broom much worn. *Metaph.* a sorry Fellow.

To SCRUB [*Scneopan*, Sax. *schrappen*, Teut.] to rub hard.

SCRUB'BED [*scrubher*, Dan.] worn out, also slovenly, mean habited.

SCRUFF, little Sticks, Coals, &c. which poor People gather up, by the Side of the *Tbames* for Fuel.

SCRUP'LE [*Scrupule*, F. *Scrupulus*, L.] Doubt, Niceness in Point of Conscience.

SCRUP'LE [with *Apothecaries*] the third Part of a Dram. or 20 Grains Weight.

SCRUPOSE [*Scruposus*, L.] full of Gravel Stones; also difficult.

SCRUP'OSITY [*scrupositas*, L.] Stoniness.

SCRUPULOS'ITY } [*scrupulositas*, L.] a scrupulous Humour, Nicety, a being scrupulous.

SCRUP'ULOUSNESS } [*scrupulositas*, L.] full of Scruples, nice, precise.

SCRUP'ULOUS [*scrupuleux*, F. *scrupulosus*, L.] full of Scruples, nice, precise.

To SCRUSE, to press or thrust hard, to crowd.

SCRUTABLE [*scrutabilis*, L.] that may be searched.

SCRU-

SCRUTATION, a searching. *L.*

SCRUTINEER, one who makes a scrutiny.

To **SCRUTINIZE** [*of Scrutinium, L.*] to make a strict Enquiry into, to examine thoroughly.

SCRUTINY [*Scrutin, F. Scrutinium, L.*] a strict Search or diligent Enquiry into a Thing; also a Perusal of Suffrages or Votes at the Election of Magistrates.

SCRUTOIR } [*Escriptoir, F. Scriptorium,*
SCRITORE } *L.*] a sort of large Cabinet with a Door opening downwards for the Convenience of Writing.

A **SCRY** of Fowl, a great Flock.

A **SCUD**, a sudden Shower of Rain.

To **SCUD** away } [*schudde, Belg. to*
To **SCUDDLE** } tremble, of schetelen,
to shake, *Teut.*] to run away all of a sudden.

SCUFFLE [*q. d. to shuffle, which Mer. Cas. derives from σφρίζειν, Gr. to handle roughly*] a Quarrel with Fighting, a Fray.

SCULK [*Hunting Term*] a Company, as a *Sculk of Foxes*.

To **SCULK** [*of Schudde, Belg. to hide, or corr. of abscondere, L.*] to hide one's self, to lurk here and there.

SCULL [*Schedel, Teut.*] the Bone of the Head; also a little Oar to row with.

SCULLS of Friars [*Old Phrase*] a Company of Friars or Brothers.

SCULL of Fishes [*of Scole, Sax.*] a Shoal of Fishes.

A **SCULLER**, a Boat rowed with Sculls, also the Waterman.

SCULLERY, a Place to wash and scour in.

SCULLION [*Couillon, F. or of Culina, L. a Kitchen*] a Drudge who does the meanest Services in a Kitchen.

SCULP [*Sculptura, L.*] a Cut, Print, or engraven Picture.

To **SCULP** [*Sculpo, L.*] to carve, to engrave.

SCULPTOR [*Sculpteur, F.*] a Carver, or Engraver. *L.*

SCULPTURE [*Sculptura, L.*] the Art of carving Figures in Stone, Wood, &c. also a printed Picture.

SCUM [*skum, Dan. schaum, Teut. Eschume, F.*] Froth, Dross; the Dregs of the People.

To **SCUM** [*eschumer, F.*] to take off Froth, Dross, &c.

SCUMBER [*among Hunters*] the Dung of a Fox.

To **SCUMMER** [*skummer, Dan.*] to squirt a watery Substance out of the Body. *O.*

SCUPPER Holes [*of schoepen, Belg. schopsen, Teut. to draw off*] little Holes made thro' the Ship's Sides, thro' which the Water that comes from the Pump, or any other Way, is carried off into the Sea.

SCUPPER-LEATHERS [*to a Ship*] Leathers nailed over those Holes.

SCUPPER-NAILS, short Nails with broad Heads to fasten the *Scupper Leathers*.

SCURF [*schorff, L. S. Sceorfa, Sax.*] a

whitish scaly Swelling, raised in the Skin of the Head.

SCURFINES, being full of Scurf.

SCURFY, having much Scurf.

SCURRILITY [*Scurrilité, F. Scurrilitas, L.*] Buffoonery, saucy drolling, or scoffing, also Scandal.

SCURRILOUS [*scurrile, F. scurrilis, L.*] railing, saucy, abusive, scandalous.

SCURRILOUSNESS, a being full of Scurrility.

The **SCURVY** [*Scorbut, F. Scorbutum, L.*] a Disease, the Symptoms of which are yellow Spots on the Hands and Face, Weakness of the Legs, stinking Breath, &c.

SCURVY-Grass, an Herb so called from its particular Virtue in curing that Distemper. *Cochlearia, L.*

SCURVY, bad, naughty, untoward, sorry, pitiful.

SCUT [*Cpyð, Sax. Skutte, Belg. the Female Privities*] the Tail of a Hare or Coney: It means also a loose Woman, which last I think rather to be derived from the *Teut. Scutte*, a Filly.

SCUTAGE [*Scutagium, L. of Scutum, L. Schildpenig, Sax. q. d. Shield-Money*] a Tax granted to King Henry III. for his Expedition to the Holy Land.

SCUTAGIO habendo, a Writ to Tenants, who held by a Knight's Service, to attend the King to the Wars. *L.*

SCUTCHEON [*Escusson, F. Sueciene, Ital. of Scutum, L. a Shield*] the Ground on which a Coat of Arms is painted.

SCUTCHEON [*Architect*] the Key or Centre Stone in a Building; also a small Plate of Brass or Iron set before a Lock.

SCUTCHEON [*among Gardeners*] a Bud to be grafted.

SCUTIFEROUS [*scutifer, L.*] bearing a Shield.

SCUTIFORME Os [*among Anatomists*] the Whirle-Bone of the Knee. *L.*

SCUTIFORMIS Cartilago [*Anatomy*] one of the five Cartilages of the Larynx, so called from having the Shape of a Shield. *L.*

SCUTTELLATED [*Scutella, L.*] divided into small Surfaces.

SCUTTLE [*Scutel, Sax.*] a Dust Basket; a wooden Trough in a Mill, thro' which the Flour falls into a Tub; the Bowl on the Top-Mast of a Ship.

SCUTTLES [*in a Ship*] little square Holes cut in the Deck, enough to let a Man thro'; they serve to let People down upon Occasion; those little Windows cut out in Cabins to let in Light.

SCUTUM, a Buckler [*in Anatomy*] the Knee-pan, or round Bone of the Knee. *L.*

SCYLID [*of Seylan, Sax.*] hid, covered, withdrawn. *Cbauc.*

SCYL'LA, a Rock over against the Gulph *Charybdis*, so that the Passage there is dangerous for Ships; whence the Proverb. *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim;* to avoid

S E

avoid, Scylla, he falls into Charybdis, or in English. He leaps out of the Frying-Pan into the Fire.

SCYMITAR, a crooked Persian Sword.

SCYPHUS [in *Anatomy*] the Infundibulum or Funnel of the Brain. *L.*

SCYREGEMOT [Scyregmoz, *Sax.*] was formerly a Court held twice a Year by the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Aldermen, where all Laws were given in Charge to the County.

SCYTALIDES [Σκυτάλιδες, *Gr.*] the three small Bones in each Finger.

SCYTHE [Syðe, *Sax.* Sense, *Teut.*] an Instrument for mowing Grass.

SDEIN, Disdain. *Spenc.*

SEA [Sæ, *Sax.* zee, *Belg.* See, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] that general Collection of Waters, which encompasseth the Earth and has several Names given it, according to the Countries it washes, as *British Sea, Irish Sea, &c.*

SEA Board [Sea Term] toward the Sea.

SEA Bind Weed, an Herb. *Convolvulus maritimus. L.*

SEA Cock, SEA Beam, SEA Devil, SEA Dragon, several Sorts of Fishes.

SEA Chart } a Geographical Description

SEA Card } of Coasts, with the true Distances, Heights, &c.

SEA Drags, are what hangs over Ships at Sea, or the Boat when it is towed.

SEA Gate [among Sailors] when two Ships are brought close to one another by means of a Wave, they say, *they lie aboard one another in a Sea Gate.*

SEA Longs, the Froth of the Sea.

SEA Marge, a Cliff, or the Banks of the Sea. *Shakesp.*

SEA-NAVEL, a small Shell-Fish, resembling a Navel.

SEA Turn [among Sailors] the Gale of Wind which comes off from the Sea.

SEA Yoke, a sort of Tackle used when the Sea is so rough that Men cannot govern the Helm with their Hands.

SE'AH [שֵׂא, *H.*] an Hebrew Measure about two Gallons and four Pints.

SEA FARING, living chiefly at Sea.

SEAL [Seal, *Sax.*] Time, Season *Eff.*

SEAL [Sæl, *Sax.* siegel, *Teut.* Seel, *F.* Sigillum, *L.*] the Print of a Coat of Arms, or some other Device made in Wax, and set to any Deed or Writing; the Piece of Metal, &c. on which the Figure is engraven.

To SEAL [siegeleu. *Du.* Seeler, *F.* Sigillare, *L.*] to set a Seal to a Writing, &c.

To SEAL Hermetically [in *Chymistry*] is to stop the Mouth or Neck of a Glass Vessel, with a Pair of Pincers heated red-hot.

A SEAL, a Sea Calf, the Skin of which is used in making Watch-Cases, &c.

SEAL'ER [in *Chancery*] an Officer who seals the Writs and Instruments there made.

SEAM [Seam, *Sax.* Saum, *Teut.*] a Row of Stitches with a Needle.

SEAM [Seime, *Sax.* saim, *C. Br.*] Fat, Tallow; also the Fat of a Hog fry'd.

S E

SEAM of Corn [of Seam, *Sax.* probably of σάγμα, *Gr.* a Load] eight Bushels. *Eff.*

A SEAM [of Wood] a Horse Load. *Suff.*

SEAM [of Glass] 120 Pounds.

SEAMS [of a Ship] are Places where her Planks meet and join together.

The SEAMS [in Horses] a Disease.

SEAM'LESS, without a Seam.

SEAM'STER } [Seamerþne, *Sax.*] a

SEAM'STRESS } Man or Woman that sews or makes up Linen Garments.

SEAM } of Sagena, *L.* σαγινη, *Gr.*] a

SEAN } Sort of large fishing Net.

SEAN Fish, a Fish taken with such a Net.

To SEAR [Seapan, *Sax.* efforer, *F.*] to burn with a hot Iron, or a Wax Candle.

SEAR [either of Seapan, *Sax.* Σηρος, *Gr.*] dry, consumed. *Spenc.*

SEAR Cloth [Seapciað, *Sax.* of Cera Wax, *L.* and Clarh] a Plaister for Pains, Aches, &c.

SEAR Leaves, Leaves of a Tree withered or dead, as at the Fall of the Leaf.

SEAR Wood, dead Boughs cut off from Trees of a Forest.

To SEARCE [seasser, *F.*] to sift finely. *Boyle.*

To SEARCH [cercher, or chercher, *F.*] to seek, look for, or be in quest of.

A SEARCH [recherche, *F.*] a seeking after, a looking for, &c.

A SEARCHER [chercheur, *F.*] one who searches, seeks, and looks for.

A SEARCHER, an Officer whose Business is to examine, and by a peculiar Seal to mark the Defects of woollen Cloth.

SEARSE } of sas, *F.*] a fine Hair

SERSE } Sieve.

SEASNAPLE, a kind of Shell-fish.

SEASON [saison, *F.*] one of the four Quarters of the Year, which are *Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter*; also a proper Time to do any thing in.

SEASONABLE, that which is done in Season, opportune, convenient.

SEASONABLENESS, Opportuneness.

To SEASON [assaisonner, *F.* seasonare, *Ital.* saitzen, *Teut.*] to salt, or give any Thing a Relish with Salt, Spice, &c.

SEASONINGS [in the *West Indies*] an aguish Distemper, which Foreigners are subject to at their first coming.

SEAT [Seazole, *Sax.* sæde, *Dan.* sitz, *Teut.* sedes, *L.*] any Thing to sit on.

To SEAT, to place on Seats, to settle, to fix.

SEA'TER [Seazon, *Sax.*] an Idol worshipped by our Saxon Ancestors on Saturday. The Form of this Idol was an old Man on a Pillar standing on a Fish, a Pail of Water in his Right-hand, full of Fruits, and a Whale in his Left.

SEA'TON [q. d. Sea-Town] in *Devonshire*, 120 Miles W. S. W. from London.

SEAVES, Rushes. *N. C.*

SEAVY-Ground, such as is overgrown with Rushes.

SEAX

SEAX [*Seax, Sax.*] a Sword made like the Scythe, used by the old Saxons.

SEBASTIAN [*σεβαστιανος, Gr.* reverend or majestic] a proper Name of Men.

SE'BERT [a Contraction of *Sigebert Verbergen*] a King of the *East Saxons*, the first of them that embraced Christianity.

SE'CANT [*Secans, L.*] cutting.

SECANT [in *Geometry*] a right Line drawn from the Centre of the Circle, thro' one End of a given Arch or Angle, till it meets or cuts another Line, called a Tangent, raised on the Outside, at the other End.

To **SECE'DE** [*Secedo, L.*] to withdraw from Fellowship.

SECEDER, one who withdraws from a Court or Society, on account of its Proceedings.

To **SECE'RN** [*Secerno, L.*] to separate finer Matter from the grosser.

SECES'SION, a going aside, a retiring, a revolting. *L.*

SECESSION [among *Physicians*] the going off of a Disease by Secretion.

SECESSION [of *Parliament*] the Adjournment or breaking up of it. *L.*

SE'CHE, Cause, Occasion. *Cbauc.*

SECH'IN [*suchen, Teut.*] to seek out. *Cbauc.*

SECK'INGTON [*Secandune, of Secce, a Flight, and Dune, Sax.*] a Tower or Hill in *Warwickshire*.

To **SECLUDE** [*Secludere, L. of Se, i. e. seorsim and claudo*] to shut apart from others, to shut out.

SECLU'SION, the Act of secluding. *L.*

SE'COND [*Secundus, L.*] the last of two.

A **SECOND** [in *Astronomy*] the 60th Part of a Minute.

A **SECOND**, one who backs or defends another.

To **SECOND** [*Secundus, F.*] to aid and assist another; to favour, to countenance.

SE'CONDA } the Second, or two in
SE'CONDE } Number. *Ital.*

SECOND Captain, one whose Company has been broke, and he joined to another.

SECOND Deliverance, a Writ lying after the Return of Cattle replevied, for replevying of the same Cattle again, by reason of some Fault in the Party that replevied.

A **SE'CONDARY** [*Secundarius, L.*] the second Man in any Place, he who is next to any chief Officer, as of the Compter, who is the next Man to the Sheriff, &c.

SECONDARY [among *Philosophers*] the same with Second, as Secondary Causes.

SECONDARY Circles [in *Astronomy*] all Circles of the Sphere at right Angles, as the *Azimuths* or vertical Circles, in respect to the Horizon; the *Meridian* and *Hour Circles*, in respect to the Equinoctial, &c.

SECONDARY Circles [in Reference to the Equinoctial] are Hour Circles.

SECONDARY Circles [in Reference to

the Horizon] are *Azimuths*, or vertical Circles.

SECONDARY Circles [in Reference to the *Ecliptick*] are such as passing thro' the Poles of the great Circle, are at right Angles thereto, as the Circles of Longitude of the Stars.

SECONDARY Planets [in *Astronomy*] such as move round others, whom they respect as the Centre of their Motion.

SECON'DINE. See *Secundine*.

SECRE, secret. *Cbauc.*

SE'CRECY } [of *Secretum, L.*] Pri-
SE'CRETNESS } vacy, the keeping of

a Matter secret.

SE'CREMENT, the separated Part.

A **SE'CRET** [*Secretum, L.*] a Thing which few People know, or that ought to be kept private. *F.*

SECRET [*Secretus, L.*] private, hidden, close, or that keeps Counsel. *F.*

SECRETARY [*Secretaire, F. of Secretarius, L.*] one who is employed in writing Letters, Dispatches, &c. for a Prince or particular Society.

To **SECRE'TE** [*Secretum, L.*] to separate.

SECRETED, hid, concealed, put out of the Way.

SECRE'TION [among *Chymists*] is the Separation of one Fluid from another, in the Body of an Animal or Vegetable. *L.*

SECT [*Seſſe, F. of Secta, L.*] a Party professing the same Opinion.

SECTA ad Curiam, a Writ lying against him who refuseth to perform his Suit, either to the County or Court Baron. *L.*

SECTA faciendu per illum, &c. a Writ to compel the Heir to perform Service for all the Copartners. *L.*

SECTA Molendini, a Writ against him who having used to grind his Corn at one Mill, leaveth it and goeth to another. *L.*

SECTA unica tantum facienda, &c. a Writ for that Heir who is distrained by the Lord in more Suits than one, upon account of the Land of several Heirs descended to him. *L.*

SECTA'RIAN [*Sectarius, L.*] belonging to a Sect.

SECTARY [*Sectaire, F. Sectarius, L.*] a Follower of a particular Sect or Party.

SECTA'TOR [*Sectator, L.*] a Follower, an Imitator.

SECTIO Cesaria [among *Anatomists*] the same as *Histerotomatocia*. *L.*

SEC'TION, a cutting or dividing; also a Part cut off. *F. of L.*

SECTION [of a Book] a certain Division in the Chapters.

SECTION [in *Mathematicks*] is the cutting one Plane by another, or of a Solid by a Plane.

Conick SECTION, is the Figure made by the solid Body of a Cone's being supposed to be cut by a Plane; and these Sections are generally accounted four, the Circle, Ellipsis, Hyperbola and Parabola.

SECTION [*Architectura*] the Draught of the

the Heights and Depths of a Building raised on a Plane, as tho' the whole Fabrick were cut asunder, to discover the Inside.

SECTIS *non faciendis*, a Writ which lieth for a Woman who ought not to perform Suit or Court for her Dower. L.

SEC'TIVE [*sectivus*, L.] that is or may be cut.

SECTOR [*sektor*, F.] an Instrument useful in all the practical Parts of the Mathematics. L.

SECTOR [of a Circle] a Portion comprehended between two Radii or Semidiameters, and the Ark of the Circle, making an Angle at the Centre.

SECTOR [of a Sphere] is the Conick Solid, whose Vertex ends in the Centre of the Sphere, and its Base is a Segment of the same Sphere.

SECULAR [*seculaire*, F. *secularis*, L.] belonging to the Space of 100 Years; also Temporal, belonging to this World, or Life; also that is conversant in this World, without being engaged in a Monastick Life; as,

A SECULAR Priest, one who takes upon him the Care of Souls, and does not live under any Rules of Religious Orders.

SECULAR Games [among the Romans] solemn Feasts celebrated at the End of every Age or 100 Years.

SECULARISATION, secularizing. F.

SECULARITY [*secularitas*, L.] Worldliness; also a secular Life: Or the Condition of a secular Person.

To SECULARIZE [*seculariser*, F.] to make secular, as, to secularize a Monk.

SECUNDA *Superoneratione Pasturae*, a Writ where Measurement of Pasture hath been made, and he, who first surcharged the Common, doth again surcharge it. L.

SECUND'ANS [*Mathematicks*] an infinite Series or Rank of Numbers, which begin from nothing, and proceed as the Squares of Numbers in Arithmetical Proportion, as 0, 2, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, &c.

SECUNDARY [*secundarius*, L.] an Officer next under the chief Officer.

SECUNDARY Fever, is that which arises after a Crisis, or the Discharge of some morbid Matter, as after the Declension of the Small Pox and Measles.

To SECUN'DATE [*secundatum*, L.] to prosper.

SECUNDA'TION, a seconding, a forwarding, a prospering. L.

SECUNDINES [*secundines*, F. *secundina*, L.] the After-Birth or Burden, i. e. the Placenta or Womb Cake with the Membranes including the Fœtus before its Birth, and which are extracted after it is born.

SECUNDUM *Naturam* [i. e. according to the Course of Nature] is a Phrase used by Physicians, when all Things are duly performed, as in a State of Health.

SECURE [*securus*, L.] that is out of Danger, safe, fearless or careless.

To SECURE [*securare*, L.] to make secure, to save, shelter or protect; also to apprehend or lay hold of.

SECURITATE *Pacis*, a Writ against him who threatens another with Death and Danger. L.

SECURITA'TEM *Inveniendi quod*, &c. a Writ against any of the King's Subjects, to stay them from going out of the Kingdom. L.

SECURITY [*securité*, F. *securitas*, L.] Safety, the being out of Danger; also Surety for the Payment of Money: Bail; also Carelessness, Unconcernedness.

SEDA'N [of *Sedes*, L.] a close Chair in which Persons of Quality are carried.

SEDA'TE [*sedatus*, L.] quiet, composed, undisturbed in Mind.

SEDATE'NESS, a due Composure of Mind.

SEDATIVE [*sedativus*, L.] of a quieting, allaying, or asswaging Quality.

SE DEFEN'DEN'DO [i. e. in defending himself] a Plea for one who is charged with killing another, saying, he was forced to do it in his own Defence; yet must he procure his Pardon from the Lord Chancellor, and forfeit his Goods to the King.

SE'DENTARY [*sedentaire*, F. *sedentarius*, L.] that is much given to sitting; that sits much, or works sitting.

SEDENDTARY *Parliaments* [in France] such as are fixed and settled in a Place.

SE'DENTARINESS, the Condition of one who sitteth much.

SEGE [of *Sax*, Sax. *Seck*, Belg.] of *secundo*, L. a cutting] a kind of Weeds.

SEDC'Y, abounding with Sedge.

SED'IMENT [*sedimentum*, L.] the Settlement or Dregs of any Thing. F.

SEDIMENT of *Urine* [among Physicians] certain Parts of the nourishing Juice, which being separated from the Blood with the Serum, by reason of their Weight, sink to the Bottom of the Urine.

SEDIN, to produce Seed. *Chauc.*

SEDITION [of *se*, i. e. *seorsim*, and *iens*, L. going] Motiny, Strife, popular Tumult, Uproar. F. of L.

SEDITIONOUS [*seditieux*, F. *seditiosus*, L.] apt or tending to raise Sedition; factious, mutinous.

To SEDUCE [*seduire*, F. *seducere*, L.] to mislead or deceive; to corrupt or debauch.

SEDUCE'MENT } the Act of seducing
SEDUC'TION } or misleading. F. of L.
A SEDU'CER [*seducteur*, F. *seductor*, L.] one who misleads.

SEDUC'TIVE [*seductivus*, L.] apt to seduce or mislead.

SEDU'LITY [*sedulitas*, L.] continual Care, Diligence.

SED'ULOUS [*sedulus*, L.] very careful, or diligent, industrious.

SE'DUWAL

S E

SE'DUWAL [*Syzepale, Sax.*] the Herb Setwal or Valerian.

SEE [of *Sedes, L.*] a Seat, the Dignity or Seat of an Archbishop or Bishop.

To **SEE** [*Seon, Sax. seer, Dan. sehen, Teut.*] to perceive with the Eyes.

SEED [*Sæd, Sax. seed, Dan. sæd, Belg. saet, Teut. Semen, L.*] that Matter which in all Plants and Fruits is disposed by Nature for the Propagation of the Kind.

SEED [of *Animals*] a white, hot, spirituous Humour, made out of the thinnest Part of the Blood in the Testicles and Epididymides.

SEED [in a *Figurative Sense*] is the Cause which produces some Effects, as, the Seeds of War, Virtue, Vice, &c.

To **SEED**, to grow to such Maturity as to shed the Seed.

SEED-LEEF } a Vessel or Hopper in
SEED-LIP } which Husbandmen carry their Seed-corn at the Time of sowing.

SEED-Shedding [in *Cattle*] a Disease.

SEED'LINGS [in *Botany*] Roots of Gilliflowers which come from Seeds sown; also the young tender Shoots of Plants that are newly sown.

SEED'Y, having Seeds, running to Seed.

SEEING-Glass, a Looking Glass. *N. C.*

To **SEEK** [*suchen, Low. zerecan, Sax.*] to search or look for, to endeavour after; also to be at a loss, to be without Knowledge or Experience.

To **SEEL** [of *ryllan, Sax.* to give away] a Ship is said to *Seel*, when she tumbles suddenly and violently, sometimes to one Side, and sometimes to another, when a Wave passes from under her Sides faster than she can drive away with it.

LEE-SEEL [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship thus rolls to the Leeward.

SEEL'ING [among *Falconers*] is the running of a Thread thro' the Eyelids of a Hawk when first taken, so that she may see very little or not at all, to make her the better endure the Hood.

SEELY, silly. *Spenc.*

To **SEEM** [*sembler, F.*] to appear.

To **SEEM** [*siemen, Teut.*] to become.

SEEM'LY [*ziemlich, Teut.*] becoming, decent.

SEEM'LINESS, Comeliness.

SEEN, a Cow's Teat or Pap. *G.*

SEER, several, divers. *O.*

SEER [*q. d. Fore-Seer*] a Prophet.

To **SEE'SAW**, to move with a reciprocating Motion.

To **SEETHE** [*reodan, Sax. siedēn, L. S. and Teut.*] to boil.

SEGGE [*rezge, Belg.*] to say, to speak. *Chauc.*

SEG'GRUM, an Herb.

SEG'HIL [of *Sacce*, a Fight, or Size, Victory, *Sax.* and *Hill*] in Northumberland.

SEGMENT [*segmentum, L.*] a Piece cut off from something.

S E

SEGMENT of a Circle [in *Geometry*] is a Figure terminated by a right Line less than the Diameter and Circumference, or it is a Figure contained between a Chord and an Arch of the same Circle.

SEGMENT of a Sphere [in *Mathematicks*] is a Portion of it cut off by a Plane, in any Part except the Centre, so that the Base of such Segment must always be a Circle, and its Surface a Part of that of the Sphere; the whole Segment being either greater or less than an Hemisphere.

SEGMENT Leaves [in *Botany*] Leaves of Plants cut and divided into many Shreds.

SEG'NITY [*segnitas, L.*] Slothfulness.

To **SEGREGATE** [*segregatum, L.*] to separate or put apart.

SEG'REGATENESS } [*q. d. a taking*
SEGREGATION } out of the Flock]
a separating, severing, putting apart. *L.*

SE'GREIANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term used of *Griffins* drawn in a leaping Posture.

SEIANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term used of a Lion or other Beasts, sitting like a Cat, with his Fore feet straight. *F.*

SEIGN'IOR } Lord, Master. *Ital.*
SIGN'IOR }

SEIGNIOR [in *Law*] the Lord of the Manor or Fee.

GRAND SEIGNIOR [*i. e. Great Lord*] the Emperor of the *Turks*.

SEIGNIORAGE [*seigneurie, F.*] a Prerogative of the King, whereby he challengeth Allowance of Gold or Silver brought in the Masts, to his Exchange for Coin.

SEIGNIORY [*seigneurie, F.*] the Jurisdiction or Power of a Lord, Lordship.

SEIMBOLE, half a Tun, or a Pipe of Wine.

SEI'MOUR [*de Sancto Mauro, L. or Saint Moor, F.*] a Surname.

SEINE [*regne, Sax.*] a Net used in fishing.

SEINT [of *Ceinture, F.*] a Girdle. *Chauc.*

SEJOURE, to sojourn. *Chauc.*

SER'ASIS [in *Pharmacy*] an Inflammation in the Head, proceeding from excessive Heat.

SEIS'IN [*Law Term*] Possession of, or a Right to Lands and Tenements.

SEISIN in Fact [*Law Term*] is an actual taking Possession in Person.

SEISIN in Law, is when something is done which the Law accounts a Seisin.

SEIS'INA Habenda, &c. a Writ for Delivery of Seisin to the Lord of his Tenements, after the King hath had the Year, Day, and Waste.

To **SE'JUGATE** [*sejugatum, L.*] to separate or put apart.

SEI'ZABLE, that may be seized.

To **SEIZE** [*saisir, F.*] to take into Custody or Possession by Force, or wrongfully; to distrain, to attack, to lay hold of, or catch.

To **SEIZE** } [*Sea Term*] to make fast
To **SEASE** } or bind; especially to fasten

S E

fasten two Ropes together with Rope-Yarn.

SEIZED of } [Law Term] possessed
SEISED of } of.

The SEIZING [of a Boat] is a Rope tied to a Ring or little Chain in the Foreship of the Boat, by which means it is fastened to the Side of the Ship.

SEIZING [in Falconry] a Hawk's taking any thing in her Claws, and holding it fast.

SEIZURE, seizing, taking into Custody, Attachment, Distress.

SEJUNCTION [sejunctio, L.] a parting or putting asunder.

SEKEL, in like Manner. O.

SE'LAH סֵלָה H.] a Note of Musick in the Psalms of David.

SE'LANDER, a scabby Disease in Horses.

SEL'BY [of Sel, Sax. Good, and By, an Habitation] a Place famous for a Convent or Abbey, the Abbot whereof had the Title of Baron of the Realm; a Sirname.

SEL'COUTH [of Selb, seldom, and couð, known, Sax.] uncommon.

SEL'DOM [Selbon, of Selb, rare, and zone, Sax. seldom, Teut.] done not often.

SEL'DOMNESS, the not happening often.

SELECT' [selectus, L.] chosen out of others, choice.

To SELECT [selectum, L.] to pick out, to cull.

SELECT'NESS, Choiceness.

SELE'NITES [σηληνιτις λιθος, Gr.] a Mirror Stone, or Muscovy Glass, the Brightness of which was heretofore thought to increase and decrease according to the Course of the Moon.

SELENOGRAPHY [of σελήνη, the Moon, and γραφή, Description, Gr.] a Description of the Face of the Moon, as distinguished by Spots, &c. which may be seen by the Help of the Telescope.

SELEUCIANS, Hereticks in the primitive Church, who held that the Body of Christ ascended no higher than the Sun, that the Deity was corporeal, and that the Matter of the Universe was co-eternal with him.

SELF [Selp, Sax. self, Dan. self, Belg. selg, Teut.] one's own Person.

SELF Heal, a Wound Herb. Prunella, L.

SELF'ISH, minding chiefly his own Interest.

SELF'ISHNESS, the being selfish.

SE'LIBRA, half a Pound, or 6 Ounces. L.

SELION, a Ridge of Land which lies between two Furrows.

To SELL [ryllan, Sax.] to give for a Price.

SELL [Sella, L.] a Saddle. Spenc.

SELL [Architectura] the lowest Piece of Timber in a Timber-Building, or that on which the whole Superstructure is erected.

SELL, Self. N. C.

SELLACURULIS [among the Romans] the Curule Chair, or Chair of State, adorn'd with Ivory, in which the great Magistrate

S E

had a Right to sit and be carried in a Chariot. L.

SEL'LA Equina } [in Anatomy] a Part
SEL'LA Sphenoides } of the Brain made of the four Processes of the Os Sphenoides; it contains the Glandula Pituitaria, and in Brutes the Rete Mirabile. L.

SEL'LENGER [of Saintleger, which comes from Saint Leodeger] a Sirname.

SEL'LERY [σάλιον, Gr.] a Salad Herb.

SEL'LIANDER } [in Horses] a dry Scab

SEL'LANDER } growing in the very

SO'LANDER } Bent of the Ham of the hinder Leg.

SEL'LA Solida, a Chair or Seat made of a Piece of Wood, on which the Roman Augurs or Southsayers sat, when they were taking their Observations.

SELT, Chance. N. C.

SEL'VAGE [as Skinner thinks, q. d. Salvage, because it preserves and strengthens the Garment] the outward Edge of Linen Cloth.

SELVE Movement, Movement. O.

SELY, Hilly. O.

SEMARE [St. Medard] a Sirname.

SEMAR'TON [St. Martin] a Sirname.

SEMBLABLE [q. d. simulabilis, Lat.] seeming, likely. F.

SEM'BLANCE, Likeness, Appearance. F.

SEMB'LATIVE [of semblant, F.] resembling, like to.

SEM'BLAUNCE, the same. Spent.

SEMBLAUNT, a Look. O.

To SEMBLE [sembler, F.] to represent, to make a Likeness.

SEME of Corn, is eight Bushels.

SEMEI'OSIS [σημειωσις, Gr.] a noting or marking.

SEMEIOSIS [in Physick] an Observation whereby some Things being discovered, they find out others that were unknown.

SEMEIOTICA [σημειωτική, Gr.] is that Part of Physick which treats of the Signs of Health and Sickness, enabling the Physician to make probable Guesses about the Constitution of his Patient.

SEMELIHEED, Seemliness, Comeliness. O.

SEMENIFE'ROUS [of semen, Seed, and fero, to bear] bearing Seed.

SEMENT'INÆ FERIA [among the Romans] certain Feasts appointed in Seed-Time, in order to pray the Gods to vouchsafe them a plentiful Harvest.

SE'MEN Veneris [among Chymists] the Scum of Brass. L.

SE'METS [according to Dr Grew] the Apices of the Attire of a Plant.

SE'MI [sewis, L.] a half.

SEMI Arian, the Arian Sect was divided into two principle Parts; the one of which sticking more closely to the Opinion of their Master, maintained that the Son of God was unlike the Father; and the other refused

refused to receive the Word *substantial*, yet acknowledged the Son of God of a like Substance or Essence with the Father, and therefore were called *Semi Arians*.

SEMIBOUSIE, half drunk. *Chauc.*

SEMIBRIEF [in *Musick*] a Note of half the Quantity of a Brief or Breve.

SEMICIR'CLE, one half of a Circle, bounded by the Diameter and half the Circumference; also a Mathematical Instrument, being half the Theodolite.

SEMICIR'ULAR, made in the Shape of, or belonging to a Semi circle.

SEMICIRCUM'FERENCE, half the Circumference.

SEMICO'LOM, a Stop or Point in a Sentence, between a Comma and a Colon, marked thus (;)

SEMICOMBUST' [*semicombustus*, L.] half burned.

SEMICON'GIUS, a Measure of half a Gallon. L.

SEMICONSPICU'OUS [*semiconspicius*, L.] half or partly visible.

SEMICOPE, a short Cloack. O.

SEMICU'BICAL *Paraboloid* [in *Geometry*] a Curve or crooked lined Figure, whose Ordinates are in Sub triplicate of the Duplicate Proportion of the Diameter, i. e. the Cubes of the Ordinates are as the Squares of the Diameters.

SEMICU'BIUM, a half Bath, in which the Patient sits only up to the Navel in Water.

SEMI DIAM'ETER [in *Geometry*] is a Line drawn from the Centre of a Circle to any Point of its Circumference.

SEMI DIAP'ASON [in *Musick*] a defective or imperfect Octave.

SEMI DIAPEN'TE [in *Musick*] the lesser Third, having its Terms as 6 to 5.

SEMI DIA'PHANOUS [from *semi* and *Diaphanous*] half-transparent.

SEMI FIBULA'TUS [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Body, the *Peroneus Secundus*. L.

SEMI FISTULAR Flowers [in *Botany*] such whose upper Parts resemble a Pipe cut off obliquely, as *Birchwort*.

SEMIFORM [*Semiformis*, L.] half-formed, imperfect.

SEMIGLO'BULAR, of the Form of half a Globe.

SEMILUNAR Valves [in *Anatomy*] Valves thus called from their Resemblance in Shape to a half Moon.

SEMIMARES, half Males, a Name given to those that have been castrated, as Eunuchs, Geldings, &c. L.

SEMIMARINE [*Semimarinus*, L.] half Marine.

SEMIMEMBRA'NOSUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg, being half tendinous and Membrane like, lying immediately under the *Seminervosus*.

SEM'INAL [*seminalis*, L.] seedy.

SEM'INAL Leaves [among *Botanists*] are

two small, plain, soft, and undivided Leaves, that first shoot forth from the greatest Part of all sown Seeds; which Leaves are generally very different from those of the succeeding Plant in Size, Figure, Surface, and Position.

SEM'INALITY, a being seminal.

SEM'INARIST [*Seminaire*, F.] one brought up in a Seminary.

SEMINARY [*Seminaire*, F. *Seminarium*, L.] a Seed-Plot, or Nursery for the raising of young Trees or Plants.

SEMINARY [in *Papish Countries*] a School or College for training up of Priests to propagate their Doctrine in England and other Protestant Countries, thence called *Seminary Priests*.

SEMINARY [*figuratively*] a School or College which is a Nursery for Learning.

To SE'MINATE [*seminatum*, L.] to sow.

SEMINA'TION [with some *Physicians*] the Emission of the Male Seed into the Womb by Coition. L.

SEMINA'TUM, a sowing. L.

SEMINIF'ICK, bearing Seed.

SEMI-NERVO'SUS } in [*Anatomy*]

SEMI TENDINO'SUS } a Muscle of the Thigh, so named from being half tendinous and Nerve-like. L.

SEMIOPA'COUS [*Semi* and *opacus*, L.] half-dark.

SEMIPE'DAL, consisting of a Foot and half in Measure. L.

SEMIPELA'GIANS, a sort of Christian Hereticks, who endeavoured to find a Mean between the *Pelagians* and the *Orthodox*. They agreed with the *Pelagians* in the Power of Free-will, at least as to the Beginning of Faith and Conversion.

SEMIQUA'DRAT } [in *Astronomy*] an

SEMIQUAR'TILE } Aspect invented by Kepler, when two Planets are distant one from the other 45 Degrees.

SEMIQUA'VER [in *Musick*] a Note half the Quantity of a Quaver.

SEMIQUINT'ILE [in *Astrology*] an Aspect of the Planets, when they are distant one from the other 35 Degrees.

SEMISEX'TILE [in *Astrology*] an Aspect of the Planets, when they are 30 Degrees distant one from another, and it is thus marked (SS).

SEMISOUNE, a soft, gentle Noise. *Chauc.*

SEMISPECU'LUM [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument to widen a Wound in the Neck of the Bladder or Womb.

SEMI SPHE'RICAL, of or belonging to, or like the half of a Sphere.

SEMI SPHERO'DAL, formed in the Fashion of a half Spheroid.

SEMI SPINA'TUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle inserted to the upper Spines of the *Vertebra* of the Breast.

SEMITER'TAIN *Ague*, a sort of *Ague*, partaking of a Tertian and Quotidian.

SEMI'TONE [in *Musick*] a half Tone.

SEMI-

SEMIVOWELS [in *Grammar*] certain Consonants, so called because they have half the Sound of Vowels.

SEMIS } [among *Apothecaries*] half
SEMIS'SIS } an Ounce. L.

SEMITA *luminosa* [i. e. the shining Path] a bright Track in the Heavens, which a little before the Vernal Equinox, may be seen about six o'Clock at Night towards the End of February and Beginning of October. L.

SEMIUS'TULATE [*semitulatus*, L.] half burnt or consumed by Fire.

SEM'IT, timber. N. C.

SEMPERVIRENT [of *semper*, always, and *virens*, being green] Ever green.

SEMPERVIVUM [with *Botanists*] the Herb Sengreen, Aygreen, or Housleek. L.

SEMPITER'NAL [*sempiternel*, F. *sempiternus*, L.] continual; perpetual, endless, everlasting.

SEMPITER'NITY [*sempiternitas*, L.] Everlastingness.

SE'MSTRESS [*seamerzpe*, Sax.] a Woman who lives by her Needle, i. e. by Sewing.

SEMP'T, seemed. O.

SEMYRYFF half killed. *Chauc.*

SENA [of *סנא*, Chald.] the Leaves of a Shrub growing in the *Levant*.

SENACHERIB [*סנחריב*, Heb. i. e. the Bramble of Destruction] a King of *Affyria*.

SE'NARY [*senarius*, L.] consisting of six.

SEN'ATE [*Senate*, F. *senatus*, L. of *Senex*, L.] properly the supreme Council among the ancient *Romans*, or the Place where they assembled; the Parliament or Bench of Aldermen in a City.

SEN'ATOR [*Senateur*, F.] a Member of the Senate, a Parliament Man, an Alderman. L.

SENATORIAN [*senatorial*, F. *senatorius*, L.] belonging to a Senator.

To **SEND** [*sendan*, Sax. *sender*, Dan. *senden*, Teut.] to cause a Person to go, or a Thing to be carried.

To **SEND** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to send much, when she falls deep a-stern, or a head into the Hollow between two Waves.

SENDAL, a sort of thin *Cyprus* Silk.

SENESCHAL'LO et *Mareschallo quod non teneant*, &c. a Writ to the Steward and Marshal of *England*, prohibiting them to take Cognizance of any Action in their Court, that concerned Freehold, Debt, or Covenant. L.

SENESCHAL } [*Seneschal*, F.] the Lord
SEN'ESHEL } High-Steward; also the Head Bailiff of a Barony.

SENESCHAL [in *France*] the chief Justice or Magistrate of a certain Precinct.

SENESCENT [*senescens*, L.] waxing old, growing in Years.

SENFY, Note, Sign, Likelihood, Appearance. N. C.

To **SENGIN**, to sing. *Chauc.*

SENGREEN, the Herb Housleek. *Sempervivum majus*. L.

SE'NIOR, Elder. L.

SENIORITY [of *Senior*, L.] Eldership.

SENIORITY [with *Military Men*] the Order of Time since the first raising of a Regiment, or an Officer's receiving his Commission.

SENNNA [*Sena*, L.] a Physical Tree.

SEN'NIGHT [contracted of *seven Nights*] a Week.

SENO'CLAR [*Seni and oculi*, L.] having six Eyes.

SEN'LY [of *St. Lizy*] a Surname.

SENTLO [of *St. Loyd*] a Surname.

SEN'TLOW [of *St. Loup*, i. e. *St. Love*] a Surname.

SENSA'TION [among *Philosophers*] that Perception the Mind has, when any Object strikes the Senses, or the perceiving Things by the Senses; this is performed by the immediate Action of the finer and more fluid Parts of Bodies upon the Organs of Sense. The Impulse communicated by these subtle Parts of Bodies upon the Organs fitly disposed, is through them transmitted to the Nerves, and by them to the Brain. L.

SENSE [*Sens*, F. *Sensus*, L.] the Faculty of a living Creature, whereby it receives the Impression of outward Objects; also an Affection or Passion of the Soul, Judgment, Reason, Meaning, Signification.

Common **SENSE**, those general Notions arising in the Minds of Men, by which they apprehend Things after the same Manner.

SENSELESS, which hath no Sense, or Feeling; also void of Reason, Foolish.

SENSELESSNESS, the being void of Reason; Foolishness, Stupidity.

SENSES, the 5 natural Senses, *Hearing, Feeling, Seeing, Tasting, and Smelling*.

SENSIBILITY [*sensibilitè* F. *sensibilitas*, L.] the Quality of being sensible.

SENSIBLE [*sensibilis*, L.] that falls within the Compass of the Senses, that may be perceived or felt; also that feels, apt to perceive apprehensive; also that is of good Sense or Judgment. F.

SENSIFEROUS [*senfifer*, L.] that causeth Feeling or Sense.

SENSIL'ITY [*senfilitas*, L.] the same as Sensibility.

SEN'SINE, since then. N. C.

SENSITIVE [*sensitivus*, L.] that has the Faculty of feeling or perceiving; as the sensitive Soul. F.

SENSI'TIVE Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as contract their Leaves and Flowers when touched, as if they were really sensible of the Contact, but as soon as the Hand is removed, spread themselves open and flourish again.

SENSO'RIMUM Commune [in *Anatomy*] the Seat of Common Sense, that Part of the Brain, where the Nerves, from the organs of

S E

of all the Senses are terminated or end, which is the Beginning of the *Medulla Obnoga*.

SENSORY [*Isensorium*, L.] the Organ or Instrument of Sense; as the Eye of Seeing, the Ear of Hearing, &c.

SENSUAL [*sensuel*, F. *sensualis*, L.] voluptuous, given to sensual Pleasures.

SENSUALITY [*sensualité*, F. *sensualitas*, L.] Libertinism; a gratifying of the Senses, a giving up one's self to unlawful Pleasures.

SENSUALNESS, the being too much addicted to gratify the Senses.

To SENT, to assent. *Cbauc.*

SENTEN, sent. *O.*

SENTENCE [*Sententia*, L.] a Number of Words put together, a wise or witty Saying; a Decree of a Court of Justice. *F.*

To SENTENCE [*sententier*, F.] to pronounce Sentence upon.

SENTENTIOSITY, Sententiousness.

SENTENTIOUS [*sententieux*, F. *sententiosus*, L.] full of pithy Sentences.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, the abounding with pithy Sentences.

SENTICOSE [*senticosus*, L.] full of Briers and Brambles.

SENTIENT [*sentiens*, L.] perceiving, or having Perception.

SENTIMENT, Opinion, Judgment. *F.*

SENTINEL } [*Sentinelle*, F.] a private

SENTRY } Soldier upon Guard.

SENTINEL *Perdue*, a Sentinel placed near the Enemy in a dangerous Post. *F.*

SEN'TYN, to scent, smell, perfume. *Cbauc.*

SENVY [*Senepe*, *Sax.* *Sinapi*, L. of *σινάπι*, *Gr.*] the Plant of whose Seed Mustard is made.

SEN'ZA [in *Musick Books*] signifies without, as *Senza Stromenti*, without Instruments. *Ital.*

SEOF'RID [of *Seo*, the Sight, and *frid* or *frede*, Peace, *Sax.*] a King of the *East Saxons*.

SEPARABILITY, a Possibility of being separated, or the Quality of that which is separable.

SEPARABLE [*separabilis*, L.] that may be separated. *F.*

SEP'ARATE [*separé* F. *separatus*, L.] distinct or particular.

To SEPARATE [*separer*, F. *separare* L.] to part, divide, or put asunder.

SEPARATORS, the four middle Teeth of an Horse, so called, because they separate the Nippers from the Corner Teeth.

SEPARATION, the act of separating or putting asunder. *F.* of L.

SEPARATION [with *Astrologers*] is when two Planets have been in Conjunction or partile Aspect, and the lighter, by reason of its swifter Motion, is going out of the Moiety of both their Orbs.

S E

SEP'ARATIST, one who separates himself from the established Church.

SEPARATORY [among *Chymists*] a Vessel to separate Oil from Water

SEPARATORY [*Separator*, L.] a Surgeon's Instrument to pick Splinters, or Bones out of a Wound.

SEP'ACE, if you please. *Ital.*

SEPILIBLE [*sepilibilis*, L.] that may be buried; also hidden and concealed

SEPIMENT [*sepimentum*, L.] a Hedge or Fence.

To SEPOSITE [*sepositum*, L.] to put aside or part.

SEPOSITION, a setting aside or apart. *F.*

SEPHYROS [with *Physicians*] an hard and dry Imposthume; an hard Inflammation of the Womb. *Arab.*

SEPTAN'GLE [in *Geometry*] a Figure having seven Angles and as many Sides; the same as *Heptagon*.

SEPTAN'GULAR [*septangulus*, L.] that has seven Angles and as many Sides.

SEPTEMBER [*Septembre*, F. of *septem*, L. seven] a Month so called because the seventh Month from *March*.

SEPTEMF'LUOUS [*septemfluus*, L.] dividing or flowing into seven Streams.

SEPTEM'PEDAL, [*septempedalis*, L.] belonging to seven Feet, or seven Foot long.

SEPTENA'RIOUS } [*septenarius*, L.] of

SEPTENA'RY } the Number 7.

A SEPTENARY [*septenaire*, F. *septenarius numerus*, L.] a Number of 7; seven Years of one's Life.

SEPTENNIAL [*septennis*, L.] of the Space or Age of seven Years.

SEPTENTA'RIOUS [in *Astronomy*] a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, consisting of 30 Stars. *L.*

SEPTEN'TRIO, the North; also a Northern Constellation of seven Stars, called *Charles's Wain*. *L.*

SEPTENTRIO'NAL [*septentrionalis*, L.] Northern, belonging to the North.

SEPTENTRIO'NAL Signs [in *Astronomy*] the first six Signs of the Zodiack, so called because they decline from the Equator towards the North: *Boreal Signs*.

SEP'TICA [*Σηπτικά*, *Gr.*] such Things as, by a mischievous Heat and Sharpness corrupt and rot the Flesh, which are otherwise termed *Putrefactientia*. *L.*

SEPTIE'ME, a Sequence of seven Cards at the Game of Picquet.

SEPTIFA'RIOUS [*septifarius*, L.] of seven different Sorts or Ways.

SEPTIFO'LIIOUS Plants [of *septifolium*, L.] such as cometh of seven Leaves.

SEPTIFORM [*septiformis*, L.] that has seven Shapes.

SEPTILA'TERAL [*septem* and *lateris*, L.] having seven Sides.

SEPTIM'ANE [*septimannus*, L.] of the Order of Seven; and belonging to a Week.

SEPTI-

S E

SEPTINARIAN, a Weekly Officer in Monasteries.

SEPTUAGENARY [*Septuagenaire*, F. *Septuagenarius*, L.] of the Number 70.

SEPTUAGESIMA, the third Sunday before the first Sunday in *Lent*; so called because it was about 70 Days before *Easter*.

SEPTUAGESIMAL [*Septuagesimus*, L.] belonging to *Septuagesima*.

SEP'TUAGINT [so called because said to have been translated by 72 Jewish Rabbies at the Appointment of *Ptolemy*, King of *Egypt*] the most authentick Greek Translation of the *Old Testament*.

SEPTUM Auris [among *Anatomists*] the Drum of the Ear. L.

SEPTUM Cordis [in *Anatomy*] the fleshy Part that divides the right Ventricle of the Heart from the left.

SEPTUM Lucidum } [in *Anatomy*] a
SPECULUM Lucidum } kind of Partition which distinguishes the Ventricle of the Brain, so named from its Thinness and Transparency. L.

SEPTUM Narium [among *Anatomists*] that Part which separates the Nostrils one from another. L.

SEPTUM Transversum [in *Anatomy*] the Diaphragm or Midriff. L.

SEPTUNCIAL [*Septuncialis*, L.] belonging to seven Ounces.

SEP'TUNX, a Weight of seven Ounces. L.

SEPTUPLE [*Septuplex*, L.] seven times as much.

SEPUL'CHRAL [*Sepulchralis*, L.] belonging to a Grave or Sepulchre. F.

SEPUL'CHRE [*Sepulchrum*, L.] a Burying-Place, Grave or Tomb. F.

SEPUL'TURE [*Sepultura*, L.] a Burying or Burial, an Interment. F.

SEQUA'CIOUS [*Sequax*, L.] easily following.

SEQUA'CITY [*Sequacitas*, L.] a following.

SEQUATUR *sub suo periculo*, a Writ that lieth where the Summons *ad Warrantizandum* is awarded, and the Sheriff returneth that he hath nothing whereby he may be summoned; then goes out an *Alias*, and *Pluries*, and if he do not come in at the *Pluries*, this Writ is issued forth.

SEQUEL [*Sequela*, L.] a Consequence or Conclusion, a continued Succession.

SEQUE'LA Molendini, is owing Suit, or being bound to grind Corn in a particular Mill. L.

SEQUENCE [*Sequentia*, L.] a following of Things in Order just one after another; also a Set of Cards of the same Sort or Colour. F.

SEQUENCES, Verses answering one another.

SEQUENT [*Sequens*, L.] following.

S E

To SEQUESTER [*Sequester*, F. *Sequestrare*, L.] to separate, sever, or put asunder; to withdraw or retire from the World.

To SEQUESTER [in the *Civil Law*] a Widow is said to *sequester*, when she disclaims to have any Thing to do with the Estate of her deceased Husband.

To SEQUESTER [in *Common Law*] is to separate a Thing in Dispute from the Possession of the contending Parties, or the true Proprietor or Owner.

SEQUESTRA'TION [in *Civil Law*] the Act of the ordinary disposing of Goods and Chattles of a deceased Person, whose Estate no Man will meddle with.

SEQUESTRATION [in the Time of the *Civil Wars*] a seizing upon the Rents or Estates of *Delinquents*, for the Use of the Commonwealth. F. of L.

SEQUESTRATION [in *Common Law*] is the disposing of a Thing contended for, out of the Possession of either of the contending Parties.

SEQUESTRATION, is also the gathering of the Fruits of a void Benefice to the Use of the next Incumbent.

SEQUESTRA'TOR } the third Person to
SEQUESTREE' } whom the keeping a Thing in Controversy is committed.

SEQUESTRO habendo, a judicial Writ for dissolving the Bishop's Sequestration of the Fruits of a Benefice, &c. L.

SERAG'LIO, the Palace of the Grand Signior, and other *Eastern* Princes, where their Concubines are kept. *Ital.*

SE'RAPH, a *Turkish* Gold Coin, worth about 5 s. Sterling.

SERAPH [שרף, H.] one of the Orders of the Angels, called in the plural Number *Seraphim*.

SERAPHICAL } [*Seraphique*, F.] belong-
SERAPH'ICK } ing to, or becoming the *Seraphim*.

SER'APHIM [שרפים, H.] the highest Order of Angels.

SERA'PIES, Household Gods among the ancient *Egyptians*, some of whose Idols they placed in their famous Pyramids, to preserve the Corpses deposited there, and transport their Souls to Heaven.

SERASQU'ER, a Generalissimo, or Commander in chief of the *Turkish* Forces in *Europe*.

SERAVI'TIAN Marble [so called of *Seravio*, a Town in *Italy*] a sort of Marble having Ash-coloured Spots.

SER'CIL Feathers [among *Falconers*] those Feathers of a Hawk, which are called Pinions in other Fowl.

SERE' [among *Falconers*] the Yellow between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

SERE, withered. *Spencer*.

SERED Pockets, lock'd up. O.

SERENA'DE [*Serenata*, *Ital.*] Night-Musick,

Musick, played by a Lover at his Mistress's Door, or under her Window. *F.*

To SERENADE, to entertain with nocturnal Musick. *Spelt.*

SERENATA, a Concert of Musick performed in the midst of the Night or Morning early, in the open Air or Street. *Ital.*

SERENE [*Serein, F. Serenus, L.*] clear, fair, without Clouds or Rain; calm, quiet.

MOST SERENE, a Title of Honour given to Sovereign Princes, and to some Commonwealths.

SERENITY } [*Serenité, F. Serenitas, L.*] Clearness of the Sky; fair Weather, Calmness of Mind; also a Title given to chief Magistrates of Commonwealths, &c.

SER'GE [*Serge, Teut.* a Covering] a sort of Woollen Stuff. *F.*

SER'GEANT [*Sergent, F. q. d. Serviens, L.*] an Officer who arrests People for Debt.

SER'GEANT [a Military Officer] an inferior Officer in a Company of Foot or a Troop of Horse.

SER'GEANT at Law } a learned
SER'GEANT of the Coif } Lawyer of the highest Degree under the Judge in the Common Law, as a Doctor is in the Civil.

SERGEANT at Arms, an Officer appointed to attend the Person of the King, to arrest Traitors and Persons of Quality.

SER'GEANTS [of the Mace] Officers who attend the Lord Mayor of London for Household Service, or Matters of Justice.

SER'GEANTY [*Common Law*] a Service which cannot be due to any Lord from his Tenant, but only to the King or Queen.

Grand SERGEANTY, is where a Man holds certain Lands of the King by the personal Service of carrying his Banner, Lance, Leading his Horse, being his Champion, Carver, &c. at his Coronation.

Petty SERGEANTY, is where one becomes Tenant to the King by yielding him annually some small Thing toward his Wars, as a Buckler, Bow, Arrow, &c.

SER'ICATED [*Sericatus, L.*] clothed in Silk.

SER'IES, is an orderly Process or Continuance of Things one after another; Order, Course.

Infinite SERIES [in Algebra] are certain Progressions, or Ranks of Qualities orderly proceeding, which make continual Approaches to, and, if infinitely continued, would become equal to what is inquired after.

SER'IOUS [*Serious, F. Serius, L.*] sober, grave, important, sincere, earnest.

SER'LES Scale, a Mathematical Instrument used in Dialling.

SERMENT, an Oath. *Cbauc.*

To SERMO'CINATE [*Sermocinatum, L.*] to talk, or hold Discourse.

SERMOCINATION, a talking or holding a Discourse. *L.*

SER'MON [*Sermo, L.*] a public Discourse upon a Text, &c.

SERMO'NIUM [in Old Records] a sort of Interlude, or historical Play, which the inferior Orders of the Clergy, assisted by Boys and Children, used to act in the Body of the Church, suitable to the Solemnity of some high Procession-day.

To SER'MONIZE [*Sermonner, F.*] to preach a Sermon.

SERMOUNTAIN, an Herb.

SE'RON [of Almonds] the Quantity of two Hundred Weight,

SEROS'ITY [*Serosité, F.*] Waterishness, Wheyishness, a watery Matter.

SEROSITY [among Physicians] the thinner Part of the Mass of Blood.

SEROTINE [*Serotinus, L.*] late in the Evening.

SE'ROUS [*Sereux, F. Serosus, of Serum, Whey, L.*] belonging to the Humour called Serum, waterish; more especially applied to the thinner or watery Part of the Mass of Blood.

SER'PENT [*Serpens, L.*] a venomous Creature; also a Northern Constellation; also a sort of Fire-work or Squib. *F.*

SERPENT, a Musical Instrument serving as a Bass to the Cornet. *F.*

SERPEN'TARY [*Serpentaire, F. Serpentaria, L.*] the Herb Dragon-wort.

SERPENTARY Wood, a sort of Wood growing in East India, going in and out.

SERPENTINE [*Serpentinus, L.*] belonging to a Serpent, or winding about. *F.*

SERPENTINE Line, a crooked winding Line, inclosing itself continually.

SERPENTINE Powder, a weak Sort of Gun-powder that is not corned, and will not keep long at Sea.

SERPENTINE Stone [of *serpentinus, L.* and *Steen, Stone, L. S.*] a greenish Sort of Marble speckled with Black, plentifully found in the North East Parts of Germany; it turns very well in a Lathe, and has its Name from a Virtue attributed to it, viz. That it detects Poison by changing its Colour if any be poured upon it, or into any Vessel made of it.

SERPENTINE Verses, Verses which begin and end with the same Words; as, *Ambo florentes atatibus, Arcades ambo.*

A SERPENTINE [among Chymists] is a long winding Worm or Pipe of Lead or Pewter, which is placed in a Tub of Water in the Distillation of Spirits.

SER'PET, a sort of Rush; also a kind of Basket. *O.*

SER'PHERA [in Chymistry] a Medicine that dissolves the Stone in a Man's Body.

SER'PIGO, a Tetter or Ring-Worm. *L.*

SER'PILLUM, a kind of wild Betony.

SERRATION [in Surgery] the Sawing of a Bone. *L.*

SER-

SERRATUS Major Anticus [among *Anatomists*] is a Muscle arising from the Root of the *Scapula*, which is inserted to the 8 upper Ribs, by certain fleshy Portions which resemble the Teeth of a Saw. L.

SERRATUS Minor Anticus, a Muscle which takes its Rise from the Process of the Shoulder-Blade called *Caracoides*, and is let into the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Ribs. L.

SERRATUS Superior Posticus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Chest, which is continued not only from the Spines of the *Vertebrae* of the Loins, but also from all those of the *Thorax*; that hath a jagged Termination at the bending of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and the End of the 12th Ribs. L.

SERRATUS Inferior Posticus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Chest, which lies immediately under the *Rhomboides*, springs from the two lower Spines of the *Vertebrae* of the neck, and the three upper ones of the Chest, but is implanted at the bending of the 2d, 3d, and 4th Ribs. L.

SER'RIED [of *Serrer*, F.] closely joined, or standing close together.

To **SERR** } to press close; to drive
To **SER'RY** } hard together.

SER'VAGE, Service, F.

SER'VABLE [*servabilis*, L.] that may be kept or preserved.

SER'VANT [*Servante*, F. *Servus*, L.] one who serves another.

To **SER'VE** [*servir*, F. *servire*, L.] to attend to or wait upon; to do Service or Kindness.

To **SERVE a Battery** [*Military Term*] to see that the Gun play well.

To **SERVE a Rope** [*Sea Term*] to roll upon it spun Yarn, Canvas, or the like, to keep it from fretting or galling.

SER'VICE [*Servitium*, L.] the State or Condition of a Servant, Office, or good Turn; also a Course or certain Number of Dishes served up at a Table. F.

Divine SERVICE, Adoration or profound Reverence given to God; the Form of Public Worship in the Church, particularly the Common Prayer, with other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church.

SERVICE Personal, is that which is due from a Thing to a Person.

SERVICE Predial, are Rights that one Estate sometimes owes to another.

SERVICE Royal, the Rights and Privileges that within such a Manour belong to the King or Lord of it.

SERVICE, a Sort of Fruit, called also a *Sorb Apple*.

SER'VICEABLE [*serviabile*, F.] ready to serve one, or to do him a good Turn, profitable, useful.

SER'VICEABLENESS, the being capable of doing Service, Usefulness.

SERVICE Tree, a Sort of Tree that bears Berries called *Services*.

SERVIEN'TIBUS, certain Writs which

relate to Servants and Masters breaking the Statute Laws, made against their Abuses. L.

SER'VILE [*servilis*, L.] belonging to a Servant, or to Bondage, slavish, mean, pitiful, base. F.

SERVIL'ITY } [*Servilitas*, L.] the
SER'VILENESS } Quality or Condition of a Servant, Slavishness; also slavish Humour, mean Spirit.

SER'VING Man's Joy, the Herb *Rue Rota*. L.

SERVITIIS acquietandis, a Writ judicial that lies for one distrained for Service to F. who owes and performs to R. for the Acquittal of such Services.

SERVITIUM [in *Law*] that Service which the Tenant owes to his Lord upon account of his Fee. L.

SERVITIUM forinfecum [*Law Term*] is that Service which is due to the King. L.

SERVITIUM intrinfecum [*Law Term*] is that Service which is owing to the chief Lord of the Manour. L.

SERVITIUM Regale [*Law Term*] Royal Services, or the Rights and Prerogatives, that within such a Manour did anciently belong to the King, if Lord of it, which were generally reckoned to be six in Number, viz. 1. Power of Judicature, in Matter of Property. 2. Power of Life and Death, in Felonies and Murder. 3. A Right in Waifs and Strays. 4. Assessments, or Laying on of Taxes. 5. Of Coining Money. 6. Assize of Bread, Beer, Weights, and Measures. All these entire Privileges were annexed to some Manours in their Grants from the King, and were sometimes made over to religious Houses.

SER'VITOR [*Serviteur*, F.] a serving Man or Waiter.

SER'VITOUR [in an *University*] a Scholar who attends or waits upon others for his Maintenance.

SER'VITOURS [of *Bills*] Servants or Messengers belonging to the Marshal of the King's Bench, who were sent abroad with Bills or Writs to summon Men to that Court; but now commonly called *Tip-Staffes*.

SER'VITUDE [*Servitudo*, L.] Bondage, Slavery, Thralldom. F.

SER'UM [among *Physicians*] a watery, thin, yellowish Humour in the Blood, with a moderate Quantity of Salt and a little Sulphur, which is the Vehicle of it, that conveys it through the several Parts of the Body, and separates from it after it has stood some Time after Blood letting.

SERYS, the Skin of a Hawk's Feet. O.

SESAMOIDE'A Offa [among *Anatomists*] are certain small Bones in the Joints of the Hands and Feet, so called from their Likeness to *Sesamum Seeds*.

SESA'MUM, a Sort of *Indian Corn*.

SES'QUI, as much and half as much. L.

SESQUI-

S E

SESQUIAL'TERA [according to *Helmont*] a Fever, also called a *Semiterian*.

SESQUIAL'TERAL Ratio } [in the
SESQUIAL'TERAL Proportion } *Mathematicks*] is when any Number, Line, or Quantity, contains another once, with an Addition of its Moiety or Half.

SESQUIAL'TERAL Proportion [*Musick*] a triple Measure of three Notes, or two such like Notes of common Time.

SESQUIPE'DAL [*sesquipedalis*, L.] containing a Foot and a half in Length.

SESQUIQUA'DRATE } [among *Astrologers*]
SESQUIQUAR'TILE } is an Aspect of the Planets where they are 135 Degrees distant from each other.

SESQUIQUIN'TILE [among *Astrologers*] an Aspect when two Planets are 108 Degrees one from another.

SESQUITER'TIAN Proportion [in *Mathematicks*] is when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and a third Part of it more.

SES'SILIS [among *Physicians*] a Name given to a low flat Tumour, or the Eruptions in the Small Pox, when they rise not well, and are indented at the Top. L.

SES'SION, a Sitting or Meeting of a Council, Assize, &c. F. of L.

SES'SION [of *Parliament*] the Time from the first Sitting of Parliament, till it be prorogued or dissolved.

Court of SESSION [in *Scotland*] consists of 15 Lords or Senators, who sit 4 Months in Winter, and 2 in Summer, for determining Civil Causes, &c.

SES'SION [*Law Term*] the Sitting of Justices in Court upon Commissions.

Quarter SES'SIONS } the Assizes that are
General SES'SIONS } held 4 times a Year in all the Counties in *England*, to determine Civil and Criminal Causes.

Petty SES'SIONS } kept by the High
Statute SES'SIONS } Constable of every Hundred, for the placing and ordering of Servants, &c.

SESTA, the sixth. *Ital.*

SESTER'TIUM [among the *Romans*] was a sum about 8 l. 1 s. 5 d. Half-penny, *English Money*.

SESTER'TIUS [among the *Romans*] a Coin worth about 1 d. 3 Farthings, and 3 Quarters of a Farthing, *English Money*.

To SET [*Serzan*, *Sax.* sette, *Belg.* setzen, *Teut.* atsette, *Dan.*] to put, lay, or place, &c.

To SET the Land Sun } [*Sea*
To SET the Ship by the Compass } *Phrase*] is to observe how the Land bears upon any Point of the Compass; or upon what Point of the Compass the Sun is; or when two Ships sail in sight of one another, to mark upon what Point the chased bears, which is termed, *To set the Chace by the Compass*.

To SET the Miffen [*Sea Term*] is to put the *Miffen-Sail* abroad.

S E

To SET Taught the Shrouds [*Sea Term*] is to make them stiffer when they are too slack.

SET-Bolts, Iron Pins for closing the Planks of a Ship, &c.

SET-FOIL [of *Septem Folia*, L.] an Herb, *Tormentilla*. L.

SETA'CEOUS [*setaceus*, L.] full of Bristles, bristly.

SETH'ANS, certain Christian Hereticks, a Branch of the *Valentinians*, who held that *Cain* and *Abel* were created by two Angels, and that *Abel* being killed, the Supreme Power would have *Seth* made as a pure Original; and also that the Angels by their mutual Impurities caused the Flood, which destroyed their Offspring; but some of them, having crept into the Ark, gave a new Origin to wicked Men.

SETI'GEROUS [*setiger*, L.] bearing Bristles, bristly.

SETON' [*setaceum*, L.] an Issue in the Neck, when the Skin is taken up and run through with a Needle, and the Wound kept open with a Skein of Silk or Thread.

SETTE'E, a large long Seat with a Back.

SET'TER, a setting Dog to catch Fowl with; a Follower or Assistant to a Bailiff or Serjeant; a Companion of Sharpers; a Pimp.

To SET'TER, to cut the Dewlap of an Ox or Cow, into which they put *Helleboraster*, by which an Issue is made which causes ill Humours to vent themselves. N. C.

SET'TERWORT, an Herb. N. C.

SET'TIMA, the seventh. *Ital.*

SETTING [in *Astronomy*] the Descent of a Planet below the Horizon.

SETTING [*Cock-fighting*] when a Cock has fought till he is not able to stand, then he is set to the other Cock, Back to Back, and if he does not strike, the Battle is lost.

SETTING-Dog, a Dog trained up for setting Partridges, Pheasants, &c.

SETTING Down [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk is put into a Mew.

SETTLE [*Serl*, *Sax.* fessel, *Teut.*] a wooden Bench, or Seat with a Back to it.

SETTLE Bed, a Bed turned up so as to form a Seat, a Half Canopy Bed.

To SETTLE [of *reban*, *Sax.* or *Sedes*, L. or *Serl*, *Sax.* a Bench or Seat, or rather of שתר, to plant] to fix one's Abode, to establish, to adjust, to rest or subside as Liquors do.

To SETTLE a Deck, is to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was at first.

SETTLEMENT, a fixed Place of Abode, a settled Revenue; also that which sinks to the Bottom of Liquors.

SETTLES, Grafts. O.

SETTLINGS, young Plants. *Chauc.*

SEVANTLY, well, honestly. O.

SEVEN [*Seopon*, *Sax.* seven, L. 7. sieben, *Teut.* of *septem*, L. of *Επτα*, Gr.] the Number 7.

To SEVER [of *separare*, L.] to part asunder, to separate.

SEVERAL

S E

SEVERAL [q. *Separales*, or of *Separare*, L.] many, divers, sundry.

A SEVERAL, a Particular.

SEVERALTY, Diversity.

A SEVERAL Tail [Law Term] is that whereby Land is given or entailed severally to two Men and their Wives, and to the Heirs of their Bodies begotten.

SEVERAL Tenancy [Law Term] a joint or common Possession in several Persons; or a Writ which is laid against two Persons as joint, who are several.

SEVERANCE [of *Severare*, L.] the singling or severing two or more who are joined in one Writ.

SEVERANCE in Debt [Law Term] is when two or more Executors are named Plaintiffs, and one refuses to prosecute.

SEVERANCE [of *Corn*] is the setting out of the Tithe from the rest of the Corn; also the cutting it, and carrying it off from the Ground.

SEVERE [Severus, L.] rough, sharp, harsh, crabbed, strict, cruel. F.

SEVENFOLD [siebenfältig, Teut.] seven Times as much.

SEVENTY [siebenzig, Teut.] threescore and ten.

SEVERE'NESS, Sternness, Harshness, Cruelty.

SEVER'ANS, Hereticks who condemned Marriage and eating of Flesh.

SEVER'ITY [Severité, F. of *Severitas*, L.] Austerity, Sourness, Gravity, Strictness.

SEVIL Hole [of a Horse Bit] a Hole at the lower End on the Outside of the Line of the Banquet.

SEVOCA'TION, a calling aside. L.

SEVUM [among Physicians] the Fat of the Caul, Sweet, Tallow.

SEW, a Cow when her Milk is gone.

To SEW [repan, Sax. *ryx*, Dan.] to stitch with a Needle; also to drain or empty a Pond.

To go SEW [spoken of a Cow] to go dry. Suff.

To SEW [of *exsiccare*, L.] a Ship is said to be sewed, when she comes to lie on the Ground, or lie dry.

To SEW, to follow. Spenc.

SEWED, placed, following. O.

SEW'EL [Hunting Term] what is set or hung up to keep a Deer out of any Place.

SEW'ER [escuyer, F.] an Officer who comes in before the Meat of a King or Nobleman, and places it upon the Table; a Common Sewer, or Passage to carry off Water or Filth.

Clerk of the SEWERS, an Officer belonging to the Commissioners of Sewers.

Commissioners of SEWERS, Persons appointed by Act of Parliament, to see that Canals, Drains, Ditches, and Common Sewers be kept and maintained.

SEW'ET [Suif, F. of *Sevum*, L.] the Kidney-Fat of Beasts.

S H

SEX [Sexe, F. of *Sexus*, L.] the different Nature of Male and Female, which distinguishes one from another.

SEXAGENARY [Sexagenaire, F. *Sexagenarius*, L.] belonging to the Number 60.

SEXAGENARY Arithmetick, is that which proceeds by Sixties, as the Division of Circles, &c into 60 Degrees, every Degree into 60 Minutes, every Minute into 60 Seconds.

SEXAGENARY Tables [among Astronomers] are Tables made up of proportional Parts, so as to shew the Product of two Sexagenaries that are to be multiplied, or the Quotient of two to be divided.

SEXAGESIMA, the second Sunday before Lent, or the next to Shrove-Sunday, so called, as being about the 60th Day before Easter, L.

SEXAGESIMAL Fractions, are such as always have 60 for their Denominator.

SEX'ANGLE [Sexangulus, L.] a Figure consisting of six Angles.

SEXEN'NIAL [Sexennialis, L.] that is of six Years Continuance, or done every sixth Year. F.

SEX'TAIN, a Stanza, a Staff containing six Verses.

SEX'TANT [Sextans, L.] an Astronomical Instrument, being the 6th Part of a Circle; it has a Limb divided into Degrees, and is used as a Quadrant.

SEX'TARY, a Pint and an half.

SEX'TILE [Sextilis, L.] an Aspect when two Planets are distant 60 Degrees, or one sixth Part of the Zodiac. F.

SEX'TON [Sacriflain, F. *Sacrista*, L.] an Officer who looks to a Parish Church, keeps the Minister's Vestments, &c.

SEX'TRY, a Vestry. O.

SEX'TUM, the Title of the third Volume of the Canon Law. L.

SEX'TUPLE [Sextuplus, L.] sixfold, or six times as much.

SEYNTUR [Cintura, L.] a Belt or Girdle. Chauc.

SEYSO, the Season of the Year. O. L.

To SHAB, to play mean Tricks.

SHAB'BINESS, Meanness of Habit.

SHAB'BY [probably, q. d. scabby, sc. like a scabby Sheep] ragged, slovenly, mean habited.

SHACK, the Liberty of Winter-Pasturage. O.

SHACK [in Norfolk] a Custom to have the Liberty of Common for Hogs, in all Mens Grounds, from the End of Harvest till Seed-Time.

SHACK [in Suffolk and Norfolk] the Liberty of Winter Pasturage, which Lords of the Manor have to feed their Flocks of Sheep at Pleasure upon their Tenants Land, during the six Winter Months.

To go a SHACK, to go free at large.

SHACKING Time, the Season when Mast is ripe. C.

S H

SHACKLES [*scacul, Sax.*] Fetters for Malefactors in Prison.

SHACKLES [of a *Ship*] a sort of Rings which serve to shut up the Port-Holes, having a Billet through them.

SHAD [*skade, Dan.*] a sort of Fish.

SHADE [*scade, Sax. Schatten. Teut.*] a Place sheltered from the Sun; also an Ornament for a Woman's Head.

SHADE of *Extubérance* [among *Astronomers*] the Shadow made by the greatest bunching out Part of a globous Body.

To **SHADE**, to overspread with Opacity, to shelter, to protect, to paint with different Gradations of Colour.

SHAD'INESS, the being shady.

SHAD'OW [*scade, Sax. schaudowe, Belg. Mer. Gaf.* derives it of *σκια*, Gr.] the Representation which any Thing makes of itself, being interposed between the Sun or a Light, and any solid Body; also a Place sheltered from the Sun.

To **SHADOW** [*Scaderan, Sax. schaduwēn, Belg.*] to make a Shade, to intercept the Light or Brightness of the Sun, or any luminous Body, from any Person or Thing; to screen, or cover.

SHADOWY, belonging to a Shadow.

SHAD'DRACH [*שדרך, H. i. e.* little tender Dung] one of the three Men who were preserved in the fiery Furnace.

SHAD'Y [*Scadepix, Sax. schattig, Teut.*] shadowy, making a Shade.

SHAFFA *Sagittarum*, a Sheaf of Arrows, 24 in Number. O. L.

SHAFT [*scæft, Sax.*] a Case of Arrows.

SHAFT [in *Architecture*] the Body of a Pillar, the Spire of a Church Steeple, the Tunnel of a Chimney.

SHAFT [*schafft, Belg.* which *Fr. Jun.* derives of *σκαρτα*, Gr. to dig] a Hole like a Well made by Miners to free the Works from the Springs that rise in them.

SHAFTMENT [*scæft-munt, Sax.*] a Measure of about half a Foot, commonly taken on a Hand of the largest Size, from the Top of the Thumb held out straight, to the lowermost Corner of the Palm.

SHAFTSBURY [*scæft, Sax.* a Shaft or Arrow, and *Burg*, a Town, or, as *Cambden* will have it, *Spire Steeple*] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, 88 Miles W. S. W. from London.

SHAG [*Scæga, Sax.*] a sort of hairy Stuff; also a sort of Sea-Fowl.

SHAG'GED [*Scæaged, Sax.*] hairy, having long rough Hair.

SHAG'REEN [*chagrin, F.*] out of Humour, vexed; also a sort of rough grained Leather; as a *Shagreen Case*.

To **SHAKE** [*Scæacan, Sax. choquir, F. schocken, Dan.*] to cause to move; also to agitate, to move to and fro hastily.

A **SHAKE** [*schock, Belg.*] a Concussion, an Agitation.

S H

SHAKE *Time*, the Season of the Year when Mast, &c. fall from the Trees, &c.

SHALL [*Sceal, Sax.*] the Sign of the Future Tense.

SHAL'LOP [*Chaloupe, F.*] a kind of Bark or light Sloop, having only a small Main-Mast, Fore-Mast, and Lugg-Sail, to hale up and let down upon Occasion.

SHAL'LOW [probably *q. d.* *low chetw, q. d.* a Place where, by reason of want of Depth of Water, the Bottom may be seen] a Place not having Depth, not deep (speaking of Water) also empty or dry, as some Discourses are.

A **SHALLOW** [*Sea Term*] a Flat or Ford in the Sea, or a River.

SHALM } [*Schalmei, Teut.* a Wind Instrument] a sort of Musical Instrument, a Psaltery.

SHAL'LONS } [*q. d.* Stuff of *Chalons*, in *SHALOO'N* } *France*] a sort of Woolen Stuff.

SHAL'ONS, Blankets. *Cbauc.*

SHALOT' [*echalote, F.*] a small sort of Onion, used in Sauces, &c.

SHAM, pretended; a Trick or Flim, a Cheat, as a *sham Business*, a *sham Plot*, &c.

To **SHAM** one, to put a Trick upon him.

SHAMA'DE [*Chamade, F.*] a Beat of Drum for a Parley. See *Chamade*.

SHAM'BLEs [probably of *Scamot, Sax. schæmēl, Belg.* a Table, Board, or Stall, *q. d.* Stalls where Flesh is laid for Sale; or of *Scannagliare, Ital.* a Butchery] a Place where Butchers sit and sell Meat.

SHAME [*Scame, Sax. Scham, Teut.*] an Uneasiness of Mind upon Account of having done something that is unseemly, or that lessens one's Esteem among others.

To **SHAME** [*Schemian, Sax. schamen, Teut.*] to put to Shame or Disgrace, to make one ashamed.

SHAMEFAC'ED [*Scamfætz, Sax.*] modest, bashful.

SHAME'FUL, causing Shame, disgraceful.

SHAME'FULNESS, Disgracefulness.

SHAME'LESS [of *Scamleas, Sax.*] immodest, impudent.

SHAME'LESNESS, the being void of Shame.

SHAMEL'LE, Shambles or Stalls to sell Meat, &c. O. L.

SHAM'GAR [*שמגר, H. i. e.* Desolation of Strangers] one of the Judges of Israel.

SHAM'MOIS [*chamois, F.*] a kind of wild Goat.

SHAMO'Y *Leather* } Leather made of the **SHAM'MY** *Leather* } Skin of a *Shamoy* tanned, which is much esteemed for Warmth and Softness; as also because it may be washed when dirty.

SHAMPIN'ION [*champignon, F.*] a Mushroom.

SHAM-

S H

SHAM'SHEER, a sort of Sword among the *Persians*, much like a Scimitar.

SHAN [*Scante, Sax.*] Shamefacedness. *Lincolnsh.*

SHANDY, wild. *N. C.*

SHANK [*scanca, Sax.*] *Schenkel, Teut.* the Leg and Thigh of an Animal Body] the Leg of a Man's Body; the Stalk of a Plant; the Tunnel of a Chimney; the Stem of a Candlestick, &c.

SHANK [of a Horse] that Part of the Fore-leg that is between the Knee and second Joint next the Foot, called a Fetlock or Pastern-Joint.

SHANK'ER [*chancre, F. cancer, L.*] a pocky Sore or Botch in the Groin or on the Yard.

SHANK Painter [*Sea Term*] a short Chain fastened under the Fore-Mast Shrouds on which rests the whole Weight of the After-Part of the Anchor, when it lies by the Ship's Side.

SHANK [of an Anchor] the Beam or longest Part of it.

SHANKS, the Skin of the Leg of a Kid which bears the Furr called *Budge*.

SHAP, Fate, Destiny. *O.*

SHAPE [*schape, Belg.*] Form, Make.

To SHAPE [*Sceapen, Sax.*] to form.

SHAPELICH, likely. *O.*

SHAPEN [*Sceapen, Sax. schafften, Teut.*] formed.

SHAPOURNET [in *Heraldry*] is a sort of Cap which is born in some Coats of Arms, called *Chaperon* in *French*.

SHARD [*schearde, Belg. schatte, Teut.* a Notch] a broken Piece of a Tile, or some Earthen Vessel; and a Gap or open Place in a Hedge. *G.*

To SHARE [of *Scypan, Sax.* or as *Minshew*, of *share, Goth.*] to divide, to portion out.

SHARE, a Part or Portion, especially of Goods on Board a Ship, which belong to several Persons by Proportion.

SHARE [*Sceapu, Sax.*] as the Share Bone, i. e. the Os Pubis, a Man's Yard, or Groin.

SHARE-Wort, an Herb good to cure a Pain in that Part.

SHARES, Rills, or Streams of Water. *O.*

Plough SHARE [*Sceap, Sax. Pflugschaar, Teut.*] a Plough-Iron.

SHARK [probably of *chercher, F.*] to seek, or *Sceapan, Sax.* to cut in Pieces] a kind of Sea Wolf, the most ravenous of Fishes, which will chop a Man in two at a Bite; whence it is commonly used for a sharpening Fellow, who lies upon the Catch.

To SHARK up and down [of *chercher, F.* to seek] to go shifting and shuffling about.

SHARNEBUDE, a Beetle. *O.*

SHARP [*Sceap, Sax. skarp, Dan. scharp, Belg. scharft, Teut.*] keen, smart,

shrill, severe, biting, nipping, violent, quick, subtil.

S H

To SHARP one, to trick or cheat him out of a Thing; to sponge upon.

To SHARP'EN [*Sceapjan, Sax. scharffen, Teut.*] to make sharp, to whet.

A SHARP'ER, one who lives by his Wits, a Rook, a Cheat.

SHARPENING Corn } a customary Pre-
SHARP'ING Corn } sent of Corn, which Farmers in several Parts of England make to their Smiths about *Christmas*, for sharpening their Plough-Irons, Harrows, &c.

SHARPLY, smartly, severely.

SHARP'NESS, Keeness, Smartness, Severity.

SHARP-SIGHTED, endued with a sharp and penetrating Sight.

SHARP-WITTED, witty, sagacious.

SHASH [of *Sessa, Ital.*] the Linen of which a *Turkish* Turbant is made, a Girdle of Silk, &c. to tie about the Waist.

To SHATTER [probably of *schetteren, Belg. schutteren, Teut.*] to shake or break to Pieces. To endamage or impair.

SHAT'TER brained, crazy-headed.

SHAVALDRIES, Feats of Chivalry.

To SHAVE [*Sceap, Sax. schabe, Belg.*] to shear or pare; to trim or barb; to cut off the Hair with a Razor.

SHAVE Grass, the Herb called Horse-Tail.

SHAVER, a Barber; also a crafty Fellow.

SHAW [of *Scupa, Sax.* a Shadow] a Tuft of Trees which encompasses a Close, a Shade. *G.* Also a Surname.

SHAW-Bander, a kind of Viceroy or great Officer among the *Persians*.

SHAW-Fowl, an artificial Bird made by Fowlers on Purpose to shoot at.

A SHAWEL [of *schauffel, Teut.*] a Shovel to winnow withal. *Suff.*

SHAW Zoneck, the Grand Signior's Son. *Persian Lan.*

SHAWN, a Musical Instrument, a sort of Pflattery.

To SHEAD [of *Sceadan, Sax.*] to distinguish. *Lancash.*

SHEAD'ING, a Tything or Division in the *Isle of Man*.

To SHEAF, to bind up into Sheaves.

SHEAF [*Sceaf, Sax.*] a Bundle of Corn in the Straw or Hawlm.

To SHEAL, to separate the Parts of a thing; also to take out of the Shell. *N. C.*

To SHEAR, to reap. *N. C.*

To SHEAR [*Sceapan, Sax. scheeren, Teut. schaeren, Belg.*] to snip or cut with Sheers.

SHEAR-Grass, a kind of Herb.

A SHEAR-Man, a Shearer of Cloth.

SHEARS [*Sceap, Sax. scheere, Teut. schære, Belg.*] large Scissors for cutting or clipping.

SHEARS [among Sailors] two Yards set up on end at some distance, and bound across each other next to the Top; their Use is to take

S H

take out and put in a Mast, and to hoist Goods in or out of Boats that have no Masts.

SHEAR-Hooks [in a Ship] are Iron-hooks let into the Main and Fore Yard Arms, in order to cut and tear the Enemy's Shrouds, Sails, or Rigging.

SHEAR-Shanks [in a Ship] a sort of Knot to shorten the Rope called a Runner.

To **SHEAR** [Sea Term] to swim to and again, as a Ship is said to *shear*, when she goes in and out, and not right forward.

SHEARD [reapn, Sax.] a Fragment

SHEAT } a young Hog. C. Also a kind
SAUT } of Fish.

SHEATS [in a Ship] Ropes bent to the Clew of the Sails, which serve in all the lower Sails, to *bale ast or round off* the Clew of the Sail; but in the Top-sails they are made use of to *bale home*, i. e. draw the Foot of the Sail to the Main or Fore-Yard Arm; also those Planks under Water which come along the Ship's Run, and are closed into the Stern-post.

False SHEAT, a Rope bound to the Clew of the Sail above the Shear-Block, to succour and ease the Sheat, lest it should break when there happens an extraordinary Gust or stiff Gale of Wind.

SHEAT-Anchor, the biggest Anchor in a Ship, which is the Mariners last Refuge, when in Stress of Weather they are forced to ride on a Lee Shore.

SHEAT Cable, the principal and biggest Cable.

To *ease the SHEAT* [Sea Term] is to veer it out or to let it go gently

To *let fly the SHEAT* [Sea Term] is to let it run out of itself as far as it will go, so that the Sail will not hang loose, and hold no Wind.

The **SHEATS** are said to be *flown*, when they are not hal'd home, or close to the Blocks or Pullies.

To *tally the SHEATS* [Sea Term] is when the Seamen would have the Sheats of the Fore or Main Sail haled ast

SHEATH [reæde, Sax. skæde, Dan. schæde, Teut.] the Case for a Sword, Knife, &c.

To **SHEATHE** a Sword, is to put it up in the Sheath.

To **SHEATHE** a Ship [Sea Term] is to ease that Part of it which is under Water, with something to keep the Worms from eating into her Planks, and then nailing on firm new Boards, but sometimes with mill'd Lead.

A **SHEATH Fish** [so called from its being covered with a thin Shell like a Sheath] a delicate Indian Fish of the Colour of a Muscle.

SHED [q. d. a Shade] a Penthouse or Shelter made of Boards.

To **SHED** [probably of reëadan, Sax.] to spill, to send forth, as to *shed Tears*; also to cast the Teeth, Horns, &c.

S H

SHED [of reëozan, Sax. to distinguish, of schelden, Teut. to separate] Difference between Things. N. C.

SHED Riners with a Whaver, i. e. winning a Cast that was very good, i. e. to strike off one that touches, &c. *Chesh.*

SHED'DING of Seed, a Disease in Horses. To **SHEED**, to depart. O.

To **SHEEN**, to shine. *Shakesp.*

SHEEN [schou, Teut.] fair, shining. Sp.

SHEEN [so called from its shining] the King's Country-house upon the River of Thames in Surry, now called Richmond.

SHEEP [reëap, Sax. schaep, Belg. schaap, L. S.] a very useful Creature, which yields both Food and Raiment.

SHEEP'ISH [i. e. like a Sheep] faint-hearted, simple, silly.

SHEEP'ISHNESS, Faint heartedness, Silinefs.

SHEEP's Head, a Virginian Fish, of which Broth may be made like that of Mutton; also a meer Blockhead, or heavy dull Fellow.

SHEER [reynne, Sax.] altogether, quite; also spoken of Cloth, thin.

SHEER over, clear over. Milton.

To **SHEER**, to reap. N. C.

To **SHEER** [among Sailors] a Ship is said to *sheer*, or go *sheering*, when in her sailing she is not steadily steered.

SHEET [reëaz, or reëze, Sax.] a large Linen Cloth to lay on a Bed.

SHEKEL [שקל, H.] a Jewish Silver Coin, worth about half a Crown English, and another about half that Value; also a Gold Coin in Value about 1 l. 16 s. 6 d.

SHELDAPLE, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

SHELD, stocked, parti-coloured. Suff.

SHELDRAKE, a Water-Fowl.

SHELF [rylf, Sax.] a Board made fast to a Wall to lay Things on; also the Till of a Printing Press.

SHELF } [of schelb, Teut. crooked]

SHELVE } a Heap of Sand in the Sea.

SHELL [reëala, or reyll, Sax. schell, Belg. schale, Teut.] the woody Husk or Cover of Nuts, and of Stones in Fruit; also the crustaceous Covering of Fish, &c.

To **SHELL** [Scealan, Sax. schellen, L. S. schalen, Teut.] to take off the Shell or Husk.

SHELTER [of Sceala, Sax. a Shell] a safe Place against ill Weather, Lodging; also Protection, Refuge.

To **SHELTER** one, to receive one into his House, to defend or protect him.

SHEL'VING, slanting.

SHEL'VY, rocky, full of Banks.

SHEM'MERING [of schimmeren, Teut.] glimmering. O.

To **SHEND** [Scenzan, Sax. schenden, Teut.] to blame, to disgrace, to spoil. Sp.

SHEND, blamed. Spenc.

SHENE, shining. Chauc.

SHENGER, a small Salmon that is spawned before the Spawner finds its Way to the Sea.

SHENT

S H

SHENT, a Barrow Pig. O.

SHEPEN, simple, fearful. O.

SHEPEN, Sheep-cote. O.

SHEP'HERD [Sceap-hyrd, Sax. schæaff-
hirt, Teut.] one who looks after Sheep.

SHEP'HERDESS, a Country Lass that
tends Sheep.

SHEPHERDS-ROD, an Herb called in
Latin *Virga Pastoris*.

SHEP'HERD'S Bodkin, Needle, Purse, se-
veral Sorts of Herbs.

SHEPP'Y [Sceap Ea, or Sceap Ige, Sax.
i. e. the Sheeps-Ile, from Sheep that abun-
dantly multiplied therein, called also *Ovini*,
from *Ovis*, L. a Sheep] an Ile in the Coun-
ty of Kent.

SHEPSTER, a Shepherd. O.

SHEPY, sheepish, simple. Chauc.

SHERBET [serbetta, Ital.] a pleasant Li-
quor much in use among the Turks and Per-
sians, who make theirs generally of Violet-
Vinegar, and the Juice of Pomegranates, and
these with Sugar they form into a kind of
spongy Loaves, which almost immediately
dissolve in Water. It is a Persian Word,
whence the Italian is borrowed as well as our
Mixture of Water, Lemons and Sugar, de-
signed for Punch.

SHER'BOURN [Scir-burn, Sax. i. e. the
clear Fountain] a Town in Dorsetshire, 110
Miles W. S. W. from London.

A SHER'IFF [Scir Gef, Sax. q. d. a
Shire-Reeve or Governor of the Shire] a chief
Officer appointed by the King yearly in eve-
ry Shire, but they are two in Middlesex, cho-
sen by the Citizens of London.

SHER'IFFALTY } the Office of a She-
SHRIEV'ALTY } riff, at the Time
during which that Office is held.

SHERIFF-Tooth, an ancient Tenure by
the Service of providing Entertainment for
the Sheriff at his County Courts.

SHER'IFFWICK, the Jurisdiction of a
Sheriff.

SHER'MAN [q. d. Sheerman] one who
sheers Worsted, Fustians, &c.

SHER'MAN'S Craft, i. e. } an Art used
SHEERMAN'S Craft. } at Norwich,
where Worsted, Stamens, Fustians, and o-
ther woollen Cloths are sheered.

SHER'RY [of Xeres, a Town in Andalu-
sia in Spain] a Sort of Wine.

SHER'WOOD [q. d. Sheer-wood] in Not-
tinghamshire.

To SHETE [scheeten, L. S.] to shoot. Ch.

To SHETTEN, to shut in. O.

To SHEW [Scapian, Sax. schewen, Teut.]
to let see, to discover, to make known, to
prove or make appear; also to appear or look,
to make a Shew as if.

A SHEW [schaw, Belg. Appearance, pu-
blicité; Pretence or Colour.

SHEWING [in Law] a being quit of At-
tachments in any Court, and before whom-
soever, in Plaints shewed and not avowed.

SHEWT of Blood [of schutten, Teut. to

S H

shed] a Disease in Beasts when they cast
blood at their Mouths.

SHIBBOLETH [שבולת, H.] an Ear
of Corn.

A SHIDE [of Sceadan, Sax. of cheyden,
Teut. to divide] a Shiver or Segment.

A SHIELD [Scyld, Sax.] a kind of Buck-
ler wherewith Foot-Soldiers were armed in
former times; it is also figuratively taken
for Protection or Defence.

To SHIELD [Scyldan, Sax.] to protect or
defend.

To SHIEVE [Sea Term] to fall astern.

To SHIFT [Minsheu derives it of schaf-
fen, Teut. to do; but Skinner, of Scyftan,
Sax. to divide] to escape, get off, evade; to
dodge, as wild Beasts do when hunted; to
divide, to distribute. Ch.

A SHIFT [schachst, Teut. a Business, ac-
cording to Minsheu] a Shirt or a Smock; a
Trick or Device to escape or get off.

To SHIFT [Scippare, Ital.] to make a
Shift for.

To SHIFT, to bestow. O.

SHIFT'ABLE, capable of being shifted. Sb.

A SHIF'TER, a Fellow who knows all
manner of Shifts and subtle Tricks.

SHIFTERS [Sea Term] Men on board a
Man of War, who are employed by the Cooks
to shift or change the Water in which the
Flesh or Fish is put and laid, in order to fit
it for the Kettle.

SHIFT'ING [in Kent] the Partition or
Dividing of Land among Coheirs, where it
is of Gravelkind Nature.

SHILOH [שלח, H. i. e. sent] a Name
appropriated in Scripture to our Lord and
Saviour Jesus Christ.

SHIL'LING [Scilling, of Scyld, a Shield,
Sax. because anciently coined with the Form
of a Shield on it] a Silver Coin, in Value
12 d. and of which 20 make a Pound Ster-
ling; altho' among our Saxon Ancestors it
consisted but of 5 d.

A SHILLING Scots [schilling, L. S.]
in value, one Penny English.

SHIMRING, glimmering. Chauc.

To SHIMPER, to shine. Suff.

A SHIN [Scina, Sax. schiene, Teut.] the
fore Part of the Leg, or that next to the Foot.

SHINADE, shining. Chauc.

To SHINE [Scinean, Sax. scheinen,
Teut.] to look bright, to cast a Lustre.

It is good to make Day while the
Sun shines.

Tho' this good, honest, industrious Pro-
verb is made a Stalking Horse to the grossest
Villanies, and is Wire-drawn to countenance
a thousand base Practices, as the temporizing
and trimming of Turn-coats, Cheating, In-
justice, Drunkenness, Lasciviousness, and all the
Iniquities upon the Face of the Earth, Per-
sons laying hold of Opportunity of satiating
their impious Appetites under the Umbrage
of it; yet notwithstanding all Misapplications,
the true Meaning of it is highly Moral. It
is

is a great Encouragement to *Virtue and Goodness*; it teaches us to let no *Time*, (which often seems to be put into our Hands by good Providence) dip thro' our Fingers, of *servicing God*, and *doing Good* to ourselves and our Neighbours; for that the Sun will not stand still for us, as it did for *Joshua* in *Gibeon*, nor slacken its Course for such slow, negligent, idle, trifling, insignificant Mortals as we are, upon the little Occasions of Ambition, Preferment, Learning, or Livelihood; it therefore teaches to be *active and vigorous*, to take Time by the Forelock, which is bald behind, and being past, cannot be laid hold on; according to the *Latin*, *Fronte capillata est, post est occasio calva*; and the *Greek*, *Οὐκ αἰεὶ δεῖ πορ ἐσσεῖταις ποιεῖν καλῶς*.

SHINGLE [*schindel*, *Teut.* *Minshew* derives it of *scindendo*, *L.*] a Lath or Cleft of Wood to cover Houses with.

SHINGLES [*q. d. Cingula*, *L.* Girdles] a Disease, a spreading Inflammation about the Waist, which kills the Patient if it get quite round.

SHIP [*schip*, *Belg.* and *L. S. schiff*, *Teut.* *skip*, *Dan.*] a Sea Boat, or Vessel for sailing.

SHIPINS, Sheep Pens. *Cbauc.*

SHIP-Money, a Tax anciently laid upon the Ports, Cities, &c. of *England*, and revived by King *Charles I.* but declared to be contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, by Stat. 17. *Charles I.*

SHIPPEN [of *Scyfe*, *Sax.*] a Cow-House, an Ox-stall. *N. C.*

SHIPPER [*Schipper*, *Belg.* and *L. S. schiffer*, *Teut.*] the Master of a Ship, commonly pronounced *Skipper*.

SHIPTON [*q. d. Sheep-Town*] in *Warwickshire*.

SHIP-WRECK, the Loss of a Ship at Sea, by a Wreck.

SHIRE [*Scipe* of *Scynan*, *Sax.* to divide] a Portion or Division of Land; of which Divisions there are 40 in *England*, and 12 in *Wales*, and 24 in *Scotland*, besides *Stewartries*, *Bailleries* and *Constablies*.

SHIRE-Clerk, an Under-Sheriff, or his Deputy, or Clerk to the County Court.

SHIRT [*skirt*, *Dan.* *Scyrc*, *Sax.*] a Linen Garment, worn by Men next their Skin.

SHIRT Band, a Bond. *Yorksh.*

To SHITE [*Scizan*, *Sax.* *schniten*, *L. S.*] to ease Nature, to discharge the Belly.

SHITTIM, a precious Wood which grows in *Arabia*, hard, tough, without Knots, and very beautiful.

A SHITTLE COCK [of *Scozan*, *Sax.* to shoot, or *schuttein*, *Teut.* to shake, and *Cock*] a feathered Cock to play with.

To SHIVER [*schaweren*, *Teut.*] to shake for Cold or Fear.

To SHIVER [*schelbere*, *Belg.*] to break into Shivers or Pieces, also to shake with Cold.

A SHIVER [*schelfter*, *Teut.*] a Piece or Cleft of Wood.

A SHIVER [in a Ship] a little round Wheel, in which the Rope of a Block or Pulley runs.

SHOAD, the Tin Stones in *Cornwall*, which are torn off from the Vein of Ore by Rains or Currents of Water.

SHOAL. See *Shole*.

SHOARS [*choore*, *Belg.*] Props to set or bear up any Thing of Weight which leans forward; also a Land adjoining to the Sea.

To SHOAR [*choore*, *Belg.*] to under-prop.

SHOCK [*chock*, *Belg.* *choekel*, *Teut.*] Brunt, Onset, Blow, Disaster; Encounter or Engagement in a Fight.

A SHOCK [*chock*, *Teut.*] of Soap Boxes, wooden Traps, Canes, &c. is 60 in Number.

A SHOCK [among Husbandmen] several Sheaves of Corn set together.

To SHOCK [*chocke*, *Belg.* *chockelen*, *Teut.*] to clash with, to dash against, to oppose or be contrary to; to put into a Commotion.

SHOD [*Sceod*, *Sax.*] fitted with Shoes.

SHODE, a Bush of Hair. *O.*

SHOE [*Sceo*, *Sax.* *choe*, *L. S. schuh*, *Teut.*] Attire for the Feet.

To SHOE [*Scegan*, *Sax.* *schumachen*, *Teut.*] to put on Shoes.

SHOE'BERRY [of *Sceo*, a Shoe, and *byrig*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Essex*.

SHOE'MAKER [*Schoemaecker*, *Belg.*] a Maker of Shoes.

To SHOGG [*chockelen*, *Teut.* but *Minshew* derives it of *Jagen*, *Teut.* to drive] to jogg, joggle, to make to vacillate to and fro.

A SHOGG [*choekel*, *Teut.*] the Meeting of two hard Bodies, which strike against one another with Violence; a Shake or Concussion.

A SHOLE [*Sceole*, *Sax.*] a Company of Fishes.

SHOLES [*q. d. Shallows*] Flats in the Water.

SHONDE [*schande*, *Teut.*] Shame. *G.*

SHONE, Shoes. *Cbauc.*

SHOO'BERRY-Nest, Part of a great Flat which begins below *Lee Town*, about a Mile from the Shore, and runs down the River *Thames*, to the North East End of the *Whitaker*.

SHOODS, Oat-Hulls. *Derbysh.*

SHOLING [*Sea Term*] as, good *Sholing*, i. e. a safe or convenient going in with the Shore, when the Water grows shallow by Degrees, and not too suddenly, nor is sometimes deep and sometimes shallow, &c.

To SHOOT [*Scozan*, *Sax.* *scheeten*, *L. S.*] to discharge Shot, or Arrows; to grow up as Plants do; to fall like a Star.

A SHOOT, a young Sprout or Bud; a young Pig that has done sucking.

A SHOOT [*schust*, *Teut.* of *Scozen*, *Sax.*] a shooting with Guns or Bows.

A SHOOT

S H

A SHOOT [*Hunt.*] a young Boar.

To **SHOOT** [*Sea Term*] the Ballast is said to shoot, when it runs from one Side of the Ship to the other.

SHOOTING-Stick [among *Printers*] used in locking up Pages in the Chace or Frame.

SHOP [*recoops, Sax.*] an Office for selling Wares.

SHOPED, sharpened. *Cbauc.*

SHOP-Lifter, one who cheapening Wares under pretence of buying, takes an opportunity to steal.

SHORAGE, a Duty paid for Goods brought on Shore.

SHORE [*Scopie, Sax. schore, Belg. but Mer. Caf. derives it of σχορος, Gr.*] a Coast or Track of Land on the Sea-side.

A **SHORE** [*Schoore, Belg.*] a Prop to support any Part of a Building.

A **SHORE** [*reynan, Sax. to divide*] a Cleft or Cranny. *O.*

SHOREHAM [*Scopsham, Sax. q d. Shore-Town*] a Port in *Suffex*, 46 Miles S. by W. from *London*.

To **SHORE UP** [*schore, Belg.*] to underprop.

SHORES [in a *Ship*] Pieces of Timber set to bear up others.

Common SHORE [corrupted for *S.wer*] which see.

SHORLING [of *schieren, Teut. to shear*] a Sheep-skin after the Fleece is shorn off.

SHORT [*reopt, Sax. Court, F. Curtus, L. Kort, L. S.*] of small Length; also defective, scanty, narrow, brittle, &c.

To **SHORTEN** [*Apceoptian, Sax.*] to make short.

SHOT [*schot, Belg. schofs, Teut.*] the going out of an Arrow or Bullet, or Reach of a Bow, Gun, &c. as far as it can carry; all sorts of Bullets for Fire-arms.

SHOT of a Cable [*Sea Term*] is the fastening of two Cables together, that a Ship may ride safe in deep Waters.

SHOT [*reoten, Sax.*] hit or wounded by a Shot.

SHOT } [*reaz, Sax. a Part or Portion*]
SCORE } a Reckoning, Club, or Score, in a Victualling-House, &c. or the Money paid for it.

SHOT by the Board [*Sea Term*] is when a Yard is broken by the Enemy's Shot.

SHOT Flagon [in *Derbyshire*] a Flagon which the Host gives to his Guest if they drink above a Shilling.

SHOT in Years, advanced in Years. *Sp.*

SHOT'TEN (spoken of *Fish*) of [*schutten, Teut. to pour out*] having spent the Roe, spawned.

SHOTTEN Milk, cruddled, turned to Curds or Whey.

To **SHOVE** [*reopen, Sax. schuppe, Belg. schieben, Teut. Mer. Caf. derives it of Siva, Gr.*] to push or thrust.

S H

SHOVEL [*reopel, Sax. schoeffel, Belg. schauffel, Teut.*] an Instrument for digging, &c.

SHOVELER, a Fowl of the Duck kind.

SHOULD [*Sceolban, Sax.*] ought; of the Verb *shall*.

SHOUL'DER [*reulzon, Sax. skulder, Dan. scholder, L. S. schulter, Teut.*] a Part of the Body joining the Arm to it.

SHOULDER of a Bastion [in *Fortification*] is where the Face and the Flank meet.

SHOULDER [in *Archery*] the Part of the Arrow-head a Man may feel with his Finger before it comes to the Point.

SHOULDER Pight [in *Horses*] a Disease when the Pitch or Point of the Shoulder is displaced, which makes the Horse halt down-right.

SHOULDER Pincht, a Disease in Horses.

SHOULDER Splating } a Hurt which be-

SHOULDER Torn } falls a Horse by some dangerous Slip, so that the Shoulder parts from the Breast.

SHOULDER Wrench [in *Horses*] a Strain in the Shoulder.

SHOUL'DRED Head [among *Archers*] a sort of Arrow-head between blunt and sharp, made with Shoulders.

SHOUL'DERING [in *Fortification*] a Retrenchment or Work cast up for a Defence on one Side, whether it be made of Heaps, or Baskets full of Earth, Faggots, &c. also a Demi-Bastion, consisting of one Face and Flank; also a square Orillon in the Bastions near the Shoulder, to cover the Cannon of a Casemate.

SHOULDERING Piece [*Archibecture*] a Member, otherwise called a Bracket.

To **SHOUT**, to set up a loud Halloo or Huzza; to cry in Triumph.

To **SHOW**. See *To Shew*.

A **SHOWEL**, a blind for a Cow's Eye made of Wood. *S. G.*

A **SHOWER** [*reup, Sax. scheure, Belg.*] a Distillation of Rain; any thing falling thick.

SHOW'Y, gawdy, appearing fine.

SHRAPE } a Place baited with Chaff or

SCRAPE } Corn to entice Birds. *C.*

SHRAPING, scraping. *O.*

To **SHREAD** [*schearan, Sax.*] to cut small or mince.

A **SHREAD** [*Schread, Sax.*] a small Cutting of any thing.

SHREWDNESS, Wickedness. *Cbauc.*

A **SHREW** [of *scheyren, Teut. to make a bawling*] a scolding, contentious Woman; also a Villain.

SHREW Mouse [*skoumufz, Dan.*] a Field-Mouse, of the bigness of a Rat, and Colour of a Weasel, very mischievous to Cattle, which going over a Beast's Back, will make it lame in the Chime, and its Bite causes the Beast to swell to the Heart, and die.

SHREWD

S H

SHREWD [of *beschrepen*, *Teut.* to bewitch] bewitched, impious, vile, wicked, having the Qualities of a Shrew.

SHREWD [probably of *beschrepen*, *Teut.*] cunning, subtle, smart, witty.

SHREWSBURY [of *Schybe*, a Shrub, and *Byrig*, a Town, *Sax.*] the County Town in *Shropshire*, 118 Miles N. W. from London.

SHREWDNESS, Smartness, Sagacity.

To **SHRIEK** [*schreyer*, *Dan.* or *schreyen*, *Teut.*] to cry out as one in imminent Danger.

To **SHRIEK** } [among *Hunters*] to cry
To **SHRIKE** } or make a Noise as a Badger does at Rutting Time.

A **SHRIEK** [*striccio*, *Ital.*] a vehement Outcry.

SHRIET } [*Schietz*, *Sax.*] Confes-
SHRIVING } sion of Sins made to a Priest.

SHRIGHT, a shrieking or crying out; also shrieked. *Spenc.*

SHRILL, a sharp Noise.

SHRILLING, shrill. *Spenc.*

SHRIMP [probably of *schrimp*, *Teut.* a Wrinkle, because of its wrinkled Back] a small Sea-Fish; also a little short Fellow.

A **SHRINE** [*Schuan*, *Sax.* *Escrin*, *F.* *schrein*, *Teut.* *scrinium*, *L.* a Desk or Cabinet] a Case to hold the Reliques of a Saint, or a Place where Prayers and Offerings are made to some Saint.

To **SHRINK** [*Schunckan*, *Sax.* *schrincken*, *Teut.*] to contract or lessen in Length or Breadth.

To **SHRIVE** [*Schunpan*, *Sax.*] to make Confession to a Priest; also to hear a Confession.

To **SHRIVE**, to meet, to reveal. *Sh.*

SHRIVE [of *schreiben*, *Teut.* to write] lifted up in a Roll. *Shakesp.*

To **SHRIVEL** [probably of *schrumpein*, *Teut.* or *schrompele*, *Belg.*] to wrinkle, to run up in Wrinkles and Scrolls.

SHROUD [*Schyzt*, or *Schyzin*, *Sax.* to clothe] a Garment to wrap a dead Corpse in.

SHROVE-TIDE [*q. d.* Shrive-Tide, or the Time of Shriving or Confessing of Sins, see *Shrive* above] the Time just before *Lent*, when our Ancestors used to confess their Sins, in order to a more strict keeping the ensuing *Lent* Feast.

SHROVE-Tuesday, the Day before the first Day of *Lent*.

SHROVE-Mouse. See *Shrew Mouse*.

SHROWDS [in a *Ship*] those great Ropes that come from either Side of all the Masts, being fastened below to the Ship's Side by the Chains, and aloft over the Head of the Masts.

To **SHROWD** [*Schydan*, *Sax.*] to cover, to shelter.

S I

To **SHROWD** [in *Husbandry*] is to cut off the Head Branches of a Tree.

To **SHRUB** one, to cudgel or bang him soundly.

A **SHRUB** [*Schybe*, *Sax.*] a Dwarf tree; also a little sorry Fellow.

SHRUB *Nightshade*, a Plant. *Solanum*, *L.* **SHRUBBY**, abounding with Shrubs.

To **SHRUG** [prob. of *schroeden*, *Belg.*] to shrew, to shrink up the Shoulders.

A **SHUCK**, an Husk, or Shell, as *Bean-Shucks*, *Bean-Shells*. *S.* and *E. C.*

To **SHUDDER** [*schudder*, *Belg.* *schutten*, *Teut.*] to shiver or shake with Cold, or a Fright.

SHUD'DERING, shivering, trembling. *Milton.*

To **SHUFFLE** [*Mi* new derives it of *schieben*, *Teut.* to thrust; but *Skinner* rather of the Noun *Shovel*] to mingle the Cards in any Game; to dodge, to shift off.

To **SHUN**, to shove. *Suff.*

To **SHUN** [*Ascunian*, *Sax.* or of *Schewen*, *Teut.* but *Mer. Cas.* of *συνα*, *Gr.*] to avoid, to keep off from.

To **SHUNT**, to shove.

To **SHUT** [*Scutzan*, *Sax.*] to inclose, to stop up.

To get **SHUT** of a Thing [of *Sceadan*, *Sax.* of *schyden*, *Teut.* to separate or disjoin] to get rid of, to clear one's self of a Thing.

SHUTTERS, Frames of Wood to put before Windows.

A **SHUTTLE** [*Sceadæl*, *Sax.*] an Instrument used by Weavers.

SHY [*schew*, *Teut.* to avoid, or *scifo*, *Ital.*] reserved, coy, wary, suspicious, jealous.

SHY'NESS, Coyness, Reservedness.

SIAGONA'GRA [*Σιαγονάγρα*, of *Σιαγων*, a Jaw and *άγρα*, Capture, *Gr.*] the Gout in the Jaw.

SIB [*Sib*, *Sax.*] Kindred: hence the Word *Gossip*, *q. d.* Kindred of God, for a Godfather or Godmother.

SIB'D, a-kin, as *No sole sib'd*, nothing a-kin. *N. C.*

SIB'BERED } [of *Sybbe*, *Sax.* Kin-
SIB'BEREDGE } dred] the Banns of Matrimony. *Suff.*

SIBILATION, a hissing. *F.*

SIBYLS [*Σιβύλλαι*, *Gr.* i. e. God's Council] certain Virgin Prophetesses among the ancient Heathens, who, as they believed, were inspired by *Jupiter*, and are thought by some to have prophesied concerning our Saviour's Nativity.

Books of the SIBYLS, Books among the *Romans*, committed to the Custody of two Persons of the *Patrician* Order, called *Duumviri Sacrorum*, in which their Predictions were written, which were had in so great Authority among them, that they did nothing of Moment

ment in Peace and War, without consulting them.

SICCA'NEOUS [*Siccaneus*, L.] dry of its own nature, that hath no Spring to water it.

SICCA'TION, a drying up. L.

SICCIFICK [*Siccificus*, L.] causing Siccity or Dryness.

SIC'CITY [*Siccite*, F. *siccitas*, L.] Dryness.

SICE POINT [*le Six*, F. of *Sex*, L.] at Dice is the Number Six.

SICERY [*sicherlick*, Teut.] surely. N. C.

SICHE'TUM } a small Current of Water

SICKET'TUS } that uses to be dry in the Summer; also a Water-furrow or Gutter.

O. L.

SICK } a little dry Water Course which

SIKE } is dry in Summer-time. N. C.

To SICK'EN, to grow weak, or fall sick.

SICK [*Seoc*, Sax. *siech*, Teut. *sieck*, Belg.] indisposed in Body.

SICK'ERLY [of *securus*, L. *sicherlich*, Teut.] surely. N. C.

SICK'LE [*Sicol*, Sax. *sickle*, L. S. *sichel*, Teut. of *secando*, L. cutting] a Hook for reaping Corn.

SICK'LIKE, such like. O.

SICK'LINESS, the being sickly.

SICKLY [*Seoclic*, Sax.] unhealthy, languishing.

SICK'NESS, Indisposition of Body.

SICUT Alias, a second Writ sent out, when the first was not executed, so termed from those two Latin Words contained in it.

SIDE [*Side*, Sax. *side*, L. S. *seite*, Teut. *zide*, Dan.] the Side of any Thing.

SIDE, long; as my Coat is very Side, i. e. very long; also proud, steep. N. C.

To SIDE-with, to be of the same Side or Party, to take Part with.

SIDES of Horn Works, &c. [in Fortification] are the Ramparts and Breast Works which inclose them on the Right and Left, from the Gorge to the Head.

SIDE LAYS [among Hunters] is when Dogs are set in the Way to be let slip at a Deer as he passes by.

SIDE'LING, sideways, awry.

SIDE'LONG [*sideinckg*, Belg.] oblique, athwart, sloping.

SID'ENHAM [probably of *side*, Sax. long, and *ham*, Sax. a Town] a Town belonging to Devonshire.

SIDER. See Cider.

SID'ERAL [*sideralis*, L.] belonging to the Stars.

SID'ERATED [*sideratus*, L.] blasted, Planet-struck.

SIDERATION, the blasting of Trees or Plants with an Eastern Wind, or with excessive Heat or Drought; also a being benumbed, as when one is suddenly deprived of the Use of his Limbs and all Sense; a being Planet-struck. L.

SIDERA'TION [among Surgeons] is an

entire Mortification of any Part of the Body, the same as *Sphacelus*.

SIDER'IAL } [*Sidereus*, L.] belonging to

SIDER'IAN } the Stars.

SIDERIAL Year [among *Astrologers*] is the Space of Time in which the Sun, going from one fixed Star, returns to the same again, which consists of 365 Days, 6 Hours, and near 10 Minutes.

SIDERITE [*Siderites*, L. *Sidēritēs*, Gr.] an Iron-like Stone, or the Load stone drawing Iron.

SIDE'SMEN, Parish-Officers who assist the Church-Wardens.

SIDINGS, or SIDLINGI [Old Records] Sidelings, Balks between or on the Sides of the Ridges of ploughed Lands.

SIDEWAYS, along the Side, by the Side.

SIDY, surly, moody. Suff.

SIEF Album, a Medicine for the Eyes.

SIEGE [with *Fowlers*] sitting as a Hern at Siege.

A SIEGE [*Siege*, F. a Seat] is the encamping or sitting down of an Army before a Place in order to take it by Force; the whole Time of lying before it; or any Thing that is done for taking it.

To lay SIEGE to a Place [*assieger*, F.] to besiege it, as above.

A SIEVE [*Sehe* or *Syge*, Sax. *Sieb*, Teut.] a Vessel or Tool for separating the coarser Part of any Thing from the finer.

To SIFT [*siezen*, Sax. *siften*, L. S.] to separate the finer Part of any Thing pulverised by a Sieve, also to examine inquisitively and sily into a Matter.

SIG [*sieche*, Teut.] Urine, Chamber-lee. S. C.

SIGEBERT [of *Sige*, Victory, and *beohziz*, Sax. famous] a King of the East-Angles.

To SIGH [*reopian*, Sax. *suchten*, Belg.] to fetch Breath deeply, by reason of Trouble of Mind, or Distemper of Body.

A SIGH [*sichte*, Belg.] such a drawing the Breath as above.

SIGHT [*gepith*, Sax. *sit*, Belg. or *gesicht*, Teut.] the Sense of Seeing; also a Show or Spectacle.

SIGHT, sighed. *Chauc.*

SIGHT'LESS, without Sight, blind.

SIGHT'LINESS, Comeliness, Agreeableness.

SIGHTLY, Comely, agreeable, or pleasing to the Sight.

A SIGIL [*Sigillum*, L.] a Charm to be worn for curing Diseases, averting Injuries, &c.

SIGILLUM *Hermetis* [among *Chymists*] an extraordinary way of luting Glasses.

SIGISMUND [either of *Sige*, Victory, and *Mund*, Sax. Peace. i. e. one who procures Peace, yet so as by Victory; or as *Verstegan* and *Junius*, of *Siege*, Teut. Victory, and *Mund*, a Mouth, q. d. one who conquers his

Enemies by good Words or fair Means] a Christian Name of Men.

SIG'LES [of *figle*, L.] Cyphers, Initial Letters put for the whole Word, as R. S. S. i. e. *Regis Societatis Socius*.

SIGMOIDALES [in *Anatomy*] certain Valves of the Pulmonary Artery, shaped like a Half Moon; they separate to give Passage to the Blood from the Right Ventricle of the Heart to that Artery, but they shut the Passage, and are closed up by the Blood, if it endeavours to return.

SIGMOIDES [in *Anatomy*] are the Apophyses or Processes of the Bones, in Figure representing the Letter C, or *Sigma* of the ancient Greeks; also the Valves of the Aorta, or Great Artery, which hinder the Blood running back to the Heart.

SIGN [*signe*, F. *signum*, L.] a Mark or Token; Footstep; Representation; Miracle; Wonder.

To SIGN [*signer*, F. *signare*, L.] to put a Seal or set a Name or Mark to any Deed or Writing; to subscribe to.

SIGN Manual, a setting one's Hand and Seal to a Writing.

A SIGNAL, a Sign or Token given for the doing or knowing a thing.

SIGNAL, notable, remarkable, special, famous.

To SIGNALIZE [*signaler*, F.] to make famous by some notable Action.

SIGNATORY [*signatorius*, L.] that is used or serveth to seal with.

SIGNATURE [*signatura*, L.] one's Hand or Mark set to a Writing.

SIGNATURE [among *Printers*] the Letters of the Alphabet they set at the Bottom of every printed Sheet, as A, B, C, &c.

SIGNATURE [among *Naturalists*] the Resemblance of a Vegetable or Mineral to any Part of a Man's Body.

SIGNS } Signs, Notes, Marks or Characters,
SIGNO } ters, of which in Musick there are upwards of 50 different Sorts.

SIGN'NET, a Seal set in a Ring F.

The Privy SIGNET, one of the King's Seals, with which his private Letters are sealed; as also Grants, and other Things which afterwards pass the Great Seal.

Clerk of the SIGNET, an Officer, who continually attends upon the Principal Secretary of State, who always has the keeping of the Privy Signet for the sealing of such Letters, Grants, &c.

SIGN'IFER, one who carries the Colours, a Standard bearer, &c. L.

SIGNIFER [among *Astronomers*] the Zodiacal Circle; so called from its having or carrying the 12 Signs.

SIGNIFICA'BIT *de excommunicato capiendo*, a Writ issuing out of the Chancery, upon a Certificate given by the Ordinary, against a Man who stands obstinately excom-

municated 40 Days, for the imprisoning of him without Bail or Mainprize, until he submit himself to the Authority of the Church.

SIGNIFICANCY [*significantia*, L.] the being significant.

SIGNIFICANT [*significans*, L.] that expresses much, or is to the Purpose; clear, effectual, expressive.

SIGNIFICA'TION, Meaning, Sense. L.

SIGNIFICATIVE [*significativus*, L.] significant. F.

SIGNIFICA'TOR [among *Astrologers*] a Planet which signifies something remarkable in Nativities, &c.

SIGNIFICAUNCE, Signification. *Chauc.*

To SIG'NIFY [*signifier*, F. of *significare*, L.] to mean or imply a certain Sense; to notify, to give Notice of; to be a Sign of, or Presage.

SIG'NIOR [*Seigneur*, F. *Signore*, Ital. of *Senior*, L.] a Lord or Master.

SIGNS [*Signa*, L.] Marks, Tokens, Resemblances.

SIGNS Algebraical, are certain particular Marks, as (+) which signifies more, or that the Quantities between which it stands are to be added; and (−) signifying less, which implies Subtraction; and (X) or into, which signifies Multiplication;

and one Letter below another, as $\frac{a}{b}$ which denote Division, that *a* is to be divided by *b*, &c.

SIGNS Astronomical } are the Twelve
SIGNS Celestial } Constellations of the Zodiac, which are supposed to resemble living Creatures, as Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. These were first called Signs by the ancient Astronomers, as being Marks to distinguish whereabout the Sun is throughout his whole yearly Course.

SIGNUM, in Saxon Times, before the Invention of Seals, was a (+) and usually prefixed to the Name of a subscribing Witness in Charters and other Deeds, as (!) *Signum Roberti Episcopi Linc &c.*

SIGNUM Morbi [with Physicians] the Symptom of a Disease.

SIKE, [solch, Teut.] such. O.

A SIKE, a Quillet or Furrow. C.

To SIKE to sigh. O.

SIKE Muster [of muster, Teut. a Pattern or Model [Men, i. e. such Kind of Men. O.

SIKER [seker, Belg.] sure. *Spenc.*

SIKERDE, made sure. *Chauc.*

SIKERNESS Security. *Chauc.*

To SIKIN, to seek. *Chauc.*

SIL'CESTER [Selcearzep, Sax. a great or fair Town] in Hampshire.

SILE

SILE [of Syl, Sax.] Filth, so called because it subsides at the Bottom.

To **SILE** [of syl, Sax. or Still, L. S. a Threshold] to sit down; to sink or fall to the Bottom. *N. S.*

SILENCE [*Silentium*, L.] Cessation of Noise or Speaking

To **SILENCE**, to impose or command Silence; to put to a Nonplus; to suspend a Church Minister.

SILENT [*silens*, L. *silentieux*, F.] who holds his Peace or says nothing, that makes no Noise, still, quiet.

SILENTIARY [*Silentiarius*, L.] a Gentleman Usher, who takes Care that Silence be kept at Court, or elsewhere.

SILENTNESS, being silent, stillness.

SILICIOUS [*silicinus*, L.] flinty, belonging to a Flint.

SILICULOSE [*Siliquosus*, L.] husky; full of Husks.

SILIGINEOUS [*siligineus*, L.] of fine Flower.

SIL/QUA [among *Botanists*] the Seed-Vessel, Husk, Cod, or Shell of such Plants as are of the Pulse kind.

SIL/QUA [among *Gold-Finers*] a Weight called a Carraet, of which 6 make a Scruple.

SIL/QUOUS [*siliquosus*, L.] husky, that has husks.

SILK [*reole*, Sax. *Silke*, Dan.] a Yarn for weaving, &c. spun by Worms.

SILK Thrower, or *Throwster*, one who winds, twists, and spins or throws Silk, in order to fit it for Use.

SIL'KEN, made of Silk.

SILL [*ryl*, Sax. *seuil*, F. *solum*, L.] the Threshold of a Door.

SIL/LABUB } [*Minshew* supposes it to be
SIL/LIBUB } a Contraction of *swilling Bubbles*] a potable Liquor made by milking a Cow, into Cyder, Sugar, Spice, &c.

SILLBAUK, a Sillabub. *Lincolnsb.*

SILLYHOW [*reig* happy, and *heofr*, Sax.] a Membrane that covers the Head of the Fœtus.

SIL'LINESS, Foolishness.

SIL'LOGISM. See *Syllogism*.

SIL'LOH [in *Fortification*] a Work raised in the midst of a Mote or Ditch, for a Defence, when it is too wide. *F.*

SIL'LY [of *silus*, L. of *σελλος*, Gr. a Taunt or Scoff, but *Skinner* rather of *Selig*, Teut. pious, because such are commonly plain-hearted] simple, foolish.

SILPHS. See *Sylphs*.

SILVAN [*Silvaticus*, L.] woody.

SILVER [*reolpen*, Sax. *Silber*, Belg. *Silber*, Teut. and L. S.] a white Metal, next in Value to Gold.

SILVER [*rylphene*, Sax. *Silbern*, Teut.] of or belonging to Silver.

SILVER Bush, a rare Plant so called.

SILVER-Sickness } [*Law Term*] is when

SILVER-Squins } a Lawyer bribed by the adverse Party, feigns himself sick, or not able to speak.

SILVER-Smith [*reolpenrmitz*, Sax. *Silferschmidt*, Teut.] one who makes Vessels of Silver, &c.

SILVER Spoon-Head [among *Archers*] the Head of a sort of Arrow, resembling the Head of a Silver-Spoon.

SILURES, the Name of the People who anciently inhabited *South Wales*.

SIMARE, a Woman's Gown with long Sleeves. *F.*

SIMEON [שִׁמְעוֹן, Heb. i. e. Hearing] a Man's Name.

SIMILA [*Semmel*, Teut.] a Manchet or white Loaf. *O. L.*

SIMILAR [*similaire*, F. *similariis*, L.] of like Nature.

SIMILAR Arks of a Circle [in *Geometry*] are such as are like Parts of the whole Circumference.

SIMILAR Bodies [among *Philosophers*] such as have their constituent Particles of the same Kind and Nature one with another, as to their sensible Qualities.

SIMILAR Figures [in *Geometry*] are such, the Angles whereof are respectively equal, and the Sides about those equal Angles proportional.

SIMILAR Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] such Numbers as may be rang'd into the Form of similar Rectangles or Squares, whose Sides are proportional; such are 12 and 48; for the Sides of 12 are 6 and 2, and the Sides of 48 are 12 and 4.

SIMILAR Parts [in *Anatomy*] such as tho' they be divided into several Pieces, yet they will be all of the same Nature, Substance, and Denomination with one another, as every Particle of a Bone is Bone.

SIMILAR Polygons [in *Geom.*] such as have their Angles severally equal, and the Sides about these Angles proportional.

SIMILAR Rectangles [in *Geom.*] are such as have their Sides about the equal Angles proportional.

SIMILAR Segments of a Circle [in *Geom.*] such as contain equal Angles.

SIMILAR solid Numbers [in *Mathemat.*] are such whose little Cubes may be so ranked as to make similar and rectangular Parallelepipeds.

SIMILAR Triangles [in *Geom.*] are such as have all their three Angles respectively equal one to another.

SIMILAR Light [in *Opticks*] is such whose Rays are equally refrangible.

SIMILARITY, Likeness.

A **SIM'ILE**, a Similitude, a Parable. *L.*

SIMILITUDE [*Similitudo*, L.] Likeness, Resemblance, Comparison. *F.*

SIMILITU'DINARY [*similitudinarius*, L.] belonging to, or expressed by Way of Similitude.

SIMITAR } [*Scimitarra*, Ital.] a sort
SCIMITAR } of broad Sword, used by the Turks.

SIM'NEL

SIMNEL [*simila*, L. of *Σμιδαλῆς*, Gr. not unlikely or *Demmel*, Teut. fine Bread] a Cake or Bun made of fine Flour.

S'YOMOM *יְשׁוּמוֹם*, Heb. i. e. Hearing] a proper Name to a Man.

SIMON ISLIP, the first Erector of a Printing-Press in England, A. C. 1471.

SIMONIACAL [*simoniacque*, F. *simoniacus*, L.] belonging to, or done by Simony.

SIMO'NIACKS, Practisers in Simony.

A SIMONIST [*Simoniacque*, F.] one who is guilty of Simony.

SIM'ONY [*Simonie*, F. *Simonia*, L.] the buying and selling of Church Livings, or other spiritual Things for Money; so called from *Simon Magus*, who offered Money to the Apostles that he might have Power to give the Holy Ghost to any he should lay his Hands on.

SIMOSITY [*simositas*, L. *Σιμοσύνη*, Gr.] a being crook-nosed.

To SIM'PER [from *Simbelan*, Sax. to keep Holidays, *Skinner*] to smile or look pleasantly; as we say, *You put on your Holiday Looks*, i. e. look pleasantly.

SIMPHON'IA. See *Symphonia*.

SIMPLE [*Simplex*, L. q. d. *fine plica*] pure, unmixed, uncompounded, plain, void of Ornament; also downright, void of Deceit; harmless; also silly or foolish. F.

SIMPLE Quantities [in *Algebra*] are such as do not consist of more Parts than one, connected by the Signs $+$ and $-$.

SIMPLE Problem [in *Geometry*] is that which is capable but of one Solution.

SIM'PLENESS, Simplicity, Foolishness.

SIM'PLER } one who has Skill in Sim-

SIM'PLEST } ples, or a Gatherer of Herbs.

SIMPLES, Physical Herbs, probably so called as being the chief Ingredients of which compound Medicines are made.

SIMPLESSE, Simplicity. *Chauc.*

SIM'PLETON, a half-witted Person.

SIMPLEX Beneficium [Old Law] a lesser Dignity in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, a *Sine Cure*, a Pension of a Parish Church, or any other Benefice, opposed to a Cure of Souls. L.

SIMPLEX Justiciarius, a puny Judge that was not chief in any Court. L.

SIMPLICIA [among Physicians] Simples or Medicines which are uncompounded.

SIMPLI'CITY [*simplicité*, F. *simplicitas*, L.] Singleness, Plainness, plain Dealing, downright Honesty; also Foolishness, Indiscretion.

SIMP'LING, gathering of Simples, or Physical Herbs in the Fields.

SIMP'LY, singly, merely, foolishly.

SIMP'SON, the Herb Groundsel. *Senecio*, L. *Suff.*

A SIMULACRE [*Simulacrum*, L.] an Image.

To SIMULATE [*simulet*, F. *simulatum*, L.] to dissemble or feign.

SIMULATION, a feigning, a counterfeiting, a Colour or Pretence. F. of L.

SIMULTA'NEOUS [*simultaneus*, L.] bearing a private Grudge.

SIN [*Sinne*, Sax. *Sund*, Teut. *Sonde*, Belg.] Offence, Transgression against God's Law.

To SIN [*sundigen*, Teut. *synder*, Dan. which *Minshew* derives of *sinā*, Gr. to hurt.] to offend, to provoke God, to transgress the Law of God.

A SIN'APISM [*sinapismus*, L. *Σινάπις*, Gr.] a Medicine of Mustard to raise Blisters, &c.

SINCE [*sint*, Teut. Dr. *Tb. H.* derives it of *sithence*] from that time; because that.

SINCE'RE [*sincerus*, L.] honest, true-hearted, plain, downright. F.

SINCERITY [*sincerité*, F. *sinceritas*, L.] Uprightness, Plainness, Honesty.

SINE } [*sinus*, L.] is a Right Line
Right SINE } drawn from one End of an Ark, perpendicular upon the Diameter drawn from the other End of that Ark, or is half the Chord or twice the Ark. *Geom.*

SINE Complement of an Ark [*Geometry*] the Sine of what that Ark or Angle is less than 90 Degrees, or what it is greater than 90 Degrees, when it exceeds them.

SINE versed of an Ark [*Geometry*] an Ark or Angle less than 90 Degrees, being that Part of the Diameter which is comprehended between the Ark and the Right Line.

SINE Assensu Capituli [in Law] is a Writ which lies against a Dean, Bishop, Prebendary, &c. or Master of an Hospital, that alienates or disposes of Land holden in Right of his House, without the Consent of his Chapter or Society. L.

SINE CURE [*Sine Cura*, L.] a Benefice without Cure of Souls, or any Employment.

SINE Die [Law Term] dismiss'd the Court; when Judgment is given against the Defendant, 'tis said, *Eat inde sine die*, i. e. Let him go hence without a Day. L.

SIN'E'W [*sinnu*, Sax. *Sene*, Dan. *Senne*, Teut.] the tendinous Part c^d a Muscle.

SIN'E'WY [*sinnhte*, Sax.] having strong Tendons.

SIN'E'WINESS, Muscular Strength.

SIN'E'W shrinking [in Cattle] a Disease.

SIN'FUL [*sinnfulle*, Sax.] impious, wicked.

SIN'FULNESS, Wickedness, Impiety.

SINFULLY, wickedly, impiously.

To SING [*Singan*, Sax. *singen*, Teut.]

to make Melody with the Voice.

To SING'E [*Sængan*, Sax. *sengen*, Teut.]

to scorch, to burn lightly.

SIN'GLE [*singularis*, L.] simple, alone.

A SIN'GLE [among Hunters] the Tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

To SINGLE out [of *singulare*, or *singulus*, L.] to pick out, or set apart from other Things, or Persons.

SING'LENESS, Simplicity, Sincerity.

SIN'GULAR [*singulare*, F. *singularis*, L.] particular,

particular, special, rare, extraordinary, choice, odd, affected.

SINGULAR Number [in Grammar] a Number whereby a Noun Substantive is applied to signify one Person or Thing, as *Homino*, a Man.

SINGULARITY [singularité, F. of singularitas, L.] a being singular; Uncommonness, Excellency; a particular Way, Affectedness.

SINGULARNESS, Singularity.

SINGULTS [singultus, L.] Sighs, Sp.

SINGULTUS, the Hicough, a convulsive Motion of the upper Orifice of the Stomach. L.

SINICAL Quadrant [among Mathematicians] an Instrument used in taking Altitudes and Distances, as well as for solving some Questions in Astronomy.

SINISTER [Sinistre, F. properly on or towards the Left Hand] unlucky, unfortunate, untoward, indirect, unfair, dishonest, unjust. L.

SINISTER Aspect [among Astrologers] is an Appearance of two Planets, happening according to the Succession of the Signs, as *Saturn* in *Aries*, and *Mars* in the same Degree as *Gemini*.

SINISTER Chief Point [in Heraldry] the next to the middle Chief on the Left Side.

SINISTER Base Point [in Heraldry] is next the Base Point at the Bottom of the Escutcheon on the Left Side.

SINISTER SIDE of an Escutcheon [in Heraldry] the Left Side.

To **SINK** *rencan*, *Sax.* *sinken*, L. *S.* and *Teut.* to fall or settle to the Bottom, to fall or faint; to plunge under Water.

To **SINK a Deck**, to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was before.

SIN'LESS, from Sin.

SIN'NER [Sunder, *Teut.* *Soudaer*, *Belg.*] an impious Person; a Transgressor of the Laws of God.

SIN'NET [among Sailors] a Line made of Rope Yarn, to bind about Ropes to keep them from galling.

SI NON OM'NES, a Writ of Association, whereby, if all in Commission cannot meet at the Day appointed, it is allowed, that two or more of them may dispatch the Business. L.

SIN'NIA [among Paracelsian Chymists] the white Grew in the Joints.

SINOPER [Sinopis, L. *Σινωπς*, Gr. *zinnober*, *Teut.* *sinople*, F. in Heraldry, the French Word signifies Green] Vermilion, this is either natural and called Native Cinnaber, found in Quicksilver Mines; or factitious, which last is produced by subliming Mercury sublimate corrosive and Brimstone together.

To **SINUATE** [Sinuo, L.] to bend in and out.

SINUOSITY [Sinuosité, F. *Sinuositas*, L.] a being full of Turnings and Windings.

SINUOUS [Sineux, F. *Sinuosus*, L.] crooked, that has many Turnings and Windings.

SINUS [in Anatomy] any Cavity or hollow Space in or between the Vessels of any Animal Body.

SINUS [among Naturalists] Clefts or Fissures which are between the *Strata* or Layers of the Earth in Mines, &c.

SINUS [among Surgeons] is when the Beginning of an Imposthume or Ulcer is narrow, but the Bottom large.

SINUS Meningium [in Anatomy] are certain Cavities, or hollow Parts in the Brain, which *Galen* calls the Ventricles of the thick Membrane. L.

SINUS Ossium [in Anatomy] are those Cavities of a Bone which receive the Heads of other Bones.

SION [יְרוּשָׁלַיִם, Heb. Dryness] a Mountain in Judea.

SION COLLEGE, a College in London near Cripplegate, founded by *Thomas White*, D. D. for the Use of the Clergy of the City and Liberties, with Apartments for the Maintenance of 20 poor People.

To **SIP** [sippen, *Belg.*] to sop a little, or drink a small Quantity.

SIPHON [σιφων, Gr.] an Incurvated or crooked Glass Tube for drawing Liquors out of one Vessel into another, without raising the Lees or Dregs. L.

SIP'PETS [q. d. Soppets] little Sops.

A **SI' QUIS** [i. e. if any one, *scilicet* *invenenit*, shall find] a Paper or Bill set up in some open Place, to proclaim any Thing that is lost, &c.

SI RECOGNOS'CAT, a Writ that lies for a Creditor against his Debtor, who, before the Sheriff, in the County Court, has acknowledged himself to owe his Creditor such a Sum, received of him in *Pecuniis Numeratis*, i. e. in Money numbered. L.

SIR [Sieur, or Sire, F. *Ser*, *Ital.* *Syr*, *Cs* *Br.*] an Appellation of Honour to a Man.

SIRE [of Sire, F. a Master] a Father, a Male Beast that engenders. O.

SIRENS [Sirenes, F. and L. of *Σειρην*, Gr.] fabulous Sea Monsters or Mermaids, said to allure Persons by their melodious Singing; hence a Woman having a charming Voice is said to sing like a Siren.

SIRIASIS [σιριασις, Gr.] a great Heat of the Brain and its Membranes.

SIRIUS [σείριος, Gr.] the Dog Star.

To **SIR'NAME** [furnommer, F. *zunahm*, *Teut.*] to give the Family-Name to a Person.

SIRNAME [furnom, F. q. d. the Name of a Sire or Father] a Family-Name.

SIRO'NES, little Pusles in the Palm of the Hand, or Sole of the Foot, containing small Insects or Worms.

SIRRAH [Sir ha! L.] a compellation of Reproach.

SIR'UP, [sirop, F.] See Syrup.

SIS'KIN, a Greenfinch, a Bird.

SISOURIS [Assessores, L.] Jury men. *Chaüc.*

SIS'TER [Spurcep, *Sax.* *suster*, L. *S.* *foster*, *Dan.*] a Female born of the same Father and Mother, or one of them.

SISTRUM

SISTRUM [*Σίστρον*, Gr.] a sort of Musical Instrument, of an oval shape, like a Racket, used by the Ancients.

To **SIT** [*Sitzen*, Sax. *sittē*, L. S. *sitzē*, Teut. of *sedere*, L.] to repose upon a Seat; also to settle, to abide.

SITE [*fitus*, L.] the Situation of any Place, Territory, or Building, or the Part of Earth it stands upon.

SITE [*Logick*] that Predicament which declares a Subject to be so placed.

SIT'FAST [of a *Horfe*] a horny Knob in the Skin.

SITH } [*Sithan*, Sax. since, after,
SITHENCE } *Spēn*.

SITH [*Sith*, Sax.] Time.

SITHCUND'MAN [*sithcundman*, Sax.] such a Gentleman as had the Office to lead the Men of the Town or Parish; or a Man who had so much Land as he might be capable of Knight's Service.

A **SITHE** [*sithē*, Sax. scythe, Teut.] an Instrument for mowing Grass.

SIT'IBUND [*sitibundus*, L.] exceeding thirsty.

SITICULOUS [*fiticulosus*, L.] very thirsty.

SITTANDE, sitting. *Chauc.*

SITUATE [*situe*, F. *fitus*, L.] situated, seated.

SITUATION, the manner of being situated, or seated. *F.*

SIVE [*ryfe*, Sax. *sebe*, L. S. *sieb*, Teut.] an Instrument or vessel to sift with.

SIX [*rix*, Sax. *sex*, L. 'EΞ, Gr. *sechs*, Teut.] the Number VI. 6.

SIXAIN [*Military Term*] an Order of Battle for Six Battalions. *F.*

SIXPENCE, half a Shilling Sterling.

SIXTH [*rixa*, Sax. *sixieme*, F. *sechste*, Teut.] the VIth, 6th.

SIXTEEN [*rixtyne*, Sax. *sechzehē*, Teut.] XVI. 16.

SIX'TY [*rixzeg*, Sax. *sechtzig*, Teut.] LX. 60.

SIZE [probably of *Incisa*, L. says Skinner, of *Affize*, of *Affecir*, F.] Proportion, Bigness, Stature, Length.

SIZE [of *Siza*, Ital.] a Gluish Composition used by Plasterers, Painters, &c.

SIZE [at the University of Cambridge] is so much Bread or Beer, set upon any of the Scholars Names in the Buttery Book, as amounts to the value of a Farthing, and is noted with the Letter S.

To **SIZE** [among *Artificers*] to do or draw over with Size.

To **SIZE** [at Cambridge] to score, as Students do in the Buttery Book, which at Oxford is called to *battle*.

SIZE'ABLE, which is of a fit convenient Size.

SIZ'EL [among *Minters*] the Remainder of the Bars of Metal, after the round Pieces of Money have been cut out, according to their respective Sizes.

SIZ'ER [at Cambridge] a Scholar of the

lowest Rank; the same as *Servitour* at Oxford.

SIZELY, nice, proud, coy. *N. C.*

SIZIE'ME [*sixieme*, F.] a sequence of six Cards at the Game of Picquet.

SIZZING, Barm or Yell. *S. C.*

SK'ADDLE [of *rcabe*, Sax. perhaps of *shaben*, to do Damage or Mischief, Teut.] Hurt, Damage; ravenous, mischievous.

SKAD'DONS, Embryos of Bees.

SCAFFAUT, an Engine of War, for Defence of the Soldiery. *Chauc.*

A **SKAIN** } [*ragene*, Sax.] an Irish short
SKEIN } Sword

A **SKAINE** [*Escaigne*, F.] a Length of Thread, Yarn, &c. as it is wound on a Reel.

SKAR'FED [*Sea Term*] when one Piece of Timber is let and fastened into another.

To **SKATCH** a *Wheel*, to stop the Wheel of a Cart or Waggon, by putting a Stone or Piece of Wood under it.

SKATE [*receda*, Sax. *skade*, Dan.] a sort of Fish.

SKATH'Y, [of *reath*, Sax.] ravenous, mischievous. *N. C.*

A **SKEEL**, a Colloct. *N. C.*

SKEELING, an Isle or Bay of a Barn. *Suff.*

SKEF'FINGTON [of *reap*, Sax. a Sheep, and Town] the Name of a Village.

SKEG, a sort of wild Plumb of a reddish Colour, growing in Medges.

The **SKEG** [in *Ships*] that small and slender Part of the Keel, which is cut slanting, and left a little below the Stern-post.

SKEG'GER [probably of *Seeagga*, Sax.] kind of small Salmon.

SKEGGER Trout, a kind of Fish, or Salmon.

SKELETON [*squelette*, F. *sceletos*, L. of *σκαλετος*, Gr.] of a Man or Animal, is when the Bones are cleaned, and put together again in their natural order.

SKELE'TA [*Old Records*] a little Bell for a Church-steeple.

SKEL'LARD, wrapped, cast, become crooked. *Derbysh.*

SKEL'LET [of *Esculette*, says Dr. Th. H.] a small Vessel with Feet for boiling.

A **SKEL'LUM** [*skelm*, Belg. *schelm*, Teut. and L. S.] a Rogue.

SKEPE, a flat and broad Basket to winnow Corn in. *C.*

To **SKER**, to glide or move swiftly. *Sh.*

To **SKERE** [*schueren*, L. S.] to make clean, scour. *Chauc.*

SKETCH [*Esquisse*, F.] the first Draught of a Fancy, especially in Painting and Drawing.

To **SKETCH** [*Esquiffer*, F.] to chalk out, to design.

SKET'LOE [of *Scath*, Sax.] Loss, Harm, Wrong, Prejudice.

SKEW [*schew*, Teut. *schief*, L. S.] as to look a-skew, to squint or leer, to look at contemptuously, or disdainfully.

SKEWER [*schew*, Dan.] a long slender wooden Pin, used by Butchers, &c.

SKEYN. See *Skain*.

S K

To SKID a Wheel, to stop a Wheel of a Waggon at the Descent of a Hill. S. G.

A SKIFF [*Esquis*, F. *schiffo*, Ital. of *Scapha*, L.] a Shallop, or the lesser of two Ship-Boats.

SKILFUL, experienced in.

SKILFULNESS, the being experienced.

SKILL [*skell*, Dan. *Minshew* derives it of *schola*, or *seio*, L. but seems rather to be of *שכל* to be wise] Capacity, Knowledge, Experience.

SKIL'LED, that has Skill, or is well versed in.

To SKIM [*escumer*, F.] to take off the Top, Froth, or Cream of liquid Things.

To SKIME, to look a-quint, to glee. N. G.

The SKIN [*Skind*, Dan. *Schinde*, Belg.] the Hide of an Animal; also the outward Rind of Fruit.

To SKIN [*scinden*, L. S. and Teut.] to flay off the Skin.

Near is my Shirt, but nearer my Skin.

Some Friends are nearer to a Man than others: Parents and Children than other Relations; Relations than Neighbours, and Neighbours than Strangers; but above all, a Man is nearest to himself, *Charity begins at Home*; but this Charity at Home stands in a slippery Place, upon the Brink either of an ungenerous *Self-Love*, or of a foreign extravagant *Affection*; and it is very apt to slide into one or other of these discommendable Extremes. The Adage indeed intimates, that we ought to value our Bodies more than our Goods; to part with our Clothes off our Backs, rather than have our Skin stripped over our Ears; that our Charity and Hospitality should commence at our own Houses, for the Entertainment of our Families, Relations, and Friends: It does not mean, that it ought always to lie sneaking at Home, and never shew itself abroad; it should be as extensive as the Light, and bestow here and there a kind of Ray upon Strangers as well as on Bosom Friends and Acquaintances, according to our Circumstances, though not so as to make a Man a *Felo de se* by his good offices to others. *Ma chemise m'est plus proche que ma Robe*. F. *Tunica pallio propior*. Latin. *Plus prest est la Chair que la Chemise*. F. *Ἀλωτερον ἢ γόνυ κνήμην*. Gr.

A SKINK, a four footed Serpent, a kind of Land Crocodile.

To SKINK [*rcencan*, Sax. *schenken*, L. S. and Teut.] to serve Drink at Table.

SKINKER [*of skenker*, Dan. *schencke*, Teut.] a Butler or Cup-Bearer.

SKINNINESS, the being skinny, Leanness.

SKINNY, having much Skin, lean.

To SKIP [*of Esquiver*, F. to fly back, or *squittare*, Ital. to dance] to leap or jump to and fro.

A SKIP, a Leap or Jump.

S K

A SKIP } a Basket, but not one to be
A SKEP } carried in the Hands. S. G.

A SKIP Jack, a pitiful Fellow that skips or scampers up and down, a Lacquey.

A SKIP KENNEL, a Foot Boy.

A SKIPPER [*Schipper*, Belg. and L. S.] a Master of a Ship. Dan.

SKIP POUND [q. d. *Ship-Pound*] is the Dividend of a Last of Corn laden in a Ship, and contains from 300 to 400 lb.

To SKIR, to glide, or move swiftly. *Shakep.*

To SKIR'MISH [*escarmoucher*, F. *escaramucar*, Span. *scarramuccia*, Ital. *schaermutse*, Belg. *scharmützein*, Teut.] to fight in Confusion, or without Order, as straggling Parties do before the Main Battle is joined.

A SKIRMISH [*escaramouche*, F. *escarmuza*, Span. *scaramuccia*, Ital. *schaermutse*, Belg. *scharmützel*, Teut.] a small Encounter of a few Men, when they fight in Confusion, without observing Order.

SKIR'RET [*Scherivole*, Ital. *Chirriua*, Span. or of *suycer-soot*, Belg. Sugar-sweet] the Plant *Skirwort*, whose Root is something like a Parsnip, counted a great Dainty, and strengthening Food.

SKIRTS, the Part of a Garment below the Waist, the Borders of a Country.

SKIT, a Whim or Fancy.

SKITTISH [*Skinner* derives it of *σκίττω*, Gr.] jadish or resty, as some Horses are; also humourous, fantastical, wanton, frisking.

SKLEIR [not unlikely of *schleyer*, Teut. a Hood] a Scarf. O.

SKLENDRE, slender. O.

SKLEREN, to cover. O.

To SKREAM [*of þræman*, Sax. *scrama-re*, Ital. *schrepen*, Teut.] to squall out, to make a shrill sudden Noise with the Voice.

A SKREEN [*Escrein*, F. *Sommerus* derives it of *repumbne*, Sax. *Minshew* of *secerniculum*, L.] a Device to keep off the Wind, Hail, &c. See Screen.

To SKREEN [probably of *schirmen*, T.] to defend or protect from; also to sift thro' a Screen.

SKROW, surly, dogged. Suff.

To SKUE, to go sideling along; to waddle.

SKULL, the Bones of the Head.

SKUP'PER Holes. See Scopper-Holes, or Scupper-Holes.

SKUTE [*shuyte*, Du.] a little Boat.

SKY [*sky*, Dan. or of *riman*, to shine, or *reca*, pian, to behold, or of *reua*, Sax. a Shadow, to which *εἶα*, Gr. alludes] the Azure Concave which surrounds the Earth.

SKY-LARK, a fine singing Bird.

When the Sky falls, we shall catch Larks.

The Lark is a lofty Bird, and soars, perhaps, as high as any of the Inhabitants of the airy Region; and if there be no other Way

Way of coming at them, till the Sky, falling down on their Heads, bears them down into our Hands, we shall be little the better for them. This Proverb is usually applied to such Persons, who buoy themselves with vain Hopes, but in Embryo, ill conceived, and as likely not to go out half their Time, or not to last till their Accomplishment; as fondly as the Lad, who, seeing the Lord Mayor in his pompous Procession, said, *See what we must all come to!* *Ad illos redis qui dicunt, Si Caelum ruat;* Lat. *Θαυρόν ποινσεν μέλι καθαρόν ἢ γάλα κατωψ.* Greek.

SKY'VENAGE, the Precincts of the Town of Calais in France, so called while it was in the Possession of the English.

SLAB, the outside sappy Plank, sawn off from the Sides of a Timber-Tree.

A SLAB, a Puddle. See *Slabby*. C.

SLAB, a Table of Marble for Hearths.

To SLABBER. See *Slaver*.

SLABBY [of *slabbe*, Belg.] plashy, full of Dirt.

SLACK [Slæc, Sax. flect, Belg. schlapp, Teut. and L. *S. lasche*, F. *laxus*, L.] loose, not tight; also slow.

To SLACKEN [slacian, Sax.] to let loose a Cord, &c. that is tight, to grow remiss.

SLACKNESS, Looseness.

SLADE [slade, Sax.] a long flat Piece or Slip of Ground. O.

SLAEN [schlagen, Teut.] to slay. Chauc.

SLAG [schacke, Teut.] the Recrement or Dross of Iron.

SLAIE, a Weaver's Reed.

SLAKE, slack. Chauc.

SLAM [either of schlamm, Teut. Mud, q. d. to overwhelm with Mud, or of scalgen, Teut. to smite] the winning of all the Tricks at Cards.

SLAM, a Substance in the making of Alum, produced often by the over or under calcining it.

A SLAM Fellow [eslance, F.] a tall, slim Fellow. See *Slim*.

SLANDER [escandire, F. of schanden, to scandalise, Teut. scandalum, L.] a Reproach, Scandal, Backbiting, speaking evil of.

To SLANDER [escandrer, F. schanden, Teut, Mer. Cas. derives it of λοιδορέω, Gr.] to backbite, to speak evil of.

SLANDEROUS, apt to slander or rail at; foul-mouthed, abusive.

SLANDEROUSNESS, Reproachfulness.

SLANK [probably of schlange, Teut. a Snake, because of its Length and Slender-ness] slim, slender; a Sort of Sea-weed.

SLANT } [probably of slanghe,

SLANT'ING } Belg. a Snake] glancing or deviating aside, not straight.

To SLAP, to strike, to give one a Buffet or Blow, commonly with open Hand, or some broad, flat Thing.

A SLAP [schlapp, Teut. Alapa, L.] a Buffet or Blow.

SLAPE, slippery. N. C.

SLAPE ALE, pale Ale, as opposed to Ale medicated with Wormwood or Scurvy-Grass, or any other Liquor.

A SLAPEL, a Piece, Part, Portion. Suff.

To SLASH [probably of schleiffen, Teut. to rend, to tear asunder] to cut, or dash against. N. C.

SLATCH [Sea Term] is when the middle Part of a Cable or Rope hangs slack without the Ship or in the Water, they say, *Hale up the Slatch of the Rope*, &c.

SLATE [Dr Th. H. derives it of Esclat, F.] a scaly Sort of stony Substance for roofing Houses, and other Uses.

SLATER, one who covers with Slates or Tiles.

SLATTERN [flobbe, or flooket, Belg.] a flattering Woman, i. e. one who does not dispose Things in their Places, but leaves all at Random; also one who is not tight, neat, and careful in her Apparel.

A SLAVE [Esclave, F. Esclava, Span. schlaue, Teut. q. d. a Slavonian, of which a great Number was taken Captives by the Germans and Venetians] a perpetual Servant, a Drudge, a Person in the absolute Power of a Master.

To SLAVER [of slabbe, or slabbere, Belg. q. d. of dislabiare] to let the Spittle run out of the Mouth.

SLAUGHTER [slachte, Sax. schacht, Teut.] a slaying or killing.

To SLAY [slagan, Sax. schlagen, Teut.] to kill.

A SLAY [Slæ, of slagan, Sax.] an Instrument belonging to a Weaver's Loom, also to a Stocking Frame.

To SLEAK out the Tongue, to put it out by way of Scorn. Chesh.

SLEAR, a Slayer, a Murderer. Chauc.

SLEA'SY Holland [Silesta Holland] a Sort of Cloth made in Silesta in Germany; but the Term is commonly used for a thin Night Holland.

SLEAVE, a kind of Fish.

SLEAVED, as Sleaved Silk, is such as is wrought fit for Use.

SLEAZY, slight or ill wrought, as some Sorts of Linen Cloths are.

SLECK, small Pit-Coal. N. C.

To SLECK [i. e. to slake] to quench or put out Fire; also to allay Thirst.

SLED } [sledde, Belg. schlitten, Teut.

SLEDGE } slede, Dan.] a sort of Carriage without Wheels, whereon to lay a Plough, or other weighty Things, to be drawn, or such on which Traitors are usually drawn to the Place of Execution: It signifies also a genteel Carriage without Wheels, used by the Nobility and Gentry in cold Climates to divert themselves in Winter upon the Snow.

A SLEDGE [Sleg, Sax.] a Smith's large Hammer, to be used by both hands in beating out Iron upon the Anvil.

S L

To SLEECH, to dig up Water. *N. C.*

To SLEEP [*slæpan, Sax. slæpe, Belg. schlaffen, Teut.*] to take Rest by Sleeping.

SLEEP [*Slæp, Sax. slæpe, Belg. schlaff, Teut.*] Rest taken by sleeping.

SLEEPERS [*in a Ship*] are those Timbers which lie before and behind in the Bottom, their Use being to strengthen and bind fast the Timbers called Futtocks or Rungs; as also to line out, and make the narrowing of the Floor of the Ship.

SLEEPINESS, the being much inclined to sleep

SLEEPLESS, without Sleep.

SLEEPY, inclined to Sleep.

SLEEPY-Evil [*in Swine*] a Disease.

SLEEPY-Grave [*Slapryghava, Sax.*] a Tomb or Sepulchre.

To SLEER, to leer or peep at.

SLEET [probably of *Slide, q. d.* sliding or slippery Rain] Rain and Snow falling together.

To SLEET a Dog, is to set him at any Thing, as Swine, Sheep, &c.

SLEETINESS, the being sleety.

SLEETY, abounding with Sleet.

SLEEVE [*Shef, Sax. sloeve, Du.*] that Part of a Garment that covers the Arm.

SLEEVELESS [*q. d.* lifeless] without Sleeves; impertinent, as a *sleeveless* Errand, a trifling Errand.

SLEIGHT, Dexterity.

SLENDER [*slender, Belg.*] slim, not thick, or large about in Bulk.

SLENDERNESS, Slimness.

SLEPEN [*schlafen, Teut.*] to sleep. *Ch.*

To SLEY, to part into Threads.

A SLICE [*Slize, Sax.*] a thin or broad Segment

To SLICE [*Slizan, Sax.*] to cut into Slices.

SLICK [*slight, Belg. leicht, Teut. Slth, Sax.*] smooth.

To SLICKEN [*slichten, Belg. schlichten, Teut.*] to smooth or make slick.

SLICKNESS, Smoothness.

SLID'DER, slippery, falling. *O.*

To SLIDE [*Slidan, Sax. slidden, Du.*] to glide along, to move on Ice.

A SLIDE [*Slide, Sax.*] a Place frozen to slide on.

SLIDING of Courage, easily daunted. *O.*

SLIDING-Rule } Mathematical Instru-
SLIDING-Scale } ments to be used with-
out Compasses in Gauging, &c.

SLIGHT [*slight, Teut.*] light, mean, not elaborate, not strong or serviceable.

A SLIGHT, cunning Trick, Dexterity; also Disesteem.

To SLIGHT [*slichten, Belg.*] to take little Notice of, to disesteem; also to do Work slightly.

SLIM, slender.

SLIM [*of Schlim, Sax. schlim, Teut.*] naughty, crafty. *Lincolnsh.*

SLIME [*Slim, Sax. slim, L. S. schleim,*

S L

Teut. Limus, L.] soft Mud; also a clammy or gluish humour.

SLIMMING [*in Falconry*] is said of a Hawk's muling longways, in an entire Substance, without dropping any thing.

SLIM'NESS, the being slim.

SLIMY [*Shmrg, Sax. schleimig, Teut. Limosus, L.*] full of Slime; ropy.

SLINESS, Craftiness, Reservedness.

To SLING [*slinge, Belg. schlinge, Teut. slenger, Dan.*] to cast or throw with a Sling; to fix into hooked Ropes any great Bundles or Vessels of Commodities, for heaving and removing them by Cranes.

A SLING [*slinghe, Belg. schlinghe, Teut. slynge, Dan.*] an Instrument to throw Stones with; also another used by Brewers Servants to heave Barrells out of a Dray, and for other uses.

SLING'ING the Yards [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Yards are fast bound aloft to the Cross, and to the Head of the Mast, by any Rope or Chain; which is done that if the Tie should happen to break, or be shot into Pieces in a Fight, the Yard might nevertheless be kept from falling down on the Hatches.

To SLINK [*Slinca, Sax.*] to steal or sneak away.

A SLINK [*of slank, Belg.*] a Cast Calf.

To SLIP [*Slippan, Sax. slippen, Belg. schlupffen, Teut.*] to slide, to fall, to mistake.

A SLIP, a sliding, a Fall, a Mistake; a narrow Piece rent or cut from any Thing; a Twig and Sprig pulled off from a Branch.

A SLIPPER [*Slipper, Sax.*] a Sort of loose Shoe to be worn within Doors, or in dry Places.

SLIPPERINESS, the being slippery.

SLIPPERY, apt to make one slip.

SLIPSLOP, bad Liquor.

To SLIT [*Slizan, Sax. glider, Dan.*] to cut a Thing according to the Grain, as Wood; Whalebone, &c.

A SLIT [*Slize, Sax. schlitz, Teut.*] a Cut or Slice.

SLITHER, slippery. *Chauc.*

To SLIVE [*of slæher, Dan.*] to creep, or go about dromishly.

To SLIVER [*Slizan, Sax.*] to cut into Slivers or thin Slices.

A SLIVERLY-Fellow, a subtle, crafty Fellow; a Knave. *Lincolnsh.*

SLOATES of a Cart, those Under-pieces which keep the Bottom of the Cart together.

SLOCK'EN [*q. d.* slackned] softened, as *stocken* with overmuch Moisture. *O.*

SLOCKER-or } one that enticeth away

SLOCK'STER } another Man's Servants.

SLOE [*Sla, Sax. schohen, L. S. sler, Belg. slaen, Dan.*] a sort of small black wild Plumb.

SLOE-WORM [*Slaw-wynm, Sax. q. d.* Slow Worm, because it is slow in motion] an Insect.

SLOGARDE, Sloth, Sluggishness. *Ch.*

S L

SLOMBRINGIS [*schlummeren, Teut.*] Slumberings. *Chauc.*
SLONG, slung. *Chauc.*
A SLOOP, a small Sea-Vessel.
To SLOP [probably of *slabbe, Belg.*] to dash with Water.
To SLOPE, to take an oblique Direction
SLOPING } flanting, cut sideways or
ASLOPE } flanting.
SLOPPY, abounding with Wet, plashy.
SLOPS [of *slabbe, Belg.*] a wide sort of Breeches worn by Seamen.
SLOPS [*Sciloppi, Ital.*] Physical Potions.
To SLOT [of *sluyte, Belg.* of *schliessen, Teut.*] to shut a Door. *Lincolnsh*
The SLOT of a Deer [of *slout, Belg.*] a Term among Hunters for the View or Print of a Stag's Foot in the Ground.
The SLOTE of a Ladder or Gate, the flat Step or Bar. *N. C.*
SLOTH [probably of *schloofz, Teut.* negligent, or of our *Slow*] Idleness.
SLOTHFUL, lazy, dromish, idle.
SLOTHFULLY, lazily.
SLOTHFULNESS, Idleness, Laziness, Dromishness.
A SLOT'TERN } [*slodde, or slocken,*
A SLAT'TERN } *Du.*] See *Slattern*.
SLOUCH [probably of *gloff, Dan.*] a great lubberly Fellow, a Country Bumpkin.
SLOUCH'ING, clownish, awkward in Behaviour.
SLOVEN [*gloff, Du.* or of *schlantz, Teut.* careless] a nasty, beastly Fellow.
SLOVENLINESS, Nastiness, Clownishness.
SLOVENLY, nasty, clownish.
SLOUGH [of *Slog, hollow, or Luh, Sax.* a Lake] a deep and muddy Place.
SLOUGH [probably of *Luh, Sax.* a Lake] the Damp in the Coal-Mine, so called because of its Moisture.
A SLOUGH, a Husk. *N. C.*
SLOUGH, the Scar of a Wound, or a Piece of corrupt Flesh cut out of a Sore; also the spongy or porous Substance in the Inside of the Horns of Oxen or Cows.
SLOUGH of a wild Boar, the Soil or Mire wherein he wallows, or the Place in which he lies in Day time.
SLOUGH-Silver, a Rent formerly paid to the Castle of *Wigmore*, instead of some Days Works in Harvest, performed for the Lord of the Manor.
SLOUTH [probably of *Slog, Sax.* concave or hollow, *q. d.* a hollow Skin] the Cast-Skin of a Snake.
SLOUTH [*Hunting Term*] a Herd or Company, as a *Slouth of Bears*, i. e. a Company of Bears.
SLOUTH-Hound. See *Sluth-Hound*.
SLOW [of *Slap, Sax.*] dilatory, tedious in Motion.
SLOW in Motion [in *Astrology*] is when a Planet's daily Motion happens to be less than its mean Motion.
SLOW'LY, dully, tediously.

S M

SLOW'NESS, Dulness, Tedioufness.
SLOWE, slain. *Chauc.*
SLOWORM [*Slapynn, Sax.*] a small Viper.
To SLUBBER over [*Skinner* chuses to derive it of *schlitten, Teut.* or of *lubricare, L.*] to do carelessly, or without Application.
SLUBBERDEGULLION, a paltry, dirty, Wretch. *Hudib.*
A SLUICE [*sluyte, Du.* *Escuse, F.* *Schlusa, Ital.* *Schluse, Teut.*] a Frame of Wood set in a River to keep out the Water; a Vent or Drain for Water on Land.
SLUG [of *Schlagen, to smite*] a heavy sort of great Gun; a sort of Shot for a Gun.
A SLUG [of *sluggen, Du.* to act slothfully] a Ship that sails heavily; also a sort of Snail without a Shell.
A SLUG'GARD [*sluggerigh, Du.*] a slothful, dromish, Person.
SLUGGISH, slothful.
SLUG'GISHLY, slothfully.
SLUGGISHNESS, slothfulness.
To SLUM'BER [*slumern, Sax.* *schlummeren, Du.* *slimmer, Dan.*] to sleep un-foundly, to doze.
To SLUMP, to slip or fall plump down into any wet or dirty Place. *N. C.*
To SLUR [*sluoren, Du.* to draw along unevenly; to soil or dawb; to bespatter.
A SLUR, a Miscariage, a Mark of Ignominy.
A SLUR, [*slodde, Du.* or probably of *lutum, L.*] a nasty, slatternly Woman.
SLUTH Hound, a Dog in Scotland that has an excellent Sense of Smelling.
SLY [*schlaw, Teut.* *Minsheu* derives it of *schleichen, Teut.* to creep] craftily reserved in Words or Deeds, hypocritically designing, fraudulent.
To SMACK [*Smæcan, Sax.* *schmacken, Teut.* *smager, Dan.*] to take a Taste, or Relish of with the Smack of the Lips.
A SMACK [*Smæc, Sax.* *smack, Belg.* *schmack, L.* *S. smæen, Dan.*] a Taste, Relish, Smattering.
A SMACK [*schmatz, Teut.*] an eager Kiss with a Noise made by the Lips.
SMACKS, small Vessels with one Mast, which attend Men of War in carrying the Men or provisions on Board.
A SMACK'ERING [*smacken, L. S.*] a longing for or being desirous of; as to have a *smackering after a Thing*.
A SMACK'ING-Cove, a Coachman. *Cant.*
SMACK'A a Smack or little Ship. *O. R.*
SMALL [*smæl, Sax.* of *smale, Dan.* *smähl, Du.* *schmal, Teut.* narrow, scant] little.
SMALL-Craft [*Sea Term*] all such Lines, Nets and Hooks, as are used to catch Fish; also all manner of small Sea Vessels, as Catches, Hoys, &c.
SMALL Piece, a Scotch Coin, in Value 2 d. Farthing English, of which three make a Noble.
SMALL-

S M

SMALL-Pox, a Disease, the Epidemical Distemper of *England*.

SMAL'LAGE, a wholesome Herb often put into Broth. *Apium*, *L.*

SMAL'INESS, Littleness.

SMALT [*Schmalte*, *Teut.*] a blue Colour in Powder used in Painting; blue Enamel.

SMARAG'DINE [*Smaragdinus*, *L.* of *Σμαράγδινος*, *Gr.*] a precious Stone, transparent, of a lovely green Colour, very beneficial to the Eyes.

To **SMART** [*rmeortan*, *Sax.* *smerte*, *Belg.* *schmertzen*, *Teut.*] to be painful, as a Sore.

A **SMART** [*Smerte*, *Dan.* *Schmerz*, *Teut.*] a Pain, as of a Wound or Sore.

SMART, brisk, quick, witty, biting, sharp, violent.

SMART'NESS, Briskness, Sharpness.

To **SMARTLE** away, to waste away. *N.C.*

A **SMATTERER** [of *Smacan*, *Sax.* to taste] one who has some Smatch or Tincture of Learning.

A **SMATTERING** [*Smæc*, *Sax.*] a superficial or slight Knowledge.

SMAUGHT [*geschmacken*, *Teut.*] tasted, perceived. *Chauc.*

To **SMEAR** [*rmejan*, *Sax.* *smereen*, *Du.* *schmieren*, *Teut.*] to daub about with Grease, Soot, Dirt, &c.

SMECTYMNUS, a Word made out of the first Letters of the Names of five Presbyterian Ministers, viz. *Stephen Marshal*, *Edmund Calamy*, *Thomas Young*, *Matthew Newcomen*, and *William Spurstow*, who wrote a Book against Episcopacy, and the Common Prayer, *A. C.* 1641, whence they and their Followers were called *Smectymni*s.

SMEG'MA [*Σμῆγμα*, *Gr.*] Soap or any Thing that scours; a Wash-Ball.

SMEG'MATICK [*smegmaticus*, *L.* *Σμυγματικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to Soap, soapy.

To **SMELL** [*Minshew* derives it of *schmacken*, *Teut.* to taste; but *Skinner* of *smoel*, *Du.* warm, or *smassen*, *Du.* to make small; because Odours are hot, and dissipate themselves or Scent into small Particles] to perceive Scent by the Nostrils.

SMELL'ING, is probably occasioned by the Effluvia of odorous Bodies mingling themselves with the Air entering by the Nostrils, which are covered with a very nervous and sensible Coat; and there, insinuating themselves into the Processes of the olfactory Nerves, do move them variously, according to their various and different Natures, and so communicate to the Brain such corresponding Motions, as enable the Soul to judge differently of the Bodies emitting such Effluvia; hence when the Effluvia produce a grateful Sensation, we say it hath a *sweet Smell*, but when a disagreeable one, we say it *stinks*.

SMELLING Cheat, a Garden or Nosegay. *Cant.*

A **SMELT** [*Smelt*, *Sax.* *Dan.*] a Fish.

S M

To **SMELT** [*schmelten*, *L. S.* *schmelzen*, *Teut.*] (among *Refiners*) to melt Metal in the Ore in a Furnace, called a Smelting Furnace.

SMEREN [*schmeren*, *L. S.*] to besmear. *Chauc.*

To **SMERK** [*rmejian*, *Sax.*] to smile or look pleasantly.

SMERTANDE, smarting. *Chauc.*

SMERTIN, to smart. *Chauc.*

SMETH, an Ointment to take away Hair.

To **SMICK'ER** [*rmejian*, *Sax.*] to look amorously or wantonly.

SMICK'ET, a Woman's Shift.

To **SMILE** [*smiler*, *Dan.*] to look pleasantly, to laugh silently.

SMIRED [*rmejan*, *Sax.* *geschmiert*, *Teut.*] anointed. *O.*

To **SMITE** [*schmitten*, *L. S. Fr.* *Junius* derives it of *σμεσαι*, *Gr.*] to strike or hit.

To **SMITE** [*Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *smite*, when she wipes her Beak after feeding.

SMITER, an Arm. *Cant.*

SMITH [*Smid* *Sax.* *Smid*, *Belg.* and *Dan.* *Schmied*, *Teut.*] one who works Iron.

SMITH'ERY [of *Smith-craft*, *Sax.* *Schmiederey*, *Teut.*] the Trade of a Smith.

To follow **SMITH'ERY** [*Smithan*, *Sax.* *smere*, *Belg.* *schmieden*, *Teut.* *smider*, *Dan.*] to work Iron.

A **SMITHY** [*Schmiede*, *Teut.*] a Smith's Shop or Forge.

SMIT'ING [of *Smiztan*, *Sax.* to infect] infectious. *Lincolnsh.*

SMITING Line (in a Ship) is a small Line fastened to the Mizen Yard-Arm, which serves to loosen the Mizen-Sail, without striking down the Yard; for being pulled hard it breaks all the Rope Yarns with which the Sail was furled; whence

SMITE the *Mizen* [*Sea Phrase*] is to pull that Rope, that the Sail may fall down.

SMOCK [*Smoc*, *Sax.*] a Linen innermost Garment worn by Women.

SMOCK-FACED, having a palish or womanish Complexion.

SMOKE [*Smoca*, *Sax.* *schmoock*, *L. S.*] the sooty Exhalation which ascends from Fire.

SMOOGE'D, smoked. *Shakesp.*

To **SMOKE** [*r'mocian*, *Sax.* *smooke*, *Belg.* *schmocken*, *L. S.*] to send forth an Exhalation; to smoke Tobacco.

SMOKE *Farthings*, an yearly Rent anciently paid for the customary Dues, offered by the Inhabitants of a Diocese at *Whitsuntide*, when they made their Processions to the Mother or Cathedral Church.

SMOKE *Silver* } Money formerly paid to
SMOKE *Penny* } the Ministers of several Parishes instead of Tithe Wood.

SMOK'INESS, the being smoky.

SMOK'LESS, without a Smock, stark-naked.

SMO'KY, abounding with Smoke.

SMOOTH [*Smæthe*, *Sax.* sleek, even, not rough.

To

S N

To **SMOOTH** [*smoethan, Sax.*] to make smooth, plain or even.

SMOOTH Boiling of Sugar [in *Confectionary*] is when the Sugar is boiled to such a Degree, that a Person dipping the Tip of his Finger into it, and after applying it to his Thumb, a small Thread or String sticks to both, which immediately breaks and remains in a Drop upon the Fingers.

SMOOTHLY, evenly, without Hindrance.

SMOOTH'NESS, Evenness.

To **SMOTHER** [*smopian, Sax. smooere, Belg. verschooieren, Teut.*] to suffocate.

A **SMOTHER**, a great Vapour or Smoke.

SMOP'PLE, brittle; as Smopple Wood, smopple Pie-Crust, &c. N. C.

SMOT'ERLICK, Snout-fair. O.

SMUG [*smuene, Sax.*] spruce, neat.

To **SMUG** up one's self [*schmucken, T. smucker, Dan.*] to trim, to set one's self off to the best Advantage.

To **SMUG'GLE** [*smeeckele, Belg. schmeichelen, to fawn and flatter, Teut. smaggeren, Dan.*] to handle, feel, kiss amorously; also to run Goods ashore, or bring them in by Stealth.

SMUG'GLERS, such as run ashore unclothed Goods.

SMUG'NESS, Neatness, Spruceness.

To **SMUT** [*Bermizan, Sax. smetten, Belg. schmutzen, Teut.*] to daub with smut.

SMUT [*smette, Belg. schmutz, Teut.*] the Soot of a Chimney; also a Disease in Corn.

To **SMUTCH**, to black with Smoke.

SMUT'TINESS, the being daubed with Soot; Obscenity.

SMUTTY, daubed with Soot; obscene in Discourse.

SMYTHIETH, forgeth as a Smith. Ch.

SNACK, Share; as, to go Snacks with one.

SNACKET, a Hasp for a Casement.

A **SNAF'FLE** [of snabel, Belg. schnabel, Teut. a Beak] a sort of Horse's Bit.

A **SNAG** [*schnecke, Teut.*] a Snail. Suff.

A **SNAG**, a Knot, Knob, or Bunch. Suff.

SNAG'GLE Toothed [of schnable, Teut. a Beak, or nagel, Teut. a Nail] having the Teeth standing out.

SNAIL [*Snægl, Sax. Snegel, Dan.*] an Insect hurtful to Garden Plants.

SNAKE [*snaca, of snican, Sax. to creep, Snake, Belg.*] a sort of Serpent.

SNAKE-Weed, an Herb, otherwise called Adders-wort, and Bistort. *Bistorta. L.*

To **SNAP** [*schnappen, Teut. snapper, Dan. Happer, F.*] to break in two, to catch; also to snub or speak roughly.

A **SNAP**, a sort of Noise; also a Morfel or Bit; also a kind of Fishing for Pike.

To **SNAP** [*knacken, Teut.*] to make a Noise by hitting the Fingers one against the other, or against the Ball of the Thumb.

S N

SNAP-Dragon, a Sport; a Flower. *Amirrhinum. L.*

A **MERRY SNAP** [of Knapp, Teut. cheerful, or knapa, Sax. a Boy, because they are merry] a merry Fellow.

SNAP HANCE [*Schnaphahn, Teut.*] a Firelock, a Gun that strikes Fire without a Match.

To **SNAP** [of schnappen, Teut.] to make a sudden Motion or Catch with one's Mouth, as Dogs do when any Thing is thrown at them, or Fishes at the Bait] to check. N. C.

SNAPPED, nipped with Cold, spoken of Fruits and Herbs. N. C.

SNAP'PISH, surly, crabbed, rude, rough.

SNAP'PISHNESS, Surlinefs, Peevishness.

SNAP'SACK. See *Knapfack*.

A **SNARE** [of Snare, Belg. a Rope or Nerve, of Beschuaeren, Dan.] a Gin or Trap to catch Birds or Beasts; also a Wire Gin or Stall-Net to catch Fish.

To **SNARE**, to prune Timber Trees.

To **SNARE** [*beschuaeren, Dan.*] to insnare, intangle or take in a Snare. See to *insnare*.

To **SNARL** [of snarchen, Teut.] to grin like a Dog; also to be intangled, as a Skein of Thread, &c.

The **SNAT**, the burnt Wick or Snuff of a Candle. N. C.

To **SNATCH** [*snappen, Teut.*] to catch suddenly; to wrest or take away eagerly, or by Force.

SNATCH Block [in a Ship] a great Block or Pull, having a Shiver cut through one of its Checks, for the ready receiving in of any Rope; it is chiefly used for the Fall of the Winding-Tackle, which is let into the Block, and then brought to the Capstan.

To **SNATHE** [of scheiden, Teut. to cut] to prune Trees. N. C.

SNEAD } the Handle of a Scythe.

SNEATH } C.

To **SNEAK** [*snican, Sax. sniger, Dan.*] to creep up and down shamefully, to lurk about, to act mean-spiritedly.

SNEAK'INGNESS, Bathfulness, Niggardliness.

SNEAKS } a sneaking sorry Fellow,

SNEAKS'BY } who scarce dares shew his Head; a miserly, niggardly Person.

To **SNEAK**, to check or chide. N. C.

SNEAP'ED, beaked, billed, i. e. having Bills or Beaks, as *sneap'd* Birds.

SNEB, Check, Rebuke. *Spenc.*

To **SNECK** the Door, to latch it. N. C.

SNACK'ET of a Door, a String that draws up the Latch. N. C.

To **SNEE** } to abound or swarm, as he

To **SNIE** } snies with Lice.

To **SNEER**, to laugh foolishly, or scornfully.

To **SNEEZE** [*Nieran, Sax. niesen, Teut. niesen, Dan.*] an Action well known.

SNEEZING

S N

SNEEZING-Powder [*niese-pulver, Teut.*]

Snuff.

SNEEZING-Wort, an Herb so called from its Faculty of causing one to sneeze. *Plumica. L.*

SNELL [*snell, Du. schnell, Teut. Isnell, F. swift and nimble*] a Name.

SNET [*Hunting Term*] the fat of all Sorts of Deer.

SNEVER, slender. *N. C.*

A SNEVER Spawt, a slender Stripling. *N. C.*

To SNIBB [*Snibbe, Dut.*] to check, to reprimand.

To SNICK'ER } to laugh privately, to

To SNIG'GER } laugh in one's Sleeve.

To SNIP [*snippen, Du.*] to cut with Scissars or Shears.

SNIPER [*Snize, Sax. sneppe, L. S. schnepfe, Teut.*] a kind of Fowl.

To SNITE [*schentzen, Teut. snuder, Dan.*] to blow the Nose.

A SNITE, a Bird, called also a Bail.

SNITHE-WIND [*of Snidan, Sax. to cut, of schneiden, and wind, Teut.*] a cutting Wind. *Lincolnsh.*

SNYTING [*in Falconry*] is the Sneezing, as it were of a Hawk; or when a Hawk, as it were, wipes her Bill after Feeding.

To SNITTLE [*of Snman, Sax. schnitzten, to cut in Pieces, Teut.*] to cut, to kill.

SNIV'EL [*Snopel, Sax.*] Snot.

SNIV'ELLING [*of Snopel, Sax. Snot, Snivel*] peaking, snotty-nosed, childish, pusillanimous, as a *snivelling Fellow*.

SNOD, neat, handsome. *N. C.*

SNOD'DE, a smooth Roll or Bottom of Thread, Silk, &c. *Old Rec.*

SNOG'LY, handsomely, as *snogly gear'd* handsomely dress'd. *N. C.*

SNOG-Malt, smooth, with few Combs.

To SNOOK, to lie lurking for a Thing.

To SNORE [*schnorren, Dan. schnarchen, Teut.*] to make a Noise through the Nostrils in Sleeping.

To SNORT [*snorren, Dan.*] to make a Noise like a Horse when frightened.

SNOT [*snore, Sax. schnott, Teut. snot, Belg. and Dan. Junius derives it of Nosis, Gr.*] a sort of Phlegm voided at the Nose.

SNOTTY, daubed with Snot.

SNOUT [*schnautze, Teut. snapte, Belg. snade, Dan.*] the Nose of a Beast, Fish, &c.

SNOW [*Snap, Sax. sneeuw Belg. snee, Dan. schnee, Teut.*] a Meteor well known in Northerly and Southerly Climates, especially beyond the Tropicks.

To SNOW Snap, *Sax. schnepen, Teut. sneer, Dan. nieger, F. ninger, L.*] to descend in Snow.

SNOW-Apple, a kind of Apple.

SNOWDEN [*of Snaw, Sax. Snow, and Dan, Sax. a Den, because of the Snow always seen upon the Top of it*] a Hill in *Caernarvonshire*.

SNOW-Drops, a Flower.

S O

To SNUB [*of snuffe, Belg.*] to sob also to take one up sharply; to keep under or in Subjection.

SNUBS, Knots in Wood. *Spen.*

A SNUDGE [*of Snican, Sax. to creep*] an old Curmudgeon or close-fisted Fellow, a creeping Fellow.

To SNUDGE along [*of sniger, Dan. or Snican, Sax. to creep along*] to walk looking downward, and poring, as though the Head was full of Business.

SNUFF of Snopel, *Sax. schnuppulber, Teut. snuff, Belg. Snot, q. d. Snot-Powder*; because it brings it away] a Sneezing Powder.

To SNUFF [*snuffe, Belg. schnupfen, Teut.*] to take Snuff, also to take Exceptions at.

To SNUFFLE [*snuffele, Belg. schnupfen, Teut.*] to make a Noise in Respiration through the Nose, to speak in the Nose.

A SNUFFLING Fellow } *Snyflung, S.*

A SNIV'ELING Fellow } a snotty-nos'd, mean, low-spirited, sneaking Fellow.

SNUG, lying close, hidden.

To SNUG'GLE, to lie close together.

SNURL, a Rheum or Cold in the Head. *N. C.*

SNUSH, Snuff.

SNUT *Nosed, flat-nosed.*

A SO } [*of Seau, F. a Pail or Bucket*]

A SOA } a Tub with two Ears to carry on a Staff. *N. C.*

SO [*Spa, Sax. so, Teut. soo, L. S. and Belg.*] thus, in like Manner.

SOAM, an Horse Load. *W. C.*

SOAP. See *Sope*.

SOAR'AGE [*in Falconry*] the first Year of a Hawk's Age.

SOAR-Hawk [*with Falconers*] a Hawk so called from the first taking her from *Eyrie*, till she has mew'd or cast her Feathers.

SOAVE, sweet, agreeable. *Ital.*

SOA'VEMENTE, sweetly, agreeably. *It.*

To SOAR [*essorer, F. soare, Ital.*] to fly high, to aim high, to be aspiring.

To SOB [*Seopian, Sax. to lament, Martinus derives it of Soðeu, Gr.*] to sigh in Weeping or Lamentation.

SO'BER [*so're, F. sobrius, L.*] moderate, temperate, modest, grave, serious.

SOBRIETY } [*sobrietas, F. sobrietas, L.*]

SO'BERNESS } a Virtue by which one abstains from eating and drinking more than is requisite or fit for Nourishment; Moderation, Temperance, prudent Carriage.

SOC [*Old Law Term*] a Power or Liberty of Jurisdiction.

SOCA, a Signiority or Lordship endowed by the King with Liberty of holding a Court of Tenants called *Sockmen*. *O. L.*

SOC'AGE } [*of Soc, F. a Plough-share,*

SOC'CAGE } or focu or focne, *Sax. a Privilege*] a Tenure of Land by inferior Services in Husbandry, to be performed to the Lord of the Fee.

SOC'AGER

SOC'AGER } [in *Old Law*] a Tenant
SOC'KMAN } who holds Lands and
SOKE'MAN } Tenements by Soccage.
SO'CIABLE [*sociabilis*, L.] delighting in,
 or fit for Company or Conversation.

SO'CIABLENESS [*sociabilitas*, L.] a being sociable or social.

SOCIETY [*société*, F. *societas*, L.] Company, Fellowship. Conversation; also a Company of several Persons joined together for some common Interest, or to assist one another in the Management of any particular Business.

The *Royal SOCIETY*, a Fellowship of noble, learned, and ingenious Men, founded by King *Charles II.* under the Name of the President, Council, and Fellows of the *Royal Society of London*, for improving Natural Knowledge, viz. *Mathematical*, *Physiological*, *Mechanical*, and *Chymical*; who for some time met at *Gresham College* in *Bishopsgate Street*.

SOCIN'IANISM, the Opinions and Principles of the *Socinians*.

SOCIN'IANs, a Sect so called from one *Laelius Socinus*, their Author; afterwards promoted by *Faustus Socinus*, at *Sienna*, 1555. He asserted that Christ was mere Man, and had no Existence before *Mary*, denied the Personality of the Holy Ghost, Original Sin, Grace, Predestination, the Sacraments, and Immensity of God.

A SOCK, a Plough-share. *N. C.*

SOCKET [*souchette*, F. a Trunk or Stalk] Part of a Candlestick; also a Piece of Metal at the Bottom of a Pike, Halbert, &c.

SOCKETS [In a Ship] are the Holes, which the Iron Pins of the Guns called *Murdering Pieces* and *Fowlers* are let into.

SOCK'MEN [*socmanni*, Q. L.] a sort of Tenants who tilled the Inland or peculiar Demesns of their Lord; but, after the Conquest, those who held by no servile Tenure, but paid their Rent as a *Soke* or Sign of Freedom, were so called.

SOCKS [*socci*, L.] Clothing for the Feet.

SOC'NA [*rocne*, Sax.] a Privilege, or Liberty and Franchise.

SO'COME [*Old Law Term*] a Custom of Grinding at the Lord's Mill.

Bond SOCOME, is when the Tenants are bound to grind at the Lord's Mill.

Love SOCOME, is when they do it freely out of Love to their Lord.

SOCQUE, a Sandal or Wooden Shoe worn by Friars called *Recollets*. *F.*

SO'CRATES [of *Σαω*, to save, and *κραττω*, to hold] an excellent and learned *Greek* Philosopher, who lived about 428 Years before Christ, in the Time of *Haggai*, and *Zachariah* the Prophets, whom the Oracle of *Apollo* pronounced the wisest Man upon Earth. He was most noted for the Study and Practice of Moral Philosophy, for which being envied, his Enemies accused him of Contempt of their Gods, for which he was

condemned to die; but soon after, the *Athenians* shewed their Sorrow for the Loss of him, by slaying his Accusers, and erecting Statues in Honour of him.

SOD [*sode*, Du. *Terra Soda*, Ital.] a sort of Turf, or the superficies of a Heath pared off.

SODA'LIS, a Companion, an Associate. *L.*
SODALITIOUS [*sodalitius*, L.] belonging to Society.

SODALITY [*sodalitas*, L.] Fellowship, Society.

To **SODER** [*Souder*, F.] to cement with metallick Matter.

SODOM [שֹׁדֹם, Heb.] one of the five Cities in the Land of *Canaan*, which were utterly destroyed by Fire.

SODOM Apples, Apples said to grow about *Sodom*, which appear fair to the Eye, but being full of Soot and Smoke, they crumble away at the first Touch.

SODOMITE [*sodomita*, L.] one who commits the Sin of Sodomy; a Buggerer. *F.*

SODOMIT'ICAL [*sodomiticus*, L.] belonging to Sodomy.

SOD'OMY [*sodomie*, F. *sodomia*, L.] Buggery, a Sin of the Flesh against Nature, so called, because committed by the Inhabitants of *Sodom*.

SOFA, a sort of Alcove much used in the Eastern Countries, being an Apartment of State raised about two Foot above the Floor, and furnished with rich Carpets and Cushions, where Persons of the greatest Honour are entertained.

SO'FEES [among the *Turks*] a Sect accounted Religious *Puritans*, who commonly read in the Streets and publick Places, being always very busy with their Beads, that Notice may be taken of their counterfeit Devotion; when they speak, it is but two Words at a Time, *Alla Ecceok*, i. e. God is Great; or *Subhawn Allah*, i. e. God is Pure; or *Islighe Allah*, i. e. God defend.

SOFT [*rope*, Sax. *saft*, Belg. *saufft*, Teut.] yielding to the Touch; also silly.

To **SOFT'EN** [*saufftigen*, Teut.] to make soft.

SOFT'ISH, somewhat soft, silly.

SOFT'NESS, the being soft.

SOIL [*solage*, F. *solum*, L.] Ground considered with respect to its Quality or Situation; Country.

To **SOIL Milk**, to cleanse or strain it. *N. C.*

A SOIL-Dish, a straining, &c. Dish.

SOIL [*Hunting Term*] the Mire in which a wild Boar wallows.

To take **SOIL** [*Hunt. Term*] to run into the Water as a Deer when close pursued.

To **SOIL**, to dung, muck, dirty, foul.

SOILURE, a Bolt. *Shakesp.*

To **SO'JOURN** [*sojourner*, F. *foggiernare*, Ital. q. *subdiurnare*, L.] to tarry, stay, or continue for some Time in any Place; to dwell, abide, or live a while in it.

SOIT *fait droit comme il est desire*, F. [let it be done as it is desired] a Form used when the King gives his Royal Assent to a private Bill preferred in Parliament.

SO'KA } [*rocnea*, Sax.] the Privilege of
SO'KE } Tenants excused from Customary Impositions; the Territory in which the chief Lord exercised his Liberty of keeping Courts within his own Territory or Jurisdiction; a Quit-Rent or Payment made to the Lord by his Tenant for acting in the Quality of a *Sockman* or *Freeholder*.

SOKE *Reeve*, the Rent-Gatherer in the Lord's *Soke*.

To **SOKE** [*rocian*, Sax.] to sleep; also to drain or empty one's Pocket.

SOKEMAN'RY, the free Tenure, or holding Land by *Socage*.

SOKEMEN. See *Sockmen*.

SOK'EN, Trade, Dealing. O.

SO'KER, a Topper, a hard Drinker.

SOL [*soleil*, F.] the Sun, the King of the Planets, the Eye of the World and Fountain of Light. L.

SOL [among *Chymists*] Gold.

SOL [among *Heralds*] the Gold Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

SOL [in *Musick*] the Name of one of the Notes in the Gamut.

SOLACE [*solatium*, L.] Comfort, Consolation, Delight.

To **SOLACE** [*solacier*, O. F. *solazzzare*, Ital. of *solari*, L.] to afford Solace or Comfort, to recreate one's self.

SOLACE [among *Printers*] is when one Man affronts another, the Offended Person asks Leave of the rest of his Fellow Workmen to *Solace* him, which, if granted, he spends 6d. or 1 s. &c. on them, and if the Offender refuses to spend double as much, after an Hour's Consideration, he is excluded from receiving Part of any Benefits which shall accrue to his said Fellow Workmen, or holding Society with them, till he has so done.

SOLACH'S, the Grand Signior's Foot-Guards, being about 300 in Number, who attend upon him, armed with Bows and Arrows.

SOLÆ'US [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle which helps to stretch out the Foot. L.

SOLANDER, a Disease in a Horse.

SOL'AR [*solaire*, F. *solaris*, L.] belonging to the Sun.

SOLAR Month [among *Astronomers*] is that Time in which the Sun runs over one Sign of the Zodiack.

SOLAR Year [among *Astrologers*] is either *Tropical* or *Sidereal*; the *Tropical* is the Time the Sun employs in going through the Zodiack, or returning to the same Equinoctial Point, which is about 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, 16 Seconds. It is something longer in finishing the *Solar*, *Astral*, or *Sidereal* Year.

The **SOLAR**, or *Sidereal*, or *Astral* Year, is the Space the Sun takes up in coming back to any particular fixed Star, which is a little longer than the other, viz. about 365 Days, 8 Hours, and 9 Minutes.

SOLARIUM, a Sun Dial. L.

SOLARIUM, a Place raised and exposed to the Sun, where People used to walk; a Terrace-Walk. L.

SOLARIUM [in ancient *Writings*] an upper Room or Garret, which in some Part of England is still called a *Sollar*.

SOLD, Hire, Pay. *Spen*.

SOL'DAN, a Mahometan Prince, as the *Soldan* of Egypt.

To **SOL'DER** } [*souder*, F. *soldore*, Ital.

To **SOD'DER** } of *solidare*, L.] to join, or fasten with Solder.

SOL'DER } [*soudure*, F.] a Composition
SOD'DER } used by Plumbers, Silver-smiths, and other Artificers in the working and binding of Metals.

SOL'DIER [*souldoyer*, Old F. of *solu*, Teut. Hire, *soldato*, Ital. *saldad*, Span.] one who serves in the Wars for certain Pay.

SOL'DIERY [*la soldatesque*, F.] the Militia or Body of Soldiers.

SOLE [of the Foot, *sohle*, Teut. *solea*, L.] the Bottom or hollow Part of the Foot, from the Heel to the Toes.

SOLE of the Foot [in a Horse] is, as it were, a Plate of Horn, which encompassing the Flesh, covers the whole Bottom of the Foot.

SOLE [*solus*, L.] only, or alone.

SOLE-Tenant [*Law Term*] a Man or Woman who holds Land in his or her own Right, without any other joined with them.

SOLEATED [*soleatus*, L.] shod, having Shoes on.

SOLECISM [*solecism*, F. *solæcismus*, L. *Σολοικισμός*, Gr. the Word is derived from the *Soli*, a People of *Attica* in Greece, who being transplanted to *Cilicia* in Lesser Asia, quite lost the Purity of their Mother Tongue, inasmuch that they became notable for their rude Pronunciation and uncouth Expression] an Impropriety of Speech contrary to the Rules of Grammar.

SOLELY, singly, only.

SOL'EMN [*solemnis*, L.] celebrated in due Order at some stated Time; done with Reverence.

SOL'EMNESS, the Reverential doing of a Thing.

SOLEMN'ITY [*solemnité*, F. *solemnitas*, L.] a solemn Action, the Pomp or celebrating of an Anniversary Feast.

SOLEMNIZA'TION, solemnizing.

To **SOL'EMNIZE** [*solemnizer*, F. *solemnizare*, L.] to celebrate, to do or set forth after a solemn Manner, as to *solemnize* a Victory, a Marriage, &c.

SO'LEN [*Σωλην*, Gr.] an oblong, hollow

low Chirurgical Machine, in which a broken Leg, or Thigh is placed; a Cradle.

To SOLICIT [*sollicito*, L.] to importune, to excite, to implore, to attempt, to disturb.

SOLID [*solide*, F. *solidus*, L.] massive, hard, firm, strong; real, substantial, sound, lasting.

A SOLID [among *Geometricians*] is a Magnitude which has three Dimensions, *viz.* Length, Breadth, and Thickness, and is often used in the same Sense as Body.

SOLID Angle [in *Geometry*] is one made by the meeting of three or more Planes, and those joining in a Point like that of a Diamond well cut.

SOLID Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such as arise from the Multiplication of a plain Number by any other whatsoever; thus 18 is a solid Number, made of 6 multiplied by 3, or of 9 multiplied by 2.

SOLID Problem [in *Mathematicks*] one which cannot be geometrically solved but by the Interfection of a Circle, and a Conick Section, or by the Interfection of two other Conick Sections, besides the Circle.

SOLIDATA, the Pay of a Soldier. O.

SOLIDATION, a making solid or firm.

SOLIDITY [*solidité*, F. *soliditas*, L.] Firmness, Soundness, Massiveness.

SOLIDITY [Figuratively] Soundness of Judgment, Depth of Learning, &c.

SOLIDITY [in *Architecture*], the Choice of a good Foundation, and sound Materials to work with.

SOLIDITY [in *Philosophy*] a Quality of a natural Body opposed to Fluidity, which consists in the Parts of Bodies being woven and entangled one with another, so that they cannot spread themselves several Ways, as fluid Bodies do.

SOLIDITY of a Body [Geometry] is the Number of little, determinate, solid Measures, which are contained in it.

SOLIDO, as a Bond in *Solido*, *i. e.* a Bond or Writing obligatory for the Whole.

SOLIDUS, anciently a whole Piece of Gold Coin, now taken for a Shilling. L.

SOLIFID'IAN [of *Solus* and *fides*, L.] one who holds, that Faith only, without Works, is necessary to Salvation.

SOLILOQUY [*soliloque*, F. *soliloquium*, L.] a discoursing or meditating alone with one's self.

SOLIPEDE [*solipes*, L.] whole-footed.

SOLITARY [*solitaire*, F. *solitarius*, L.] lonesome, unfrequented, retired, private; also that loves to be alone.

SOLITARY Sparrow, a Sparrow naturally given to Melancholy, living lonesome in By-places.

SOLITUDE [*solitudo*, L.] a Desert, or uninhabited Place; also a Retirement or solitary Life. F.

SOLIVAGANT [*solivagus*, L.] wandering alone, solitary.

SOLLAR [Soller, Teut. of *solarium*, L.] an upper Room of a House.

SOLLICITO, Grief, Sorrow. Ital.

SOLLICITATION, an entreating earnestly; an importuning or pressing; Motion, Inducement, Instance. F. of L.

SOLLICITOR [*soliciteur*, F. *solicitator*, L.] one who solicits.

SOLLICITOR [in *Law*] one employed to take care of, and follow Suits in Law.

SOLLICITOUS [*solicitus*, L.] full of Care and Fear; much troubled or concerned about a Business.

SOLLICITUDE [*solicitudo*, L.] great Care, Trouble, Anxiousness of Mind. F.

SOLO [in *Musick Books*] stands for singly or alone. It is frequently used in Pieces of Musick of several Parts, when one Part is to perform alone, as *Fiorito solo*, the Flute alone, *Organo solo*, the Organ alone, and *Violino solo*, the Violin alone.

SOLO [in *Musick*] is also used to distinguish those Sonata's, for one Violin and a Bass, or one Flute and a Bass, from those with two Violins and a Bass, or two Flutes and a Bass. And so the 5th Opera of *Corelli's* Sonata's, which are composed for one Violin and a Bass, are commonly called *Solo's*, to distinguish them from the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Opera's, which are composed for two Violins and a Bass. Ital.

SOL'OMON [שלמן, H. *i. e.* Peaceable] King *David's* Son.

SOLOMON'S Seal, an Herb. *Polygonatum*. L.

SOLON, one of the seven Wise Men of Greece, and a Lawgiver to the Athenians, who lived Anno Mundi 3391, about the Time when *Tarquinius Priscus* reigned in Rome. *Cræsus* asked him, who in the World was more happy than he? He answered, *Tellus*, who though he was poor, yet was a good Man, and content with what he had, died well, and in a good Age; for that till one be dead, he cannot be called happy, as *Cræsus* afterwards found true by Experience.

SOLS } a French Coin of 2 Deniers,
SOUS } whereof 20 make a Livre, valued at 3-5ths of a Farthing English.

SOLSTICE [*solstitium*, L. q. *solis statio*] is the Time when the Sun being come to either of the Tropical Points, or got farthest from the Equator, seems for some Days to be at a Stand before it returns back, which happens twice a Year, in the Summer and Winter.

The *Æstival* SOLSTICE } [in Northern
The Summer SOLSTICE } Countries] is when the Sun entering the Tropick of Cancer, on June 22, makes the longest Day and the shortest Night.

Hyemal

Hyemal SOLSTICE } [in Northern Coun-
Winter SOLSTICE } tries] is when the
 Sun comes to the Tropick of Capricorn,
 which is on the 22d of December, and makes
 the longest Night and shortest Day; for un-
 der the Equator there is no Variation, but a
 continual Equinox or Equality of Days and
 Nights.

SOLST'ITIAL [*solstitialis*, L.] belonging
 to the Solstice. F.

SOLSTITIAL Colure. See Colure.

SOLUBIL'ITY, the being able to be
 loosed or paid.

SOL'UBLE [*solubilis*, L.] that may be
 unloosed or dissolved. F.

SOL'UBLE [among Physicians] loose, or
 apt to go to Stool.

SOLUBLE Tartar [among Chymists] a Salt
 chymically prepared, by boiling 8 Ounces of
 Cream of Tartar, with 4 Ounces of fixed
 Salt of Tartar.

SOL'VABLE [*solubilis*, L.] that may be
 resolved or explained; that is able to pay. F.
 To **SOLVE** [*solvere*, L.] to resolve or
 decide.

SOL'VENCY, the being able to make
 Payments.

SOLVEN'DO esse [in Law] signifies that
 a Man hath wherewith to pay, or is a Per-
 son Solvent. L.

SOLVENT [*solvens*, L.] able to pay.

A **SOLVENT** [among Chymists] any
 Menstruum or corrosive Liquor, which will
 dissolve Bodies. The same as Dissolvent.

SOLUTIO Chymica, is a resolving any
 mixed Body into its Chymical Principles,
Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Earth, and Water. L.

SOLUTIO Continui [among Surgeons] is
 a dissolving of the Unity and Continuity of
 Parts, as in Wounds, Fractures, &c. L.

SOLUTION, a loosening. F. of L.

SOLUTION [of Questions] the unfolding,
 explaining, or answering them.

SOLUTION [in Mathematicks] is the an-
 swering any Question, or the Resolution of
 any Problem.

SOLUTIONE Feudis Militis Parliamenti,
 a Writ of the Knight of the Shire, or Bur-
 gesses in Parliament, to recover his Allowance,
 if it be denied. L. T.

SOL'UTIVE, which loosens the Belly, as,
 a Solutive Medicine.

SOMATO'LOGY [*σωμα and λογία*] the
 Doctrine of Bodies.

SOME [from or rume, Sax. Mer. Cas.
 derives it of *σωμα*, Gr. a Body] a Part of
 the whole.

SOMERSETSHIRE [Somenzunsere,
 of Somerun, Sax. which was formerly the
 County Town] a Western County of Eng-
 land.

SOMETHING, some one Thing; partly.
SOME'TIMES, at particular Times, now
 and then.

SOME'WHAT, part of a Thing, partly.

SOME'WHERE, in some Place.

SOMNAM'BULO [of *somnus* and *ambulo*,
 L.] one who walks in his Sleep.

SOMNIC'ULOUS [*somniculosus*, L.]
 drowsy, sleepy.

SOMNICULOS'ITY [*somniculositas*, L.]
 Sleepiness, Drowsiness.

SOMNIF'ERA, Medicines which bring or
 cause Sleep. L.

SOMNIF'EROUS [*somnifer*, L.] bring-
 ing Sleep.

SOMNIFICK [*somnificus*, L.] causing
 Sleep.

SOMNIFUGOUS [*somnifugus*, L.] dri-
 ving away Sleep.

SOMNO'LENCE [*somnolentia*, L.] Drow-
 ziness, Sleepiness.

SOMNOLENTIA Continua [with Physi-
 cians] constant Drowsiness, or Inclination
 to Sleep. L.

SOMPNE, to summons. Chauc.

SOME While [from phyle, Sax. some-
 times; one Time or another.

SOMEWILNE, someone. O.

SON [Suna, Sax. Sone, Belg. Sohn,
 Teut. Son, Dan.] a Term applied to a Male
 Child in respect of the Parents.

SONA, a Sound, or Sounds, which is the
 proper or chief Object of Musick, and which,
 if performed in an agreeable Manner, one
 after the other, is then called Melody; but
 if one with another, in an agreeable Man-
 ner, it is called Harmony. Ital.

SONA'TA, a Musical Composition for In-
 struments.

SOND, Sand. Chauc.

SONDIN, to end. Chauc.

SONENESSE, a Noise. O.

A **SONG** [Sang, Sax. Song, L. S.
 Gesang, Teut. and Dan.] a Verse or Com-
 position sung; Notes of Birds, &c.

SONGAL } a Handful of gleaned Corn.

SONGLE } Hertfordshire.

SONGEDEST, did sing. Chauc.

SONG'STER, a Singer of Songs.

SONNET [*Sonetto*, Ital.] a sort of Italian
 Poem, consisting of 14 Verses, all whose
 Rhyme curiously answer one another. F.

SONORIFICK [*sonorus* and *facio*, L.]
 producing Sounds.

SONOROUS [*sonore*, F. *sonorus*, L.]
 sounding, or making a loud Noise.

SONO'ROUSNESS, Loudness of Sound,
 Harmoniousness.

SONTICK [*fonticus*, L.] hurtful. O.

SOOL } any Thing eaten with Bread.

SOWL } N. C.

SOON [rona, Sax.] quickly.

SOON, the Evening. N. C.

SOOP } [*Soupe*, F. *suppe*, Teut.] Pot-

SOUP } tage, especially made after the
 French Way.

To **SOOP UP**. See Sup up.

SOOT [*soote*, Sax.] Smoke condensed.

SOOT'INESS, the being daub'd with
 Soot.

SOO'TY, daubed or abounding with Soot.
 SOOT [*Belg.*] Sweet. *Spenc.*
 SOOTERKIN, a kind of false Birth, said to be produced by the Dutch Women from sitting over their Stoves.

To SOOTH [*gorodian, Sax.*] to assent to, flatter, or encourage.

In SOOTH } of *Soð, Sax.* true, indeed,
 For SOOTH } verily, truly, spoken by way of Taunt.

SGOTHLY } True, or Truth. *Sp.*
 SOOTHCLICK }

SOOTH-SAYER [*of Soð, true, and Soga, a Testimony, Sax.*] a Diviner.

SOP [*Soepe, Belg. sopa, Span. foppa, Ital.*] Bread soaked in Broth, Gravy, Dripping, Wine, or any other Liquor.

To SOP [*Soepe, Belg.*] to dip into or soak in Broth, &c.

SOPE [*Sape, Sax. sæbe, Dan. sepe, L. S. seiffe, Teut. sapos, L.*] a Composition for cleaning and scouring, &c.

To SOPE [*Japan, Sax. seppen, L. S. seiffen, Teut.*] to daub with Sope.

SOPE, Wort, an Herb which puts forth jointed Stalks with Leaves like Plantain. *Saponaria. L.*

SOPH, a Sophister; one two years at the University.

SOPHEME, Sophism, Sophistry. *Chauc.*

SOPHI [*i. e. Pure and Holy*] a Title of the Supreme Monarch of Persia.

SOPHIA [*Σοφία, Gr. i. e. Wisdom*] a proper Name of Women.

SOPHISM [*sophisme, F. sophismus, L. Σοφισμα, Gr.*] a cunning or shifting Argument or Speech.

SOPHISM [*in Logick*] a subtil, but false and deceitful Argument.

A SOPHIST } [*Sophiste, F. Sophista, L.*
 SOPHISTER } [*Σοφιστης, Gr.*] a subtil

cavilling Disputer; also a young Student at the University of Cambridge.

SOPHISTICAL [*sophistique, F. Sophisticus, L. Σοφιστικός, Gr.*] belonging to a Sophism; captious, deceitful.

SOPHISTICATED [*sophisticatus, L.*] adulterated; it is used more especially of Wines and Chymical Preparations, that are not made good in their several Kinds, &c.

To SOPHISTICATE [*sophisliquer F.*] to debase, corrupt or spoil Liquors, &c. by mingling.

SOPHISTICATION, an Adulteration or Falsifying.

SOPHISTRY [*sophisterie, F. sophistica, L. Σοφιστική, Gr.*] the Art of circumventing or deceiving by false Arguments.

SOPHRO'NIA [*Σοφρονία, Gr. i. e. Prudence and Temperance*] a Name of Women.

SOP'INESS, the being smeared with Sope.

SOP'ITED [*sopitus, L.*] laid to sleep.

SOPO'RAL Arteries [*among Anatomists*] the Carotid Arteries, so called, because, if tied, they immediately inclined the Person to sleep.

SO'PORATIVE, causing Sleep.

SOPORIFEROUS [*soporifer, L.*] bringing Sleep.

SO'PY, besmeared with Sope.

SORBI'LE [*forbilis, L.*] that may be, or is easily supped.

SOR'BONIST, a Divine belonging to the College of Sorbonne in France.

SORBON'NE [*so called from the Village of Sorbonne near Paris*] a Society or Corporation of Doctors of Divinity, in the University of Paris, founded by the French King St Lewis IX. and Ralph de Sorbonne, his Confessor, A D. 1264.

SORBON'NIQUE, an Act of Divinity, so called, because it was held in the Hall of the Sorbonne.

SORBS [*Sorba, L.*] the Berries of the Service-Tree, good to purge watery Humours, and against the Scurvy.

SOR'CERER [*Sorcier, F.*] one that uses Witchcraft, a Wizard, Magician, Enchanter.

SOR'CERESS [*Sorciere, F.*] a Witch, or Hag.

SOR'CERY [*Sorceliere, F.*] Witchcraft, or Incantment, a Magical Art that works by the Assistance and Ministry of the Devil.

SORD, Sorrel-coloured. *O.*

SORDET } [*sourdine, F.*] a little Pipe

SORDINE } put into the Mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound lower.

SORDID [*sordide, F. sordidus, L.*] foul, filthy, base, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

To SOR'DIDATE, to foul, to dirty.

SOR'DIDNESS } [*Sorditas, L.*] Filthi-

SOR'DITY } ness, Baseness.

SORE [*fore, Belg. saar, Dan. schwar, Teut.*] an Ulcer or Wound that is raw or painful.

SORE or SORELY [*roper, Sax. saart, Dan. schwer, Teut.*] great, vehement, much.

SORE [*among Hunters*] a Male Deer in its fourth Year. *O.*

SORE a Cold, very cold. *G.*

SORE Age [*among Falconers*] the first Year of every Hawk.

SORE Hawk, a Hawk is so called from the first taking her from the Eyry, till she has mewed or cast her Feathers.

SOR'EL [*among Hunters*] a Male Fallow Deer of three Years old.

SORELY, grievously, greatly.

SORE'NESS, Painfulness.

SOR'E, sorrowful. *Chauc.*

SOR'ING [*Hunting Term*] the Footing of a Hare in the open Field.

SORO'RICIDE [*Sororicide, L.*] one that killeth his Sister.

SORI'TES [*σορίτης, Gr.*] an Argument or imperfect Syllogism, consisting of divers Propositions heaped up together, in which the Predicate of the former is still made the Subject of the latter, till, in Conclusion, the last Predicate is attributed to the first Subject; as, *A Horse is an Animal, an Ani-*

mal is a Body, a Body is a Substance; therefore a Horse is a Substance.

SORN [*Scottish and Irish*] an Arbitrary Exaction; by which a Chieftain lived at pleasure on free Quarters among his Tenants; also one who obtrudes himself upon another for Bed and Board, is said to *sorn*.

SOR'RAGE, the Blades of green Corn, Wheat, Rye, Barley, &c.

SOR' RANGE, any Disease or Sore that happens to Horses.

SOR'REL [*Supr. Sax.*] a Herb of a pleasant sharp Taste used in Sallads. *Acetosa. L.*

SOR'RINESS, Meanness, Paltriness.

SOR'REL [*for, fore, and foret, F. saurit-to, Ital.*] a reddish Colour in Horses.

SOR'ROW [*Sax. Sarge. Care, Teut.*] an Uneasiness in Mind, upon the Thoughts of Goods lost, or the Sense of an Evil, either present or in Expectation.

To **SORROW** [*rangian, Sax. sorgen, to be full of Care, Teut.*] to grieve or be uneasy in Mind.

SOR'ROWFUL [*corrighfauld, Dan.*] full of Grief.

SOR'ROWFULNESS, the being much afflicted with Sorrow.

SOR'RY [*ronig, Sax.*] that grieveth or is much concerned; also paltry or pitiful, of little Value.

SORS, Lot, Chance, Hazard. *L.*

SORS, the principal Money lent upon Usury, distinct from Interest. *O. R.*

SORT [*forte. Ital. fors, L.*] a Kind, Manner, Way, Fashion. *F.*

SORT of Balances [among Tradesmen] is four Dozen in Number.

To **SORT** [*assortir, F.*] to dispose Things in their proper Classes.

SOR'TILEGE [*Sorilegium, L.*] a Soothsaying, or Divination by Lots; Sorcery.

SOR'TING Kersey, a Kind of Cloth.

SOR'RUS Accipiter, a Sore-Hawk. *O. L.*

SORY, a kind of Mineral, a sort of Vitriol made of *Chalcitis* or *Cadmia*.

SOSMENU'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to hold out the Sound of a Note firmly in an equal and steady Manner. *Ital.*

SOSPIRO [in *Musick Books*] a little Character called a Rest. *Ital.*

A **SOSS**, a mucky Puddle. *N. G.*

SOT [*roß, Sax. sot, F. a Fool, probably of ἄσωπος, Gr.*] one who is void of Wit or Sense, a blockish dull Fellow; also a Drunkard.

SOTE, [*Sot, L. S.*] sweet. *O.*

SOTELY, cunningly, subtilly. *Chauc.*

SOT'HALE, an Entertainment anciently made by Bailiffs, to those of their Hundred for Gain.

SOTHE [*roß, Sax.*] Truth. *Chauc.*

SOTHFEST [*roßfirtz, Sax.*] true, faithful.

SOTHFESTNESS } Truth, Faithful-

SOTHNESS } ness. *Chauc.*

SOTSHAW, Veracity. *Chauc.*

SOTTISH, silly, also inclined to Drunkenness. See *Sot*.

SOTTISHNESS [*sottise, F.*] Drunkenness, Folly, Stupidity.

SOUBLE [*Souple, F.*] tractable. *Chauc.*

SOUCE [*sout, salt, Belg. sultze, Teut. of salsum, L.*] a sort of Pickle for Hogs Flesh, &c.

To **SOUCE**, to pickle.

SOVENANCE, Remembrance.

SOVE'REIGN [*souverain, F. souverano, Ital.*] absolute, chief, supreme; also excellent in its Kind.

A **SOVEREIGN**, an absolute Monarch or Prince; also a Gold Coin current at 22s. 6d. in the Time of King Henry VIII.

SOV'EREIGNTY [*souverainete, F.*] the State or Quality of a Sovereign Prince, Supreme Power.

SOUGHT, searched out.

SOUL [*rapl, or rapul, Sax. Siel, Dan. Siele, Belg. Seele, Teut.*] the Principle of Life; also the immortal Part of Mankind capable of enjoying and suffering after the Separation from the Body.

SOUL'D, inspired with a Soul. *O.*

SOUL Foot, Money paid the Priest at the Opening of a Grave.

SOUL-Less [*Sapul-leaf, Sax.*] dead, without Life; also dull, stupid.

SOULESCEAT, a Legacy anciently bequeathed at Death by our zealous Ancestors to the Parish Priest, instead of any Tithes that might be forgotten.

SOULK, wretched. *O.*

SOUL-Mass-Cakes, Cakes given to the Poor on All Souls Day.

SOUND [*Sund, Sax. sund, Dan. gesond, Belg. gesund, Teut.*] entire, whole, healthy, solid, discreet; right or true.

A **SOUND** [*Son, F. of Sonus, L.*] the Object of Hearing, caused by the tremulous Motion or shaking of the Air, so that if such Motion be *uniform*, it produces a Musical Note or Sound; but if *diffarm*, it yields a Noise. Mr Holder's Definition.

To **SOUND** [*sonder, F. sonare, L.*] to make a Sound, &c.

A **SOUND** [in *Geography*] is any great Inlet of the Sea, between two Head Lands where there is a Passage through, as *Plymouth Sound*, &c.

The **SOUND** [*Sund, L. S. and Dan. the Sea*] the Straights of the *Baltick Sea*, between *Denmark* and *Sweden*, so called by way of Eminency, as being the largest and most remarkable of all others.

To **SOUND** [*sonare, L.*] to make or yield a Sound or Noise.

To **SOUND** [*sonder, F.*] to try the Depth of the Waters of the Sea; to pump or lift one.

SOUND } [among Hunters] a Herd

SOUNDER } or Company of Swine.

SOUNDING Line [*sonde, F. or of Sond, Sax. a Messenger*] a Line 120 Fathoms in Length, for sounding the Depth of the Sea.

To **SOUND** the Pump [Sea Term] to measure what Depth of Water there is in it.

SOUND-

S O

SOUNDNESS, Healthiness, Solidity of Judgment.

SOUNITRESS, Tresses of Hair shining like the Sun. *Cbauc.*

SOUP [*Suppe, Teut.*] strong Broth.

SOUPIN, to sap. *Cbauc.*

SOUR [*Sup, Sax. suer, Belg. sur, L. S. and C. Br. sur, F. sauer, Teut.*] sharp or acid in Taste, crabbed in Looks or Temper.

To **SOUR** [*rupigan, Sax.*] to grow sour, acid, or sharp in Taste.

To **SOUR** a Person, to do him a Displeasure or Injury.

SOURDE [*sourder, F.*] to proceed, to spring. *Cbauc.* Hence,

SOURCE [*source, F.*] the Spring Head of a River; the Place from whence it takes its Rise, and flows; and the Original, Cause, or Root of any Thing. *F.*

To **SOURD**, to arise or proceed. *O.*

SOUR'LY, crabbedly.

SOUR'NESS, Crabbedness.

SOUS, a French Penny. *F.*

SOUSEE [*in Cookery*] a Jelly made of Hogs Ears and Feet, sliced and stewed in Vinegar and Sugar. *F.*

SOUSE, the Offal of Swine. *O.*

To **SOUSE**, to strike with sudden Violence, as a Bird does its Prey.

SOUT'AGE, a Tax of 40 s. heretofore laid on every Knight's Fee. *O. R.*

SOUTAGE, coarse Cloth for Bagging; Hop Bags.

SOUTER [*of Sutor, L.*] a Cobler. *Ch.*

SOUTH [*Suð, Sax. sup, Belg. sud, Teut. sud, F.*] that Part which is opposite to the North.

SOUTH'ERLY } [*Suðerne, Sax.*] to-
SOUTHERN } ward, or of the South.

SOUTHAMPTON [*of South and Anton, the Name of a River*] a famous Sea-Port in Hampshire, 62 Miles S. W. from London.

SOUTHERN-Wood, a Plant. *Alrotonum. L.*

SOUTH'SAWS, true Speeches. *O.*

SOUTH'WARK [*Souðwerg, Sax.*] a Borough Town adjoining on the South-side of London.

SOUTH-Wind [*Suthwind, Sax.*] the Wind which blows from the South.

SOUVENANCE, Remembrance. *Spen.*

SOW [*ruza, Sax. soutue, Belg. Saw, Teut. sus, L. sus, Gr.*] a Female Swine; an Insect; a large Tub with two Ears; also a great Lump of melted Iron or Lead.

To **SOW** [*Sawen, Sax. saen, Teut. saeden, Du. saer, Dan.*] to sow Corn.

To **SOW** [*Sapan, Sax. sper, Dan. suere, L.*] to sew with a Needle.

SOW Back'd Horses [*among Farriers*] such as have straight Ribs, but good Backs.

SOW Bread, an Herb. *Cyclamen, L.*

To **SOWE** [*of sceau, F. a Seal*] to Seal. *Ch.*

SOW-Thistle, an Herb. *Sonchus.*

SOWINS, Flummery made of sour'd Seeds and Oat-meal.

S P

To **SOWL** one by the Ears, is to pluck one by the Ears. *Lincolnsh.*

SOWLE'GROVE, the Month of February, so called by those of South Wales.

SOWNE [*in the Exchequer*] leviable, or that may be collected.

SOWTER [*sutor, L.*] a Shoemaker or Cobler. *O.*

SOYL [*solum, L.*] Earth, Ground, Mold, Dung.

To **SOYL** [*souiller, F. fogliare, Ital.*] to foul.

SPACE [*spatium, L.*] Distance either of Time or Place.

SPACE [*Philosophy*] Distance considered every Way, whether there be any solid Matter in it, or not; and is either *absolute* or *relative*.

Absolute SPACE [*in Philosophy*] considered in its own Nature, and without any Regard to any Thing external, always remains the same, and is immoveable.

Relative SPACE [*in Philosophy*] is that moveable Dimension or Measure of the former, which our Senses define by its Position to Bodies within it, and this the Vulgar use for immoveable Space. *Relative Space*, in Magnitude and Figure, is always the same with *Absolute*, but it is not necessary it should be so numerically.

SPA'CIOUS [*spacieux, F. spatiosus, L.*] that is of a large Extent, or takes up a great deal of Ground; broad; wide.

SPACIOUSLY, largely.

SPACIOUSNESS, Largeness, Wideness.

A **SPACT** Lad or Wench, one apt to learn, ingenious. *N. C.*

SPADE [*Spad, Sax. Spade, Dan. Spatt, Teut. which Minshew derives of Spatba, L. spadā, Gr.*] a Shovel for digging the Ground; also one of the Figures on a Pack of Cards.

A **SPADE** [*of Spado, L.*] one that is gelded, either Man or Beast.

A **SPADE** } [*Skinner inclines to derive*
A **SPAY'AD** } it of *espava, F.*] a Deer of three Years old.

Cutting SPADE, a Tool with which they cut Hay-Reeks or Corn-Mows; also one of the Figures on Part of a Pack of Cards.

SPA'DIERS, Labourers who dig in the Mines in Cornwall.

SPAGIRICA MEDICINA, See *Hermetic Physick*.

SPAGIRICAL } [*spagirique, F. spagiri-*
SPAGIR'ICK } *cus, L.*] belonging to Chymistry, Chymical.

SPAGIRICK Art [*spagirique, F. spagiria, L. of σπάρι, and δύσις, Gr.*] to extract, and to collect the Art of Chymistry, which teaches how to separate and extract the purer Part of Substances of mixed Bodies.

SPA'GIRIST [*spagirique, F. spagirus, L.*] one who professes or practises Chymistry.

SPA'HI

S P

SPA'HL, a *Turkish* Horseman compleatly armed.

SPALLES [of *espaules*, O. F.] Shoulders. *Spenc.*

SPALT, a white, scaly, shining Stone used to promote the Fusion of Metals.

SPAILS [of *spalten*, *Teut.* to cleave] Chips of Wood.

A **SPAN** [*Span*, *Sax.* *spanne*, *Teut.* *empan*, *F.* *spanna*, *Ital.* *spithama*, *L.*] a Measure containing 9 Inches or 3 Handfuls.

To **SPAN** [*Spannan*, *Sax.* *spannen*, *Teut.* to extend] to measure with the Hand.

To **SPAN** a Child, to wean it. *N. C.*

SPAN new, very new, that was never worn or used. *S. C.*

SPAN'CEL, a Rope to tie a Cow's Hind-Legs. *C.*

A **SPANG'LE** [*spanghe*, *Belg.* *spang*, *Dan.*] a small round thin Piece of Gold, Silver, or Tinsel.

SPANG'LED, set off with Spangles.

SPANG'LING, glittering. *Milton.*

SPAN'IEL [*epagneul*, *F. q. d.* *Canis Hispanicus*, *L.* a *Spanish* Dog] a sort of Dog.

SPANISH [*Hispanicus*, *L.*] belonging to the Country of Spain.

SPANISH, a sort of Earth used in the making of Bricks.

SPANISH Flies, a kind of green flies used in the Composition of Blistering Plaisters. *Cantharides*, *L.*

SPANISH Pick-Tooth, an Herb.

SPANISH Wool, red Wool colour'd in Spain, for the painting the Face.

To **SPANK** [of *span*, *Sax.*] to slap with the open Hand.

SPANK'ING, large, jolly, spruce, as a *spanking* Lads.

SPANNER, the Lock of a Carbine or Fusée.

SPAN'NISHING, a Span broad, full Breadth. *Chauc.*

A **SPAR** [*sparr*, *Teut.* *sparre*, *Belg.*] a Bar of Wood; also *Muscovy* Glafs.

To **SPAR** [*spærnan*, *Sax.*] to shut as a Door, &c.

SPAR [among *Miners*] Stones like Gems found in Lead Mines.

SPARS, the Spokes of a Spinning Wheel.

SPAR'ABLES [*q. d.* *Sparrow* Bills, *Dr Tb. H.* or of *spærnan*, *Sax.* to fasten] small Iron Nails for Shoes.

SPAR'ADRAPUM [among *Surgeons*] a Piece of Linen tinged on both Sides either with a thick Ointment or Plaister. *L.*

SPARAGUS. See *Asparagus*.

SPA'RANDÉ, sparing. *Chauc.*

To **SPARE** [*spærnan*, *Sax.* *spahren*, *Teut.* *epargner*, *F.* *parcere*, *L.*] to save, to husband; to favour, to forgive, to pardon.

SPARE, thin, lean; that is spared or saved.

To **SPARE** a Game Cock, is to breathe him, to embolden him to fight.

S P

SPARE-Deck, the Innermost Deck in some great Ships, called also the Orlop.

'Tis too late to spare, when all is spent.

Some Persons are so much for *Enjoyment*, in the *Present Tense*, that they cannot think of being *thrifty*, but in *futuro*; and by that Means, often from an opulent Fortune, precipitate themselves into a Condition of Indigence. To such this Proverb is a good Admonition to Frugality and Providence, and not by Excesses and Luxury to out-run the Constable; and not to forget Parsimony while we have something left to spare. It likewise holds good in a Thriftiness of our Time, not to be continually procrastinating and putting off necessary Duties, till we have no time left us to perform them in. *Sera in fundo parsimonia*, says *Seneca*: *Διὸν δὲ ἐν ἰσοδμῶνι πειδῶ*, says *Hesiod*.

SPARGA'NOSIS [*σπαργάνωσις*, *Gr.*] an Extension of the Breasts, caused by too great Abundance of Milk.

SPARHAWK [*Spær hæroc*, *Sax.*] a kind of short-winged Hawk.

SPAR'ING [among *Cock-fighters*] the fighting a Cock with another to breathe him.

SPARK [*Spærnc*, *Sax.* *spærke*, *Belg.*] a very small Part of Fire; also a brisk young Gallant, or Lover.

SPAR'KISH, fine, spruce, genteel, gay, gallant.

SPARKISHNESS, Gaiety, Briskness.

To **SPARK'LE** [*spartein*, *Teut.* or of *spærnc*, *Sax.*] to cast forth Sparks of Fire: to knit in a Glafs, and send forth small Bubbles, &c. to glance with the Eye.

To **SPARRE** } [of *spærnan*, *Sax.*] to
To **SPAR** } search out by the Track,
to ask, inquire, to cry at the Market-place. *N. C.*

SPARRID, barred, bolted, locked. *Ch.*

SPARROW [*Spærpa*, *Sax.* *spærling*, *Teut.*] a common small Bird,

SPARROW-GRASS. See *Asparagus*.

SPARROW-Net, a Net for catching Sparrows.

SPARROW-Hawk [*Spær hæroc*, *Sax.* *spærher*, *Teut.*] one sort of Hawk.

SPARTH, a double Ax or Spear. *O.*

SPASM [*spasme*, *F.* *spasmus*, *L.* *σπασμός*, *Gr.*] the Cramp, a Disease; the shrinking or plucking up of the Sinews.

SPASMATICK [*spasmatikus*, *L.* of *σπασμός*, *Gr.*] troubled with the Cramp.

SPASM'ODICKS [of *σπασμός*, and *ὀδύνη*, *Gr.* Grief or Pain] Medicines against Convulsions.

SPASMOL'OGY [of *σπασμός*, and *λογία*, *Gr.* to say] a Discourse or Treatise of the Cramp.

SPASMUS [according to *Cardan*] a convulsive Motion whereby the Member becomes

pluck

Febru-

le, or

ker or

Mold,

il.] to

ther of

nsidered

d Mat-

nsider-

y Re-

is that

the for-

Position

lgar use

pace, in

the same

flary it

us, L.]

o a great

deness.

to learn,

Spate,

batba, L.

ing the

n a Pack

at is gold-

to derive

a Deer

which they

so one of

ards.

ig in the

ee Herm-

F. spagiri-

onging to

F. spagi-

to extract,

ry, which

et the pu-

odies.

spagirus

Chymi-

SPA'HL

comes rigid and inflexible; also another kind which he calls *Tetanus*, by which he understands sudden Concussions and Motions, which cease and return alternately.

SPA'SMUS *Cynicus*, the Dog-Cramp. L.

SPAT, the Spawn of Oysters; also a sort of Mineral Stone.

SPATÆ *Placitum* [Old Law] Pleas of the Sword, or a Court-Martial, for the speedy Execution of Justice upon Military Offenders.

SPATHE [*spatula*, L. *σπάθη*, Gr.] an Instrument broad at the lower End, to take up Conferences, Electuaries, &c.

To SPATTER [*spæzhan*, Sax.] to dash or sparkle upon.

SPATTER-dashes, a sort of light Boot without Shoes.

SPATULA, a Spattle or Slice, an Instrument for spreading Salves and Plaisters; a wooden Instrument used by Confectioners and Cooks to stir Syrups or Liquors. L.

'SPAVIN [*eparvin*, F. *sparvano*, Ital.] a Disease in Horses when the Feet swell; a Stiffness in the Ham, which makes them to halt.

A SPAUT, a Youth. N. C.

A SPAW, a Spring of Water passing thro' the Mineral, receiving its Tincture.

To SPAWL [*spæwen*, Du. *spiten*, Teut.] to spit.

SPAWN [probably of *spenne*, Du. Juice, &c. or *Spana*, Sax. a Dug or Pap] the Semen or Milt of Fish.

To SPAY [of *spado*, L.] to castrate a Female.

To SPEAK [*spæcan*, Sax. *spreke*, L. S. *sprechen*, Teut.] to utter Words, to talk, to discourse.

SPEAK'ER of the House of Commons, a Member chosen by the House, and approved by the King, who is, as it were, the Common Mouth of the rest.

SPEAKER of the House of Peers, is usually the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

SPEAL [probably of *spille*, Teut. a Spindle for Spinning] a Splinter. N. C.

SPEAR [*speare*, Sax. *speer*, Teut.] a Pike or Launce pointed with Iron.

SPEAR Men. See King's Pensioners.

SPECHT [*specht*, Teut.] a Bird.

SPECIAL [*specialis*, L.] particular, singular, excellent, extraordinary. F

SPECIAL'ITY [*specialité*, F. of *specialitas*, L.] a Bond, Bill, or such like Deed under Hand or Seal.

SPECIALITY, special or particular Acquaintance with any Person. O. R.

SPECIES [*Especie*, F.] a Kind or Sort; also Money paid in Tale; also Images or Representations of Objects. L.

SPECIES [in *Algebra*] are those Letters, Notes, Marks, or Symbols, which represent

the Quantities in any Equation or Denomination

SPECIES [in *Logick*] is one of the five Predicables.

SPECIES [in *Metaphysics*] is an Idea that relates to one more general one, to which it is subservient, having under it Individuals and Singulars.

SPECIES [in *Physick*] simple Ingredients in the Druggists and Apothecaries Shops, out of which compound Medicines are made.

SPECIES [among the Writers on *Pharmacy*] some Aromatick or Purging Powders, which were formerly kept ready prepared in the Shops to make up Electuaries, Pills, Tablets, &c.

Visible SPECIES [in *Philosophy*] are those wonderfully fine, superficial Images of Bodies, which the Light produces and delineates in their Proportion, and Colours in the Bottom of our Eyes.

SPECIFICAL } [*specifique*, F.] special,
SPECIFICK } particular, that belongs to the Character of a Thing, and distinguishes it from another of a different Species or Kind.

SPECIFICATION, an expressing, declaring, or particularizing. F

SPECIFICK Gravity [among *Philosophers*] is the peculiar Gravity that any Species of natural Bodies have, so as to distinguish them from all other natural Bodies of different Kinds.

SPECIFICK Medicines, are such as have a particular Virtue against some Diseases; as *Quinquina*, or the Jesuit's Bark, to cure Agues or intermitting Fevers.

To SPECIFY [*specifier*, F. *specificare*, L.] to particularize or mention in express Terms, to express in particular.

SPECIL'LUM, a Surgeon's Instrument usually called a Probe; a little Looking-Glass. L.

SPECIMEN, an Example, Essay, Proof, a Model or Pattern. L.

SPECIOUS [*specieux*, F. *speciosus*, L.] fair in Appearance, plausible, seemingly just and allowable.

SPECIOUS *Algebra*, the modern *Algebra*, practised by Species or Letters of the Alphabet, was first introduced by *Vieta* about the Year 1590; and by it he made many Discoveries in the Process of *Algebra*, not before taken notice of.

A SPECK [*spece*, Sax.] a small Spot.

SPECK'ED, having Specks spotted.

SPECK'LED, having many Speckles or Spots.

SPECK'LEDNESS, Spottedness.

SPECT'ABLE [*spectabilis*, L.] to be looked on.

SPECTACLE [*spectaculum*, L.] a public Shew or Sight. F.

SPEC-

SPEC'TACLES [of *speſtando*, L.] Glaſſes to help the Sight. F.

SPEC'TATIVE [*ſpectativus*, L.] belonging to Speculation, ſpeculative, contemplative.

SPECTA'TOR [*ſpectateur*, F.] a Beholder or Looker on.

SPECTA'TRESS [*ſpectatrice*, F. *ſpectatrix*, L.] a Female Beholder.

SPEC'TRE [*ſpectrum*, L.] a frightful Apparition, a Ghost, a Spirit, a Viſion. F.

To **SPEC'ULATE** [*ſpeculer*, F. *ſpeculatum*, L.] to contemplate, obſerve or view; to conſider ſeriously, to meditate upon.

SPECULA'TION, Contemplation, &c. an Eſſial, a Notion; alſo the Theory or Study of an Art or Science, without regard to the Practice of it. F. of L.

SPEC'ULATIVE, belonging to Speculation, apt to ſpeculate; ſtudious in the Obſervation of Things Divine or Natural. *Speculative* is alſo oppoſed to *Practical*.

SPECULUM [*Aſtology*] a Table framed after they have erected the Figure of a Nativity, containing the Planets and Cuſps, with their Aſpects and Terms.

SPECULUM Ani [among *Surgeons*] is an Inſtrument to dilate the Fundament, to extract Bones, or any Thing that may be there lodged. L.

SPECULUM Matricis [among *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument to open the Womb. L.

SPECULUM Oris [among *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument to ſcrew up the Mouth that the diſeaſed Parts of the Throat may be diſcerned, or for the Conveyance in of Nouriſhment or Medicines.

SPEECH [*ſpæce*, Sax.] Language, Diſcourſe.

SPEECH'LESS, without ſpeaking, unable to ſpeak.

SPEED'ILY, quickly, haſtily.

SPEED [*ſpied*, Belg. *απουη*, Gr.] Diligence, Haſte, Diſpatch.

SPEED, a Diſtemper incident to young Cattle.

The more Haſte, the worſe Speed.

This Proverb is a good Monition to Calmneſs and Sedateness in the Management of any Buſineſs; it is a Repreheſion to precipitate and hurrying Tempers, who frequently by Over Eagerneſs, mar what is under their Hands; it is much the ſame in Senſe with our common Proverb, *Haſte makes Waſte*; and there are ſeveral Proverbs in ſeveral Languages to the ſame Purport: *Qui trop ſe haſte en Cheminant, en beau chemin ſe fourvoye ſouvent*, ſay the French: *Qui nimis propere, minus proſpere*, and *Nimium properans ſerius abſolvit*, the Latins: And it likewiſe answers to the *Fellina lente*: And accordingly, *Tarry a while, that we may make an End the ſooner*, was the common Saying of Sir Amias Pawlet. *Ἡ ἀκανθὶς, ἐπιγονὴν τυφλά τιχται*, ſay the Greeks; which is much of the ſame Im-

port as *Canis feſtinans cæcos parturit Catulos*, among the Latins.

SPEED'INESS, Quickneſs, Haſtineſs.

SPEED'WELL, the Herb *Fluellin*. *Veronica*. L.

SPEED'Y [*ſpoedig*, Du.] quick, haſty, ſwift.

SPEAK'ING up of the Ordnance [in Gunnery] is when a Quoin is faſtened with Spikes cloſe to the Breech of the Carriages of the Great Guns, to keep them cloſe to the Ship's Sides.

SPEEKS. See *Spikes*.

A SPEER, a Chimney poſt. N. C.

To **SPELL** [*eſpeler*, F. *ſpellian*, Sax. to tell or relate] to name the Letters of a Syllable or Word.

A SPELL [*Spel*, Sax.] a Sort of Charm to drive away a Diſeaſe, by hanging a Sentence or Word written upon a Piece of Paper about the Patient's Neck.

SPELL, a Hiſtory, Tale. *Chauc*.

To **SPELL** [*Sea Term*] to let go the Sheets and Bowlings of a Sail, and to brace the Weather Brace, that the Sail may ly looſe to the Wind.

To do a **SPELL** [*Sea Phraſe*] is to do any Work by Turns in a ſhort Time, and then leave it.

To give a **SPELL** [*Sea Phraſe*] is to be ready to work in ſuch a one's Room.

Freſh SPELL [*Sea Term*] is when freſh Men come to work, eſpecially when the Rowers are relieved with another Gang.

SPELL'D, enamoured.

SPELT [*ſpelze*, Teut.] a Sort of Corn.

To **SPELT**, to ſplit, to break. *Morl*.

SPEL'TER, a ſort of imperfect Metal, the ſame as *Zink*.

SPENCER [*le diſpenſier*, F. i. e. Steward] a Sirname.

To **SPEND** [*ſpendan*, Sax. *ſpendieren*, Teut. *ſpendere*, Ital. *ſpendere*, L.] to lay out, to conſume or waſte, to paſs away Time.

SPEND'ING the Mouth [*Hunting Term*] ſpoken of Hounds barking.

SPENE, a Cow's Teat or Pap.

SPENT [*Sea Term*] the ſame as broken down; as a Maſt or Yard, which is broken down by foul Weather, is ſaid to be *ſpent*.

What is got over the Devil's Back, will be ſpent under his Belly.

This Proverb is uſed of ſuch covetous Perſons, who have by *unjuſt, fraudulent, and oppreſſive Methods*, amasſed to themſelves wordly Riches. It intimates that ſuch *ill-gotten Wealth* is commonly waſted by a *profuſe Heir*, in Riot and Luxury, and ſeldom deſcends to the third Generation. *Male parta male dilabuntur*, ſay the Latins.

תנוו בנשר, ובחדהים מרבח
להיו רלים יקבענו the Hebrews.

SPE'RABLE

SPE'ABLE [*sperabilis*, L.] that may be hoped for.

SPE'RAGE. See *Sparrow-Grass*.

SPERKEL, wandring. *O.*

SPERM [*sperme*, F. *sperma*, L. *σπέρμα*, Gr.] the natural Seed of any Animal; also the Spawn or Milt in Fish.

SPERMA Ceti [i. e. Whale's Seed] an oily Substance drawn from the Brains of a certain kind of Whale, and well purify'd.

SPERMATICAL } [*spermaticus*, F.] of

SPERMATICK } or full of Sperm.

SPERMATICK Parts, are those concern'd in secreting the Seed.

SPERMATICK Vessels and Parts [*Anatomy*] the Arteries and Veins, which bring the Blood to, and convey it from the Testicles: Also the Vessels through which the Seed passes: Also all whitish Parts of the Body, which, because of their Colour, were antiently thought to be made of the Seed: Of this Sort are the Nerves, Bones, Membranes, Gristles, &c.

To SPER'MATIZE [*spermatizer*, F. *spermatizare*, L. *σπέρματιζω*, Gr.] to throw out Sperm.

SPERMATOCE'LE [of *σπέρματος*, and *κελή*, Gr.] a Rupture caused by the Contraction of the Vessels which eject the Seed, and its falling down into the *Scrotum*.

To SPERSE [*sperfus*, L.] to disperse, to scatter.

SPERST, dispersed. *Spenc.*

To SPET, to bring or pour abundantly, *Milt.*

To SPEW [*spean*, Sax. *spiyen*, Teut. *spyer*, Dan.] to vomit.

SPHACELIS'MUS [*σφάκελιςμός*, Gr.] a gangreening, corrupting, or perishing of any Part of the Body.

SPHA'CELATED, affected with a

SPHA'CELUS [*σφάκελος*, Gr.] a perfect Mortification of a Part, when the native Heat is wholly extinguished, and all Sense taken away, not only in the Skin, Flesh, Nerves and Arteries, but in the very Bones, being insensible of the Knife and Fire; called also *Necrosis* and *Sideratio*.

SPHÆR'AMACHY [of *σφαῖρα* and *μαχά*, Gr.] a playing at Tennis, Hand-Balls, or Bowls.

SPHÆROCE'PHALUS, a Sort of Thistle having Heads like Spheres.

SPHAGITI'DES [*σφαγιτίδες*, Gr.] the Jugular Veins; two great Veins on each side of the Throat, which nourish all the Parts of the Neck and Head.

SPHENOIDALIS Sutura [in *Anatomy*] the Seam of the Skull, which surrounds the Bone called *Os Sphenoides*, separating it from the *Os Occipitis*, the *Os Petrosus*, and the *Os Frontis*. *L.*

SPHENOIDES [*σφηνόιδες*, Gr.] a Bone of the *Cranium*, common both to the Skull and the upper Jaw, which is seated in the

Middle of the Basis of the Skull, and joined to all the Bones of the *Cranium* by the *Sphenoidal Suture*, except in the middle of its Sides.

SPHENOPALA'TINUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Gargareon*, which arises from a Process of the *Sphenoides*, and is inserted to the hinder Part of the *Gargareon*.

SPHENOPHARYNGÆ'I [in *Anatomy*,] a Pair of Muscles arising from the inner Wing of the *Os Sphenoides*, or *Os Cuneiforme*, thence passing downwards into the Gullet, which they serve to widen.

SPHENO - PTERYGO PALATINUS. See *Pterygo-palatinus*.

A SPHERE [*sphæra*, L. of *σφαῖρα* Gr.] any solid round Body, conceived (according to the Rules of Geometry) to be formed by the Circumvolution of a Semicircle round about its Diameter. *F.*

SPHERE [Figuratively,] the Compass or Reach of one's Power or Knowledge.

SPHERE [with *Astronomers*] the whole Frame of the World, as being of a spherical or round Figure, and more strictly the *Primum Mobile*, which encloses all the other Orbs and heavenly Bodies.

SPHERE Direct } is when both Poles of
SPHERE Right } the World are in the *Horizon*, and the *Equinoctial* passes through the *Zenith*; so that the *Equator*, and all its *Parallels*, such as the *Tropicks* and *Polar Circles*, make right Angles with the *Horizon*, and are divided by it into two equal Parts; so that the *Sun*, *Moon* and *Stars* ascend directly above, and descend directly below the *Horizon*; as at all Places situated just under the *Equinoctial Line*.

Oblique SPHERE [*Astronomy*] such a Situation of the World, as that the *Axis* of it inclines obliquely to one of the Sides of the *Horizon*, one of the Poles being elevated less than 90 Degrees above it, and the other depressed as many below it: This Position happens to all Places wide of the *Equator*, and in such Places the *Sun* and *Stars* ascend and descend obliquely, and some of them never ascend at all.

Parallel SPHERE, is when one Pole is in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, the *Equator* being also parallel to the *Horizon*, and all the *Parallels* of the *Equator* being also parallel to the *Horizon*: This Position is peculiar to those Parts which lie directly under the North and South Pole; in which Places all the *Stars* in their Course, neither ascend above the *Horizon*, nor descend below it, but move in a Road parallel to it.

Material SPHERE, a Mathematical Instrument representing the principal Circles of the Sphere, for the more easy conveying an Idea of the Motions of the Heavens, and the true Situation of the Earth.

SPHERE

SPHERE of *Activity* of any natural Body [among Philosophers] is that determinate Space of Extent all round about it, to which, and no farther, the Effluvia continually emitted from that Body do reach, and where they operate according to their Nature.

SPHERE of a Planet [Astrology] the Orb or Compass in which it is conceived to move.

SPHERE of a Planet's *Activity* [Astrology] the Extension of a Planet's Light and Virtue, so far as it is capable of making or receiving a Planetick Aspect.

SPHERICAL } [spherique, F. sphericus, SPHER'ICK } L. of σφαίρικος, Gr.] belonging to, or round like a Sphere.

SPHE'RICK Geometry } is the Art of SPHE'RICK Projection } describing on a Plane, the Circle of a Sphere, or any Parts of them in their just Position and Proportion, and of measuring their Arks and Angles when projected.

SPHERICAL Triangle, the Portion of the Surface of a Sphere, included between the Arks of three great Circles of the Sphere.

SPHERICAL Angle, is the mutual Aperture or Inclination of two great Circles of the Sphere, meeting in a Point.

SPHE'RISTICUS [σφαριστικός, Gr.] one who exercises that Game at Balls we commonly call Racket.

SPHEROID [in Geometry] a solid Figure made by the Plane of a Semi-Ellipsis, turned about one of its Axes, and is always equal to two thirds of its circumscribing Cylinder.

SPHEROID'ES [in Anatomy] Parts that approach near to a Sphere in Shape.

SPHEROID'ICAL, of or like a Spheroid.

SPHER'ULE, a little Spear. *Shakesp.*

SPHINCTER [σφιγκτηρ, Gr.] a Name common to several Muscles, which bind, strengthen or draw together any Part. L.

SPHINCTER Ani [in Anatomy] a large, thick, fleshy Muscle, which encompasses the Anus, or End of the straight Gut, and serves to keep in the Excrements. L.

SPHINCTER Vagina [Anat.] a Muscle lying immediately under the Clitoris, which strengthens the Neck of the Womb.

SPHINCTER Vesica [Anat.] a Muscle seated in the upper Part of the Glandula Prostata, whose Contraction hinders the involuntary Egress of the Urine.

SPHINX, a Beast like an Ape, a Monkey, a Marmoset.

SPHINX [with Poets] a monstrous Witch or Hag near Thebes, said to have a Head and Face like a Girl, a Body like a Dog, Wings like a Bird, and Claws like a Lion; which put forth Riddles, and killed those who could not expound them.

SPHYG'MICA [σφυγμική, Gr.] that Part of Physick which treats of Pulses, or those Medicines which moves them.

SPHY'GMUS [σφυγμός, Gr.] the Pulse, the beating of the Heart and Arteries.

SPI'CA, properly the Top of any Herbs, chiefly used for those of the Lavender kind. L.

SPICA'TA, a Term given by Physicians to some Compositions that take in such Ingredients as are called *Spica*.

SPICA'TE [spicatus, L.] in the Form of an Ear of Corn.

SPIC'CATO [in Musick Books] signifies to separate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and distinct Manner. *Ital.*

SPICE [Espices, F.] Indian Drugs, Cloves, Mace, &c.

To **SPICE**, to season with Spice.

A **SPICE** of a Distemper [of Species, L.] the Beginning or Remains of it.

SPICE, Raisins, Plumbs, Figs, and such like Fruit. *Torksh.*

SPI'CERY [Specerery Laden] a Place where Spices are kept.

SPICIFEROUS [spicifer, L.] bearing Ears of Corn.

SPI'ING Apple, the meanest of all Apples that are marked Red.

SPICIL'EGY [spicilegium, L.] a gleaning of Corn.

SPICK'NEL, an Herb, otherwise called Mew, Baldmoney and Bearwort-Meum.

SPICOS'ITY [spicositas, L.] a bearing Spikes, or being picked like an Ear of Corn.

SPI'DER [q. d. Spinner, of its spinning, or of spēyder, Dan.] an Insect well known.

SPIG'GOT [of spiker, Du.] a Stopple for a Tap.

SPIGUR'NEL [so called from Galfridus Spigurdnel, who was appointed for that Office by King Henry III.] he that hath the Office of sealing the King's Writs.

SPI'KES } [of spica, L. an Ear of Corn, SPE'EKS } which is sharp or pointed at the End, large, long Iron Nails, with flat Heads, used to fasten Planks of Timber.

SPIKED [among Sailors] the Touch-Hole of a Gun is said to be *spiked*, when Nails are purposely driven into it, so that no Use can be made of it by an Enemy.

SPIKED [spicatus, L.] sharp pointed.

SPIKE'NARD [Spicanardi, L.] a sweet smelling Plant.

A **SPILL**, a small Gift in Money.

To **SPILL** [spillan, Sax. spillen, Belg.] to let Water or Liquor accidently drop out of a Vessel.

To **SPILL**, to spoil, to corrupt, to destroy.

To **SPILL**, to die, to perish. *Chauc.*

To **SPIN** [spinnan, Sax. spinnen, Teut. spinder, Dan.] to make Yarn, &c.

To **SPIN** out, to burst out, as Blood out of a Vein, &c.

SPINA Ventosa [in Anatomy] an Ulceration, in which are Bones eaten by a malignant

nant Humours, without any Pain of the *Pariosteum* or Membrane that covers it.

SPINEÆ *Dorsi* [in *Anatomy*] are the hinder Prominences or Knobs of the *Vertebræ* or turning Joints of the Back. *L.*

SPIN'AGE [*Espinars*, *F.* *spinagie*, Belg. *Spinnachia*, *Ital.*] a pot Herb well known.

SPINALIS *Colli* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle accompanying the Spines of the Neck; it arises from the five superior transverse Processes of the *Vertebræ* of the *Thorax* and inferior ones of the Neck, and is inserted into the inferior part of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck laterally.

SPINA'TI [in *Anatomy*] Muscles whose Office is to bend and stretch out the Body backward, move it obliquely. *L.*

SPINDLE [*Spindel*, *Sax.* and *Teut.* *Mer. Caf.* derives it of *σπονδύλος*, *Gr.*] an Instrument used in spinning.

SPINDLE [in a *Ship*] the Main Body of the Capstan or Draw-Beam in a Ship.

SPINDLE, the Axis of a Wheel of Clock or Watch.

To SPINDLE [among *Gardeners*] to put forth a long and slender Stalk.

SPINDLE-TREE, a Shrub. *Euonymus Theophrasti*, *L.*

SPINE [*Spina*, *L.*] the Backbone; also the upper Part of the Share-bone.

SPIN'ET [*Spinetto*, *Ital.*] a Musical Instrument, a sort of small Harpsichord.

SPINET'TO, a Spinnet. *Ital.*

SPINGARD, a Sort of Brass Gun. *O.*

To SPINGE, to sprindle. *O.*

SPINIF'EROUS [*spinifer*, *L.*] Thorn-bearing.

SPINK, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

SPINOS'ITY [*spinofitas*, *L.*] Thorniness; also Difficulty.

SPINOUS or SPINY [*spineus*, *L.*] thorny.

SPIN'STER, a Title given in Law to all unmarried Women from a Viscount's Daughter, to the Meanest.

SPIRACLE [*Spiraculum*, *L.*] a Pore, or breathing Hole.

SPIRAL [*of spira*, *L.*] turning round like a Skrew. *F.*

SPIRAL Line [in *Geometry*] is a curved Line which winds and turns round, seeming to be almost a Circle; only it does not meet to run again into itself, but keeps on at a proportionate Distance, like the coiling of a Rope, or the Folds of a Serpent when it lies close in several Turns.

Proportional SPIRALS [in *Geography*] are such Lines as the Rhum Lines on a Terrestrial Globe.

SPIRA'TION, a breathing. *F.* of *L.*

SPIRE [*Spira*, *Ital.*] a Steeple that rises tapering by degrees, and ends in a sharp Point at Top.

To SPIRE [*of spirare*, *L.*] to breathe.

To SPIRE [*epier*, *F.* *spirare*, *L.*] to grow up into an Ear as Corn does.

SPIRIT [*Espirit*, *F.* *Spiritus*, *L.*] an immaterial Being a Substance distinct from Matter; also Virtue or supernatural Power that enlivens the Soul, or the Soul itself; also the Ghost of a dead Body; also Wit, Liveliness, Genius or Disposition.

SPIRIT of Mercury [with *Chymists*] is one of the five Principles, which may be separated from a mixed Body by Fire. 'Tis subtle, light, penetrating, and active, and hath its Particles in a very quick Motion; this is that which probably causes the Growth and Increase of all Bodies on the Earth in which it settles.

SPIRIT of Salt [among *Chymists*] is made of a Paste composed of one Part of Salt, and three of Potters Earth, distilled over a Reverberatory Fire.

SPIRIT of Salt dulcified, is when equal Part of this, and Spirits of Wine are mingled together, and digested by a gentle Heat for about three or four Days.

SPIRIT of Sulphur [with *Chymists*] is the acid Part of Brimstone changed into a Liquor by Means of Fire; it is commonly called Oil of Sulphur *per Campanam*.

Universal SPIRIT [among *Chymists*] is the first Principle in Chymistry, which can be admitted for the Composition of mixed Bodies; which being spread out through all the World, produces different Things according to the several Matrices or Pores of Earth in which it settles.

SPIRITS [in an *Animal Body*] were reckoned of three Sorts, the *Animal Spirits* of the *Brain*, *Vital* in the *Heart*, *Natural* in the *Liver*. Late Authors distinguish them only into two Kinds, the *Vital* and *Natural* (which are the same) in the Mass of Blood.

The *Animal SPIRITS* [among *Naturalists*] are a very thin Liquor, which distilleth from the Blood to the external or cortical Substance of the Brain exalted into Spirit, and thence thro' the medullar Substance of the Brain, the *Corpus Callosum* and *Medulla oblongata*, are derived into the Nerves, and in them perform all the Actions of Sense and Motion.

The *Vital SPIRITS* } [among *Naturalists*]
The *Natural SPIRITS* } are the most subtle Parts of the Blood, which cause it to act and ferment, so as to make it fit for Nourishment.

To SPIRIT away, to entice or convey away secretly.

SPIRITED, lively, vivacious, full of Fire.

SPIRITS } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
SPIRITOSO } lies with Life and Spirit. *Ital.*

SPIRITUAL [*spirituel*, *F.* *spiritualis*, *L.*] that consists of Spirit without Matter; also Ecclesiastical, in opposition to *Temporal*; also devout, pious religious.

SPIRI-

SPIRITUALITIES [*Spiritualia*, L.] the Profits which a Bishop receives from his Spiritual Livings, and not as a Temporal Lord, viz. the Revenues which arise from his Visitations, the Ordaining and Instituting of Priests, Prestation Money, &c.

SPIRITUALITY [*spiritualité*, F.] Spirituality, Devotion.

SPIRITUALIZATION [*spiritualisation*, F.] the Extraction of the most pure and subtil Spirits out of natural Bodies.

To **SPIRITUALIZE** [*spiritualiser*, F.] to explain a Passage after a spiritual Manner; to give a Mystical Sense.

To **SPIRITUALIZE** [in *Chymistry*] is to reduce a compact mixed Body into the Principle called *Spirit*.

SPIRITUOUS [*spiriteux*, F.] full of Spirit.

To **SPIRIT** [*spruyten*, Dut.] to spring out in a sudden Stream, &c.

SPIRT'NET, a sort of Fishing Net.

SPISS, [*spissus*, L.] thick, gross.

SPISSITUDE } [*spissitas*, L.] Thick-
SPISSITY } ness or Grossness.

To **SPLIT** *Spezan*, Sax. *sputzen*, Teut. *spytter*, Dan. *sputare*, L.] to evacuate Spittle.

A **SPLIT** [*Spizu*, Sax. *spit*, Belg. *spiesg*, Teut.] an Instrument for roasting Meat.

SITCHCOCK-EEL, a large sort of Eel, that is usually roasted.

SPIE-DEEP, as much Ground in depth as may be dug up at once with a Spade.

SPIE-SPIT, L. S.] Malice.

SPI'TEFUL, full of Malice.

SPI'TEFULNESS, the being spiteful.

SPI'TTAL [Contract of *Hospital*] a Mansion for poor or sick People. See *Hospital*.

SPI'TTER [among Hunters] a Red Male Deer near two Years old, whose Horns begin to grow up sharp and Spit-wise.

SPI'TTLE [*speichel*, Teut. *sputum*, L.] the Moisture of the Mouth.

SPLA'NCHNICA [*σπλαγχνικά*, of *σπλᾶγχνω*, to operate upon the Bowels, Gr.] Medicines proper for Diseases of the Intestines.

SPLA'NCHNOLOGY [*σπλαγχχνολογία*, of *σπλᾶγχνα*, the Entrails, and *λογός*, a Word, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise, or Description, of the Entrails of a human Body, &c.

To **SPLASH**, to dash any Liquid upon.

SPLASHY, wet, watery.

To **SPLAT** a Pike } [in Carving] is to
To **SPLAY** a Bread } cut it up.

SPLAY, a display. *Chauc.*

SPLAY-Footed, one who treads his Toes much outward.

SPLAYING of the Shoulder, a Disease in Horses caused by a Slip, so that the Shoulder departs from the Breast, and leaves a Rift in the Film under the Skin, and makes a Horse trail his Legs after him.

SPLEEN [*Splen*, L. of *σπλήν*, Gr.] a Bowel under the short Ribs, which is a Re-

ceptacle for the salt and earthy Excrements of the Blood, that there, by the Assistance of the Animal Spirits, it may be volatilized, and returning into the Blood may help its Fermentation; also a Distemper in that Part; also Hatred Grudge, Spite.

SPLEEN-WORT, an Herb. *Scolopendria*, L.

SPLEGET, a Tent for a Wound.

SPLENDENT [*splendens*, L.] bright, shining.

SPLEN'DID [*splendide*, F. *splendidus*, L.] glorious, magnificent, noble, stately.

SPLENDIDNESS, Brightness, Gloriousness.

SPLE'NDOUR [*splendeur*, F. *splendor*, L.] great Light or Brightness; also Glory, Magnificence.

SPLE'NETICK [*spleneticus*, of *σπληνῆτιχος*, Gr.] belonging to the Spleen; also sick of the Spleen, troubled with a Disease or ill Humours of that Part.

SPLENETICK Artery [among *Anatomists*] the greatest Branch of the *Celiaca*, an Artery which goes from thence to the Spleen, and ends in it.

SPLE'NICA, Medicines against the Spleen.

SPLENICA Vena [in *Anatomy*] the left Branch of the *Vena Porta*, which is bestowed upon the Stomach and Caul, a Part of the Gut Colon and the Spleen.

SPLE'NICAL [*splenique*, F. *splenicus*, L.] of *σπληνικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or proper for the Spleen.

SPLENII Musculi [in *Anatomy*] Muscles that arise from the four upper Spines of the *Vertebra* of the Back, and from the two lower of the Neck, which, ascending obliquely, adhere to the upper transverse Processes of the *Vertebra* of the Neck, and are inserted into the upper Part of the *Occiput*; their Use is to pull the Head backwards to one Side. L.

SPLE'NIUM [*σπληνιον*, Gr.] a long Plaster of Cloth to be laid on the Body of one sick of the Spleen; also a Bolster made of Linen doubled several Times, which is used upon Wounds, Ulcers, and Fractures.

SPLENT } [in a Horse] a hard Swelling

SPLINT } on the Bone of the Leg.

SPLENTS [in *Surgery*] Pieces of Wood used in binding up broken Limbs; also the Pieces of a broken Bone.

To **SPLICE** [*splicken*, Du] to join one Rope to another, by interweaving their Ends, or opening their Strands, and with a Fid to lay every Strand in order one into another.

To **SPLICE** [among Gardeners] is to graft the Top of one Tree into the Stock of another, by cutting them sloping, and fastening them together.

SPLINTER, a thin Piece of Wood.

SPLINTER [*splinter*, Belg. *splint*, Dan. *splitter*, Teut.] a small Shiver of Wood.

To **SPLIT** [*splitte*, Belg. *splitter*, Dan.] to cleave or cut asunder, also to perplex.

S P

plex a Cause or Law-Suit, by raising new Difficulties.

SPLIT [*Sea Term*] a Sail is said to be Split, when it is torn.

SPLUTTER, Tumult, Bustle.

SPO'DIUM [*σποδίων*, Gr.] the Cinders after the melting of Iron or Brass; also Ivory calcined in an open Fire. L.

To SPOIL [*spolier*, F. *spoliare*, L.] to rob or plunder.

To SPOIL [*Spillan*, Sax. *spille*, Belg.] to mar or damage.

SPOILS [*spolia*, L.] Plunder, that which is taken by Violence.

SPOKES [*Spæcan*, Sax.] the Rays of a Wheel.

SPOKES'MAN [of *Spæcan*, Sax.] one who speaks in the Behalf of another.

SPOILATION, a spoiling or robbing. L.

SPOILIATION [in Law] a Writ which lies for an Incumbent against another in any Case, where the Right of Patronage cometh not in Debate.

SPONDEE [*spondeus*, L. of *σπονδαίος*, Gr.] a Foot of Latin or Greek Verse, consisting of two long Syllables, as *Cælum*.

SPON'DYLES [*spondyli*, L. of *σπονδυλος*, Gr.] the Ching-bone.

SPON'GIOS [*spongiosus*, L.] spungy; or like a Sponge.

SPON'GIOSNESS, the being spungy.

SPON'GOIDEA *Ossa* [in *Anatomy*] the same with the *Cribiformia*. L.

SPON'SAL [*sponsalis*, L.] belonging to a Spouse or Marriage.

SPON'SION, an Engagement, Promise, or Obligation. L.

SPONSOR, an Undertaker or Surety for another; a Godfather. L.

SPON'SUS, a Bridegroom [among *Chymists*] Mercury, so called as the Husband to Sulphur, to express their Fitness to join or be joined one with another. L.

SPONTANE'ITY, Voluntariness.

SPONTA'NEOUS [*spontanée*, F. *spon-taneus*, L.] free, acting of its own accord.

SPONTA'NEOUSLY, Voluntarily.

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS, Voluntariness.

SPOOL [*spohl*, Du.] a Small Cane or Reed to wind Yarn on, &c.

To SPOOM; to pass swiftly. Dryd.

A SPOON [*spoent*, Belg.] an Utensil for eating liquid Things.

SPOON'ING [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship being under Sail, is put right before the Wind, which is generally done in some great Storm: when they find the Ship too weak to endure the lying under the Sea, and when there is Danger lest she should bring her Masts by the Board, by her violent feeling or rolling about, and so founder; they generally set up the Fore-sail to make her go the steadier, and this is termed *Spooning the Fore-sail*.

SPORA'DES [in *Astronomy*] such Stars as

S P

were never yet ranked in any particular Constellation. L. of Gr.

SPORADICI Morbi [among *Physicians*] are those Diseases which are rise in many Places, or which (tho' different in Nature) seize several People at the same Time, and in the same Country.

SPORT [of *Diporto*, Ital. according to *Skinner*] Pastime, Divertisement.

To SPORT [of *se diportare*, Ital.] to divert with Play, to play.

SPOR'TULA [*sportelgeld*, Teut. *Old Records*] Gifts, Gratuities, Salaries. L.

SPO'Γ [probably of *Spott*, Teut. Ignominy] a Speck, Stain, or Colour, Dirt, &c.

SPOT'TED, having Spots or Specks.

SPOT'TY, full of Spots.

SPOTS in the Sun [in *Astronomy*] certain opacous or shady Masses, which sometimes appear sticking to the Sun's Body, whose various Figures or Motions may be discerned by means of convenient Telescopes.

A SPOUSE [*Epouse*, F. *Sposa*, Ital. *Sponsa*, L.] a Bridegroom or Husband, a Bride or Wife.

SPOUS'AGE, betrothing.

SPOUS'AL, betrothing.

SPOUSE Breach, Adultery, or Incontinence between married Persons, opposed to simple Fornication. O. L.

A SPOUT [*spuyte*, Belg.] a Pipe to carry off Water.

SPOUT [at Sea] a Mass of Water, collected between a Cloud and the Surface of the Sea, in shape of a Pillar or Water-spout. These Spouts frequently happen in the *West-Indies*, and bring Ships that are near them into great Danger, unless they be dispersed and broken by Shot from great Guns.

S. P. Q. R. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, L. *The Senate and People of Rome*.

A SPRAIN [more properly *Strain*, probably of *estreint*, or *estreint*, F. a wringing hard] a violent Contorsion or wrestling of the Tendons of the Muscles, occasioned by some sudden Accident.

To SPRAIN. See *To strain*.

SPRAINT, sprinkled. O.

SPRAINTS, the Dung of an Otter.

A SPRAT [*sprot*, Dan.] a small Fish.

To SPRAWL [*spreet*, Belg. a Grass-Plot] to lie on the Ground, to stretch out at full Length.

SPRAY, a Bough or Sprig. O.

SPRAY [of the Sea] a sort of watery Mist like a small Rain, occasioned by the dashing of the Waves, which flies some Distance, and wets like a small Shower.

To SPREAD [*spreeden*, Belg. *ut breeden*, L. S. *spræder*, Dan. to sprinkle] to lay open, to expand, to cover over.

SPREN, Broken-wood, or Wind-fall.

SPRENT, springed, leaped. O.

SPRETION, a despising. L.

SPRIG [*Spuc*, Sax. *Brig*, G. Br.] a small

S P

Small Twig or Branch of a Plant ; it signifies somewhat more than a Slip ; as having more Leaves and small Twigs on it than a Slip, and being generally of some Growth and Maturity.

SPRIG'GY, having several Sprigs.

A SPRIGHT [q. d. *Spirit*] a Phantom or Hobgoblin.

SPRIGHT'FUL, brisk, lively.

SPRIGHT'FULNESS, Briskness, Liveliness.

SPRIGHT'LINESS, Liveliness.

SPRIGHT'LY q. d. *sprightly*] full of Spirit and Life, lively, brisk.

SPRIGHTS, short Arrows formerly used in Sea-Fights, which had wooden Heads made sharp ; they were discharged out of Musquets, and passed through the Sides of a Ship where Bullets could not enter.

A SPRING, a Piece of tempered Steel useful in several Machines to give them Motion.

A SPRING [Spring, Sax. *springh*, Belg. of *springen*. Teut.] a Fountain, Original ; a Principle of Motion ; one of the Seasons of the Year ; a Device for catching Fowls.

Barren SPRINGS, are such as usually flow from Coal-mines, or some Sulphureous Mineral, which being of a blackish and harsh Quality, instead of nourishing Plants, kill them.

SPRING *Arbour* [of a *Watch*] the Part in the Middle of the Spring-Box, about which the Spring is wound or turned.

SPRING-Box [of a *Watch*] the Box which contains the Spring, being a Case or Frame shaped like a Cylinder.

SPRING-Tides, the Tides at New and Full Moon, which flow highest, ebb lowest, and run strongest.

To SPRING [springen, Sax. *springen*, L. S. and Teut. *springen*, Dan.] to sprout or shoot forth like Plants or Flowers : to arise, come, or sprout out, as a River of Water does ; to arise or proceed, to take a Run or Leap.

To SPRING a Mast [Sea Term] when a Mast is only cracked but not broken in any Part, it is said to be *sprung*.

To SPRING [in *Fowling*] to raise a Partridge or Pheasant.

To SPRING a Leak [Sea Term] is to begin to leak.

SPRING'GAL [of *springing*, q. d. a young Shoot] a Stripling or young Man.

SPRINGE [spring, Sax.] a Snare or Device made of twisted Wire to catch Birds or small Beasts.

SPRINGINESS, the being springy or elastic.

SPRING'GY Bodies } [among Philosophers]
ELASTIC Bodies } such as having had their Figure changed by the Stroke or Percussion of another Body, can recover again their former Figure ; which Bodies not so qualified, will not do : Thus, if a Piece of Steel be bent any Way, it will return to its

S P

former Straightness, but a Piece of Lead will stand bent in any Form.

SPRINGOLDS, or *Springalds* ; warlike Engines.

To SPRINKLE [sprinkle, Belg. *sprengen*, Teut. *befprenger*, Dan. *Onspringen*, Sax.] to bedew with some Liquor, to wet with Drops of Liquor.

A SPRINK'LING, a wetting by Drops here and there.

SPRIT-Sail [sprit, Du.] the Sail, which belongs to the Bolt-Sprit-Mast.

To SPROUT [sprout, Sax. *spruote*, Belg. *spreffen*, Teut.] to bud forth as Plants.

SPROUTS [sprout, Sax. *spruce*, Belg. *spraten-kool*, L. S.] a sort of young Coleworts.

SPRUCE, neat or fine in Garb.

SPRUCE-Beer [sprutz-beer, Teut.] a sort of Physical Drink, good for inward Bruises, &c.

SPRUCE Leather, i. e. *Prussian* Leather.

SPRUCELY, neatly, finely.

SPRUCE'NESS, Neatness, Fineness in Drefs.

SPRUNT, very active or brisk, wonderful, lively.

A SPUD, a short sorry Knife ; a little despicable Fellow, a short-arse.

SPUL'ERS of Yarn [not unlikely of *Spuhle*, a Bobbin, Teut.] Men employed to see if it be well spun, and fit for the Loom.

To SPUME [spumare, L.] to froth or foam.

SPUME [spuma, L.] Froth, Foam, Scum of Gold or Silver.

SPUMIF'EROUS [spumifer, L.] bearing Froth.

SPUN Yarn [among Sailors] the Yarn of untwisted Ropes, whose Ends are scraped and beaten thin, in order to be let into the End of other Ropes, and so made as long as Occasion shall require.

SPUNGE [spongia, L.] a Substance which grows under the Rocks, a Sea Fungus or Mushroom.

SPUNGE [among Farriers] that Part of a Horse's shoe next the Heel.

A SPUNGE [in Gunnery] a Rammer or Staff, with a Piece of Lamb-skin about the End of it, for scouring great Guns before they are charged with fresh Powder.

To SPUNGE, to clear a great Gun with a Sponge, in order to prevent any Sparks of Fire from being lodged in it, which would endanger the Life of him that should load or charge it again.

To SPUNGE, to wash or rub a Thing over with a Sponge.

To SPUNGE upon, to eat or drink at the Cost of another without Invitation.

SPUNG'ING-House, a Victualling-house where Persons arrested for Debt are kept for some time, either till they agree with their Adversary, or are removed to a closer Confinement.

SPUN'G-

S Q

SPUNGINESS, the being of a spongy Nature.

SPUN'GY [*spongieux*, F. *spongiosus*, L.] hollow like a Sponge.

SPUNK, Touchwood, half-rotten Wood, Match for Guns; also a Substance which grows on the Sides of Trees.

A **SPUR** [*spepe*, Sax. *spohr* Teut. *esperon*, F.] a Device to make a Horse go.

To **SPUR** [*spore*, Belg. *spohren*, Teut.] to prick a Horse with a Spur; to put or egg on, or to put forward.

SPUR Rial, a Sort of Gold Coin current in the time of King James I.

SPUR'CIDICAL [*spurcidicus*, L.] speaking smuttily.

SPURGE [*espurge*, F.] a Plant; the Juice of which is so hot and corroding, that it is called *Devil's Milk*, which being dropped upon Warts, eats them away. *Tithymalus*, L.

SPURGE Flax, a kind of Shrub.

SPUR'GET, a Peg or Piece of Wood to hang any Thing upon. N. C.

SPUR'IOUS [*spurius*, L.] Base-born, basely, not genuine, false, counterfeit.

SPUR'IOUS Diseases [among Physicians] are such as degenerate from their kind, as a Pleurisy, &c.

SPUR'IOUS Flesh [among Anatomists] the Flesh of the Lips, Gums, Glans, Penis, &c. that is of a Constitution different from all the rest.

SPUR'IOUSNESS, the being false or counterfeit.

To **SPURK up**, to spring up strait, to brisk up. S. C.

SPUR'KETS [of a Ship] are the Spaces between the upper and lower Futtocks, or compassing Timbers, or betwixt the Timbers, called Rungs on the Ship's Sides, afore and aft, above and below.

SPUR'LING [*esperlan*, F.] a small Sea-fish.

To **SPURN** [*spornan*, Sax.] to kick at.

SPURRE-Way, a Horse-Way through a Man's Ground, which one may ride in by Right of Custom. O.

SPUR'RY, a sort of Herb. *Spergula*, L.

To **SPURT** [*sputzen*, Teut.] to burst out, as Liquor out of a Bottle, &c.

A **SPURT**, a Start, or sudden Fit.

SPUTATIVE [of *sputare*, L.] spitting much.

To **SPY** [*espier*, F. *spyder*, Dan. *Spynan*, Sax.] to discover with the Eye.

A **SPY** [*espion*, F.] one who clandestinely searches into the State of Places or Affairs, especially as to what passes in an Army.

A **SQUAB**, a soft stuffed Cushion, or Stool; also a thick fat Man or Woman.

A **SQUAB Rabbit**, *Chicken*, &c. one so young as scarce fit to be eaten.

SQUAB'BLE, a Quarrel, Brangle, or Dispute.

SQUAB'LED [among Printers] is when several Lines are mixed one with another.

S Q

SQUADRON [*escadron*, F. *squadron*, It. q. d. *Acies quadrata*, L.] a Body of Horse from 100 to 200 Men.

A **SQUADRON** [of Ships] a certain Number, especially of Men of War, or a Troop.

SQUAIMOUS, squeamish, Chauc.

SQUAL'ID [*squalidus*, L.] foul, nasty, filthy, ill-favoured.

SQUALIDITY [*squaliditas*, L.] Filthiness, Nastiness, Ill-favouredness.

SQUALL [*Sea Term*] a sudden Storm of Wind or Rain.

To **SQUALL** [*schallen*, T.] to bawl out.

SQUAL'LEY, a Note of Faultiness in the making of Cloth; also inclinable to sudden Storms.

SQUAME'OUS [*squamosus*, L.] scaly or like Scales.

SQUAMIGEROUS [*squamiger*, L.] Scale-bearing or having Scales.

SQUAMO'SA Ossa [*Anatomy*] the Bones of the Skull behind the Ears. L.

SQUAMOSA Sutura [*Anatomy*] one of the Seams or Sutures of the Skull, so called because the Parts of the Bones are joined together aslope, and like Scales. L.

SQUAMOUS [*squamosus*, L.] scaly, that has Scales.

To **SQUANDER** [*verschwenden*, Teut. *squandere*, Ital. of *expandere*, L.] to lavish, to spend or waste.

SQUARE [*carré*, F. *quadratus*, L.] consisting of four equal Sides, and as many Right Angles.

A **SQUARE** [*carré*, F. *squadra*, Ital. *quadrato*, L.] such a Figure as above.

To **SQUARE** [*carrer*, F. *squadrare*, Ital. *quadrare*, L.] to make square; to suit.

A **SQUARE**, an Instrument used by Masons, Carpenters, &c. for Squaring.

To **SQUARE**, to quarrel. - *Shakesp.*

A **SQUARE** [among Astrologers] an Aspect between two Planets, which are distant 90 Degrees one from another, which is counted an unfortunate Aspect.

Hollow SQUARE [*Military Term*] a Body of Foot drawn up, with an empty Space in the Middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, faced and covered every Way by Pikes to oppose the Horse.

SQUARE-Number [in *Arithmetick*] any Number which is squared and multiplied by itself, as 2 by 2, which is 4; 3 by 3, which is 9, &c.

SQUARE-Root [in *Arithmetick*] the Side of a square Number.

A **Long SQUARE** [in *Geometry*] a Figure that has four Right Angles, and four Sides, but two of the Sides are long, and the other short.

To **SQUARE the Sail-Yard** [*Sea Phrase*] is to make them hang right across the Ship, and one Yard-Arm not traversed more than the other.

SQUARING

S T

SQUARING [in *Mathematicks*] the making a Square equal to any Figure given; thus the Squaring of a Circle is the making a Square equal and exactly correspondent to a Circle, or the finding out of the Area or Content of some Square, that shall be exactly equal to the Area of some Circle; a Problem which has hitherto puzzled the ablest Mathematicians, although they have come near enough to the Truth for any Use.

SQUASH, an American Fruit like a Pom-pion; also a little Animal.

To **SQUASH**, to pass or bruise flat.

To **SQUAT** [*Squattare*, Ital.] to sit or crouch down.

To **SQUAT**, to bruise or make flat by letting fall. *Suffex*.

To **SQUEAK** [of *quecken*, Teut. or *Squittare*, Ital.] to make a shrill Noise, to cry out.

SQUEAKER, a Bar-Boy. *Cant*.

To **SQUEAL** [*Sqwala*, Swedish] to cry with a sharp shrill Voice.

SQUEAM'ISH [q. d. *qualmish*, *Caemmis*, Dan.] weak stomached.

SQUEAM'ISHNESS, the being of a weak Stomach.

To **SQUEEZE** [*Cpyran*, Sax. or as *Minshew* will have it, of *quassare*, L. *querschen*, Teut.] to press close together.

SQUIB [in a *Gaming house*] a sort of Puff of a lower Rank, who has half the Salary the Puff has given him to play.

SQUIBS, a sort of Fireworks.

A **SQUILL** [*Squille*, F. *Squilla*, L.] a Sea Onion, a Physical Herb.

SQUINAN'CY [*Squinancie*, F. *Squinantia*, L.] a Swelling or Inflammation in the Throat which often stops the Breath, and hinders the swallowing of Meat.

To **SQUINT** [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of *scutan*, Sax. *schewen*, or why not of *scheelen*, which signifies to look awry; tho' even this last is not a natural Etymon, T.] to look awry.

To **SQUIRE**, to wait upon a Person.

A **SQUIRE** [*escuyer*, F.] the next Degree of Honour below a Knight.

To **SQUIRM**, to move very nimbly about, spoken of an Eel, S. C.

A **SQUIR'EL** [*Sciure*, F. *Sciurus*, L. *Ξιουρς*, Gr.] a sort of Wood Weasel.

To **SQUIRT** [*spruypen*, Dan. *εξερχω*, Gr. to leap] to spit out.

To **SQUIT'TER** [probably of *schertere*, Belg. q. d. scatter or *skitter*] to void the Excrement with a Noise.

SQUITTER [with *Tinners*] the Dross of Tin.

A **SQUOB'BLE**. See *Squabble*.

To **STAB** [probably of *stossen*, or *stechen*, to thrust, Teut.] to wound by a Thrust with a Dagger, Sword, &c.

STABLE [*stabilis*, L.] firm, fixed, sure, steady, lasting. F.

S T

A **STABLE** [*Stabulum*, L. *stall*, Teut.] a Place to keep Horses in.

STABILITY } [*Stabilité*, F. *Stabilitas*,
STABLENESS } L.] Firmness, Sureness, Constantness, or Continuance.

STABLE *Stand* [*Old Law*] one of the four Evidences, whereby a Man is convicted of intending to steal the King's Deer, i. e. when he is found standing in a Forest with his Bow bent, ready to shoot; or close by a Tree with Greyhounds ready to let slip; the other three being *Back-berond*, *Bloody-hand*, and *Dog-draw*.

When the Steed's stolen, shut the Stable Door.

This Proverb is not only levelled at a careless Groom, but has a more extended Aim; it intimates, that it is mighty Imprudence to neglect the weighing of all the Circumstances of an Action, both as to Time and Place, before we venture upon doing what perhaps we may repent of in the Event, to our great Shame and Damage. This is generally the Wisdom of the World, when the Thing is over, we are as wise as Experience can make us. Almost all the Miscarriages of Mankind are for want of Thinking: After-Wit is commonly dear bought, and we pay for it either with Misfortune, Anxiety, or Sorrow; for there is no unthinking a Misfortune, after it has befallen us for want of Precaution and Foresight; an After-thought may enhance our Trouble, but cannot relieve our Distress; it may prevent like Inconvenience for the future, but it cannot make any Satisfaction for what is past. *Serrar la Stalla quando s'han perduti buovi*, say the Italians. *Il est tems de fermer l'estable quand les Cheveaux en sont allez*, the French. *Quando quidem accepto claudenda est janua damno*, the Latins. And *Προμηδὺς ἐστὶ μετὰ τὰ ἀπ' ἡμετέρας*, the Greeks.

To **STABULATE** [*stabulatum*, L.] to keep up, as Cattle in a Stall.

STACCA'DO, a Pale or Fence.

STACHIA [*Old Law*] a Dam made up of Stakes, Earth, Stones, &c. to stop a Water-Course.

A **STACK** [*stacca*, Ital.] a Pile of Hay, Wood, &c. of 3 Foot long, as many broad, and 12 high.

STACCA'TO } [in *Music Books*] signifies
STOCCA'TO } the same as *spiccato*, Ital. which see.

To **STACK**, to pile up Wood, Hay, &c.

To **STACK** [spoken of a Horse] to stumble, as *this Horse's Leg stacks*.

STACTE [*saxrh*, Gr.] the Gum or creamy Juice issuing out of Myrth Trees.

STAD [q. d. *bestad*] encumber'd. O.

A **STADDLE**, a Mark or Impression made by any Thing lying upon it. N. C.

STAD

S T

STAD'DLES, young tender Trees. See *Stadili*.

STADDLES, the marks of the small Pox. *N. C.*

STA'DIUM, a Roman Measure, now taken for a Furlong. *L.*

STADTHOLDER [*Stadt and Houden, Du.*] the chief Magistrate of the United Provinces.

STADLE, a Staff. *Spen.*

STAFF [*Staff, Sax. Staff, Belg. Stab, Teu.*] a Stick to walk with.

STAFF [in Poetry] a particular Number of Verses in a Psalm or Poem.

A STAFF of Cocks [among Cockfighters] a Pair of Cocks.

STAFF-Tree, a sort of Bush which holds its Leaves in Winter.

STAF'FORD [of *Staff, Sax. and Ford*] the County Town of *Staffordshire*, 104 Miles N. W. from London.

A STAG [probably of *Stigan, Sax. to prick, from its Readiness to pull with its Horns*] a Red Male Deer, 5 Years old.

STAG-BEETLE, an Insect.

STAG-Evil [in Horses] a Disease, a Palsey in the Jaw.

A STAGE [probably of *Stigan, Sax. or Steigen, Teut.*] to ascend, to mount, because it is raised above the Level] a Place where the Players act in a Theatre.

A STAGE [probably of *stade, F. stadium, L.*] a Journey by Land, or such a Part of it where a Person inns, or takes fresh Horses.

STAG'GARD [among Hunters] a young Male Deer of four Years old, of the Red Deer Kind.

To STAG'GER [*staggere, Belg.*] to trip or reel; to wave or be in doubt.

STAG'GERS [in Horses] a Disease somewhat of the Nature of the *Vertigo*.

STAGIARIUS [*Old Law*] a Canon who kept his stated Residence in a Cathedral Church.

STA'GIRITE, *Aristotle*, so called from *Stagira*, a Town in Macedonia, where he was born.

STAG'MA [in Chymistry] Juices of Plants mixed together in order to Distillation.

STAG'NANT [*stagnans L.*] standing, as the Water of Ponds or Pools.

To STAG'NATE [*stagnatum, L.*] to stand still as Water; to want a free Course, to stop as Blood when grown thick.

TAID, grave, sober.

STADNESS, Gravity, Soberness.

To STAIN [*Skinner thinks from teindre, F.*] to spot, defile or daub, to die Colours, to blur or blemish one's Reputation.

STAINANT Colours [in Heraldry] are Tawny and Murrey.

A STAIR [*Stane, Sax.*] a Step to ascend by.

STAKE, a small Anvil used by Smiths.

A STAKE [*estaca, Span.*] a Stick in a Hedge; Pledge laid down on a Wager.

To STAKER, to stagger. *Chauc.*

S T

STALATITES [*σταλαξ, Gr.*] a Spar in Shape of an Icicle.

STALDINGS, a sort of old Money.

STALE, that is not fresh, old; as *stale Beer, a stale Maid, &c.*

To STALE [*stale, Belg. stallen, Teut.*] to piss; spoken of Cattle.

STALE [*stalle, Belg. but Scaliger derives it of Stabulum, L. a Stable, because when Horses come into a Stable, they usually stale*] the Urine of Cattle.

STALE [*Stele, Sax. steel, L. S.*] a Handle; also the round Step of a Ladder.

STALE, a living Fowl put in any Place to allure other Fowls; a decoy Fowl.

STA'LENESS, the being of long Continuance.

STALES [*Stala, Sax.*] Theft, Tricks. *Sp.*

To STALK [*Stælan, Sax.*] to walk softly, as Fowls do; to go stately or strut.

A STALK [*stale, Belg. stiel, Teut. στέλι, Gr.*] the Stem of a Plant, &c.

STALKERS, a sort of Fishing-Nets. *O.*

STA'LKING-Hedge, an artificial Hedge, used by Fowls, to hide them from being seen by their Game.

STALKING Horse, a Horse made use of in Tunnelling for Partridges, a Person employed as a Tool to bring about a Business; a Thing used for a Pretence.

STALL [*Stal, Sax. Stall, Dan. and Teut. stall, Ital.*] a Stable for Cattle; a little Shop, &c. or the Fore part of a Shop.

To STALL, to put into a Stall, also to glut or cloy.

STALL-Boat, a sort of Fisher-Boat.

A STALL Wimper, a Bastard. *Cant.*

STA'LLAGE, Money paid for setting up Stalls in a Fair or Market; or the Right of doing it.

STA'LLING Ken, a Broker's, or any House that receives stolen Goods. *Cant.*

STA'LLION [*estalon, F. stallione. It. prob. of Stal, a Horse kept in a Stable*] a Stone-Horse kept to cover Mares; a Man kept by a lustful Woman to satisfy her lewd Desires; a Gallant or Bully.

STALWORTH, brave, stout. *Chauc.*

To STA'MFLESH, to Cant. *Chauc.*

STAMINA [in Anatomy] are the Solids of a Human Body. *L.*

STAMINA [among Botanists] the little fine Threads or Hairs which grow up within the Flowers of Plants encompassing round the Style, and on which the Apices grow at the End.

STAM'NEOUS [*stamineus, L.*] that has in it as it were Threads.

STAMINEOUS Flowers [among Florists] imperfect Flowers which want the fine coloured Leaves called *Petala*, and consist only of the *Stylus* and the *Stamina*.

STAMMEL, a great flouncing Mare; an over grown-bouncing Wench.

STAM'WOOD, the Roots of Trees grubbed up. *C.*

To

S T

To STAM'MER [*stammeren*, *Teut.*] to flutter, to falter in one's Speech.

A STAMMERER [*Stamper*, *Sax.*] a Stutterer, one who falters in his Speech.

To STAMP [*stampen*, *Belg.* *stamper*, *Dan.*] to beat the Ground with the Foot.

To STAMP [*Estampen*, *F.* *Estampare*, *Ital.*] to fix a Stamp or Effigies upon.

A STAMP [*Estampen*, *F.* *Estampen*, *Span.* *Stampa*, *Ital.*] such a Mark or Impression.

STAMPERS, Shoes or Carriers. *Cant.*

STAMPS, Legs. *Cant.*

To STANCH [*Etancher*, *F.* *stagnare*, *L.*] to stop a flux of Blood; to cease to flow or run.

STANCH [probably of *stanchan*, *Sax.*] substantial, solid, good, found.

STAN'CHNESS, Firmness, Substantialness.

STAN'CHIONS [*Estantons*, *F.*] Supporters in Building.

STANCHIONS [in a Ship] Pieces of Timber to support the Waste Trees.

To STAND [*standan*, *Sax.* *stahn*, *L.* *S.*] to bear upon, or be supported by the Feet; also to stop or halt.

A STAND [*Stand*, *Sax.*] a Pause or Stay, Doubt or Uncertainty; also a Frame to set any Thing upon.

STANDARD [*Estandart*, *F.* *Standardo*, *Ital.*] the chief Ensign of a Royal Army or Fleet; the standing Measure of the King or State, to which all Measures are framed; the standing Allay of Gold and Silver, as it is settled in the King's Mint.

STANDARD-Hill, in *Essex*, so called because *William the Conqueror* set up his Standard on this Hill, before he joined Battle with *Harold*.

STANDARD-Grafts, a sort of Herb.

STAN'DILS } Trees reserved at the

STANDARDS } selling of Wood for Growth for Timber.

STANDING Part of the Sheet [*Sea Term*] is that part which is made fast to a Ring at the Ship's Quarter.

STANDING Lifts [in a Ship] the Lifts for the Sprit-sail Yard.

STANDING-Ropes [in a Ship] are those which do not run in any Block, but are set taut, or let slack, as Occasion serves, as *Sheet-stays*, *Back-stays*, &c.

STANDING Part of a Tackle, is the End of the Rope where the Block is seiz'd or fastened.

STAND'ISH [of *Stand* and *Dish*] a standing Inkhorn glass, &c. for a Table.

STANES [of *Stana*, *Sax.* *Stenne*, *L.* *S.* *Stones*] a Town in *Middlesex*, 15 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

STAN'FORD [of *Stan*, *Sax.* a Stone, and *Ford*, *q. d.* *Stony-Ford*] a Place in *Lincolnshire*, 69 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

STANG [*stang*, *Sax.* *Stange*, *Teut.* *Stang*, *C. Br.*] a Cowl-staff. *N. G.* Also a Perch.

S T

STANK, weary, weak, or faint. *Spenc.*

A STANK, a Dam or Bank to stop Water. *N. G.*

STAN'LEY [of *Stan*, a Stone, and *Leag*, a Field, *q. d.* *Stony-Field*] a Surname.

STAN'NARIES [*Stannaria*, *L.*] the Mines and Works where Tin is digged and purified, as in *Cornwall*, and other Places.

STAN'TON [of *Stan*, a Stone, and *zun*, *Sax.* a Town, *q. d.* *Stony-Town*] a Surname.

STAN'ZA, a Staff of Verses, being an entire Strain. *Ital.*

STAPES [in *Anatomy*] a little Bone in the inner Part of the Ear. *L.*

STAPHYLOMA [*Σταφυλωμα*, *Gr.*] Disease in the Eye, affecting the two Tunicks, the *Cornea* and the *Uvea*. *L.*

STAPHYLOPARTES [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument to raise up the *Uvula* when it is loosed. *Gr.*

STAPLE [*Estape*, *F.* *Stapel*, *Teut.* and *Dan.* a Market or Fair] a City or Town where Merchants jointly lay up their Commodities for the better vending of them by the Great; a public Storehouse.

STA'PLE Commodities [probably of *stapul*, *Sax.* a Basis or Foundation] are such as are vended abroad in Fairs or Markets; also good and saleable Commodities, not easily subject to perish.

STAPLE's INN, an Inn of *Chancery* by *Holbourn Bars*, so called because formerly a Staple for Merchants.

A STAR [*Στερρα*, *Sax.* *Sterre*, *Belg.* *Stern*, *Teut.* *Stella*, *L.* *ἄστρον*, *Gr.*] a luminous Globe in the Heavens.

STAR of *Bethlehem*, a Plant.

STAR-BOARD [*stearbord*, *Sax.*] the Right-hand Side of a Ship or Boat.

STAR-Chamber, a Chamber in *Westminster-Hall*, so called because the Ceiling of it was adorned with the Figures of Stars, where the Lord Chancellor formerly kept a Court in order to punish Routs, Riots, Forgeries, &c.

STAR Fort [in *Fortification*] a Work having several Faces, made up from 5 to 8 Points, with Salient and Re-entering Angles, that flank one another on every one of its Sides, containing from 15 to 25 Fathoms.

STAR-Read, the doctrine of the Stars, *Astronomy*. *Spenc.*

STAR-Redoubt, a small Fort of 4, 5, 6, or more Points.

STAR-Wort, an Herb. *Stellaria*, *L.*

STARCH-Wort, an Herb. *Antirrhinum*, *L.*

STARCH [*starche*, *Teut.*] a sort of thin Paste for stiffening Linen.

STARCH'LY, affectedly.

STARCHNESS, Stiffness, Affectation.

A STARE [*stare*, *Sax.* *staar*, *Teut.*] a Starling, a Bird kept for whistling.

S. I To STARE

S T

To STARE [*grapsan, Sax. Belg.*] to look steadfastly, to have a wild Look.

STAR-FISH, a Fish branching out into Points.

STARK [*rzapc, Sax. sterck, Du. and Dan.*] rigid, severe; also strait or tight; also thoroughly, as *Stark Mad*.

STARK [of *Stär, stiff, Teut.*] stiff, weary. *N. C.*

STARKNESS, stiffness.

STARK'Y, being stiff.

STARLING [*rzepning, Sax.*] a small singing Bird.

To START [*start, Belg. Skinner derives it from rzyp, Sax.*] to give a sudden Leap, to make a sudden Motion with the Body, to begin to run.

A START [*Belg. Steert, L. S.*] a long Handle of any thing, a Tail. *N. C.*

To START a Hare [*Hunting Term*] to force her to leave her Seat.

STARTING [among *Brewers*] is the putting of new Beer or Ale to that which is decayed, to revive it again, also the filling their empty Buts with Beer newly brewed.

STARTISH, somewhat apt to start.

To STARTLE, to cause to start, or surprize by Fright; to start or tremble for Fear.

START'UP, a sort of high Shoe.

To STARVE [*rzeppan, Sax. to kill. sterbe Belg. to die; but Mer. Cas. derives it of rzepia, Gr.*] to kill or perish with Hunger, Cold, &c.

A STARVE'LING, a meagre or very lean Person.

STAT'HOLDER [*Statthalter, Teut.*] a Governor of a Province, chiefly that of Holland.

STATE [*Start, Belg. Status, L.*] Condition, Circumstance, Pomp, Magnificence, Majesty.

STATE'LISH, stately. *Chauc.*

STATE'LINESS, Majestickness.

STATE'LY [*statelick, Belg. stattlich, Teut.*] pompous, majestick.

STA'TER [with *Apothecaries*] a Weight of an Ounce and an half.

STATES General [*General Staeten, Belg.*] an Assembly of the Deputies of the several Dutch Provinces.

STATES'MAN, a Politician, a Minister of State.

STATICKS [*Statique, F. Statica, L. of statick, Gr.*] a Science treating of Weights, shewing the Properties of Heaviness and Lightness, Equilibriums of natural Bodies, &c. a Part of Mechanicks.

STATION, a standing Place; a Road for Ships; Post, Condition, Rank. *F. of L.*

STATION [among *Mathematicians*] a Place where a Man fixes himself and his Instruments, to take Angles or Distances, as in Surveying.

STATION [among *Roman Catholics*] a Church or Chapel appointed to pray in, and gain Indulgences.

STATION of the Planets [*in Astronomy*]

S T

two Points in which the Planets are farthest removed from the Sun on each Side.

STATION-Staff, a Mathematical Instrument used by Surveyors.

STATIONARY [*Stationaire, F. Stationarius, L.*] Settled in a Place.

STATIONARY [*Astronomy*] a Planet is said to be *Stationary*, when it is about either of the Points called Stations; so that to an Eye placed on the Earth, it appears for some Time to stand still, and have no progressive Motion forward in its Orbit.

STA'TIONER [*Stationarius, L. a Statione, F. because formerly they kept their Shops together in one Station or Street*] a Seller of Paper, Books, a Book-binder, &c.

STATU'ARY [*Statuaire, F. Statuarius, L.*] a Carver of Statues and Images.

STAT'UARY [*Statuaria, L.*] the Art of making Statues.

A STATUE [*statua, L.*] a standing Image of Metal, Stone, Wood, &c. *F.*

STATURE [*statura, L.*] natural Height, Size or Pitch. *F.*

STATUS de *Manerio* [*in Old Records*] all the Tenants and Legal Men within the Lands of a Manour, assembled in their Lord's Court, to do their Customary Suit, and enjoy their Rights and Privileges.

STAT'UTABLE, according to the Act of Parliament relating to the Matter.

STATUTE [*statut, F. statutum, L.*] a Law, Ordinance, or Decree.

The STATUTE [*of England*] the Statute Laws, the Acts of Parliament made and established by the King and the three Estates of the Realm.

STATUTE Merchant, a bond acknowledged before one of the Clerks of the Statute-Merchant, the Mayor of a City and Town Corporate, and two Merchants appointed for that Purpose; the Execution of this bond is first to take the Debtor's Body, if it be to be found, or else to seize upon his Lands and Goods.

STATUTE-Sessions, certain petty Sessions in every Hundred, for deciding Differences between Masters and Servants; the rating of Servants Wages, and bestowing such People in Service, as, being fit to serve, refuse to seek or get Masters.

STATUTE Staple, a Bond or Record, acknowledged before the Mayor and one of the Constables of the Staple; by Virtue of which Bond the Creditor may immediately have the Execution upon the Debtor's Body, Land and Goods.

STATUTE-Staple Improper, is a Bond of Record, acknowledged before one of the Chief Justices, or else before the Mayor of the Staple, the Recorder of London.

STATUTES [*statuta, L.*] Acts of Parliament.

STATUTO Mercatorio, a Writ for the imprisoning of him who has forfeited a Bond called *Statute Merchant*, till the Debt be satisfied. *L.*

STATUTO *Stapula*, a Writ for seizing the Body and Goods of him who forfeits *Statute-Staple*.

STATUTUM *de Laborariis*, a Judicial Writ against Labourers who refuse to work according to the Statute.

To **STAVE** [prob. of *stowe*, Belg.] to beat to pieces, as a Ship, Barrel, Cask, &c.

A **STAVE**, a Board of a Barrel, &c.

Cart-STAVES, those that hold the Cart and the Raers together, which make the Cart's Body.

STAVERS [in a *Horse*] the Staggers.

STAVES *Acre*, an Herb. *Staphys agria*, L.

STAW'D, stowed, N. C.

To **STAY** [*zigan*, Sax. *stahn*, L. S. *stac*, Dan. of *stare*, L. of *stavas* Gr.] to continue in a Place, to stop.*

To **STAY** [*estayer*, F.] to support, to bear up.

A **STAY** [*stape*, Du. *estaye*, F.] a Prop, a Support; also a Stop, Let, or Hindrance.

STAYS [in a *Ship*] are Ropes which keep the Mast from falling aft.

To **STAY** a *Ship*, i. e.

To bring a *Ship* upon the **STAYS** } is to manage her Tackle and Sails so that she cannot make any Way forward.

Back STAYS [in a *Ship*] Ropes which go on either Side of the Ship, and keep the Mast from pitching forward or overboard.

STAYS, a sort of Bodices for Women.

STAYMAKER, a Maker of Women's Stays.

STEAD [*ræda*, Sax.] Place, Room.

To **STEAD** a *Person*, to stand him in stead. *Shakspeare*.

STEADFAST [*statfest*, Teut.] firm constant

STEADFASTLY, firmly.

STEADFASTNESS, Firmness. Constancy,

STEAD'ILY, firmly.

STEADINESS [*stædigheit*, Sax. *stædigkette*, Teut.] Constancy, Firmness.

STEADY [*rædig*, Sax. of *ræda*, Place, *Stadig*, Du. *Statig*, Teut.] firm, constant, sure.

STEADY [*Sea Term*] is when the Commander would have the Steersman to keep the Ship constant in her Course, from making *Tows*, or going in and out.

STEAKS [*stæce*, Sax. of *Stutke*, Pieces, Teut.] Slices of Meat to fry or broil.

To **STEAL** [*scelan*, Sax. *stehlen*, Teut. Mer. *Caf.* derives it of *στεινω*, Gr.] to take away unlawfully, privily, or violently.

One Man had better steal a Horse, than another look over the Hedge.

This Proverb does not justify stealing at all; it means very honestly, and is only a smart Turn upon all partial Proceedings, as well in private Judgment as publick Trials. It intimates, that when great Rogues are in

Authority, and have the Laws against Oppression and Robbery in their own Hands, little Thieves only go to Pot for it; and that inferior Pirates are punished with Death at the Gallows, while great Offenders live safe and secure under the Helm of Government. This proverb is for doing all People Justice alike, from the highest to the lowest, and in all Cases whatsoever, either of *Desert* or *Demerit*. We live indeed in a thieving, cheating, and plundering Age; *Cozening* is become a topping Trade, only we have got a genteeler way of stealing now than only to take a Man's Horse from under him on the Highway, and a little loose Money out of the Pocket; our *Rapparees* are Men of better Breeding and Fashion, and scorn to play at such small Game, they sweep away a noble Estate with one slight Brush, and bid both the Gallows and Horse-pond Defiance; and the Mob is not always just in this Point, for one Pickpocket deserves a Horse-pond as well as another, without any regard to Quality or fine Cloaths. But, *Dat veniam Corvis, vexat Censura Columbas*, say the Latins.

He steals a Goose, and gives the Gibbets in Alms.

This Proverb points at such Persons, who, by Acts of Injustice, Oppression, and Fraud, amass to themselves large Estates, and think to atone for their Rapine by doing some charitable Acts while they are alive, or when they can no longer possess them, by leaving their Lands in *Mortmain* to pious and charitable Uses, as building and endowing Hospitals, Alms-houses, and other Acts of Beneficence (commendable indeed, when done from a truly Christian Charity) but they who think by thus paying *Paul*, to atone for their robbing *Peter*, entertain an Opinion highly disparaging the Justice of the Almighty. Parallel to this in the Hebrew Adage.

נפא בזוזר ורמקה לבישא

The **STEAL** [of steel, L. S. *stiel*, Teut.] the Handle of any Thing. N. C.

STEALTH, Theft. Stealing, Secret Act.

To **STEAM** [*steman*, Sax.] to send forth a vapour, as hot as boiling Liquor.

A **STEAM** [*stema*, Sax.] the Vapour of hot Liquor.

STEAMINESS, the abounding with Steam's or Vapours.

STEAM'Y full of Steams.

A **STEAN** [*stean*, Sax. *Steen*, L. S. *Steen*, Teut.] a Stone.

STEATOCE'LE [of *στατωμα* and *κελη*, Gr.] a Rupture or Tumour of the *Scrotum*, of a fatty or Suet-like Consistence. L.

STEATOMA [*στατωμα*, Gr.] a preternatural Swelling in the *Scrotum*, of a fatty or Suet-like Consistence.

STEATOMATOUS, of a *Steatoma*.

STECCA'DO, the Lists, a Place railled in for beholding a Combat or Duel. *Span.*

STECCADO

S T

STECCADO [in *Fortification*] a sort of Pale or Fence before Trenches.

STEDE [Stete, Teut.] a Place. O.

STEDFAST [of Steda, and part, Sax.] firm, sure, constant, immoveable. O.

STEDSHIP, Firmness, or Sureness. O.

STEE, a Ladder. N. C.

STEED, [steda, Sax.] a Horse; a Race or War Horse.

STEEL [staal, Dan. staal, Du. stahl, Teut. σταλμα, Gr.] a sort of refined and hardened Iron.

To **STEEL**, to point or edge with Steel; also to harden.

STEELYARD, a sort of Balance for weighing.

To **STEEM**, to bespeak a Thing. N. C.

A STEENKIRK, a Neckcloth.

STEEP [Steap, Sax. stippe, Belg.] to soak or drench in Liquor.

STEEP-Tubs [at Sea] Vessels for watering Beef or Fish.

STEEPNESS, the being difficult of Ascent.

STEEPLY, difficult of Ascent.

STEEPINGS, a sort of Gold Coin.

STEEPLE [Szypel, Sax.] that Part of a Church where the Bells, &c. are

A STEER [Szeon, or Szype, Sax.] Stier, Teut.] a Bullock or young Ox.

To **STEER** [Szeonan, Sax. stiere, Belg. styrer, Dan. stiereren, Teut.] to guide a Ship; also to manage an Affair.

STEER'AGE, Steering; also a Place in a Ship before the Bulk head of the great Cabin, where the Steersman stands and lodges.

STEERILESS, without Steerage. Ch.

STEERSMAN [Szeonman, Sax. stierfman, T.] he who guides or steers a Ship.

STEEVE [Sea Term] the Bowspirit of a Ship is said to *steeve*, when it does not stand upright, or strait enough forwards.

STEEV'ING, is stowing Cotton or Wool, by forcing it with Screws.

A STEG, a Gander. N. C.

STEGANOG'RAPHY [στεγανος, covert or private, and γραφη, Gr. Writing] the Art of secret Writing; Characters or Cyphers known only to the persons that correspond one with another.

STEGNOSIS [στεγνωσις, Gr.] a stopping up the Pores of the Body

STEGNOTICKS [Stegnotica, L. στεγνοτιχα, Gr.] binding Medicines.

STELLAR [stellaris, L.] starry.

STELLATE [stellatus, L.] starry, marked with Spots like Stars.

STELLATE Planets [among Botanists] are such as have their Leaves growing on the Stalks at certain-Intervals in the Form of a Star with Beams, as *Cross-Wort*, *Madder*, &c.

STELLA'TION, an adorning with Stars.

STELL'D, stored, contained. *Shakesp.*

STELLIFEROUS [stellifer, L.] bearing Stars.

S T

To **STEL'LIFY**, to transform into a Star.

Chauc.

STEL'LIO, a spotted Lizard that casts her skin (a sovereign Remedy for the Falling Sickness) every half Year, and commonly devours it.

STEL'LIONATE [in *Civil Law*] all kind of Cozenage and knavish Practice in Bargaining, and all sorts of Frauds which have no peculiar Names in Law, as the selling or mortgaging a Thing twice; paying Brass Money; exacting a Debt when it has been already paid.

A STEM [Staan, Teut. of stemma, L. Mer. Cas. derives it of στεμναι, Gr.] the Stalk of an Herb, Flower, or Fruit; the Stock of a Tree; also a Race or Pedigree.

The **STEM** [of a Ship] is the great Piece of Timber which is wrought compassing from the Keel below, and serves to guide the Ship's Rake.

To **STEM**, to stop, to put a stop to.

To **STEM**, to bespeak a Thing. N. C.

STENCH [stencan, Sax.] a stink, a bad Smell.

STENCORIASIS [στυνχοριασις, Gr.] a Disease in the Eyes, when the Apple of Sight is strained or weakened.

STENOGRAPHY [στενογραφια, Gr.] the Art of short Writing, Stenography.

STENOTHORACES [στυνοθωρακες, of στενος, strait, and στήθος, the Breast, Gr.] those who have narrow Chests, and on that account are liable to Phthisical Affections, &c.

STENT, stint. *Spenc.*

STENTIN, to stay, to stop, to stint, to desist. *Chauc.*

STENTOR'IAN Voice [so called from Stentor, a Greek mentioned by Homer, who is said to have had a Voice louder than fifty Men together] a roaring loud Voice.

STENTOROPHONICK Tube [an Instrument invented by Sir Samuel Moreland] a speaking Trumpet.

STEP [Step, Sax. Stap Belg. Steppe, Teut.] a Pace, a Measure of two Feet; also a Degree of Stairs, a Round of a Ladder.

STEP and **LEAP**, one of the seven Airs or artificial Motions of a Horse.

STEP [in a Ship] that piece of Timber whereon the Masts and Capstans do stand at bottom; any Piece of Timber having the Foot of another Timber standing upright fixed into it.

To **STEP** [Steppan, Sax.] to go by steps to set one Foot before the other.

STEP [Szeop, Sax. stef, Du. and Teut.] rigid, severe, cruel Hence.

STEP Dame } [Szeop-Moder, Sax.
STEP-Mother } Steef moder, L. S.
Strief-mutter, Teut.] a Mother-in-law

STEPHEN [Στεφανος, Gr. a Crown] a proper Name of a Man.

STERCORANISTS [of stercus, L. Dung] those who believed Sacramental Bread and Wine so far digested, as that some part of it was turned into Excrement.

STER-

S T

STERCORATION, a dunging, mixing, or covering with Dung. *L.*

STERCORARY [*stercorarius*, *L.*] that feeds upon Dung.

STERCOROSUS Fluxus [among *Physicians*] a Looseness in which much Liquid Ordure is often voided, proceeding from excrementitious Meats corrupted in the Stomach, or a great Quantity of Excrements heaped up in the Entrails. *L.*

STERELICH, earnestly. *O.*

STEREOGRAPHICK Projection of the Sphere, a Projection of the Sphere upon a Plane, where the Eye is supposed to be in the Surface of the same Sphere it projects.

STEREOGRAPHY [*stereographia*, *L.* of *στερεογραφία* of *στερεος*, solid, and *γραφη*, Description, *Gr.*] the Art of representing Solids on a Plane.

STEREOMETRY [*stereometria*, *L.* of *στερεομετρία*, of *στερεος* and *μετρον*, to measure, *Gr.*] a Science shewing how to measure solid Bodies, or to find their solid Contents.

STERIL [*sterile*, *F.* *sterilis*, *L.*] barren or unfruitful, dry, empty, shallow.

STERILITY [*sterilité*, *F.* *sterilitas*, *L.* Barrenness, Unfruitfulness, Dryness, Poor-ness.

STERLING [so called from *Esterlings*, i. e. *Prussians* and *Pomeranians*, who in old Times were Artists in fining Gold and Silver, and taught it to the *Britons*] a general Name or Distinction for the current lawful Money in *England*.

STERLING Penny, the smallest *English* Coin before the Reign of King *Edward I.* marked with a Cross, or Strokes crosswise, so that upon Occasion it might be cut into half for half-pence, or into Quarters for Farthings.

STERN [*ræapne*, *Sax.* probably of *Stirne*, *Teut.* the Forehead] severe, crabbed, grim.

STERN [*Hunting Term*] the Tail of a Greyhound, or Wolf.

STERN [*ræapne*, *Sax.* *stier*, *Belg.*] the hindmost Part of a Ship; but strictly taken, only the outermost Part behind.

STERN-Chase, the Guns placed on a Ship's Stern.

A **STERN-Chase** [*Sea Term*] is when one Ship pursuing another, follows the chased a-stern, directly upon one Point of the Compass.

To **STERN** [*sternere*, *L.*] to lay down flat. *Chauc.*

STERN-Fast [of a Ship] a fastening of Ropes, &c. behind the Stern, to which a Cable or Hawser may be brought or fixed, in order to hold her Stern-fast to a Wharf.

STERN'LY, sourly, severely.

STERN'NESS, Sourness, Severity.

STERNOTHYOIDES [of *στερον*, the Breast, and *ῥοειδος*, *Gr.*] that Pair of Muscles which arise from the inner Part of the

S T

Clavicula, and have their Insertion at the Root of the Fore-bone of the *Os Hyoides*.

STERNOTHYROIDES [of *στερον*, *Supra*, a Door, and *ῥοειδος*, *Gr.*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the upper and inner Parts of the *Sternum*, and inserted to the *Thyroidal* or *Scutiform* Cartilage.

STER'NON [*στέπνον*, *Gr.*] the Breast-Bone, the great Bone in the Foremost Part of the Breast, joined to the Ribs, which consists of three or four Bones, and often grows into one Bone in those that are come to Ripeness of Age. *L.*

STERNUTATION, Sneezing, which is a forcible drawing out of the Head some sharp Matter, which twitches and disturbs the Nerves and Fibres. *L.*

STERNUTATIVE, apt to provoke Sneezing. *F.*

A **STERNUTATORY** [*sternutatoire*, *F.* *sternutatorium*, *L.*] a Medicine which will cause Sneezing.

STERTLING, sudden, unexpected. *Ch.*

To **STERVE** [*ræoppan*, *Sax.* *sterbe*, *Belg.* *sterben*, *Teut.*] to die, to kill, to perish. *Spenc.*

STEVEN [*Steven*, *Sax.*] Sound, Noise, *Spenc.*

To **STEW** [*estuber*, *Dan.* *etuver*, *F.*] to boil gently, and a considerable Time.

STEW, a Place to keep Fish in alive for present Use.

STEWS [of *estuve*, *F.* *stufa*, *Ital.* *stue*, *Dan.* a Hot-House] Brothel-Houses, those Places heretofore permitted to Women of professed Incontinency, suppressed by King *Henry VIII.* *A. D.* 1546.

A **STEWARD** [*steward*, *Sax.*] an Officer of Account within his Jurisdiction.

STEWARD [of a Ship] an Officer who receives all the Victuals from the Purser, sees it well stowed in the Hold, looks to it when there; also the Bread, Candle, &c. and shares out the Proportions of all the several Messes in the Ship.

Lord High STEWARD [of *England*] an Officer who is only appointed for a Time, to officiate at a Coronation, or upon the Trial of some Nobleman for High-Treason; which being ended, his Commission expires; so that he breaks his Wand and puts an End to his Authority.

STIBIAL [*stibium*, *L.*] antimonial. *Harvey.*

To **STICK** [*ræican*, *Sax.* *sticken*, *Dan.* *stechen*, *Teut.*] to thrust a pointed Weapon into.

To **STICK** [*ræican*, *Sax.*] to cleave to.

A **STICK** [*steck*, *Belg.* *stecken*, *Teut.*] a Piece of a Bough, a Staff.

To **STICKLE**, to contest, to altercate, &c.

A **STICK'LER** [of *ræican*, *Sax.* &c. to cleave to] a busy Body in publick Affairs, a zealous Person.

STICK'LER, an Officer formerly who cut

cut Wood for the Priory of Ederse, within the King's Park at Clarendon. O. R.

STICTICUM *Emplastrum*, a Plaster for healing and closing up of Wounds. L.

STIFF [*stiffe*, Sax. *stiff*, L. S. *steiff*, Teut.] not pliable, rigid.

A STIFF-Gale [S. T.] a strong Wind.

To STIFFEN [*stiffen*, Sax. *steiffen*, Teut.] to make or grow stiff.

STIFFLY, inflexibly, rigidly.

STIFFNESS, Inflexibility, Rigidity.

To STIFLE [*stoufer*, F. Mer. *Caf.* derives it of *stupo*, Gr.] to suffocate; also to suppress or conceal a Matter.

STIFLE Joint [of a Horse] the first Joint and bending next the Buttock and above the Thigh.

STIFLED Horse, whose Leg Bone is put out, or the Joint much hurt.

STIGAND [of *stigan*, Sax. *steigen*, Teut. to climb, q. d. the Climber] an Archbishop of Canterbury, about the Time of William the Conqueror.

STIGMA, a Mark with a hot Iron, or a Mark of Infamy. L.

STIGMATICAL } [*stigmaticus*, L. of
STIGMATICK } [*stigmatikos*, Gr.]
branded with Infamy or Disgrace.

To STIGMATIZE [*stigmatizer*, F. *stigmatiser*, L. *stigmatizo*, Gr.] to brand or mark with a hot Iron, to set a Brand or Infamy upon, to defame, to slander.

STIL'BON [*stribon*, glittering, Gr.] the Planet Mercury, because it twinkles more than the rest of the Planets.

STILE [*stigele*, Sax. a Step] an Entrance into a Field, Lane, &c. made to go up with Steps.

STILE in Writing. See *Style*.

STILES [with *joyners*] the upright Pieces which go from the Bottom to the Top in any Wainscot.

STILL [*stille*, Sax. *stille*, Belg. *stille*, Teut.] quiet, not noisy.

To STILL [*styllan*, Sax. *styllen*, Teut. *stiller*, Dan.] to quiet, make still, to suppress a Noise.

STILLNESS [*stille*, Teut.] Quietness.

STILL-BORN [*stille-borne*, Sax.] born dead, abortive.

STILL-YARD [q. d. *Steel Yard*, so called from the great Quantities of Steel sold there] a Place in *Thames-Street*, London, where the Company of *Easterlings* or *Hanse Merchants* had their Abode.

To STILL [of *Stillare*, to fall Drop by Drop, L.] See to *Disfil*.

A STILL [of *Stillando*, L.] an Alembick, &c.

STILL, until now, till this Time.

STILLATITIOUS Oils [*stillatitius*, L.] Oils drawn out of mix'd Bodies, by Force of Fire, and distinguished from those that are made by Expression.

STILLATORY, a Place to put a Still in.

STILLE'TTO, a Dagger or Tuck. Ital.

STILLING, a Stand or wooden Frame to set a Vessel on in a Cellar, &c.

STILTS [of *steltzen*, Teut. *stelten*, L. S. or *Szalcan*, Sax. to go with Stilts] worn on the Feet for going through dirty Places.

To STIMULATE [*stimulatum*, L.] to move or stir up, to spur or egg on.

STIMULATION, a pushing or egging on; a Property in angular Bodies, whereby they cause Vibrations, Inflation of the Fibres, and a greater Derivation of nervous Fluids into the Part affected.

A STING, a sort of little Spear in some Insects, serving as a defensive Weapon.

To STING [*stingan*, Sax. of *stizo*, Gr.] to wound or put to Pain with a Sting.

STINGINESS, Niggardliness, Covetousness.

STINGO, a sort of Drink in *Yorkshire*.

STINGY, niggardly, covetous, miserly.

To STINK [*stencan*, Sax. *stincken*, Teut. *stincken*, Dan.] to send forth an ill Smell.

A STINK [*stenc*, Sax. *stauck*, Teut.] an ill Smell.

STINKARD [of *stenc*, and *Aerd*, Belg. Nature, *stoucker*, Teut.] a stinking nasty Fellow.

To STINT [*stintan*, Sax.] to bound or confine, to restrain or curb.

A STINT, a Bound, a Limit.

STIPONY [of *stiz*, Gr.] a Disease within the Eye-lids.

STIPATION, guarding, environing. L.

STIPEND [*stipendium*, L.] Salary, Hire, Wages, Pay.

STIPE'NDIARY [*stipendiarius*, L.] that serves for Hire or Wages.

STIPONY, a sort of sweet Liquor.

STIPTICAL } [*stipticus*, L. *stiptikos*,
STIPTICK } Gr.] stopping, more especially of Blood, binding.

To STIPULATE [*stipuler*, F. *stipulatum*, L.] to covenant, bargain, or agree.

STIPULATION, a Covenanting, Agreeing; an Agreement on Words and Clauses to be put into a solemn Contract. F. of L.

To STIR [*styan*, Sax.] to move.

A STIR [*stynnung*, Sax.] a Bustle, a Commotion, a Disturbance.

STIRIOUS [*stiria*, L. an Icicle] hanging, or being in Drops like Icicles.

STIRK } [*stync*, Sax.] a young Steer,

STURK } Ox, or Heifer. Lancast.

STIRRUP [*stirap*, Sax.] an Iron fastened to the Saddle to rest the Foot in.

STIRRUP [in a Ship] is a Piece of Timber put under the Keel, when some Part of it is lost or beaten off.

A STITCH [*stace*, Sax. *stich*, Teut.] the Sewing with a Needle; also a sharp pricking Pain.

To

S T

To **STITCH** [*stricken, L. S. and Teut.*] to sew with a Needle.

STITCH-Wort, an Herb good against Stitches and Pains in the Side. *Caryophyllus dolesseus glaber. L.*

STITHE [*of Scizh, Sax. freist, Teut.*] strong, stiff, as *Stithe Cheese. N. C.*

ST'ITHY [*Scizh, Sax.*] a Smith's Anvil; also a Disease in Oxen.

STITTLE-Back [*stichling, Teut.*] a little Sort of Fish.

To **STIVE**, to stuff up close; to make hot or sultry.

STIVEN, Sterness. *N. C.*

STIVER [*styper, Belg.*] a Coin, in Value 1 and a 5th of a Penny *English.*

STIVES, Stews, where lewd Women prostitute themselves.

STOAKED, stocked or stopped.

STOAK'ED [*Sea Term*] when the Water in the Bottom of the Ship cannot come to the Pump, they say, *the Ship is stoaked.*

STOAK'ER, one who looks after the Fire in a Brewhouse.

A **STOAT** [*stutz, Sax.*] a Stallion Horse; also a Sort of Rat.

STOCCADO [*Stoccata, Ital.*] a Stab or Thrust with a Weapon. *Spenc.*

STOCK [*Stocce, Sax. stack, L. S. and Teut.*] the Trunk or Stem of a Tree; a Fund of Money; Part of a Tally struck in the Exchequer.

STOCK [*Estoc, F. Stocco, Ital. Staack, Du. Stack, Teut.*] a Race or Family.

STOCK [*of Cards*] the Cards not dealt.

STOCK-Dove, a Fowl.

STOCK-Drawers, Stockings. *Cant.*

STOCKEN Apples, a Fruit much esteemed in Cyder Countries.

STOCK-Fish [*Stockfish, Belg. Stockfisch, Teut.*] a Sort of Fish dried in frosty Air without being salted.

STOCK-Gillflower, a Plant, of which there are various Sorts both single and double.

To **STOCK**, to supply, to furnish.

STOCKING, the Covering of the Leg.

STOCKS [*Stocce, Sax. stock, Belg. and Teut.*] an Engine for the Punishment of Malefactors; also a Frame of great Timber for building and repairing Ships.

STO'ICISM [*Stoicismus, L.*] the Maxims and Opinions of the Stoicks.

STO'ICKS [*Stoiciens, F. Stoici, L. Στωϊκοί, Gr.*] a Sect of Philosophers at Athens, Followers of Zeno; so called from *Στόν, Gr.* a Porch, because he taught in a common Porch of the City. They held that a wife Man ought to be free from all Passions, never to be moved either with Joy or Grief; esteeming all Things to be ordered by an inevitable Necessity of Fate.

STO'KER. See *Stoaker*.

STOLE [*Stola, L. σολη, Gr.*] a Royal Robe or long Garment.

Groom of the STOLE, the Head Officer belonging to the Bed Chamber of a King or Prince.

S T

STOLE, an Ornament worn about the Neck of a Priest, and across his Breast, denoting the Yoke of Christ, and the Cord that bound him; a Tippet.

STOL'ID [*Stolidus, L.*] foolish.

STOLID'ITY [*Stoliditas, L.*] Foolishness.

A **STOLY-House**, a cluttered dirty House. *Suff.*

STOMA [*στόμα, Gr.*] the Mouth of a Vein or other Vessel.

STOMA'CACE [*στομαχάκι, Gr.*] a Soreness in the Mouth, Rankness of the Gums.

STOM'ACH [*Stomachus, L. of στομαχος, Gr.*] that Part of the Body which receives and digests the Food; also the Appetite to Meat; also Choler or Passion, a testy and refractory Humour.

To **STOM'ACH** [*stomachari, L.*] to be angry, to resent a Thing.

STOMACHER, a covering worn by Women on the Breast.

STOM'ACHFUL [*stomachabundus, L.*] that hath a great Spirit; dogged, peevish, loth to submit.

STOM'ACHFULNESS, the being full of Resentment.

STOMACH'ICAL } [*stomachal, F. stoma-*
STOMACH'ICK } *chicus, L. στομαχι-*
κος, Gr.] of, or good for the Stomach.

STOMACH'ICKS [*Stomachica, L.*] Medicines good for the Stomach.

STOMACHOSITY [*Stomachositas, L.*] Anger or Indignation.

STOM'ACH Skins, a Disease in young Fowls, occasioned by thin Skins that breed in their Stomach.

STONE [*stān, Sax. Stāen, Dan. Steitt, Teut.*] a hard Mineral that may be broken or crumbled into small Parts.

STONE-Break, Crap, Wert, [*Szane-top, Sax.*] several Sorts of Herbs.

STONE-Cray, a Distemper in Hawks.

STONE-Falcon, a sort of Hawk, which builds her Nest in Rocks.

STONE-Henge, an admirable Pile of vast Stones, upon Salisbury Plain, in Wiltshire, raised within the Compass of a Ditch, as it were a Crown, with three Ranks, one within another, some of the Stones being 28 Feet high, and 7 broad, upon the Heads of which others lie a-cross with Mortises, so that the whole Frame seems to hang. As to the Design and Antiquity of it, Authors are not agreed, but some think, they were set up for Monuments of famous Men that were there slain.

STONE of Wool 14 lb. **Stone of Beef**, at London, 8 lb. in Herefordshire 12 lb. **Stone of Glass** 5 lb. of Wax, 8 lb.

To **STONE** [*stānan, Sax. steintigen, Teut.*] to throw Stones at.

STONED [*Gerstener, Sax.*] pelted with Stones, or put to Death by stoning.

STONY [*sternig, Teut.*] full of Stones.

STOOD, cropt. *N. C.* As Sheep are

S T

said to be *Stood*, whose Ears are cropt; and Men who wear their Hair very short.

STOOK, a Shock of Corn of 12 Sheaves.
A **STOOL** [*Szole*, *Sax.* *Stool*, *Dan.* *Stuhl* *Teut.* *Stol*, *C. Br.* *Mer.* *Caf.* derives it of *σθλος*, *Gr.*] a Thing to sit upon.

STOOMING [of *Wine*] is putting Bags of Herbs or other Ingredients in it.

To **STOOP** [*stoep*, *Belg.*] to bow or bend downwards, to cringe or condescend.

To **STOOP** [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to stoop, when being upon her Wing she bends down violently to strike the Fowl.

A **STOOP** [*Szoppa*, *Sax.*] two Quarts.

To **STOP** [*stoppe*, *Belg.* *stopper*, *Dan.* *Esouper*, *F.*] to stay, to hinder, to keep from going forward.

STOP'PER [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Cable made use of to stop the Halliards or the Cable that it may not run out too fast.

STOP'PING in the *Belly*, a Disease to which Poultry are subject.

STOP'PLE [*stopfel*, *Teut.*] a Stopper of a Cask, Bottle, &c.

STORAGE, Warehouse-Room.

STORAX [*Στοραξ*, *Gr.*] a Gum of a Syrian Tree, that is very sweet-scented, and is much used in Physic.

STORE [*ystor*, *C. Br.*] Abundance; all Provision or Ammunition laid up.

To **STORE** [*stuyren*, *Belg.* *stewern*, *Teut.*] to lay up; also to furnish with.

STORGE [*Στοργη*, *Gr.*] natural Affection.

STORIAL, Historical. *Chauc.*

STORK [*Στοργη*, *Gr.* natural Affection, because of the great Care it takes of its Dam when grown old] a Fowl.

STORKS *Bill* [*storch-schnabel*, *T.*] an Herb; also an Instrument used by Surgeons.

A **STORM** [*fzopm*, *Sax.* *L. S. B.* and *Dan.* *ystorm*, *C. B.* *sturne*, *T.* *Storm*, *Ital.*] blustering Weather; a Tempest, Bustle, Noise, Assault, or sudden Attack; also Trouble.

To **STORM** [*storme*, *Belg.* *sturmen*, *Teut.* *stormen*, *Dan.* *stormari*, *Ital.*] to chafe, to fume; to attack a fortified Place furiously; also to brawl or scold.

STORM'INESS, Tempestuousness.

STORMY [*stormigh*, *Belg.* *sturmigh*, *Teut.*] boisterous, tempestuous.

To **STORY**, to relate; also to range one under another.

A **STORY**, [Contract of *History*] a Relation, a Tale, a Lye.

A **STOREY** [*Szop*, *Sax.*] a Floor of a Building.

A **STOT** [*Stod*, *Sax.*] a young Horse or Bullock. *N. C.*

A **STOTE**, a kind of sinking Ferret.

A **STOVE** [*stova*, *Sax.* *stove*, *Belg.* *stube*, *Teut.* *stufa*, *Ital.* *estuve*, *F.*] a Stew or hot Bath; a Room made with an Iron Device in it to cause sweating, or in northern Countries for Warmth; also a Conveniency to burn Sea Coal in a Chimney.

STOVE [with *Confectioners*] a Closet well

S T

Stopped on all Sides with several Stories or Rows of Wire Shelves one above another, for the drying of Sweetmeats.

STOVEL, Straw or Fodder for Cattle.

STOUND [*Szond*, *Sax.* *stunde*, *Teut.*] Hour Time, Season; also Misfortune. *Sp.*

STOUND, a Vessel that stands an End.

STOUND. See *Line*.

A **STOUND**, a little while. *Suff.*

STOUNDEMEEL [of *szund mælum*, *Sax.*] various, changeable by Turns. *Ch.*

STOUNDS, Sorrow, Dumps, Fits. *Sp.*

STOUR, a Fight, an Assault. *Spenc.*

STOUR'MINSTER [of the River, *Stour* and a Minster there] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, 94 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

STOUT [*stout*, *B.*] lusty, hardy, bold, courageous.

STOUTNESS, Courageousness, Bravery.

STQUTS, Shocks or Brunts. *O.*

STOW [*Szop*, *Sax.* a Place] a Name.

To **STOW** [*stoutue*, *Belg.*] to place Wares, Provisions, &c. in a Warehouse, or in the Hold of a Ship.

STOW'AGE, Money paid for laying up Goods; also the Place where laid up.

STOW your Whids, speak warily. *Cant.*

STOWERS, Shocks or Brunts. *O.*

STOWK [perhaps of *Stock*, a Stick, *T.*] a Handle to any Thing. *C.*

STOWR, a Hedge-Stake; also the Round of a Ladder.

STRA'BISM [*Strabismus*, *L.* *Στραβισμός*, *Gr.*] a squinting or looking a-squint. *L.*

To **STRAD'DLE** [*q. d.* to striddle, or stride] to spread the Legs wide.

STRAD'DLING [a Corruption of *Essterling*] a Sirname.

To **STRAGGLE** [*stravolare*, *Ital.* *Minshew* derives it of *extrahendo*, *L.* *Spelman* from *stne*, *Sax.* away] to go from one's Company, to wander.

STRAICKS [in *Gunnery*] are Plates of Iron which serve for the Rounds of a Wheel of a Gun Carriage.

STRAIGHT [*Strace*, *Sax.* *stracks*, *T.*] right, direct, extended.

STRAIGHT [*stracks*, *T.* and *L. S.*] presently, by and by, anon, in a little Time.

STRAIGHTNESS, the being straight, or direct.

STRAIGHT'WAY, directly, immediately.

To **STRAIN** [*estraindre*, *F.*] to press or squeeze; to press any Liquor thro' a Sieve, Cloth, &c. to raise the Voice high; to exert vehemently.

To **STRAIN** [of *stringo*, *L.*] to constrain. *Chauc.*

A **STRAIN**, a vehement Effort.

A **STRAIN**, a violent Extortion of the Sinews beyond their Strength; a Sprain.

A **STRAIN** [*Strpenge*, of *Strpynah*, *Sax.* to procreate] a Breed of Horses; a Tune; a Flight of Speech.

To

S T

To STRAIN [*Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *Strain*, when she catches at any thing.

A STRAIN [among *Hunters*] the View or Tract of a Deer.

STRAINER, an Instrument of Filtration.

A STRAIT [*Estraint*, F.] a great pressure, a Difficulty, Distress, extreme Want.

A STRAIT [*Hydrography un Estroit*, F. *Stretto*, Ital.] a narrow Arm of the Sea, shut up on both Sides by Lands, affording a Passage from one great Sea to another.

STRAITNESS, Narrowness, Difficulty.

STRAITS, a narrow Kersey Cloth.

A STRAKE [*Streek*, L. S. *Strich*, Teut.] the Line or Track which a Wheel or any thing else leaves behind it.

STRAKE [in a *Ship*] a Seam between two Planks.

To STRAKE, to pass. O.

A STRAND [*strand*, Sax. Teut. L. S.] a high Shore or Bank of the Sea, or of a great River; whence a Street on the North West of London, lying near the Bank of the River of *Thames*, is called the *Strand*.

A STRAND [among *Sailors*] a Twist of a Rope.

STRAND and *Stream*, Freedom from Custom and all Imposition upon Goods or Vessels by Land or Water. O. R.

STRANDED [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship either by Tempest or ill Steerage, is run aground, and so perishes.

STRANDY [spoken of *Children*] restive passionate. O.

STRANGE [*estrangle*, F. q. d. *extraneus*, L.] unusual, uncommon, wonderful.

STRANGENESS, Uncommonness; also Shyness.

STRANGER [*Estranger*, F. *Extraneus*, L.] a Man born out of the Kingdom; one with whom we have no Acquaintance.

A STRANGER [in *Law*] one who is not privy or Party to an Act.

To STRANGLE [*estrangler*, F. *strangulieren*, Teut. *strangulare*, L.] to choak or stifle.

STRAN'GLES, a Disease in Horses, attended with a running at the Nose.

STRAN'GLE-Weed, a kind of Herb.

STRAN'GURY [*Stanguria*, L. of *σπαρυρία*, Gr.] a Disease when the Urine is voided by Drops, and with Pain, and a continual Inclination to make Water.

A STRAP [*stripp*, Teut. *strop*, Du. *Stroppa*, Ital. F. *Junius* derives it of *σπίδος*, Gr. but *Mer. Cas.* of *σπίπτος*, Gr. flexible] a Thong of Leather.

A STRAP [in a *Ship*] is a Rope which is spliced about any Block, and made with an Eye, to fasten it any where on Occasion.

STRAP [among *Surgeons*] is a sort of Band to stretch out Members in the setting of broken or disjointed Bones.

STRAPPA'DO, a kind of Rack, a punishment inflicted by drawing the Criminal up on high, with his Arms tied backwards. Ital.

S T

STRAPPING, huge, lusty, bouncing.

STRATA [among *Naturalists*] Layers or Beds of different Kinds of earthy Matter, lying one over another. L.

STRAT'AGEM [corruptly for *Strategem*, *Strategeme*, F. *Strategema*, L. of *στράτηγμα*, Gr.] a politick Device or subtil Invention of War.

STRATAGEMICAL, of or belonging to a Stratagem.

STRATARITMETRY [of *στράτος*, an Army, *ἀριθμός*, Number, and *μέτρον*, Measure] the Art of drawing up an Army, or any Part of it, in any Geometrical Figure; and also of expressing the Number of Men contained in such a Figure, as they stand in Array, either near at hand, or at a Distance assigned.

STRATIFICATION [in *Chymistry*] a putting different Matters Bed to Bed, or one Layer upon another, in a Crucible, in order to calcine a Metal, &c. L.

To STRATIFY *Gold and Cement* [among *Refiners*] to lay a Bed of Cement, and then a Plate of Gold, and then another, and so on till the Crucible is full.

STRATOC'RACY [of *στράτος* an Army, and *κράτος*, Power, Gr.] Military Government, or a Commonwealth that is governed by an Army, or by Soldiers.

STRATTON [q. d. *Strait Town*] a Market-Town in *Cornwall* 174 Miles W. by S. from London.

To STRATUMINATE [*Stratumino*, L.] to pave.

STRATUM *super Stratum*, Layer upon Layer, Rows over one another.

STRAUGHT [*gesteecker*, T.] stretched out. O.

STRAW [*Stræap*, Sax. *Stroh*, Teut.] Stubble, the Stalk of Corn.

STRAW [*Military Term*] a Word of Command for Soldiers, when they have grounded their Arms, so that they be ready to return to them upon the first firing of a Gun, or Beat of Drum.

STRAW'BERRY [*Stræawbærian*, Sax.] a Fruit well known.

STRAW-Worm [*Stroh-Wurm*, Teut.] a Sort of Insect.

STRAW'Y [*Szrewene*, Sax.] full of, or strewed with straw.

To STRAY [of *Szpe*, Sax. away, or *straviare*, Ital.] to wander from the Company.

A STRAY, a Beast taken wandering from its Pasture.

To STREAK [*stricken*, L. S. *stricare*, Ital.] to make Lines or Streaks.

STREAKINESS, the being full of Streaks.

STREAKY [*streiffig*, Teut.] abounding with Streaks.

A STREAM [*Szream*, Sax. *Stroom*, L. S. *Strom*, Teut.] a running Water, the Current or Course of a River.

S T

To **STREAM** [*Sreamian, Sax. stroomen, L. S.*] to run in a Stream.

STREAM-Anchor [*Sea Term*] a small Anchor made fast to a Stream Cable, for a Ship to ride by in gentle Streams.

STREAMER [*likely of Striemen, a Tract, Teut. because it forms by its Motion various Tracts in the Air*] a Flag, or Pendant in a Ship.

STREAM-Works, certain Works in the Tin Mines, where the Miners follow the Veins of Metal by cutting trenches.

To **STRECK** [*stretchen, T.*] to strike. *Sp.*

STREET [*Strete, Sax. Straet, Belg. Straede, Dan. Strada, Ital. of Strada, L. sc. Via*] a paved Way in a City, &c. built on both Sides.

STREET-Gavel, the Sum of 2 s. antiently paid by every Tenant of the Manour of Chelington, in *Suffex*, to the Lord, for his going out and returning into it.

STREMEDEN, Streamed, flowed. *Ch.*

STRENE, Race. Descent. *Spenc.*

STRENGTH [*Strengh, Sax.*] Ability, Power.

STRENUITY [*Strenuitas, L.*] Valiantness, Manhood Activity.

STRENUOUS [*strenuus, L.*] stout, valiant, active, vigorous.

STRENUOUSNESS, Vigorousness, Valiantness.

STREP'EROUS [*streperus, L.*] hoarse, jarring; also noisy.

STREP'EROUSNESS, Noisiness.

To **STREPITATE** [*strepitatum, L.*] to make a great Noise, to mutter.

STREP'ITUS [*Judicialis, Old Law*] the Circumstances of Noise, Crowd, and other Formalities at a Trial in a publick Court of Justice, *L.*

STRESS [*Strece, Sax. Violence*] a Storm, or foul Weather at Sea; also the main Point in a Business.

To lay a **STRESS** upon, to insist or rely on.

To **STRETCH** [*Stretcan, Sax. strecken, L. S. and Teut. strecket, Dan.*] to reach out, to draw into a length.

STRETCHERS [*in a Boat*] those wooden Staves which the Rowers set their Feet against.

To **STREW** [*Strepan, Sax. strewen, Teut.*] to scatter abroad or upon.

STREW'D [*Stredde or zertred, Sax. gestrewet, Teut.*] scattered here and there.

STRIP'Æ [*among Naturalists*] are the small Hollows or Chamferings in the Shells of Cockles, Scallops, and other Shell-Fish.

STRATED, chamfered, channelled.

STRICKEN, beaten, smitten; also advanced, as *stricken in Years*.

STRICKLE } [*of Strican, Sax. to*
STRICKLESS } strike, *Strich-holtz, Teut.*] a Thing to strike the over Measure of Corn, &c.

STRICT [*strihus, L.*] close, exact, positive, punctual, rigid, severe.

S T

STRICTIVE [*strictious, L.*] gathered or cropped with the Hand.

STRICTLY, exactly, severely.

STRICT'NESS, Exactness, Severity.

STRICTURE [*Strictura, L.*] a Spark from a red-hot Iron; but it is chiefly used in a figurative Sense, as *Brutes have some Strictures of Ratiocination*.

STRIDE [*Stride, Sax.*] two Steps, or a Measure of five Foot.

To **STRIDE** [*Szrade, Sax.*] or of *schritzen L. S.*] to step wide, or bestride, or lay the Leg over a Horse.

A **COCK'S STRIDE** [*Skinners derives it of rind, Sax. of rinnan, Sax. to procreate*] the Tread of a Cock in an Egg; also the wide Step of a Cock.

STRID'ENT [*stridens, L.*] making a Noise, gnashing with the Teeth.

STRID'ULOUS [*stridulus, L.*] crashing or screaming.

STRID'ULOUSNESS, the being stridulous or noisy.

STRIFE [*of striben, Teut.*] Contention, Endeavour.

The **STRIG**, the Foot-stalk of any Fruit. *Suff.*

STRIGMENT [*strigmentum, L.*] Scrapings, Recrement.

To **STRIKE** [*strican, Sax. stricker, Dan.*] to beat or hit; to affect or make an Impression on the Mind; to make even Measure with a Strickle.

To **STRIKE** Sail [*stricken, L. S.*] is to let down, or lower the Sail.

A **STRIKE** [*Streich, Teut.*] a Strickle to measure Corn &c. also a Measure containing four Pecks.

A **STRIKE** [*of Flax.*] as much as is heckled at one Handful.

A **STRING** [*Szreng, Sax. of stringere L. Stringhe, Belg. stringa, Ital. all of stringendo, L.*] any Thong, Thread, Line, &c. to tie with.

To **STRING**, to file on or string, to make, tense, to furnish with strings.

STRING that Lampréy [*in Carving*] cut it up.

STRING-Halt [*in Horses*] a sudden twitching up the hinder Leg.

STRIN'GENT [*stringens, L.*] binding, forcing, forcible.

STRINGI'NESS, the being full of Strings.

STRINGS [*Streng, Dan.*] the Cords of a Musical Instrument.

STRINGY, full of Strings.

To **STRIP** [*stroope, Belg.*] to pull off the Cloaths, Skin, Hide, &c.

A **STRIP**, a small Piece of Cloth, &c.

STRIP [*in Law*] Spoil, Destruction, as to make Strip and Waste.

A **STRIPE** [*Strepe, Belg. Streiff, Teut.*] a Blow or Lash; also a Streak in Silk, Cloth, or Stuff.

STRIPE [*of stirps, L.*] Race, Kindred, *Ch. STRIP.*

S T

STRIP'LING [*q. d. Tripling, says Minshew, a tripudiando, L. dancing*] a young Man or Youth.

To **STRIVE** [*streben, Teut. and L. S. striver, Dan. estrimer, F.*] to endeavour earnestly, to contend, to combat with.

A **STROAK** [*rzpice, Sax. Streke, Belg. Strich, Teut.*] a Streak, Line, or Dash.

A **STROKE** [*Stretch, Teut.*] a Blow.

To **STROKE** [*rzpacan, Sax. streichen, Teut. striccare, Ital. stager, Dan.*] to rub or feel gently with the Hand.

STROKAL, an Iron Instrument used in making Glafs.

To **STROLE**, to rove or ramble about.

STROM, an Instrument to keep the Malt in the Fat. *N. C.*

STROMA'TICKS [*of σρωμα, Gr.*] Books of several scattered Subjects.

STRONG [*rzang, Sax. streng, Dan.] strenuus, L. spens, Gr. Hefych. but Mer. Cas. derives it of εσπρυμνος, Gr.] able, lusty, stout, of great Strength.*

STRONG'LY, lustily, stoutly.

STRONGNESS, the being strong.

STROP'HE [*σπονη, Gr.*] the first of the three Members of a Greek Lyrick Poem.

STROUDS [*Sea Term*] the several Twists at the End of a Cable or Rope.

STROUGHT, strewed. *Chauc.*

To **STROUT**, to swell out, to puff out.

To **STROW**, to spread by scattering.

To **STROWT**, to range, to wander. *Gay.*

To **STROY**, to destroy. *Chauc.*

STRUCTURE [*Structura, L.*] a Fabrick or Pile of Building. *F.*

STRUCTURE [*in Philosophy*] the Combination of all those Qualities of Matter in any natural Body, which distinguish it from others.

STRUCTURE [*in Rhetorick*] is a Disposition of the Parts of a Discourse.

STRUDE } a Stock of Breeding

STRODE } Mares.

STRUG'GLE, an earnest or violent striving.

To **STRUG'GLE** [*Mer. Cas. derives it of σπρωγμα, Gr.] to stir one's self violently, to wrestle, to strive earnestly.*

STRUMA, a Swelling in the Neck, &c. the King's Evil. *L.*

STRUMA'TICK [*strumaticus, L.*] belonging to, or troubled with such Swellings.

STRU'MOUS is applied to such Swellings of the Glands as happen in the Struma.

A **STRUM'PET** [*Minshew derives it of Tromper, F. to deceive, or of Strout pot, Belg. of Strout, Filth, Dung, and pot, a Pot, q. d. a common Jakes, &c.] a common Harlot.*

STRUNT, a Tail or Rump, especially of a Horse. *N. C.*

STRUNTED Sheep, Sheep with their Tails cut off.

STRUSHINGS, Orts. *N. C.*

S T

To **STRUT** [*q. d. stretch out, Minshew; or of strutzen, Teut. or of ræonp, Sax. the Tail, q. d. to erect the Tail*] to walk after a proud and stately Manner.

STRUTTINGLY, proudly, stately.

STRUT } [*at Bristol in England*] an

STROUT } Hoop Petticoat,

A **STUB** [*stryobe, Sax. Stobbe, Belg. Stipes, L.*] a Stump or Stock of Tree, &c.

STUBBED, short and well set

STUB'BEDNESS, the being short and thick.

STUB'ING [*in Husbandry*] the pulling Shrubs, Brooms, &c. out of Land.

STUB'BLE [*Stopper, L. S. and Teut. estouble, F. stopple, Ital. of stipula, L.] short Straw left after the Corn is reaped.*

STUB'BORN [*q. d. stout born, Minshew, or of σκαπος, Gr. thick, Mer. Cas.] obstinate, inflexible.*

STUB'BORNLY, obstinately.

STUB'BORNNESS, Obstinacy.

A **STUCK'LING**, an Apple-pasty or Pye. *Suff.*

STUCCO, a fine Plaister for Walls. *Ital.*

STUD [*Studd, Sax.] a Nail embossed in any Thing; a sort of Button,*

A **STUD** [*Stud, Sax. Stuterey, Teut.] a Stock of breeding Mares.*

STUD'DING Sails [*on Ship Board*] are Bolts of Canvas extended in a fair Gale of Wind, along the Side of the Main Sail, and boomed out with a Boom.

STUDENT [*un Etudiant, F. Students, L.] one who studies any Art or Science, especially at an University.*

STUDENT [*Students, L.] studious. Ch.*

STU'DIOUS [*studieux, F. studiosus, L.] much given to study; also earnest for, desirous of, regardful.*

STU'DIOUSLY, with Study, diligently.

STU'DIOUSNESS, the being very studious.

STUD'Y [*Etude, F. Studium, L.] Application of Mind to learn, or do any thing; also a Closet to study in, a Library.*

To **STUD'Y** [*etudier, F. studere, L.] to apply the Mind to, to contrive.*

STUFF [*Stoffe, Du, estoffe, F. stoffa, Ital. Stoff, C. Br.] Matter; also thin woollen Cloths; also a general Name for all Kinds of Works made of Gold, Silver, Silk, Wool, Hair, Cotton or Thread.*

To **STUFF** [*either of Stuff, as above, or as Mer. Cas. conjectures, of συψω, Gr.] to cram or fill.*

STUF'NET, a Posnet or Skillet. *Suff.*

STUKE } [*Stuc, F. Stucco, Ital.] Mortar*

STUCK } made of Chalk and white Marble, pounded together and sifted, fit for the making of Imagery; Plaister of Paris.

A **STULL**, a Launceon; a great Piece of Bread, Cheese, or other Victuals. *Essex.*

STULM, a Shaft to draw Water out of a Mine.

STULTIE

S T

STULTIE [*stultus*, L.] foolish, silly. *Chauc.*

STULTILOQUENCE [*Stultiloquentia*, L.] foolish Talk.

STUM, the Flower of Wine, set a-working.

To **STUM**, to put Ingredients in Wine decayed, to revive it, and make it brisk.

To **STUMBLE** [*Stamma*, *Swed.* q. d. to tumble] to falter, to fall in going.

A **STUMP** [*Stompe*, *Belg.* *Stump*, *Dan.* *Stumpff*, *Teut.*] a broken Piece of a Tree, standing out of the Ground; also that Part of a broken Tooth that remains in the Jaw-Bone.

To **STUMP** [*Strumper*, *Dan.* *Stumpffen*, *Teut.*] to cut off a Stump; also to brag or boast.

A **STUMPER**, a Boaster or Bragger.

To **STUN** [*estonner*, *F.* *gerun*, *Sax.* *erstannen*, *Teut.* a Noise] to render stupid by a Blow or Noise.

STUNT [*Stunta*, *Sax.*] a Fool; sullen, angry. *Lincolnsh.*

To **STUNT** [*Stunta*, *Islandick*] to hinder from Growth.

STUNTED, hindered in the Growth.

STUPEFACTION, a making stupid, dull or senseless; an extraordinary Astonishment. *F.* of *L.*

STUPEFACTIVE [*stupefact*, *F.*] that is of a stupifying Quality; as a *stupefactive Medicine*. *L.*

STUPENDIOUS } [of *Stupere*, *L.*] pro-
STUPENDOUS } digious, wonderful, astonishing.

STUPENDIOUSNESS, wonderfulness.

STUPES [with *Surgeons*] Pledgets of Tow, &c. dipped in hot Liquors, to be applied to the Parts affected.

STUPID [*stupidus*, *F.* *stupidus*, *L.*] blockish, dull, senseless.

STUPIDNESS, Dulness, Blockishness.

STUPIDITY [*stupidité*, *F.* *stupiditas*, *L.*] dulness, blockishness, senselessness.

To **STUPIFY** [*stupifier*, *F.* *stupificare*, *L.*] to make stupid, dull, or senseless, to benumb, to astonish or dismay.

STUPOR [*Stupeur*, *F.*] lack of Sense or Feeling, Insensibleness, Stupidity. *L.*

To **STUPRATE** [*Stupratum*, *L.*] to ravish a Woman.

STUPRA'TION, deflowering or ravishing a Woman committing a Rape.

STUR'BRIDGE [of *Sture*, the Name of a River, and *Bridge*] a Town near Cambridge, where a great Fair is kept every Year in September.

STUR'DILY, lustily, obstinately.

STURDINESS, Lustiness, Obstinateness.

STUR'DY [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *στύβρος*, *Gr.* corpulent] strong, lusty, bold, resolute; also a Disease in Cattle.

STURGEON [*Esfurgeon*, *F.* *Sturio*, *L.*] a Fish.

S T

STURK [*Styrne*, *Sax.*] a young Ox or Heifer.

To **STUR'KEN**, to grow, to thrive. *N. C.*

STUR'RY, inflexible, sturdy, stiff. *S. G.*

To **STURT**, to straggle. *O.*

To **STUTTER** [*Stottern*, *Teut.*] to speak hastily and brokenly, to hammer.

STUT [*Stutz*, *Sax.*] a Gnat. *O.*

A **STY** [*Stige*, *Sax.* *Stig*, *Dan.*] a Place for keeping or fattening Swine in

A **STY** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *στα*, *Gr.* but *Skinner* of *stigan*, *Sax.*] a kind of Swelling upon the Eye-lid.

STY'GIAN [*Stygus*, *L.*] belonging to the River *Styx*, which the Poets feign to be the River of Hell; also internal.

STY'GIAN *Liquors* [with *Chymists*] acid Spirits, so named of their Efficacy in destroying or dissolving mixed Bodies.

STYLE [*Stylus*, *L.* of *στυλος*, *Gr.*] a Manner of Writing, a Way of Expression. *F.*

STYLE [in *Chronology*] a particular Method of reckoning the Year, according to the *Old* or *New Style*.

NEW STYLE, the New Computation of Time according to the Settlement of Pope Gregory XIII. which now goes 11 Days before the Old; the first Day of the Month, among those that go by the *Old Stile*, being the twelfth with those that observe the *New*; so that their fixed Festivals fall 11 Days before the other; This Style is used in most Places beyond Sea, and now used by us.

OLD STYLE, is the Computation of Time according to the Settlement of *Julius Caesar*: This Style was used in *England* and some other Protestant Countries; but, for the Convenience of Trade, &c. was altered by Act of Parliament in 1752. So that the *New Style* is now almost universal.

STYLE [in *Dialing*] a Line whose Shadow on the Plate of the Dial shews the true Hour Line, and is the upper Edge of the Gnomon, Cock or Needle.

STYLE [among *Botanists*] is that middle prominent Part of the Flower of a Plant, which adheres to the Fruit or Seed, being usually long and slender, whence it takes its Name.

To **STYLE**, to call, to term, to name.

STYLOBA'TA [*Στυλοβάτη*, *Gr.*] the Pedestal of a Column or Pillar, the Base on which it stands. *L.*

STYLOCERATOHYOIDES [of *στυλος*, a Pillar, *κέρας*, a Horn, and *υοειδης*, *Gr.*] are Muscles of the *Os Hyoides*, which draw upwards the Tongue and *Larynx*; as also the Jaws in Deglutition, or in the Act of swallowing.

STYLOGLOS'SUM [of *στυλος*, and *γλωσσα* *Gr.* the Tongue] is the Pair of Muscles which lift up the Tongue.

STY.

S U

STYLOIDES [*Στυλοειδής*, Gr.] certain Processes of Bone, shaped like a Pencil, and fixed in the Root of the Skull.

STYLOPHARYNGÆUS [of *στυλός*, and *φάρυγξ*, Gr. a Gaping] a Pair of Muscles which dilate the Gullet, and draw the Fauces upwards,

STYMMA [*Στύμμα*, Gr.] is that thick Mass which remains after the steeping of Herbs, Flowers, &c. and pressing out the Oil.

STYPTICK [*Styptique*, F. *Stypticus*, L. of *Στυπτικός*, Gr.] that is of a binding Quality or Nature.

STYPTICK Water [among *Chymists*] a Liquor made of Colcothar calcined, or Vitriol dissolved, with burnt Allum, Sugar Candy, the Urine of a young Man, &c. for stopping the Flux of Blood.

STYX, a poisonous Fountain of *Arcadia*, feigned by the Poets to be a River of Hell, by which the Gods swore, and he that swore falsely was banished from Heaven and Nectar for 1000 Years.

SUADA, the Goddess of Eloquence, L.

SUA'SIBLE [*suasibilis*, L.] that may be persuaded.

SUA'SION, a persuading, L.

SUA'SIVE, belonging to persuasion.

SUA'SORY [*suasorius*, L.] tending to persuade.

SUAVIA'TION, an amorous kissing, L.

SUAVIL'OQUENCE [*suaviloquentia*, L.] sweet and pleasant Talk.

SUAVITY [*suavité*, F. *suavitas*, L.] Sweetness, Pleasantness.

SUBACID [*sub* and *acidus*, L.] Sour in a small Degree.

SUBAC'TION, a kneading or working ; a bringing under or subduing. L.

SUBAC'TION [among *Apothecaries*] is the working or softening of Plaisters.

To **SUBA'GITATE** [*subagitatum*, L.] to solicit ; also to have to do with a Woman. L.

SUBAL'BID [*subalbidus*, L.] whitish.

SUBAL'PINE [*Sub-Alpinus*, L.] that lies, lives, or grows on or under the Mountains called the *Alps*.

SUBAL'TERN [*subalterne*, F.] that succeeds by Turns, that is appointed or placed under another.

SUBALTERN Propositions [in *Logick*] are such as differ only in Quantity, and agree in Quality ; as, *Every Triangle is right angled. Some Triangles are right angled.*

SUBALTERNs [*Subalternes*, F.] inferior Judges or Officers.

SUBAQUA'NEOUS [*subaquaneus*, L.] that lies under Water.

SUBCARTILAGIN'EUM [among *Anatomists*] the upper Part of the Belly under the Cartilages or Gristles of the Chest, the same as *Hypochondria*.

SUBASTRINGENT, astringent in a small Degree.

S U

SUB-CHANTOR, an Under-Chantor, an Officer in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, who begins the Anthem in the Absence of the Chantor.

SUBCINERTIOUS [*subcineritius*, L.] baked under the Ashes.

SUBCLA'VIAN Vessels [in *Anatomy*] are the Veins and Arteries that pass under the Clavicles.

SUBCLA'VIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the lower Side of the Clavícula, near the Acromium, and descends obliquely to be inserted in the upper Part of the first Rib near the Sternum.

SUBCONSTELLA'TION [in *Astronomy*] a lesser Constellation.

SUBCONTRARY Position [*Geometry*] is when two similar Triangles are so placed, as to have the Angle at the Vertex common, and yet their Bases not parallel.

SUBCONTRARY Propositions [in *Logick*] are such as differ in Quality, and agree in Quantity ; as, *Some Man is a Creature, some Man is not a Creature.*

SUBCONSEQUEN'TIALLY, by way of Consequence from a former Consequence.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Basilick Vein that runs towards the inner Condyle, or Joint of the Arm. L.

SUBCUTAN'EOUS [*subcutaneus*, L.] lying under the Skin.

SUB-DEAN. a dignified Clergyman, next to the Dean.

SUBDEC'UPLE [*sub* and *decuplus*, L.] containing one Part of ten.

SUBDEL'EGATE Judge, a Judge appointed under another, a Deputy.

To **SUBDEL'EGATE** [*subdeleguer*, F. *subdelegatum*, L.] to substitute or appoint another to act under one's self.

SUBDE'ND [spoken of *Verse*] low, groveling, mean.

SUBDITI'TIOUS [*subdititius*, L.] that is put in the Room of another, that is not what he pretends to be ; foisted, forged.

To **SUB-DIVI'DE** [*subdiviser*, F. of *sub*, and *dividere*, L.] to divide the Parts of any Thing already divided.

SUBDIVINE, which is divine, but in an inferior degree, as Angels, the Soul, &c.

SUB'DOLOUS [*subdolos*, L.] subtil, crafty, deceitful, sly.

To **SUBDU'CE** [*subducere*, L.] to draw away privately, to seduce.

SUBDU'CTION, a taking privately from, a Subtraction, an Abatement.

To **SUBDU'E** [*subdere*, L.] to bring under, master, conquer, mortify.

SUBDU'PLE Proportions, [in *Mathematics*] is when any Number or Quantity is contained in another twice ; thus 3 is said to be subduple of 6, and 6 is-duple of 3.

SUBFUMIGA'TIONS, a Ceremony used by Sorcerers to drive away evil Spirits by burning Incense.

SUBJECT

S U

SUBJECT [*Sujet*, F. *subjectus*, L.] bound, obliged to some Dependence; liable, apt, inclinable, wont, or used to be.

A **SUBJECT** [*Sujet*, F. *Subjectus*, L.] one who is under the Dominion of a Sovereign Prince.

A **SUBJECT** [*Sujet*, F. *Subjectum*, L.] a Matter treated of, or that which a Science is conversant about.

SUBJECT [with *Philosophers*] the Subject to which Qualities are joined. I

To **SUBJECT** [*subjectum*, Sup. of *subjicere*, L.] to make subject, to bring under, to make liable, to oblige.

SUBJECTION [*Subjection*, F.] being subject; obedient to a Superior; great Dependence; Slavery; Obligation; Necessity. L.

SUBJECTIVE [*subjectivus*, L.] of or relating to the Subject.

To **SUBJOIN** [of *sub* and *joindre*, F. *subjungere*, L.] to annex, join or add to.

SUBITANEOUS [*subit*, F. *subitaneus*, L.] sudden, hasty.

SUBITO [in *Musick Books*] signifies quick and nimble; *Voltri subito*, turn over quick, without Loss of Time. *Ital.*

To **SUBJUGATE** [*subjugator*, F. *subjugatum*, L.] to bring under the Yoke, to subdue.

SUBJUGATION, subduing, taking.

SUBJUNCTION [in *Rhetorick*] the same as *Hyp zeuxis*.

SUBJUNCTIVE Mood [in *Grammar*] a Mood so called, because it has some Condition joined to what is affirmed.

SUBLAPSARIANS [of *sub*, after, and *lappus*, L. the Fall] a Sect who held that God's Decree of Reprobation was made after the Fall of *Adam*.

SUBLATION, a lifting up. L.

SUBLAXATION [with *Surgeons*] an imperfect Dislocation, when a Bone has got but a little out of its Place. L.

SUBLEVATE [*sublevatum*, L.] to lift up, to succour, or ease.

SUBLEVATION, a lifting up, easing or succouring. L.

SUBLIGACULUM [with *Surgeons*] a sort of Truss used in Ruptures. L.

To **SUBLIGATE**, [*subligatum*, L.] to bind underneath. L.

SUBLIGATION, a binding or tying underneath. L.

To **SUBLIMATE** [*sublimar*, F. *sublimatum*, L.] to raise any volatile or light Matter, by Means of Fire, to the Top of the Cucurbit, or into its Head.

SUBLIMATE [*Sublimatum*, L.] Mercury sublimate.

SUBLIMATE Corrosive [with *Chymists*] a strong, corrosive Powder, made of Quick-silver, impregnated with Acids, and then sublimated up to the Top of the Vessel. F. of L.

SUBLIMATION [with *Chymists*] differs little from Distillation, except that in Distil-

S U

lation only the fluid Part of Bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the Matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but in Sublimation is only made of solid Substances.

SUBLIMATORIES, subliming Pots. *Ch.* **SUBLIME** [*sublimis*, L.] high, lofty, great; as, a sublime Style, Notion, &c.

To **SUBLIME** [*sublimar*, F.] to raise, to refine; the same as *sublimate*.

SUBLIMING Pots, Vessels used for subliming mixed Bodies. See *Alludels*.

SUBLIMIS [*Anatomy*] the Name of one of the Muscles that bends the Fingers.

SUBLIMITY } [*sublimité*, F. *sublimite*, L.] Height, or Loftiness.

SUBLIMY, the same as *Sublimate*.

SUBLINGUALS [with *Anatomists*] certain small Glands which run on each Side the Tongue near its Tip. L.

SUBLITION [in *Painting*] the laying the Ground Colour under the perfect Colour. L.

SUBLUNARY [*sublunaire*, F. *sublunus*, L.] under the Orb of the Moon.

SUBMARINE [*sub* and *mare*, L.] lying or acting under the Sea.

To **SUBMERGE** [*submerger*, F. *submergere*, L.] to drown, dip, or plunge under Water.

SUBMER'SION, a plunging under Water, drowning, sinking, or dipping. F. of L.

SUBMISSION, a yielding to; Respect, Humbleness, F. of L.

SUBMISS } [*submissus*, L. humble, lowly, respectful.

SUBMISSIVE }
SUBMISSIVENESS, Humbleness, Lowliness.

To **SUBMIT** [*submittere*, L.] to be subject, to humble one's self, to yield, to leave or refer to another.

SUBMULTIPLE Number or Quantity [among *Mathematicians*] is that which is contained in another Number or Quantity, a certain Number of Times exactly; thus 4 is the Submultiple of 24, being contained in it just six Times.

SUBMULTIPLE Proportion [Mathematicks] the Reverse of multiple Proportion.

SUBNERVATE, to cut the Sinews of the Thighs, or Legs, to hamstring. O. L.

SUBNORMAL [in *Mathematicks*] is a Line determined, in any Curve, the Intersection of the Perpendicular to the Tangent in the Point of Contact with the Axis.

SUBORDINATE [of *sub* and *ordinatus*, L.] inferior, placed under another.

To **SUBORDINATE** [*subordonner*, F. of *sub* and *ordinatum*, L.] to place or set under another.

SUBORDINATION, Dependence of Persons or Things with Respect to, or upon, one another. F.

To

To **SUBORN** [*suborner*, F. *subornare*, L.] to put one upon bearing false Witness, or any mischievous Design; to send one privily, and instruct him what to do or say.

SUBORNATION, a setting up or hiring false Witnesses, also the enticing thereto. F. of L.

SUBORNATION [in Law] a secret or underhand preparing or instructing; a bringing a false Witness; also the enticing or alluring to do such an Act.

SUBPOENA [i. e. under the Penalty, as *sub poena centum librarum*, i. e. under the Penalty of forfeiting 100 Pounds] a Writ to call a Man, under the Degree of Peerage, in Chancery only, where the Common Law fails, and has made no Provision; a Writ for the summoning of Witnesses, to testify in other Courts. L.

SUB Reader, an Under-Reader in the Inns of Court, who reads the Text of Law the Reader is to discourse upon, and assists him in the Reading.

SUBREPTION [*subreptus*, L.] obtaining a Favour by Surprise or unfair Representation.

SUBREPTITIOUS. See *Surreptitious*.

SUBRIGUOUS [*subriguus*, L.] wet, moist, watery underneath.

SUBRISION, a smiling. L.

To **SUB'ROGATE** [*subroger*, F. *subrogatum*, L.] to substitute or put in Place of another.

SUBROGATION [Civil Law] putting another Person in the Place and Right of him who is the proper Creditor. F. of L.

SUBSANNATION, a mocking at. L.

SUBSCAPULARIS [Anatomy] is the Muscle of the Arm which fills up the inward hollow Part of the Shoulder-Blade.

To **SUBSCRIBE** [*subscribere*, L.] to sign or set one's Hand to a Writing; also to consent, to submit to.

SUBSCRIPTION, a signing or setting one's Hand to the Bottom of a Writing. L.

SUBSCRIPTION [among Bookjellers] is when the Undertakers propose Advantages to those who take for many Books at a certain Price, and lay down Part of the Money before the Impression is finished.

SUBSECTION [*sub* and *sectio*, L.] a Section of a Section.

SUBSEQUENT [*subsequens*, L.] immediately following, or coming next after. F.

To **SUBSERV'E** [*subservire*, L.] to promote or help forward.

SUBSER'VIENCY, a being subservient.

SUBSER'VIENT [*subserviens*, L.] serviceable, helpful.

SUBSEQUAL'TERAL Proportion. See *Sesquialteral*.

To **SUBSIDE** [*subsistere*, L.] to sink or become lower; as *the Streams subside from their Banks*.

SUBSIDENCE [*subsidentia*, L.] the settling to the Bottom, as Settlement in Urine, &c.

SUBSIDIARY [*subsidaire*, F. *subsidiarius*, L.] that is given or sent to the Aid and Assistance of another; helping.

SUBSIDY [*subsidé*, F. *subsidium*, L.] an Aid, Tax, or Tribute, granted by the Parliament to the King upon an urgent Occasion, and imposed upon the Subjects, according to a certain Rate on Lands or Goods.

To **SUBSIGN** [*subsigno*, L.] to sign under.

To **SUBSIST** [*subsistere*, F.] *subsistere*, L.] to stand or be, to have a Being; to live, to hold out, to continue.

SUBSIST'ENCE [*subsistence*, F. *subsistentia*, L.] Being, Abiding, Continuance, Food, Livelihood.

SUBSISTENCE-Money, Half-pay given to Soldiers for their present Support.

SUBSORTITION, a chusing by Lot to fill up the Place of them that were before refused.

SUBSTANCE [*Substantia*, L.] Essence or Being; Matter, Reality; Estate, Goods, Wealth; also the most material points of a Discourse; the best and most nourishing Parts of a Thing. F.

SUBSTANTIAL [*substantial*, F. *substantialis*, L.] essential, real, strong, solid, pithy; rich, wealthy.

SUBSTANTIVE [in Grammar] as a Noun-Substantive, a Word which denotes the absolute Being of a Thing, and which joined with a Verb serves to make a perfect Sentence. F. of L.

To **SUBSTITUTE** [*substituer*, F. *substituere*, L.] to put in the Room of another.

A **SUBSTITUTE** [*Substitute*, F. *Substitutus*, L.] a Deputy, one who supplies the Place of another.

SUBSTITUTION [in Algebra or Fractions] is the putting in the Room of any Quantity of an Equation, some other Quantity which is equal, but expressed after another Manner. F. of L.

To **SUBTRACT**. See *To subtract*.

SUBSTRUC'TION, an under-pinning, groundselling, or laying the Foundation of a House. L.

SUBSTY'LAR Line [in Dialing] is that Line on the Plane of a Dial, over which the Style stands at right Angles with the Plane.

To **SUBSULT** [*subsultare*, L.] to leap under or about.

SUBSULTA'TION, such a leaping.

SUBSULTORY, leaping under, or up and down.

SUB-SUPRA Particular Proportion [in Mathematicks] is contrary to super-particular Proportion.

SUBTAN'GENT [in any Curve] is the Line which determines the Intersection of the Tangent in the Axis.

SUBTEGULA'NEOUS [*subtegulaneus*, L.] under the House-Eaves or Roof.

To **SUBTEND** [*sub* and *tendo*, L.] to be extended under.

SUBTENSE [in Mathematicks] is a right Line Connecting the two Extremities of an Ark

S U

Ark or other Curve Line; or a right Line drawn within a Circle at each End, and bounded in the Circumference, cutting the Circle into two equal Parts, to both which it is subtended.

SUBTERDU'CTION, a private leading away, or stealing.

SUBTERFLUOUS [*subterfluous*, L.] that flows or runs under.

SUBTERFUGE [*subterfugium*, L.] Evasion, Escape, Shift, a Hole to creep out at.

SUBTERRA'NEOUS } [*subterraneus*, L.]
SUBTERRA'NEAN } [*souterrain*, F.] is

whatsoever is within the Surface, Bowels, Caverns, or hollow Places of the Earth; that lies under Ground.

SUBTERRA'NEITY, a being subterraneous.

SU'BTILE } [*subtil*, F. and *subtilis*, L.]

SU'BTLE } crafty, cunning, sharp, quick, ready; also thin, pure, fine, separated from its grosser parts.

SUBTILIZA'TION [*subtilization*, F.] the Act of subtilizing.

To SU'BTILIZE [*subtilizer*, F.] to make subtle or thin; also to use Subtilties, Tricks or Shifts.

SU'BTLY, craftily, slyly, artfully.

SU'BTILITY } [*subtilité*, F. of *subtili-*
SU'BTILITY } [*tas*, L.] Craft, Sharpness of Wit; a subtle Trick, a cunning Fetch, a Quirk.

To SUBTRACT [*subtraction*, L.] to deduct or take from.

SUBTRACT'ION [in *Arithmetick*] is the taking one Thing from another, to find the Remainder. L.

SUBTRACTION Compound [*Arithmetick*] a Method of taking a Sum compounded of several different Species, from another Sum compounded likewise of the same Sorts of Species; as Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, out of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

SUBTRAHEN'D [*subtrahendum*, L.] the lesser Number, which is to be taken or subtracted out of a greater.

SUBTRIPLE Proportion [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number is contained in another just three Times, as 2 is said to be Subtriple of 6, and 6 is the Triple of 2.

SUBVEC'TION, a secret Conveyance or Carriage. L.

SUBVENTANEOUS [*subventaneus*, L.] under the Wind; also addled, as a subventaneous Egg, i. e. an addled Egg.

SUBVEN'TION, Supply, Aid, Subsidy, F. of L.

SUBVER'SION, turning upside down, or overthrowing; the Ruin or Destruction of a State or Kingdom. F. of L.

To SUBVERT' [*subvertere*, L.] to overturn, overthrow, or ruin; as to subvert the Government.

SUBURBA'NITY, [*suburbanitas*, L.] the Neighbourhood of them that dwell without the City.

S U

SUBURB'IAN [*suburbanus*, L.] belonging to the Suburbs.

SUB'URBS [*suburbia*, L.] that Part of a City or Town, which lies without the Walls or Bounds of it.

SUBU'BERES [of *sub* under, and *Uber* the Breast, L.] sucking Infants.

SUBVULTU'RIAN [*subvulturius*, L.] living by Rapine like a Vulture.

SUC'CAGE, the same as *Apocryphism*.

SUCCEDA'NEOUS [*succedaneus*, L.] succeeding or coming in the Room of another; as a *succedaneous Medicine*, is the Medicine used after or instead of another.

SUCCE'DENT [*succedens*, L.] succeeding, following after.

SUCCE'DENT Houses [among *Astrologers*] are the Second, Fifth, Eighth, and Eleventh; so termed because they follow or succeed Angles in a Figure of the Heavens, yet not so much in Order, as in Dignity and Condition.

To SUCCEED [*succedere*, F. *succedere*, L.] to follow, to come next after, to come in the Place of another; to speed well or prosper; to come to pass or fall out.

SUCCE'NTOR, one who sings the Bass or lowest Part in a Concert of Musick. L.

To SUCCENTU'RIATE [*succenturiatum*, L.] to fill up the Number of a Band of Soldiers.

SUCCE'SS [*Succes*, F. *Successus*, L.] the Event or Issue of a Business either good or bad; but it is most commonly taken for a happy Issue, or good Luck.

SUCCE'SSFUL, fortunate, lucky.

SUCCE'SSFULLY, fortunately, luckily

SUCCE'SSFULNESS, the being fortunate or lucky.

SUCCE'SSION, a succeeding or coming after; a Series or continued Order of Time.

SUCCE'SSION of the Signs [in *Astrology*] is that Order in which they are usually reckoned, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. it is otherwise termed *Consequence*.

SUCCE'SSIVE [*successivus*, L.] that succeeds, or follows one after another.

SUCCE'SSOR [*successeur*, F.] one who succeeds another in his Place or Estate. L.

SUCCID'UOUS [*succiduus*, L.] ready to fall.

SUCCINC'T [*succinctus*, L.] brief, short, comprehended in a few Words. F.

SUCCINCT'LY, briefly, concisely.

SUCCINCT'NESS, Briefness, Comprehensiveness.

SUCCIN'EIOUS [*succineus*, L.] belonging to Amber.

SUC'CORY [*Cichorium*, L. *κικαριον*, Gr.] an Herb good to cool, and open Stoppages in the Liver; wild Endive.

SUCCOSITY, [*succositas*, L.] Fulness of Juice.

SUCCOTRI'NE Aloes, is the finest Sort that comes from the Isle *Succotra*, on the Coast of *Arabia*; and from its Colour is

called *Aloes Hepatica*, or Liver-coloured *Aloes*.

To **SUCCOUR** [*succurrere*, L. *secourir*, F.] to assist, help or relieve.

To **SUCCOUR** [*Sea Term*] to strengthen or make more firm, as to *succour a Mast, Cable, &c.*

To **SUCCOUR** a *Place*, is to raise the Siege of it, by driving the Enemy from before it.

SUCCOUR [*Secoure*, F.] Help, Relief, Supply.

SUCCOUS [*succosus*, L.] juicy, full of Juice.

SUC'CUBUS [*succube*, F.] a Devil or Demon which assumes a woman's Shape to lie with a Man. L.

SUC'CU'LA [*in Mechanics*] a bare Axis or Cylinder with Staves in it to move it round with any *Tympanum*. L.

SUCCULENCY, a being succulent.

SUC'CULENT [*succulentus*, L.] full of Juice, juicy. F.

To **SUCCUMB'** [*succomber*, F. *succumbere*, L.] to fall down, to sink, or fall under; as, to *succumb under the Weight of Afflictions*.

SUCCUS Pancreaticus [*with Anatomists*] the Pancreatick Juice. L.

SUCUSSA'TION } [*with Physicians*] such
SUCUS'SION } a shaking of the nervous Parts as is procured by strong *Stimuli*, or *Stimulatores*, *Friction*, and the like, which are commonly used in Apoplectick Affections.

SUCUSSION [*in Philosophy*] a violent jolting or shaking. L.

SUCH [*rpyle*, Sax. *fulch*, Du. *solch*, Teut.] like this.

To **SUCK** [*succan*, Sax. *sooghen*, Du. *saugen*, Teut. *sucer*, F. *succare*, Ital. of *sugere*, L.] to draw in with the Mouth, &c.

SUCK'ERS of Trees [*in Husbandry*] unprofitable Shoots, which spring out of the Root or Side of the Stock.

SUCK'INY, a Frock, a white Attire like a *Rochet Chauc.*

SUCK'STONE, a Sea Lamprey, a Fish.

To **SUCKLE** [*of Succan, &c.* as above] to give Suck.

SUCKLING, a young Creature yet fed by the Pap.

SUC'TION, a Sucking. L.

SUD [*Sea Term*] the South Wind. F.

SUDA'TION, a Sweating. F.

SUDATORY [*Sudatorius*, L.] belonging to Sweating, a Sweating House.

SUD'DEN [*roden*, Sax. *soudain*, F. *subitaneus*, L.] coming unexpected, hasty, quick.

SUDDENLY, hastily, quickly.

SUDDENNESS, Hastiness.

SUDIM'INA [*among Physicians*] certain red and angry Pimples in the Skin, like Millet Grains; frequent in Children and Youth especially those who are of a hot

Temper, and have much Exercise; they break out in the Neck, Shoulders, Breast, Arms, &c. and mostly about the Privities, &c.

SUDORIFEROUS } [*sudorifique*, F. *su-*
SUDORIFICK } *dorificus*, L.] pro-
voking or causing Sweat.

SUDORIFICKS [*Sudorifica*, L.] sweating Medicines, the same as *Hydroticks*, and *Diaphoreticks*.

SUDS [*Geroben*, Soddin, of *reodon*, Sax. to boil the soapy Liquor in which Cloaths are boiled.

To **SUE** [*of suiver*, F. q. d. *sequi*, L.] to prosecute at law; to entreat earnestly; to put in or stand for an Office, &c.

To **SUE** [*among Falconers*] a Hawk is said to *sue*, when she whets her Beak.

SU'ET, a hard sort of Fat.

To **SUFFAR'CINATE** [*suffarcinatum*, L.] to stuff.

SUFFEC'TION, a Substituting. L.

To **SUFFER** [*souffrir*, F.] to undergo, endure, lie under any Pain, Grievance, or Inconvenience; also to bear, give leave, permit.

SUFFERABLE, that may be endured or suffered.

SUFFERANCE [*Souffrance*, F. *Sufferentia*, L.] Allowance. Permission, Leave, Forbearance; a Suffering or bearing Pains or Affliction; also Affliction itself.

SUFFEREN'TIA Pacis [*Old Law*] a Suffrance or Grant of Peace or Truce.

SUFFERSU'R'E, certain Pustles or Wheals in Children occasioned by Heat.

To **SUFFI'CE** [*suffire*, F. *sufficere*, L.] to be enough; to satisfy, to afford Satisfaction.

SUFFI'CIENCY [*suffisance*, F. *sufficientia*, L.] a being sufficient; Ability, Capacity.

SUFFI'CIENCY, Pride, Conceit, or Presumption. *Sir William Temple*.

SUFFI'CIENT [*suffisant*, F. *sufficiens*, L.] that suffices or is enough to satisfy Necessity; able, capable.

SUFFI'CIENTLY, well enough, fully, satisfactorily.

SUFFIMEN'TUM, } a Perfume which is
SUFFI'TUS } burnt or smoaked.

Powder compounded of odoriferous Plants, Gums, &c. which thrown upon the Coals, smell pleasantly. L.

SUFFIRABLE, patient. *Chauc.*

SUFFISANCE, sufficiency. *Chauc.*

To **SUFFLA'TE** [*sufflatum*, L.] to puff or blow up.

To **SUF'FOCATE** [*suffoquer*, F. *suffocatum*, L. of *sub* and *faux*] to stop the Breath, to stifle, smother, or choak.

SUFFOCATION, a stifling, a Stoppage of the Breath; a smothering. L.

5 L SUFFOLK

SUFFOLK [*Suðfolc*, *Sax.* q. d. *South-folk*, in Opposition to those of *Norfolk*] a Southern Country of *Britain*.

SUFFOSION, an undermining. *L.*

SUFFRAGAN [*Suffragant*, *F.* *Suffraganeus*, *L.* q. d. *Assistant*] a Bishop's Vicar, or a Bishop that is subordinate to an Archbishop.

To **SUFFRAGATE** [*suffrager*, *L.*] to vote with

SUFFRAGE [*Suffragium*, *L.*] a Vote given at an Election in favour of any Person; Approbation or Allowance in general.

SUFFRAUNCE, Patience. *Chauc.*

SUFFRUTEX [among *Botanists*] a low, woody, perpetual Plant, which sends forth no Leaves from its Root, and begins to be branched from the bottom of its Stalk, as *Lavender*, *Rue*, *Sage*, &c.

To **SUFFUMIGATE** [*suffumigatum*, *L.*] to smook underneath.

SUFFUMIGATION, a Smoaking or Fuming underneath.

SUFFUMIGATION [in *Physick*] is an external Remedy, consisting of a Decoction of Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. the Smoke of which is conveyed into the Body from a Close stool, for Diseases of the Bowels, Fundament, or Womb.

To **SUFFUSE** [*suffusus*, *L.*] to spread over with Vapour or Tincture. *Pope.*

SUFFUSION, a pouring upon, or spreading abroad. *L.*

SUFFUSION [among *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye, called a Pin or Web.

SUG, an Insect, called a Sea Flea.

To **SUG** [*sugere*, *L.*] to soak in Water.

SUGAR [*Sucre*, *F.* *Zuccaro*, *Ital.* *zucker*, *Teut.* *Sucker*, *Dan.* *Sutgr*, *C. Br.* *Saccharum*, *L.* *σακχαρον*, *Gr.*] a sweet Juice drawn out of Canes, growing in the *West-Indies*, which being bruised and pressed, are put into Vessels, where the Liquor is boiled several Times, till it is brought to a Consistence, &c.

To **SUGGEST** [*suggerer*, *F.* *suggestum*, *L.* of *sub* and *gero*, q. d. to assist underhand] to prompt, to put into one's Mind, to put upon, to egg on.

SUGGESTED, tempted, provoked, prompted. *Shakesp.*

SUGGESTION, a prompting or putting into one's Mind, an Insinuation. *L.*

To **SUGILLATE** [*sugillatum*, *L.*] to beat black and blue.

SUICIDE [*Suicidium*, *L.*] Self-killing, Self-murder.

To **SUIT**, to fit, to dress; also to agree.

SUIT [*Suite*, *F.*] a prosecuting a Person at Law, being the same as Action, either real or personal.

SUIT, a Petition, Request, or Motion.

SUIT of Courts } [*Law Term*] Attend-

SUIT Service } ance which Tenants owe to the Court of their Lord.

SUIT Covenant, where the Ancestor of

one Man has covenanted with the Ancestor of another to sue to his Court.

SUIT Custom, when I and my Ancestors have been possessed of our own and our Ancestors Suit, Time out of Mind.

SUIT Real } is when Men come to
SUIT Regal } Court called the Sheriffs
Turn or Leet.

SUIT of the King's Peace, is the pursuing a Man for Breach of the King's Peace, by Treasons, Insurrections, or Trespasses.

SUIT Silver [in the Honour of *Glun* in *Shropshire*] a Rent paid by the Freeholders, to excuse them from Appearance at the Courts-Baron.

SUITABLE, agreeing, matching.

SUITABLENESS, Agreeableness.

SUITABLE, agreeable.

SUIT'OR, one who courts a Woman, or sues for any Place or Office.

To **SUITOR**, to woo or court a Woman.

SULCATION, a making Furrows.

SULCUS Aqua [*Old Law*] a small Brook or Stream of Water.

SULL, a Plough. *W. C.*

SULL-Paddle, a Tool to cleanse the Plough from the Clods of Earth. *W. C.*

SUL'LEN [q. *Solaneus*, *L.* i. e. affecting Solitude] dogged, stubborn, peevish.

SUL'LENLY, stubbornly.

SUL'LENNESS, Doggedness, Stubbornness.

To **SUL'LY Souiller**, *F.*] *Sogliare*, *Ital.* *foggen*, *Teut.*] to defile, dirty, daub or foul, to blemish one's Reputation.

To **SULLY the Fancy**, to fill it with filthy, nasty, or impure Thoughts.

SULPHUR [in *Chymistry* the second Hypostatical or active Principle; a liquid clammy Substance which soon takes Fire, and rises up like Oil after Distillation.

SULPHUR vivum, the greyish Sulphur, as it comes from the Earth. *L.*

Flower of SULPHUR [among *Chymists*] the purest Part of Sulphur, that sticks to the Head of the Alembick.

SULPHUR of Antimony [among *Chymists*] a Chymical Medicine made of the Regulus of Antimony, boiled in Water and strained, afterwards pouring Vinegar on it, so that the Reddish or Gold coloured Powder will sink to the Bottom of the Vessel, which is called *Golden Sulphur of Antimony*.

SULPHUREOUS [*Sulphure*, *F.* *Sulphureus*, *L.*] belonging to, or full of Sulphur.

SULTAN, the Grand Signior, or other *Mahometan* Prince.

SULTANA, the Grand Signior's Consort, the Sultaneß.

SULTANAS, *Turkish* Ships so called.

SULTANIN, a *Turkish* Gold Coin, worth about 8 s. *English* Money.

SUL'TRINESS, excessive Heat.

SUL'TRY [q. d. *Sweltry*] excessive hot, speaking of the Weather. See *Sweltry*. To

S U

To SUM, to compute, to collect Particulars into a Total, &c.

SUM } [*Somme*, F. *Summa*, L.] a certain Quantity of Money; the Substance of a Discourse; an Abridgment of a Book.

SUM [in *Arithmetick*] the Number which arises from the Addition of two or more Numbers together.

SUM of an Equation [in *Algebra*] is when the absolute Number being brought over to the other Side, with a contrary Sign, the whole become equal to (0.)

SUM'ACK } a rank smelling Shrub, that
SUMA'CH } bears a black Berry, used by Carriers in dressing Leather.

SUM'AGE } a Toll paid for a Horse-
SUM'MAGE } Carriage; also an Horse-Load.

SUM'MA [in *Ancient Deeds*] any Load or Burden of a Horse.

SUM'MARILY, concisely, briefly.

A SUM'MARY [*un Sommaire*, F. *Summarium*, L.] a brief gathering of a Matter in a few Words, an Abridgment.

SUM'MARY [*sommaire*, F. *summarius*, L.] concise, short, brief, abridged.

SUM'MARY *Arithmetick*, the Art of finding the flowing Quantity from the Fluxion.

SUM'MED [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk has her Feathers, and is fit to be taken from the Eyry or Mew.

To SUMMER, to pass the Summer; also to keep warm. *Shakesp.*

SUMMER *Sumer*, Sax. *Sommer*, Teut. and *Dan.* one of the four Seasons of the Year.

SUMMER [q. d. *trabs summaria*, L.] a main Piece of Timber that supports a Building, an Architrave between two Pillars.

SUMMER *Sault*, [*Soubresault*, F.] a Feat of Activity shown by a Tumbler.

To SUMMER *Sir*, to fallow or till Land in the Summer. *C.*

SUMMER *Tree* [*Architet*] a Beam full of Mortises for the Joists to lie in.

SUM'MIST, an Abridger.

SUM'MIT } [*Sommeté*, F. *Summitas*,
SUMM'ITY } L.] the higher Part or Top of a Thing.

SUMMITA'LES [in *Botany*] the Tops of Plants. *L.*

To SUM'MON [*sommer*, F. *summonere*, L. of *sub* and *monere*, q. to give one private Notice] to call to appear before a Judge or Magistrate; to demand the Surrender of a Place.

SUMMO'NEAS, a Writ Judicial of great Diversity, according to the divers Cases wherein it is used.

SUM'MONER } a petty Officer who calls
SUM'ONER } a Man to any Court of Justice, especially the Ecclesiastical Court; an Apparitor.

SUMMONITOR, an Apparitor, who is to cite Offenders to appear at a certain Time and Place, to answer to the charge exhibited against them. *L.*

S U

SUM'MONS [*summonitio*, L.] is a citing to a Court of Judicature.

SUMMONS *ad warrantizandum*, is the Summons whereby a Vouchee is called.

SUMMONS in *Terra Perita*, a Summons made upon the Land, which the Party sending the Summons seeks to have. *Lar.*

SUM'MUM *Bonum* [*i. e.* the chiefest Good] that which by its Enjoyment renders truly and completely happy. *L.*

SUMPTER *Horse* [*Sommer*, Du. a Burden, *Saumpford*, Teut.] a Horse which carries Necessaries for a Journey.

To SUMPTIFY [*sumptificare*, L.] to make great Costs and Charges.

SUMPTUARY [*sumptuarii*, F. *sumptuarii*, L.] belonging to Expences.

SUMPTUARY *Laws*, Laws made to restrain Excess in Diet or Apparel, which were repealed in *England*, Anno 1. Jac. 1.

SUMPTUOSITY [*sumptuosité*, F. *sumptuositas*, L.] Sumptuousness, Costliness, Statefulness, Magnificence.

SUMPTUOUS [*Sumptueux*, F. *Sumptuosus*, L.] rich, costly, stately, magnificent.

SUMPTUOUSLY, richly, magnificently.

SUMPTUOUSNESS, Costliness, Magnificence.

The SUN [*Sunne*, Sax. *Son*, Belg. *Sonne*, Teut.] the Illuminator of the Day, a glorious Planet, the Spring of Light and Heat.

SUNBURNT, tanned, discoloured by the Sun.

SUN'DAY [*Sunnan*, Day, Sax. *Sontag*, Du. *Sondagh*, Dan. *Sunday*, Teut.] the first Day of the Week, so called from its being set apart by our Saxon Ancestors for worshipping the Idol of the Sun.

SUN'DAY *Letter*, the Dominical Letter.

SUDEW, an Herb. *Ros Solis.*

SUNDRY [*Sundey*, Sax.] divers.

A SUN'DIAL, a Plate on which the Shadow points out the Hour.

SUONA }
SUONO } See *Sona*. *Ital.*

SUONATA } [in *Musick Books*] is the
SONATA } Name of certain Pieces of Instrumental Musick well known. They are of two Sorts, one for Churches and Chapels, called *Sonata di Chiesa*, or Church *Sonatas*; the other for Chambers or private Concerts, called *Sonata di Camera*, or Chamber *Sonatas*. *Ital.*

SUONATINA, a little short, plain, and easy Sonata. *Ital.*

SUPERABLE [*superabilis*, L.] that may be overcome or surpassed.

To SUP [*supan*, Sax. *suppen*, Du. *supfen*, Teut.] to drink by little and little.

To SUP [*souper*, F.] to eat a Supper, an Evening Meal.

To SUPERABOUND [*surabonder*, F. *superabundare*, L.] to be over and above, to be superfluous.

SUPER-

S U

SUPERABUNDANCE [*Surabondance*, F. *Superabundantia*, L.] very great Plenty, Superfluity, Excess.

SUPERABUN'DANT [*Surabondante*, F. *Superabundans*, L.] overflowing in Plenty, excessive, enough and too much.

To **SUPERAD D** [*Superaddere*, L.] to add over and above, to give a Vantage.

SUPERAFFUSION, a pouring upon. L.

SUPERANNUATED [*Suranne*, F. *Superannuatus*, L.] grown out of Date, worn out with Age, past the best.

SUPERANNUATION [*Superannuatio*, L.] a being grown out of Date, &c.

SUPERB [*Superbe*, F. *Superbus*, L.] proud, haughty, arrogant.

SUPERBIFICK [*Superbificus*, L.] making proud.

SUPERBIL'OUENCE [*Superbiloquentia*, L.] a speaking proudly.

SUPERBIPARTIENT Number (in *Arithmetick*) a Number which divides another Number, not exactly into two Parts, but leaves something over and above.

SUPERBUS [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle *Attollens*, thus called because it lifts up the Eye-brows, and gives an Air of Pride. L.

SUPERCAR'GO, one employed by the Freighters of a Ship to go a Voyage, to oversee the Cargo or Lading, and to dispose of it out and in to their best advantage. *Ital.*

SUPER'CHERY [*Supercherie*, F.] Superfluity; also an Injury or sudden Assault.

SUPERCIL'IOUS [*Superciliosus*, L.] of a sour Countenance; of an affected lofty Carriage, proud, arrogant, haughty.

SUPERCILIUM [in *Anatomy*] the Lip or Side of a Cavity, at the End of a Bone, particularly the Cartilage or Gristle of the *Coxendix* or Hip Bone.

SUPER-DAINTY, over dainty, too dainty. *Shakesp.*

SUPEREM'INENCE [*Supereminencia*, L.] singular Excellence, Authority or Prerogative above another.

SUPEREM'INENT [*supereminens*, L.] excelling above another.

To **SUPERE'ROGATE** [*supererogatum*, L.] to give or do more than is required.

SUPEREROGATION [*supererogatio*, L.] a giving or doing more than is required; a performing more good Works than one is bound to do.

SUPEREROGA'TORY [*supererogatoire*, F.] belonging to Supererogation.

SUPERFETATION [*superfetatio*, L.] a second conceiving before the first young is brought forth, so that both Conceptions are in the Womb together, a breeding Young upon Young, as Hares and Conies do.

SUPERFI'CIAL [*superficial*, F.] belonging to a Superficies, or Surface, outward; or light, slight, imperfect.

S U

SUPERFICIAL Content. See *Area*.

SUPERFICIAL Wound [with *Surgeons*] one that lies only in the Skin, or does not reach very deep.

SUPERFICIALLY, slightly, imperfectly.

SUPERFICIALNESS, slightness, Imperfectness.

To **SUPERFICIALIZE**, to do a Thing superficially.

SUPERFICIARY [*superficiarius*, L.] he that pays a Quit-rent for a House, built upon another Man's Ground.

SUPERFICIES [*superficies*, L.] the Surface or outermost Part of a Thing; the Outside. L.

SUPERFICIES [in *Geometry*] is a Magnitude bounded by Lines, or an Extension which has Length and Breadth, but no Depth or Thickness.

SUPERFINE [*superfin*, F.] very fine or thin.

SUPERFLU'ITY [*superfluité*, F. *superfluitas*, L.] that which is superfluous or more than needs, Overplus, Excess.

SUPERFLUOUS [*superflu*, F. *superfluus*, L.] over much, more than needs, enough and to spare; also unnecessary, idle, needless, unprofitable.

SUPERFLUOUSLY, needlessly.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, the being superfluous, needless.

SUPERGEMINA'LIS [with *Anatomists*] a winding Vessel, joined to the Testicles, the same as *Epididymis*. L.

SUPERHUMA'NE [of *super* and *humanus*, L.] more than human; above Man's Capacity, or Reach.

SUPERHUMERA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] the upper Part of the Shoulder. L.

To **SUPERINDU'CE** [*superinducere*, L.] to bring in over and above, or draw any Thing over another; to lay upon, to cover.

SUPERINDUCTION, an adding or bringing in, over and above, &c.

SUPERINJECT [*superinjectum*, L.] to cast or lay over or upon.

SUPERINSTITUTION [*Law Term*] one Institution upon another; as when a Clerk is advanced and instituted into a Benefice upon one Title, and another is likewise instituted to it by the Preferment of another Patron. L.

To **SUPERINTEND'** [of *super* and *intendere*, L.] to oversee, or have the chief Management of Affairs.

SUPERINTEN'DENCY [*Superintendencia*, F.] the Place, Office, or Dignity of a Superintendent.

SUPERINTEN'DENT [among the *Lutherans* in *Germany*] a sort of Bishop or dignified Clergyman.

SUPERINTENDENT [of *super* and *intendens*, L. *Surintendent*, F.] one who overrules or governs.

SUPE-

SUPERIORITY [*Superiorité*, F.] Pre-eminence, Excellence above others, also a being Superior of a Monastery.

SUPERIOUR [*superieur*, F. *superior*, L.] upper or uppermost, prevailing; that is above others in Authority, Dignity, Power, Strength, Knowledge, &c.

SUPERIOURS [*Superiores*, L.] our Betters, Governors, Magistrates, &c.

SUPERIOURS [in *Printing*] small Letters or Figures placed over a Word, which directs by a like Letter or Figure to the Citation in the Margin.

SUPERIOURS [in *Astronomy*] the Planets *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mars*, so called by way of Eminence, because their Orbs are above the Sun.

SUPERLATION } [*Superlativus*, L.] of
SUPERLATIVE } the highest Degree, very eminent or extraordinary. F.

SUPERLATIVE Degree [in *Grammar*] the highest Degree in Comparison, usually expressed in *England* by putting the Particle *est* at the End, or *most* before the Adjective, as *highest*, *most Noble*, &c.

SUPERLATIVELY, eminently.

SUPERLATIVENESS, the being most excellent or eminent.

SUPERLIGAMINA [among *Surgeons*] upper Swathes or Bands. L.

SUPERLIGULA [with *Anatomists*] the Cover of the Wind Pipe.

SUPERLUNAR [*super* and *Luna*, L.] not sublunary; placed above the Moon. Pope.

SUPER'NAL [*Supernus*, L.] that comes from above.

SUPERNALLY, descending from above.

SUPERNATATION [with *Philosophers*] a floating or swimming at Top. L.

SUPERNATURAL [*Surnaturel*, F. of *super* and *naturalis*, L.] that is above the Course Strength, or Reach of Nature.

SUPERNATURALITY, the being above the Course of Nature.

SUPERNATURALNESS, the being above the Course of Nature.

SUPER'NITY [*Supernitas*, L.] being above or aloft.

SUPERNU'MERARY [*surnumeraire*, F. *supernumerarius*, L.] that is above the limited or usual Number; also an Officer in the Excise.

SUPERONERATIONE Pastura, a Writ against one who is impleaded in the County for the over-burthening a Common with his Cattle, in case he was formerly impleaded for it there, and the Cause removed to the King's Court at *Westminster*.

SUPERPARTICULAR Proportion [*Mathematicks*] when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and a certain Part whose Name is *x*, so that the Number which is so contained in the greater is said to be to it, in *superparticular Proportion*.

SUPERPAR'TIENT Proportion [in *Mathematicks*] is when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and some Number of *Aliquot Parts* remaining; as *1 Two Thirds*, *1 Three Fourths*, and the like.

SUPERPON'DERANT [*superponderans*, L.] weighing over and above.

SUPER Prerogativa Regis, a Writ lying against the King's Widow marrying without his Leave.

SUPERPURGA'TION, an overmuch purging by Stool. L.

SUPERSCAPULA'RIS Inferior [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle that helps to draw the Arm backwards; the same as *Infraspinatus*.

SUPERSCAPULA'RIS Superior, the same as *Supraspinatus*.

To SUPERSCRI'BE [*superscribere*, L.] to write over or on the Outside of a Letter, Deed, &c.

SUPERSCRIP'TION [*Supscription*, F.] a Writing on the Outside of a Letter; also that which is written on the Outside of a Letter, a Direction. L.

To SUPERSE'DE [*superfedere*, F. *superfedere*, L.] to omit the doing of a Thing, to suspend, put off, or stop an Affair or Proceeding, to countermand.

SUPERSE'DEAS, a Writ to stay the doing of that which otherwise ought to be done according to Law, were it not for that Reason on which the Thing is granted. L.

SUPER-SERVICEABLE, more than serviceable enough. *Shakesp.*

SUPER Statuto, *1 Edwardi III.* a Writ which lay against the King's Tenants, holding in chief, who alienated the King's Land without his Licence. L.

SUPER Statuto de Articulis Cleri, a Writ against the Sheriff or other Officer that distrains in the King's Highway, or in the Glebe Land, anciently given to Rectories.

SUPER Statuto de York, &c. a Writ lying against one who uses Victualling either in Gross or by Retail, in a City or Borough Town, during the Time he is Mayor.

SUPER Statuto facto pour Seneschal, &c. a Writ lying against the Steward or Marshal, for holding Pleas in his Court, for Freehold, Trespass, or Contracts not made within the King's Household.

SUPER Statutum Edwardi III. versus Servantes, &c. a Writ which lies against him who keeps another Man's Servant, departed out of his Service against Law.

SUPERSTITION [of *super* and *stis*, q. d. too great nicety as to Things above us] a being over scrupulous and nice in Divine Worship; too much Ceremony in Divine Worship; mistaken Devotion. F. of L.

SUPERSTITIOUS [*superstitieux*, F. *superstitiosus*, L.] addicted to Superstition, bigotted, over-nice.

SUPER-

S U

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, over scrupulously, bigottedly.

SUPERSTITIOUSNESS, the being over scrupulous or bigotted.

To **SUPERSTRUCT** [*superstruere*, L.] to build upon, or to build one thing upon another.

SUPERSTRUCTURE [of *Super* and *Strutura*, L.] that which is built or raised upon some Foundation.

SUPERTRIPAR'TIENT *Number* }
SUPERTRIPAR'TIENT *Quantity* }
[in *Mathematicks*] is that which divides another Number or Quantity into three Parts, but leaves some remainder.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS [*supervacaneus*, L.] superfluous, unprofitable, needless, that serves to no Use or Purpose, unnecessary.

To **SUPERVE'NE** [*supervenire*, F. *super-venire*, L.] to come unlooked for, to come upon a sudden, to come in unlooked for, or unsuspected.

SUPERVE'NIENT *Signs* [*Physick*] such as arise at the Declension of a Distemper.

A **SUPERVEN'TION** [*Superventus*, L.] a coming upon one suddenly.

To **SUPERVISE** [of *super* and *videre*, *visum*, L.] to oversee.

SUPERV'ISOR, an Overseer or Surveyor, L.

SUPERV'ISOR [of a *Will*] one that is appointed to assist the Executor, and see that the Will is justly performed.

To **SUPERVIVE** [*super* and *vivo*, L.] to outlive, to overlive.

SUPINA'TION [*supination*, F. lying with the Face upwards.

SUPINA'TOR *Radius Brevis* [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Bone of the Arm called *Radius*, arising from the upper and outward Part of the *Ulna*. L.

SUPINATOR *Radius longus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Radius*, arising from the upward and outward Part of the Shoulder-Bone, below the End of the *Deltoides*.

SUPINE [*supinus*, L.] idle, careless, negligent, retchless.

SUPINES [in *Grammar*] Termination of the Verb which have the Signification of an Infinitive Mood, the one in *um*, which has an active signification, the other in *u*, which has a Passive.

SUPIN'ITY } [*supinitus*, L.] Sloth,
SUPINE'NESS } Negligence, Carelessness.

To **SUPPED'ITATE** [*suppeditatum*, L.] to find, supply, or furnish, as to *suppeditate* Matter.

To **SUPLANT'** [*supplanter*, F. *supplante*, L.] to trip up one's Heels; to deceive, to beguile, to undermine.

SUPLANTA'LIA [among *Physicians*] Plaisters apply'd to the Feet, for the most Part made of Leaven, Mustard, wild Radish, Salt, Soap, Gunpowder, &c. L.

S U

SUPPLE [*souple*, F.] soft or limber, pliant; also submissive, complaisant.

To **SUPPLE**, to make limber or pliant.

SUPPLENESS, Limberness, Pliantness.

SUPPLEMENT [*Supplementum*, L. of *sub* and *pleo*] any Addition that is made to supply something deficient before, particularly an Addition to a Treatise. F.

SUPPLEMENT of an *Arch* [in *Geometry*] is the Number of Degrees that it wants of being a Semi-Circle; as Complement signifies what an Arch wants of being a Quadrant.

SUPPLE'TORY [of *supplere*, L.] that serves to supply some Imperfection or Defect.

SUPPLIANT } [*suppliant*, F. *suppli-*
SUPPLICANT } *cans*, L.] a Petitioner, or humble Suitor.

To **SUPPLICATE** [*supplier*, F. *supplicatum*, L. of *sub* and *plico*, q. d. to bend downwards] to make humble Request, or beg, to entreat or beseech earnestly.

SUPPLICATION, humble Suit, Petition; earnest and submissive Prayer. F. of L.

SUPPLICAVIT, a Writ out of the Chancery, for taking the Surety of the Peace against a Man, and was heretofore called *Breve de Minimis*.

SUPPLICE [*supplicium*, L.] Punishment.

To **SUPPLIER**, to make Supplication.

SUPPLO'SION, a Stamping or Noise made with the Feet. L.

To **SUPPLY'** [*supplier*, F. *supplere*, L.] to make up what is wanting; to fill up one's Place; to furnish with Necessaries.

SUPPLY', Aid, Relief.

SUPPLIES [in *War*] Recruits of Forces, the furnishing an Army with fresh Men.

To **SUPPORT** [*supporter*, F. *supportare*, L.] to bear or prop up; to protect or uphold; to feed or maintain; to countenance, favour, or back; to assist.

SUPPORT [*supportatio*, L.] that which upholds or bears up a Burden or Weight; a Prop, Defence, Protection. L.

SUPPORT'ABLE, that may be endured or suffered; tolerable, sufferable. L.

SUPPORT'ABLY, in a Manner that may be born.

SUPPORTABLENESS, Capableness of being borne.

SUPPORTED of the *Pale* [in *Heraldry*] is when any Beast is drawn upon the Pale of an Escutcheon.

SUPPORT'ERS [in *Architecture*] Images to bear up Posts, &c. in Building.

SUPPORTERS [in *Heraldry*] some kind of Savage Beasts, as Lions, Tygers, Griffins, Eagles, &c. which, in Atchievements, are drawn standing on each Side of the Shield or Escutcheon, and seem to support it; which Atchievement is allowed to none under the Degree of a Knight Banneret.

SUPPOS'ABLE, that may be supposed.

SUP-

S U

SUPPOSAILE, Supposition. *Chauc.*

To **SUPPOSE** [*supposer*, F. *suppositum*, L.] to imagine, to think, to grant, or take for granted; also to produce a false Thing instead of a true.

SUPPOSITION } Imagination; also a
SUPPO'SAL } thing taken for granted;
an uncertain Allegation. F. of L.

SUPPOSITITIOUS [*suppositivus*, L.] put in the Room of another, that is real or proper; false, counterfeit, forged.

SUPPOSITITIOUSLY counterfeitedly, spuriously.

SUPPOSITORY [*Suppositoire*, F. *Suppositorium*, L.] a solid Medicine put up the Fundament to loosen the Belly; it is usually made of purging Powders, Honey, Salt, and other Ingredients.

To **SUPPRESS** [*supprimer*, F. *suppressum*, L.] to keep under; to put a Stop to; to smother; take away or put down an Office; to conceal, or pass over in Silence.

SUPPRESSION, a putting a Stop to, smothering, concealing, &c. F. of L.

SUPPRESSION of the Courses [in Women] is when they are stopped, and have not a free Passage.

SUPPRESSION of Urine, a Difficulty in making Water.

SUPPRESSIONIS Ignis [with Chymists] a Fire made above the Sand.

To **SUPPURATE** [*suppurare*, F. *suppuratum*, L. of *sub* and *pus*] to run with, or void Matter as a Sore does.

SUPPURATION, ripening of a Boil, or Imposthume, a gathering in Matter. F. of L.

SUPPURATIVE, that brings to Suppuration, that makes a Sore run.

SUPPURGATION, a too often Use of purging Medicines.

SUPPUTATION, a counting, casting up, a Reckoning. F. of L.

SUPRALAPSA'RIANS [of *supra* and *lapsus*, L.] those who hold that God passed his Decree of Election and Reprobation, before the Fall of Adam.

SUPRAMUN'DANE [of *supra* and *mundanus*, L.] above the World.

SUPRASCAPULARIS inferior [in Anatomy] a Muscle in the Arm, the same as *Infraspinatus*. L.

SUPRASCAPULARIS superiour } [in A-
SUPRASPINA'TUS superior } nat.] a Muscle so called from its being placed above the Spine of the Shoulder-Blade.

SUPREMACY [*Supremacie*, F.] Sovereignty, the most transcendent Height of Power and Authority, more especially the supreme or chief Power of the King or Queen of England in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

SUPREME [*supremus*, L.] highest, chiefest, most eminent, advanced to the highest Degree of Authority or Dignity. F.

SUPREME'LY, most eminently.

S U

SUPREMITY [*Supremitas*, L.] the last End, the State of Men after Death.

SU'RA [in Anatomy] the lesser Bone of the Calf of the Leg. L.

SU'RAL Vein [in Anatomy] a Vein which runs down the Calf of the Leg.

SURA'LIS [in Anatomy] a Branch of the crural Vein, spreading itself into the Branches, one outward, and the other inward.

SURANTLER [among Hunters] the upper Antler on a Deer's Head.

SURBA'ATE } [of *sur* and *batre*, F.] a

SURBATING } Bruise under a Horse's Foot, often occasioned by travelling too long unshod.

SUR'BET, wearied. *Spenc.*

To **SURCEA'SE** [of *surcesir*, F. *q. d. supercessare*, or *supercedere*, L.] to give over, to leave off doing a Thing.

To **SURCHARGE** [*surcharger*, F.] to over load, to over-charge.

SURCHARGE [in Traffick] Charge in any Thing, which is over and above that which is just; Charge upon Charge. F.

SURCHARGER [of the Forest] he who puts more Beasts into the Forest than he hath a Right to do. F.

SURCINGLE [*sopracinghia*, Ital. *q. d. supercingulum*, L.] a Girdle with which the Clergymen of the Church of England usually tie their Cassocks; a sort of upper Girth or Harness for Horses.

SURCLE [*surculus*, L.] a Shoot, a Twig, a Sucker.

SURCOAT [of *Sur*, F. and *Coat*, *q. d. Superior Coat*] a Coat of Arms to be worn over other Armour; a sort of upper Garment.

SUR cui in Vita, a Writ for the Heir of a Woman whose Husband has alienated her Lands in Fee, and she brings not the Writ *Cui in Vita* for the Recovery of it; in which Case the Heir may have this Writ against the Tenant after her Decease.

SURCULATION, pruning or lopping of Trees. L.

SURCULO'SE [*Sarculosus*, L.] full of Shoots, Slips, or Sprigs.

SURCU'LUS, a Shoot, Set, or Slip; a Scyon or Graft; a young Twig or Branch of a Tree. L.

SURD [*surdus*, L.] Deaf; also void of Sense or Reason.

SURD [in Mathematicks] a *Surd* or *irrational Root*, is a square Root, Cubick Root, or any other Root which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational Number.

SURD'ITY [*Surdité*, F. *Surditas*, L.] Deafness, Dulness.

SURDS [in Geometry] are Figures incommensurable to the rational Square or Lines which have not any common Measure with the rational Line given.

SURE

SURE [*seur*, F. *securus*, L.] safe, secure, trusty, faithful.

SURE'LY, certainly, faithfully.

SURE'NESS, Certainty, Faithfulness.

SURE'BY [*q. d.* Sure-bay, *Ptolemy* calls it *Ευλιμενον*, *Gabrantovicorum*] in *Yorkshire*.

SUREMENT, Security. *Chauc.*

SURE'TISHIP, the being Surety for another.

SURE'TY [*Seurité*, F. *Securitas*, L.] Safety, Security, Bail.

SURETY [of the *Peace*] is an Acknowledgment of the Bond to the King, taken by a competent Judge of Record, for the keeping of the Peace.

SURETY of the good *Abearing*, differs from the Surety of the Peace, in this respect, that whereas the Peace is not broken without an *Affrey* or *Affault*, yet the good *Abearing* may be violated by the Number of a Man's Company, or by his or their Weapons and Harnes.

SURFACE [*q. d.* *Super facies*, L. *surface*, F.] the bare Outside of a Body, the Superficies.

SURFACE [in *Geometry*] is Quantity extended in Length and Breadth only, without Thickness, the same as *Superficies*.

A plain **SURFACE** [in *Geometry*] is made by the Motion of a Right Line, always keeping in the same Plane, whether it be a Square or a Circle.

Curved **SURFACE** [in *Geometry*] is convex above or without, and concave below or within; which Surface may be produced either by the Motion of a right Line, or of a curve or crooked Line, or of a curved Line or a right one.

To **SUR'FEIT** [of *suprafare*, Ital. to oppress, *q. d.* *suprafacere*, L.] to cause an Indisposition in the Body by over-charging the Stomach; to cloy.

A **SURFEIT** [*q. d.* *surfait*, F.] an Indisposition caused by excess in eating, drinking, and over-charging the Stomach.

A **SURGE** [of *Surgendo*, L.] a Billow or Wave of the Sea, especially such as beats upon the Shore.

To **SURGE** [*furgere*, L.] to rise up in Surges or Waves.

To **SURGE** [*Sea Phrase*] when Men heave at the Capstan, and the Cable happens to slip back a little, they say, *the Cable surges*.

SUR'GEON [*Chirurgion*, F. *Chirurgus*, L. of *χειρουργος*, Gr.] one who is skilled in, or professes Surgery.

SUR'GERY [*Chirurgie*, F. *Chirurgia*, L. *χειρουργία*, Gr. of *χείρ*, a Hand, and *ἔργον*, Work, *q. d.* manual Operation] an Art which teaches how to cure the outward Diseases of a human Body, by the Help of the Hands. The several Parts of Surgery are, *Anaplerosis*, *Diarexis*, *Diorthosis*, *Exarexis*, and *Synthesis*. Also a Room where Surgeons

keep their Medicines and Instruments, and perform their Operations.

SURK'NEY, a kind of a white Garment like a *Rochet*.

SUR'LILY, morosely, crossly.

SUR'LINESS [of *satuer*, Teut. *Sour*.] Moroseness, Crossness.

SUR'LY [*Suplic*, Sax.] morose, crabbed, dogged.

SURMICA [*Old Law*] a Loaf of coarse white Bread.

To **SURMI'SE** [*surmiser*, F. *obfol.*] to imagine, suppose or think, to have a Suspicion of.

A **SURMISE** [*surmise*, F. *obfol.*] an Imagination, Supposition, or Suspicion.

To **SURMOUNT** [*surmonter*, F. *surmontare*, Ital.] to overcome, to get the better of, to surpass or outdo.

SURMOUNTED [*surmonté*, F.] overcome, outdone, &c.

SURMOUNTED [in *Heraldry*] 'is when one Ordinary is borne upon another.

SUR'NAME [of *sur*, i. e. *super* and *name*] the Name of the Family a Person is descended from.

To **SURPASS'** [*surpasser*, F.] to go before, to exceed or excel.

SUR'PLICE [*Surplis*, F. *q. d.* *superpellucium*, L.] a Linen Vestment worn by Clergymen when they officiate at Divine Service.

SUR'PLUS, the same as *Surplusage*.

SURPLU'SAGE [*Surplus*, F.] that which is over and above.

SURPLUSAGE [in *Common Law*] a Superfluity or Addition more than needeth, which sometimes causeth the Writ to abate.

SURPRI'SAL } [*Surprise*, F.] a sudden

SURPRIZE } assaulting or coming upon a Man unawares, Amazement, Astonishment.

To **SURPRISE** } [*surprendre*, F.] to

To **SURPRIZE** } take napping, or in the Deed doing; to lead one into an Error by causing to do a Thing over-hastily; to amaze or astonish.

SUR'PRIZING [*suprenant*, F.] which causes Surprise, wonderful, strange.

SURPRIZ'INGLY, strangely, wonderfully.

SURQUEDRY [of *Surquider*, O. F.] Pride, Presumption; an over-weening Conceit of one's Knowledge. O.

SURREBUTTER [*Law Term*] a second Rebutter; a Rebutting more than once.

SURREJOIN'DER [*surjoindre*, F. *obfol.*] a second Defence of the Plaintiff's Action opposite to the Defendant's Rejoinder, called *Triplacatio* by the Civilians.

To **SURRENDER** [*surrendre*, F. *obfol.*] to yield or deliver one's self up; to give up a Thing; to lay down one's Office.

A **SURRENDER**, a resigning or giving up.

SUR-

S U

SURREN'DER [in *Law*] is a Tenant's yielding up his Lands to him that has the next Remainder or Reversion.

SURREPTION, a stealing upon one, a Surprize.

SURREPTITIOUS [*surreptitius*, L.] stolen, or done by stealth or surprize.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, done by way of stealth.

SUR'REY [of *Suth. Sax.* the South, and *nea, Sax.* a River, according to *Camden*] a Southern County of *Britain*.

To **SUR'ROGATE** [*surroger*, F. *surrogatum*, L.] to depute or appoint in the room of another, most commonly said of a Bishop or Bishop's Chancellor.

SURROGATION, the Act of appointing a Deputy.

To **SURROUND'** [*surround*, F. *obfol.*] to go round or encompass.

SURSANURE [q. d. *sursum sanatum*, L.] a Sore, whole without, and festering inwardly. *Ghauc.*

SURSI'LE, such Penalties as are laid upon those who pay not their Duties or Rent for Castleward at their Days. *F.*

SURSO'LID [in *Algebra*] is the fifth Power from any given Root, either in Species or Numbers.

SURSOLID Problem [in *Mathematicks*] is that which cannot be resolved but by Curves of a higher Gender than the Conic Sections.

SURTOOT ? [*sur tout*, F.] a great up-SURTOOT per Coat.

SURTOUT [among *Confectioners*] as *Pistachios* in *Surtout*, is the Kernels of *Pistachio* Nuts prepared after the same Manner as *Almond Sugar Plumbs*.

SURTOUT [in *Cookery*] as *Pidgeons dress'd* in *Surtout*, is farced, roasted with *Veal-Collops*, and serv'd up in a *Ragoo*, *F.*

To **SURVE'NE** [*survenir*, F.] to supervene; to come as an Addition. *Harvey.*

To **SURVEY'** [of *survoir*, F. *obfol.* q. d. *suprøvidere*, L.] to view or look upon all Sides, to oversee; to measure Land.

A **SURVEY'**, a general Review; a Draught of one's Land; a Description of a Country.

SURVEY'AUNCE, surveying. *Ghauc.*

SURVEYER or **SURVEY'OR**, a Measurer of Land; Overseer of the Customs, Land, Buildings, &c.

SURVEYER [of the *Melting*] an Officer of the Mint, whose Business is to see the Bullion cast out, and that it be not altered after the Delivery of it to the Melter.

SURVEYER of the Navy, an Officer whose Business is to know the State of all Stores, and see all Wants supplied; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards of Ships; to audite the Boatswains, &c. Accompts.

SURVEYER of the Ordnance, an Officer whose Charge is to survey all the King's Ordnance, Stores and Provisions of War,

S U

in the Custody of the Store-keeper of the Tower of London; to allow all Bills of Debt; also to keep a Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Work.

SURVEY'ING [of *Land*] the Art of measuring the Areas or superficial Contents of Lands, Grounds, Fields, &c. by the help of proper Instruments.

To **SURVEEN** [*survenir*, F.] to overlook; to have in view.

SURVIVANCE [*Survivance*, F.] an out-living one.

To **SURVIVE** [*surviver*, F. q. d. *supravivere*, L.] to out live.

SURVIVOR [*Survivant*, F.] one who out-lives another.

SURVIVOR [in *Law*] is the longer Liver of two joint Tenants.

SURVIVORSHIP, the Condition, State, or Circumstances of a Survivor.

SUSAN'NA [ששן. *Heb.* i. e. a Lily] a Name of Women.

SUSCEPTIBLE [*susceptum*, L.] capable of receiving an Impression or Form. *F.*

SUSCEPTIBLENESS, the being capable of receiving an Impression.

SUSCEP'TION, the undertaking of, or capableness of a Thing. *L.*

SUSCIP'IENT [*suscipiens*, L.] capable of receiving, undertaking.

To **SUSCITATE** [*susciter*, F. *suscitatum*, L.] to raise up or quicken.

SUSCITA'TION, a raising up or quickening. *F.* of *L.*

SUSHIN a Sort of old Corn.

To **SUSPECT** [*suspiciari*, L.] to fear or mistrust.

SUSPECTION, Suspicion. *Ghauc.*

SUSPECTFUL, apt to suspect or mistrust.

SUSPECTFULNESS, the being too apt to mistrust others.

SUSPENCE' *Suspense*. *F.* *Suspensio*, L.] Doubt, Uncertainty of Mind.

To **SUSPEND'** [*suspender*, F. *suspendera*, L.] to delay, put off, or stop; deprive of an Office for a Time, or to forbid the Exercise of it; to wave or avoid giving one's Judgment.

To **SUSPEND** [in *Law*] signifies a Temporal Stop of a Man's Right.

SUSPENDED [*suspendu*, F. *suspensus*, L.] hanged up; put out of Office for a Time.

SUSPEN'SION, a hanging up, Cessation or ceasing for a while; also the being suspended from an Office. *F.* of *L.*

SUSPENSION [in *Common Law*] is a Temporal Stop of a Man's Right, as when a Signiority or Rent, &c. by reason of the Unity of Possession, or otherwise, lies dormant for some Time.

SUSPENSION [in *Canon Law*] the lesser Excommunication.

SUSPEN'SOR *Testiculi* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle called also *Cremaster*.

S U

SUSPENSORIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Ligament of the *Penis*, which arises from the forepart of the *Os Pubis*, and is fixed to the upper Part of the *Dorsum Penis*.

SUSPENSORY [*Suspensaire*, F. *Suspensorium*, L.] a sort of Truss or Bandage; also a Cord hung up in a Bed for a sick Person to catch and turn himself.

SUSPICABLE, liable to Suspicion. L.

SUSPICION, Jealousy, Fear, Conjecture, Distrust. F. of L.

SUSPICIOUS [*suspitieux*, F. *suspiciosus*, L.] full of Suspicion or Jealousy, distrustful, jealous; also that may be suspected or feared.

SUSPICIOUSLY, distrustfully.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, Distrustfulness.

SUSPIRAL [*soupiral*, F.] a Spring of Water passing under-ground towards a Conduit or Cistern; also a Breathing Hole, a Vent or Air-Hole.

SUSPIRATION, a Sighing. O. L.

SUSSEX [*Suthrex*, Sax. q. d. *South Saxony*, or the Country of the *South Saxons*] a Southern County of *England*.

To **SUSTAIN** [*soutenir*, *sustener*, F. *sustinere*, L. of *sub* and *teneo*] to uphold or support, to bear, hold, or keep up, to strengthen or nourish, to bear or endure.

SUSTENANCE, Nourishment, Food.

SUSURRATION, a whispering. L.

To **SUSURRATE** [*susurratum*, L.] to whisper or speak low.

A **SUTE** } [of *suite*, F.] a compleat Set
SUIT } of Garments.

To **SUIT** [of *suite*, or *suiure*, F. to follow] to fit or agree with.

SUTHWELL [i. e. the South Well; *Bede* calls it *Fovul Fingacester*; a Town in *Nottinghamshire*, 94 Miles N. N. W. from *London*, where *St Pauline*, Archbishop of *York*, baptized the People of that Country in the River *Trent*.

A **SUTLER** [*Sottelaer*, Belg. *Sudeler*, Teut.] one who sells Provisions to Soldiers in a Camp or Garrison.

SUTTLE Weight [among Merchants] the pure Weight of Commodities, after the Deduction of the Allowance for Tare.

SUTTON [q. d. *South Town*] in *Devonshire*.

SUTURE [*Sutura*, L.] a Seam or Stitch.

SUTURE [in *Anatomy*] the closing of the Skull Bone like the Teeth of Saws set one into another.

SUTURE [among Surgeons] a sewing together the Lips of a Wound.

SUTURES [among Naturalists] the Closure with which the Shells of Fishes are joined one into another.

Bastard SUTURES } [in *Anatomy*] are

False SUTURES } those Seams of a Skull whose Figure resembles the Scales of a Fish, and are joined together by going one over the other.

S W

To **SURE**, to assure, to ensure.

SWAB, a Cod of Beans.

SWABBER, an inferior Officer on board a Ship of War, whose Office is to take care that the Ship be kept clean.

A **SWACHE**, a Tally. N. G.

A **SWAD** [probably of *spethele*, Sax. a Swathe] a Peasod Shell, or Peasod with a few or small Pease in it.

To **SWAD'DLE** [*spethan*, Sax.] to wrap up with Swathing-bands; also to bang or cudgel, to drub.

To **SWAG** [*spegan*, Sax. to sound, *schwanken*, Teut. to vacillate] to force or bear downwards, as a Weight does; to hang down.

A **SWAG**, a Shop. Cant.

To **SWAGGER** [*spegan*, Sax.] to sound, *swaddere*, Belg. to make a Noise] to play the *Hector*, to boast, vaunt, or huff.

A **SWAG'GERER**, a boasting Person.

SWAIN [*Span*, Sax. of *Spincan*, Sax. to labour] a Countryman, a Clown, a Neat-herd or Shepherd.

SWAINMOTE } a Court touching Fo-
SWA'NIMOTE } rest Matters, held thrice a Year, the *Verdures* being Judges.

SWALDALE [of the River *Swabl*, and *Dale*] in *Yorkshire*.

SWALE, swelled. O.

To **SWALE** [*spælan*, Sax.] to burn, to waste, or blaze away like a Candle, &c.

SWALE, windy, bleak, cold. N. G.

SWAL'LET, Water breaking in upon the Tin-Miners at their Work.

SWAL'LOW [*Scapalepe*, Sax. *Swat-luwe*, Belg. *Schwalbe*, Teut. *Swale*, Dan.] a sort of Bird; also a flying Sea-Fish; also a Whirl pool or Gulph.

One Swallow does not make Summer.

All the false as well as foolish Conclusions from a Particular to an Universal Truth, fall under the Censure of this Proverb. It teaches, that as he that guesses at the Course of the Year by the Flight of one single Bird, is very liable to be mistaken in his Conjecture; so that a Man cannot be denominated Rich from one single Piece of Money in his Pocket, nor accounted universally good from the Practice of one single Virtue, nor temperate because he is stout, nor liberal because he is exactly just: That one Day cannot render a Man compleatly happy in Point of Time, nor one Action consummate his Glory in Point of Valour. In short, the Moral of it is, That the right way of Judging of Things, beyond Imposition and Fallacy, is not from Particulars, but Universals. *Una Hirundo non facit ver*, says *Horace*. Το εἶς μὴ χειρὶδ' οὐ ποιεῖ, *Aristot.* from whence we borrow it.

SWAL'LOW-Tail [in Fortification] an Out-work, narrower towards the Place than towards

S W

towards the Country. See *Queue d'Hironde*.

SWALLOW-Tail [in *Joinery* and *Carpentry*] a particular way of fastening together two Pieces of Timber, so strongly that they cannot fall asunder.

SWALLOW Wort, an Herb noted for its Virtue in resisting Poison. *Asclepias*, L.

To **SWALLOW** [spelan, Sax. svelger, Dan.] to pass or let down the Throat.

SWAM the Præter. of *Swim*.

SWAMP } a Bog or marshy Place in *Virginia*, and other Places in the *West Indies*.
SWOMP }

SWAMP'Y, of or belonging to, or a bounding with Swamps or Bogs.

A **SWAN** [Span, Sax. schwann, Teut. swane, Dan.] a large Water Fowl; concerning which there is a Law, that whoever shall steal their Eggs out of the Nest, shall be imprisoned for a Year and a Day, and fined according to the King's Pleasure.

SWANES' COMB [q. d. *Swain's Camp*, or *Swain's Comb*, i. e. the Valley of *Swain*, a General of the Danes that pitched his Tents there] a Place in *Kent*.

SWANG, a green Swarth or Furrow amidst ploughed Land. N. C.

A **SWANG**, a marshy Place, or Part of a Pasture overflowed with Water.

A **SWANK** [at *Bocking* in *Essex*] that Remainder of Liquor at the Bottom of a Tankard, Pot or Cup, which is just sufficient for one Draught; which is not accounted good Manners to divide with the Left Hand Man, and according to the Quantity is called either a large or little Swank.

SWANK'ING, great.

SWANS-SKIN, a sort of fine thick Flannel, so called upon the Account of its extraordinary Whiteness.

To **SWAP** } to exchange one Thing for
To **SWOP** } another, to barter, to truck.

To **SWAPE**, to strike, to cut off, to wipe off suddenly. *Chauc.*

SWARD [Speard, Sax. swærde, Belg. schwarte, Teut.] the Rind of Bacon.

SWARD [Husbandry] Ground is said to have a Sward, or to be swarded, when it is well covered with Grass and other Herbs.

To **SWARM** [Spearmian, Sax. swerme, Belg. schwarmen, Teut.] to fly in a Company or Cluster, as Bees do; also to abound, spoken of Vermin.

A **SWARM** [spearm, Sax. schwerm, Teut.] a Swarm or Multitude of Bees, Flies, or any winged Vermin, &c.

To **SWART**, to blacken, to dusk.

SWARTH [probably of *Speart*, Sax. black] the Ghost of a dying Person. *Cumb.*

SWARTHINESS, Blackishness, Tawny-ness.

SWARTHY [of *Speart*, Sax. swart, Belg. schwartz, Teut. black] 'blackish, tawny, Sun-burnt.

S W

SWASH [probably of *Waschen*, Teut. to wash] a Stream or Puddle of Water.

To **SWASH**, to make fly about, as Water; to clash as Swords.

SWASH BUCKLER [swadderen, Du. to make a Noise or Bawling, and *Buckler*] a vain glorious Sword-Player, a mere Braggadochio, a vapouring Fellow.

SWATH } [Speðele, of *Speðan*, Sax.

SWARTH } to roll up or make into Bundles, swaddle or swade, Belg.] Grass or Corn as it is laid in Rows by the Mower from the Scythe. *Kent.*

To **SWATHE'** [Speðan, Sax.] to bind up with Swathes, to swaddle.

A **SWATHE** [Speðele, Sax. swadde, Belg.] a Roller or Swaddling Band for young Children.

SWATHE, Calm. N. C.

A **SWATHE Bank**, a Swarth of new mown Grass or Corn. N. C.

SWATHE [among *Surgeons*] a long or broad Band to bind up any wounded or diseased Member or Part.

To **SWATTLE away**, to waste. N. C.

To **SWAY** [schweben, Teut. to move] to hold a Sceptre; to govern; to weigh down.

SWAY, Command, Power, Rule.

SWAY'ING [in *Horses*] a hollow sinking down of the Back-bone.

To **SWEAL** [Spelan, Sax. to inflame] to melt away wastefully, like bad Candles.

To **SWEAL** a Hog, to finge him. C.

A **SWEAM** [schweimen, to swoon, Teut.] a Qualm or sudden Fit of Sickness.

SWEAM'ISH, squeamish; modest. N. C.

To **SWEAR** [Speian, Sax. sweere, Belg. schweren, Teut.] to take an Oath before a Magistrate, or solemnly; also to swear profanely.

To **SWEAT** [Spean, Sax. sweete, Belg. schwitzen, Teut. swæder, Dan. schwipin, C. Br. sudare, L.] to perspire through the Pores of the Body by reason of Heat.

SWEAT [Spezan, Sax. sweet, L. and Belg. schweiß, Teut. schwitz, C. r sudor, L.] Moisture perspired through the Pores of the Body.

SWEATH, the same as *Swath*. *Kent.*

SWEATING Sickness, a Disease which began in *Shrewsbury*, and over-run the whole Kingdom, A. C. 1551.

SWEAT'Y [Spätig, Sax. sweetig, L. S. schwitzig, Teut.] wet with Sweat.

SWEAT'INESS, the abounding with Sweat.

To **SWEB**, to swoon. N. C.

To **SWEEP** [Speopan, Sax.] to cleanse with a Broom, Brush, &c.

To **SWEEP** [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to sweep, when she wipes her Beak after she has fed.

SWEEP [of the *Ship*] the Mould where she begins to compass at the Rung heads the

S U

SUSPENSORIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Ligament of the *Penis*, which arises from the fore-part of the *Os Pubis*, and is fixed to the upper Part of the *Dorsum Penis*.

SUSPENSORY [*Suspensoire*, F. *Suspensorium*, L.] a sort of Truss or Bandage; also a Cord hung up in a Bed for a sick Person to ease and turn himself.

SUSPICABLE, liable to Suspicion. L.

SUSPICION, Jealousy, Fear, Conjecture, Distrust. F. of L.

SUSPICIOUS [*suspenseux*, F. *suspiciosus*, L.] full of Suspicion or Jealousy, distrustful, jealous; also that may be suspected or feared.

SUSPICIOUSLY, distrustfully.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, Distrustfulness.

SUSPIRAL [*souspiral*, F.] a Spring of Water passing under-ground towards a Conduit or Cistern; also a Breathing Hole, a Vent or Air-Hole.

SUSPIRATION, a Sighing. O. L.

SUSSEX [*Suthrex*, Sax. q. d. *South Saxony*, or the Country of the *South Saxons*] a Southern County of *England*.

To **SUSTAIN** [*soutenir*, *sustenter*, F. *sustinere*, L. of *sub* and *teneo*] to uphold or support, to bear, hold, or keep up, to strengthen or nourish, to bear or endure.

SUSTENANCE, Nourishment, Food.

SUSURRATION, a whispering. L.

To **SUSURRATE** [*susurratum*, L.] to whisper or speak low.

A **SUTE** } of *suite*, F.] a compleat Set
SUIT } of Garments.

To **SUIT** [of *suite*, or *suivre*, F. to follow] to fit or agree with.

SUTHWELL [i. e. the South Well; *Bede* calls it *Fobul Fingacester*] a Town in *Nottinghamshire*, 94 Miles N. N. W. from *London*, where *St Pauline*, Archbishop of *York*, baptized the People of that Country in the *River Trent*.

A **SUTLER** [*Sottelaer*, Belg. *Sudeler*, Teut.] one who sells Provisions to Soldiers in a Camp or Garrison.

SUT'TLE Weight [among *Merchants*] the pure Weight of Commodities, after the Deduction of the Allowance for Tare.

SUT'TON [q. d. *South Town*] in *Devonshire*.

SUTURE [*Sutura*, L.] a Seam or Stitch.

SUTURE [in *Anatomy*] the closing of the Skull Bone like the Teeth of Saws set one into another.

SUTURE [among *Surgeons*] a sewing together the Lips of a Wound.

SUTURES [among *Naturalists*] the Closure with which the Shells of Fishes are joined one into another.

Bastard SUTURES } [in *Anatomy*] are

Falſe SUTURES } those Seams of a Skull whose Figure resembles the Scales of a Fish, and are joined together by going one over the other.

S W

To **SURE**, to assure, to ensure.

SWAB, a Cod of Beans.

SWABBER, an inferior Officer on board a Ship of War, whose Office is to take care that the Ship be kept clean.

A **SWACHE**, a Tally. N. C.

A **SWAD** [probably of *spethele*, Sax. a Swathe] a Peaseod Shell, or Peaseod with a few or small Pease in it.

To **SWAD'DLE** [*rpethan*, Sax.] to wrap up with Swathing-bands; also to bang or cudgel, to drub.

To **SWAG** [*rpegan*, Sax. to found, *schwanken*, Teut. to vacillate] to force or bear downwards, as a Weight does; to hang down.

A **SWAG**, a Shop. Cant.

To **SWAGGER** [*rpegan*, Sax.] to found, *swaddere*, Belg. to make a Noise] to play the *Hector*, to boast, vaunt, or huff.

A **SWAG'GERER**, a boasting Person.

SWAIN [*Span*, Sax. of *Spincan*, Sax. to labour] a Countryman, a Clown, a Neat-herd or Shepherd.

SWAINMOTE } a Court touching Fo-
SWA'NIMOTE } rest Matters, held thrice a Year, the *Verdurers* being Judges.

SWALDALE [of the *River Swabl*, and *Dale*] in *Yorkshire*.

SWALE, swelled. O.

To **SWALE** [*rpælan*, Sax.] to burn, to waste, or blaze away like a Candle, &c.

SWALE, windy, bleak, cold. N. C.

SWAL'LET, Water breaking in upon the *Tin-Miners* at their Work.

SWAL'LOW [*Sepaleipe*, Sax. *Swat-luwe*, Belg. *Schwabe*, Teut. *Swale*, Dan.] a sort of Bird; also a flying Sea-Fish; also a Whirl pool or Gulph.

One Swallow does not make Summer.

All the false as well as foolish Conclusions from a *Particular* to an *Universal Truth*, fall under the Censure of this Proverb. It teaches, that as he that guesses at the Course of the Year by the Flight of one single Bird, is very liable to be mistaken in his Conjecture; so that a Man cannot be denominated *Rich* from one single Piece of Money in his Pocket, nor accounted *universally good* from the Practice of one single *Virtue*, nor *temperate* because he is *stout*, nor *liberal* because he is *exactly just*: That one Day cannot render a Man compleatly happy in Point of Time, nor one *Action* consummate his Glory in Point of Valour. In short, the Moral of it is, That the right way of Judging of Things, beyond Imposition and Fallacy, is not from Particulars, but Universals. *Una Hirundo non facit ver*, says *Horace*. Το εἶπ μὶα χελιδὼν οὐ ποιεῖ, *Aristot.* from whence we borrow it.

SWAL'LOW-Tail [in *Fortification*] an Out-work, narrower towards the Place than towards

S W

towards the Country. See *Queue d'Hironde*.

SWALLOW-Tail [in *Joinery* and *Carpentry*] a particular way of fastening together two Pieces of Timber, so strongly that they cannot fall asunder.

SWALLOW Wort, an Herb noted for its Virtue in resisting Poison. *Asclepias*, L.

To **SWALLOW** [spelan, Sax. svelger, Dan.] to pass or let down the Throat.

SWAM the Præter. of *Swim*.

SWAMP } a Bog or marshy Place in *Virginia*, and other Places in the *West Indies*.
SWOMP }

SWAMP'Y, of or belonging to, or a bounding with Swamps or Bogs.

A **SWAN** [Span, Sax. schwan, Teut. swane, Dan.] a large Water Fowl; concerning which there is a Law, that whoever shall steal their Eggs out of the Nest, shall be imprisoned for a Year and a Day, and fined according to the King's Pleasure.

SWANES' COMB [q. d. *Swain's Camp*, or *Swain's Comb*, i. e. the Valley of *Swain*, a General of the Danes that pitched his Tents there] a Place in *Kent*.

SWANG, a green Swarth or Furrow amidst ploughed Land. N. C.

A **SWANG**, a marshy Place, or Part of a Pasture overflowed with Water.

A **SWANK** [at *Bocking* in *Essex*] that Remainder of Liquor at the Bottom of a Tankard, Pot or Cup, which is just sufficient for one Draught; which is not accounted good Manners to divide with the Left Hand Man, and according to the Quantity is called either a large or little Swank.

SWANK'ING, great.

SWANS-SKIN, a sort of fine thick Flannel, so called upon the Account of its extraordinary Whiteness.

To **SWAP** } to exchange one Thing for

To **SWOP** } another, to barter, to truck.

To **SWAPE**, to strike, to cut off, to wipe off suddenly. *Chauc.*

SWARD [Speard, Sax. swaerde, Belg. schwarte, Teut.] the Rind of Bacon.

SWARD [Husbandry] Ground is said to have a Sward, or to be swarded, when it is well covered with Grass and other Herbs.

To **SWARM** [Spearmian, Sax. swerme, Belg. schwarmen, Teut.] to fly in a Company or Cluster, as Bees do; also to abound, spoken of Vermin.

A **SWARM** [spearm, Sax. schwerm, Teut.] a Swarm or Multitude of Bees, Flies, or any winged Vermin, &c.

To **SWART**, to blacken, to dusk.

SWARTH [probably of *Speart*, Sax. black] the Ghost of a dying Person. *Cumb.*

SWARTH'INESS, Blackishness, Tawny-ness.

SWARTHY [of *Speart*, Sax. swart, Belg. schwarz, Teut. black] blackish, tawny, Sun-burnt.

S W

SWASH [probably of *Waschen*, Teut. to wash] a Stream or Puddle of Water.

To **SWASH**, to make fly about, as Water; to clash as Swords.

SWASH BUCKLER [swaadden, Du. to make a Noise or Bawling, and *Buckler*] a vain glorious Sword-Player, a mere Braggadochio, a vapouring Fellow.

SWATH } [Speðele, of *Speðan*, Sax.

SWARTH } to roll up or make into Bundles, swaddle or swate, Belg.] Grass or Corn as it is laid in Rows by the Mower from the Scythe. *Kent.*

To **SWATHE'** [Speðan, Sax.] to bind up with Swathes, to swaddle.

A **SWATHE** [Speðele, Sax. swadte, Belg.] a Roller or Swaddling Band for young Children.

SWATHE, Calm. N. C.

A **SWATHE Bank**, a Swarth of new mown Grass or Corn. N. C.

SWATHE [among *Surgeons*] a long or broad Band to bind up any wounded or diseased Member or Part.

To **SWATTLE** away, to waste. N. C.

To **SWAY** [schweben, Teut. to move] to hold a Sceptre; to govern; to weigh down.

SWAY, Command, Power, Rule.

SWAY'ING [in *Horses*] a hollow sinking down of the Back-bone.

To **SWEAL** [Spelan, Sax. to inflame] to melt away wastefully, like bad Candles.

To **SWEAL** a Hog, to singe him. C.

A **SWEAM** [schweimen, to swoon, Teut.] a Qualm or sudden Fit of Sickness.

SWEAM'ISH, squeamish; modest. N. C.

To **SWEAR** [Speian, Sax. swere, Belg. schweren, Teut.] to take an Oath before a Magistrate, or solemnly; also to swear profanely.

To **SWEAT** [Spezan, Sax. sweete, Belg. schwitzen, Teut. sweeter, Dan. schwipin, C. Br. sudare, L.] to perspire through the Pores of the Body by reason of Heat.

SWEAT [Spezan, Sax. sweet, L. and Belg. schweiß, Teut. schwitz, C. r. sudor, L.] Moisture perspired through the Pores of the Body.

SWEATH, the same as *Swath*. *Kent.*

SWEATING Sickness, a Disease which began in *Shrewsbury*, and over-run the whole Kingdom, A. C. 1551.

SWEAT'Y [Spætz, Sax. sweetig, L. S. schwitzig, Teut.] wet with Sweat.

SWEAT'INESS, the abounding with Sweat.

To **SWEB**, to swoon. N. C.

To **SWEEP** [Speopan, Sax.] to cleanse with a Broom, Brush, &c.

To **SWEEP** [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to sweep, when she wipes her Beak after she has fed.

SWEEP [of the Ship] the Mould where she begins to compass at the Rung heads the

S W

the Semicircular or oval Line made by Compasses Hand, or any Motion, or Vibration.

SWEEP [among *Alchymists*] a refining Furnace.

SWEEP NET, a sort of Fishing Net.

SWEEPAGE, a Crop of Hay in a Meadow.

SWEEPING [Sea Term] is dragging along the Ground at the Bottom of the Sea, with a three flak'd Grapnel to find some Cable that is split from an Anchor.

SWEET [Spæc, Sax. suet, Belg. sùte, L. S. sust, Teut. *suavis*, L. which *Junius* derives of *Hæv*, Gr.] pleasant in Taste, as Honey. &c.

After sweet Meat comes sour Sauce.

This Proverb is an excellent Monition to Temperance and Sobriety, for that whatsoever is excessive and unreasonable, either in our Actions or our Passions or Appetites, in either drinking or eating to Gluttony; either in point of Wit, Mirth, or Wantonness to Intemperance; of Lust, Leachery, or Lewdness to Iniquity, will certainly make the sweetest Meat we can eat rise as sour as a Crab in our Stomachs; for that there is a rank Poison in the Tail of all unlawful Pleasures, a bitter Sweet, or a deadly sour Dreg in the Bottom of the Vessel, which will be Wormwood and Gall in the Belly. *Post gaudia Luctus*, say the Latins; and *Εξ ἀπαξίας πρῶματα*, say the Greeks.

SWEETBREAD, that Part of the Intrails otherwise called the *Pancreas*.

To SWEETEN [sussen or versussen, Teut.] to make sweet.

A SWEET'NER, one who decoys Persons to game.

SWEET'ING, a sort of sweet Apple.

SWEET'ISH [süßlich, Teut.] somewhat sweet

SWEET'ISHLY, pleasant in Taste.

SWEET'LY, in a sweet Manner, pleasantly.

SWEET'NESS [süßigkeit, Teut.] the being of a sweet Quality.

A SWEETHEART, a Lover or Suitor.

To SWELL [Spellan, Sax. swellen, L. S. schwellen, Teut.] to rise up as a Tumour; to puff or blow up one's self, to look big.

SWEL'LED Pizzle, a Disease in Horses.

A SWELLING [Spell or Spyle, Sax.] a Tumour or Rising of the Belly.

SWELT, burned, Spenc.

To SWELTER [speltan, Sax. to die, Spælan, Sax. to inflame, swelte, Belg. to faint, spoleð, Sax. Heat] to broil with excessive Heat.

SWEL'TRY [of spoleð, Sax. Heat] extremely hot.

To SWELVEN [of schwelgen, gluttonising, Teut.] to swallow. O.

SWEPE } an Engine having cross Beams

SWIPE } to draw up with,

S W

SWERD, the Superficies of the Ground with Grass.

SWERE [Speon, Sax.] the Neck. Ch.

To SWERNE, to swear. Chauc.

To SWERVE [schwerften, Teut.] to wander from.

A Bad SWERVER, one inconstant to his Bed, a Rover, Debauchee, &c. *Shakefp.*

SWEVEN [Speven, Sax. of schweben, to hover, Teut.] a Dream. C.

SWIFT [Spitz, Sax.] quick or nimble.

SWIFT [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be swift in Motion when it exceeds or moves faster, by its own proper diurnal or daily Motion, than its mean diurnal Motion.

SWIFTERS [in a Ship] are Ropes belonging to the Main Masts or Fore Masts, which serve to strengthen the Shrouds, and keep the Masts stiff.

SWIFTING of a Ship [Sea Term] encompassing her Gun-wale round with Ropes, to strengthen her in Stress of Weather; to bring her a-ground upon a Careen.

SWIFTING [of the Capstan Bars] is straining a Rope all around the outer End of the Capstan Bars, in order to strengthen and make them bear all alike and together, when the Men heave or work at them.

SWIFTING the Masts, is a particular Manner of easing and strengthening them, when a Ship is either brought a-ground or on a Careen.

SWIFTLY, quickly, nimbly.

SWIFNESS, Nimbleness.

SWILK [sösch, Teut.] such.

To SWILKER Ore, to dash over. N. C.

To SWIG, [swiga, Islandick] to drink by large Draughts.

To SWILL [spelzen, Sax. swelghe, Belg. schwelghehen, Teut.] to gulp or swallow down greedily, or drink hard.

SWILL-Bowl, a lusty Toper.

SWILL, Hog wash. C.

SWILL, a Washing-Tub with three Feet; also a Shade or Shadow. S. C.

SWILL Pow, a Dilling, or Child born when the Parents are old.

To SWIM [Spimman, Sax. schwimmen, Teut. swimmer, Dan.] to pass along in, or float on the Water.

A SWIMMING in the Head [swimselenge, Belg. schwindel, Teut.] a Vertigo or Giddiness.

SWIMMINGLY, smoothly, prosperously.

SWINE [Sryn, Sax. swin, L. S. schweine, Teut. swin, Dan.] Hogs, either Boars or Sows.

SWINE-HERD [Sryn-hynze, Sax. schwein-hirte, Teut.] a Keeper or Feeder of Swine.

Herd of SWINE [sryn-heont, Sax. Herd Schweine, Teut.] a Flock or Company of Swine.

SWINE-Crue

SWINE Erne

SWINE-Hull

} a Swine-Sty or Hog-Sty. O.

SWINE

S W

SWINE *Greun* [of *Graun*, *Dan.* the Nose] a Swine's Snout. *N. C.*
SWINE-Pipe, a Bird of the Thrush-Kind.
SWINISH [*schweinisch*, *Teut.*] like a Swine, filthy.
SWINISHLY, filthily.
SWINISHNESS, Filthiness.
To SWING [*rpingan*, *Sax.* *Swingen*, *L. S.* *bingen*, *Teut.* *Swinger*, *Dan.*] to vibrate, to move to and fro hanging.
SWING-Wheel [in a Royal Pendulum-Clock] is the Wheel that drives the Pendulum; in a Watch it is called the *Crown-Wheel*.
To SWINGE [*rwingan*, *Sax.*] to whip or bang soundly, to chastise severely.
SWING'ING, huge, exceeding great.
To SWING'LE, to beat; also to dangle; to swing in Pleasure.
SWINGLESTAFF, a Stick to beat Flax with.
To SWINK, to labour, *Chauc.*
SWINK, Labour. *Spenc.*
SWIPE, an Engine for drawing up Water; also another for throwing Granadoes.
SWIPPER, nimble, quick. *N. C.*
A SWITCH, a Small Wand used as a Whip.
To SWITCH, to lash.
SWITH [*rwið*, *Sax.*] quickly. *Spenc.*
SWITHIN *Cambden* derives it of *rwithen*, greatly, and *þeah*, high, *Sax.* formerly called *Switheah* a famous Bishop of *Winchester*, celebrated for his Piety, and on that account canonized for a Saint.
To SWIVE [*schwēhen*, *Teut.* to agitate] to copulate with a Woman.
SWIVEL, a sort of Metal Ring that turns about either Way.
To SWIZZEN, to singe. *N. C.*
SWOBBER, a Sweeper of the Deck; also four Cards used in the Game of Whist.
SWOLE HOT, sultry hot. *O.*
A SWOLING [of Land] as much as one Plough can till in a Year; a Hide of Land; but some say an uncertain Quantity.
To SWOON [*arwunan*, *Sax.* or as *Dr. Tb. H.* of *ropepan*, *Sax.* a Dream, *schwinden*, to vanish, *Teut.* *Swinder*, *Dan.*] to faint away, to suffer a *Deliquium* of the Spirit.
To SWOOP [among Fowlers] to fly down hastily, and catch up with the Talons, as Birds of Prey do.
To SWOP. See to Swap.
SWORD [*rweorð*, *Sax.* *swerd*, *Dan.* *schwert*, *Teut.*] an Offensive Weapon.
SWORD-Bearer, an Officer who carries the Sword of State before a Magistrate, particularly before the Lord Mayor of London.
SWORD of Bacon [*rweap*, *Sax.* *swarte*, *Belg.* *schwarze*, *Teut.*] the Rind or Skin of Bacon.
SWORD-FISH *schweardt fisch*, *Teut.*] a Sea Fish having a Bone five Foot long like a Sword, with Teeth on either Side, at

S Y

the End of the Upper Jaw, and is at perpetual Enmity with the Whale, which it often wounds to Death.
SWORD - GRASS [*schwert-grass*, *Teut.*] a kind of Sedge.
SWORD-SLIPPER [*q. d.* *schwert-schleiffer*, *Teut.* *i. e.* Sword-grinder] a Sword Cutler. *N. C.*
To SWORL *schwurren*, *Teut.*] to snarl, as a Dog does. *Suff.*
SWORN [*geschworen*, *Teut.*] having taken an Oath.
SWORN Brothers [*geschworenes bruder*, *Teut.*] Soldiers of Fortune, who used to engage themselves by mutual Oaths, to share the Rewards of their Services.
A SWOUCH, a Swoon or Swooning; also Sound, Noise. *Chauc.*
SWOTE, Sweet. *O.*
SWUM [*Er schwam*, *Teut.*] did swim.
SWUNG, did twing.
SWYFE, swift. *Chauc.*
SYB and som, Peace and Security. *O.*
SYBARITICAL [of the *Sybaritæ*, Inhabitants of the City of *Sybaris*, who were arrived to that Height of Luxury and Voluptuousness, that they taught their Horses to dance to the Sound of the Flute, so that the *Crotoniata*, who waged War with them, bringing a great Number of Pipes into the Field of Battle, made their Horses fall a dancing, and so broke their ranks, by which means they utterly overthrew them] effeminate, wanton, luxurious.
SY'COMA } [*συκόμα* and *συκή*, *Gr.*]
SY'COSIS } a fleshy Substance, Wart, or Ulcer growing about the Fundament, so called from its Resemblance to a Fig.
SY'COMORE [*Sycomorus*, *L.* of *συκή* a Fig, and *μορέα*, a Mulberry Tree] a Fruit like Figs; also a sort of Maple, with Leaves like those of the Fig-Tree. *F.*
SY'COPHANCY [*Sycophantia*, *L.* of *συκοφαντία*, *Gr.*] false Dealing, false Accusation, Tale-bearing.
SY'COPHANT [*Sycophanta*, *L.* of *συκοφάντης*, of *τὸ συκοφαντῆσαι*, *Gr.* an Informer among the ancient Athenians, who gave notice of the Expatriation of Figs contrary to the Law] a false Accuser, a Tale-bearer, a Pick-thank, a Flatterer.
To SY'COPHANTIZE [of *συκοφαντίζειν*, *Gr.*] to accuse or slander falsely, to deal deceitfully.
SY'DER, a sort of drink made of the Juice of Apples.
SYDER'ATION, Blasting of Trees with great Heat and Drought; also a Corruption not only of the solid Parts, but Bones also. *L.*
SYDERO'SE [*Syderosus*, *L.*] Planet-struck.
SYGHTFUL, visible. *Chauc.*
SYLLA'BICAL [*syllabique*, *F.* *syllabicus*, *L.* *συλλαβικός*, *Gr.*] of Syllables.

SYLLA-

SYL'LABLE [*συλλαβή*, L. of *συλλαβός*, Gr.] an articulate or compleat Sound, made of one or several Letters. F.

SYLLEP'SIS [*συλλήψις*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, where two Nominative Cases Singular of different Persons, are joined to a Verb Plural, as, *Tu & ille esis in tuto*. L.

SYLLO'GISM [*Syllogisme*, F. *Syllogismus*, L. *συλλογισμός*, Gr.] an Argument of Logic, consisting of three Propositions, where in some Things being supposed, or taken for granted, a Conclusion is drawn different from the Thing supposed.

SYLLOGISM *Categorical*, is one wherein both the Propositions are positive, as, *Every Man is a living Creature, &c.*

SYLLOGISM *Hypothetical*, is when one or both Propositions are upon Supposition, as, *If a Man be a Man he is a living Creature, &c.*

SYLLOGISTICAL [*Syllogisticus*, L. of *συλλογιστικός*, Gr.] belonging to Syllogisms, or Logical Disputations.

SYLLOGIS'TICALLY, by Way of Syllogism.

To **SYLLOGIZE** [*σύλλογιζεν*,] to reason by Syllogism.

SYLPHEs, a sort of Fairy Nymphs. L.

SYLVA *Cædua*, a Wood under 20 Years Growth, Underwood. L. T.

SYL'VAN } *Sylvaticus*, L.] belong-

SYLVATICK } Sing to the Woods or Forests.

SYMBOL [*Symbolæ*, F. *Symbolum*, L. of *σύμβολον*, Gr.] a Badge, Sign, or Mark, an Emblem or Representation of something; a Mystical Sentence; a Motto or Device; as, two Hands joined or clasped together, are a Sign or Symbol of Union or Fidelity.

SYMBOL [among *Divines*] the Apostles Creed, or Sum of Christian Belief.

SYMBOLS [in *Algebra*] Letters, Characters, Signs, or Marks by which any Quantity is represented, or which denote Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, &c.

SYMBOLICAL [*Symbolique*, F. *Symbolicus*, L. *συμβολικός* Gr.] belonging to, or of the Nature of a Symbol; mystical.

SYMBOLICALLY, mystically.

SYMBOLISM } [by *Anatomists*] is said
SYMBOLE } either of the Fitness of the Parts with one another, or of the Consent between them, by the Intermediation of the Nerves.

To **SYMBOLIZE**, to signify some hidden Thing by certain outward Signs, as an Eye symbolizes Watchfulness.

To **SYMBOLIZE** with [*Symbolizer*, F.] is to agree in any Thing with, to partake of each other's Qualities: As *Air* and *Fire* are symbolizing Elements.

SYBOLOG'GRAPHY [of *σύμβολον*, and *Γραφή*, Gr. Description] Description of Symbols.

SYM'MACHY [*symmachia*, L. *συμμα-*

χία, Gr. of *συν* and *μαχή*, a Fight, Gr.] Aid or Assistance in War.

SYM'METRAL [*Symmetrus*, L. of *συμμετρος*, Gr.] commensurable.

SYM'METRY [*symmetrie*, F. *symmetria*, L. of *συμμετρία*, of *συν*, and *μετρον*, Measure, Gr.] a due Proportion or Uniformity of each Part in respect to the whole.

SYMMETRY [among *Physicians*] good Temper of Body.

SYMPATHETICAL } [*sympathetique*,
SYMPATHETICK } F. of *συν*, and *πάθος*, Gr. Suffering] pertaining to, or partaking of Sympathy.

SYMPATHETICK *Inks*, are such as can be made to appear or disappear by the Application of something that seems to work by Sympathy.

SYMPATHETICK *Powder*, a Powder chymically prepared from Green or Blue Vitriol; or else only opened by the Sun Beams piercing into it, and imperfectly calcining it; which is said to cure Wounds at a Distance, being spread on a Linen Cloth dipt in the Blood of the Wound.

SYMPATHETI'CALLY, by Way of Sympathy.

To **SYMPATHIZE** [*Sympathizer*, F. *συμπαθεῖν*, Gr.] to agree or be affected with, to have a mutual Affection or Fellow-feeling.

SYM'PATHY [*sympathie*, F. *sympathia*, L. of *συμπαθία*, of *συμπαθεῖν*, to suffer with, Gr.] the natural Agreement of Things; a Conformity in Nature, Passions, Dispositions or Affections; a Fellow-Feeling, Compassion.

SYM'PATHY [in *Physick*] is an Indisposition of one Part of the Body caused by the Disease of the other.

SYMPEPSIS [*συμπίψις*, Gr.] a Concoction or ripening of those Humours that are growing into an Inflammation.

SYM'PHONY [*sympsonie*, F. *sympbonia*, L. of *συμφωνία*, of *συν* and *φωνία*, to agree in one Sound, Gr.] a melodious Harmony or Musical Concert, by which it is to be understood Airs in 2, 3, or 4 Parts, for Instruments of any kind; or the instrumental Parts of Songs, Motets, Opera's, or Concerto's.

SYM'PHY'SIS [with *Surgeons*] the joining of two Bones, when neither has a proper distinct Motion, and is either without any Medium, or else with one that ties them strait together; as a Cartilage or Gristle, a Ligament of Flesh, &c.

SYMPLO'CE [*συμπλοκή*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when several Sentences or Clauses have the same Beginning and the same Ending.

SYMPOSIACK [*συμποσιακός*, Gr.] relating to Merry-Making.

SYMPTOM [*symptome*, F. *symptoma*, L. of *συμπτῶμα*, of *συμπίπτω*, to happen together, Gr.] a preter-natural Disposition of the Body, occasioned by some Disease; also

S Y

also a Sign or Token discovering what a Distemper is, or indicating what will be the Issue of it or the Means of Cure.

SYMPTOMATICAL [*symptomatique*, F. *symptomaticus*, L. *συμπτωματικός*, Gr.] belonging to, attended with, or caused by some Symptoms.

SYMPTOMATICALLY, by Way of Symptom.

SYN, since. *Chauc.*

SYNACTICS [*Συνακτικά*, Gr.] Medicines that contract any Part.

SYNÆRESIS [*Συναῖσις*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, a clapping together of two Syllables or Vowels into one.

SYNAGOGICAL, belonging to, or of a Synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE [*Synagoga*, L. of *Συναγωγή*, of *συναγειν*, to gather together, Gr.] a Congregation or Religious Assembly among the Jews, or the Place where they met. F.

SYNALOEPHA [*συναλοιφή*, Gr.] a Contraction of two Vowels into one in the Latin Verse, when any Word ends with a Vowel, and the next Word begins with another Vowel. L.

SYNARTHROSIS [*συνάρθρωσις*, of *συνάρθρουν*, Gr.] a close joining of Bones that are void of any sensible Motion. L.

SYNASTOMOSIS. See *Anastomosis*.

SYNATHROESMUS [*συναθρόσμος*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when several Matters of different Natures are heaped up together. L.

SYN'AXIS [*σύναξις*, Gr.] a gathering together, a Congregation; also the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. L.

SYN'CAMPE [of *συν* and *καμπή*, Gr.] a Bending or Bowing.

SYNCAMPE [in *Anatomy*] the Flexure or Bend of the Arm, where the lower Part is joined to the upper.

SYNCATEGO'REMA [*συνκατηγορημα*, Gr.] a Word in Logick that imports somewhat with another. as, *all*, *none*, *certain*, &c. which signify little in themselves, but add to the Force of other Words. L.

SYNCATEGO'REMATICAL [*syncategorematicus*, L. of *συνκατηγορημα*, Gr.] belonging to such a Term, that has no predicamental or Self Signification.

SYNCHON'DROSIS [of *συν* and *χονδρός*, Gr.] that sort of Articulation of the Bones where their Extremities are joined to one another by Means of an intervening Cartilage. L.

SYNCHORESIS [*συνχώρεσις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein an Argument is scoffingly yielded unto, and then marred by a Retortion upon the Objector. L.

SYNCHRISM [*συνχρίσμα*, Gr.] a kind of liquid or spreading Ointment. L.

SYNCHRONICAL [*συνχρόνος*, Gr.] being, or done together at the same Time, contemporary, of one Time or Standing.

S Y

SYNCHRONISM [*συνχρονισμός*, of *συν* with and *χρόνος*, Time, Gr.] the being or happening of several remarkable things or Transactions at the same Time.

SYN'CHISIS [*συνχύσις*, Gr.] a pouring together, Confusion. L.

SYNCHISIS [in *Grammar*] a confused and disorderly placing of Words in a Sentence.

SYNCHISIS [with *Surgeons*] a preternatural Confusion of the Blood or Humours in the Eyes.

SYNCHYSIS [*Rhet.*] a Fault in Speech when the Order of things is disturbed.

SYN'CLAR [i. e. *Sainte Clare*, F. of *St Clara*] a Surname.

SYNCOPALIS *Febris*, or the swooning Fever, is that in which the Patient often swoons and faints away.

To **SYNCOPATE** [*Syncoptum*, L. of *συνκόπτω*, Gr.] to cut or take away, to shorten.

SYNCOPA'TION [in *Musick*] is when a Note of one Part ends or breaks off upon the Middle of a Note of another Part.

SYNCOPE [*συνκοπή* of *συνκόπτω*, to fall down, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, whereby one or more Letters are taken out of a Word, as, *Amarunt* for *Amaverunt*. F. of L.

SYNCOPE [in *Musick*] is the driving a Note; as when an odd Crotchet comes before 2 or 3 Minims, or an odd Quaver between 2 or 3 or more Crotchets.

SYNCOPE [in *Physick*] is a sudden Fainting or swooning away; a hasty decay of all the natural Faculties and Strength, with a very weak or no Pulse, and a Loss of Sense and Motion.

SYN'CHRISIS [*συνχρίσις*, Gr.] a Figure whereby contrary Things and different Persons are compared in one Sentence. *Rhetorick*.

SYNCRIT'ICA [*συνχρίσις*, Gr.] relaxing, loosening, or opening Medicines. L.

SYNDESMUS [*συνδεσμός*, Gr.] a joining together, a Band or Tie. L.

SYNDESMUS [in *Anatomy*] is a Ligament for the closing together of Bones and other Parts.

SYNDESMUS [in *Grammar*] a part of Speech called a Conjunction, by which the Clauses of a Sentence are joined.

SYN'DICK [*Syndic*, F. *Syndicus*, L. of *συνδίκος*, Gr.] a Person deputed to act for any Corporation or Community.

SYNDICK [in *Switzerland*, &c.] a Magistrate much the same in Power with an Alderman in *England*.

To **SYNDICATE** [*σύν* and *δική*,] to judge; to pass Judgment; to censure.

SYNDICATE } [*Syndicat*, F] the
SYNDICKSHIP } Place or Dignity of a Syndick, or the Time of being in that Office.

SYN'DROME [*συνδρομή*, Gr.] a Course.

course, a running or meeting together of many in the same Place.

SYNDROME [among *Physicians*] a Concurrence or meeting together of several Symptoms in the same Disease.

SYNECH'DOCHE [συνεχδοχή, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, when the Ablative Case is changed into the Accusative. *L.*

SYNECHDOCHE [in *Rhetoric*] a Trope whereby the Whole is put for a Part, or a Part for the Whole; or a Genus for the Species, or the contrary.

SYNECHPHONESIS [συνεχφωνησις, Gr.] clapping together of Vowels, when two Syllables are pronounced as one.

SYNEDRENONTA [συνεδρένω, Gr.] common Symptoms in a Disease, which neither take their Rise from the Nature of it, nor of Necessity accompany it, yet signify the Greatness, Continuance &c. of it.

SYN'GRAPHIA [συνγραφή, Gr.] a Deed or Writing under the Hand and Seal of both Parties. *L.*

SYNIME'SIS [of συνέμι, Gr.] the uniting of Bones together by a Membrane, as in Infants the Bones of the *Sinciput* with the *Os Frontis*.

SYNNEUKOSIS [συννευωσις, Gr.] an Articulation of Bones by a Ligament.

SYNOCHUS [συνόχος, of συνέχω, or συνεχας, to continue Gr.] a continued or intermitting Fever, which lasts many Days.

SYN'OD [Synode, F. Synodus, L. συνέδος, Gr.] a Meeting or Assembly of Ecclesiastical Persons, to consult concerning Religion and Church Affairs; and is either.

A General SYNOD, where Bishops, &c. of all Nations meet.

A National SYNOD, where those of one Nation only meet.

A Provincial SYNOD, where those of one Province only meet; or;

A Diocesan SYNOD, where those of but one Diocese meet.

SYN'DAL { [synodique, F. synodalis, Gr.] belonging to, done in a Synod.

SYNODICAL Instrument, the solemn Oath which was taken by

SYNODAL Witnesses, who were the Urban and Rural Deans, so called from their giving information of, and attesting the Disorders of the Clergy and Laity of the Episcopal Synod, whose Authority came, in Process of Time, to be devolved on the Church Wardens.

SYNODAL a Pecuniary Rent paid to the Bishop at the Time of the annual Synod by every Parochial Priest.

SYNODALS Provincial, the Canons or Constitutions of a Provincial Synod.

SYNODICAL [with *Astronomers*] belonging to the Course of the Moon.

SYNODICAL Month { [in *Astronomy*] is that Space of Time contained between the Moon's parting

from the Sun at a Conjunction, and her returning to him again; and this Month consists of about 29 Days, 12 Hours and some Minutes.

SYNODICAL Revolution [in *Astronomy*] is that Motion to which the Moon's whole Body is carried along with the Earth round the Sun.

SYNO'DUS [in *Astrology*] a Conjunction of two or more Planets, or their meeting by Beams in other Aspects.

SYNOECEIO'SIS [συνοικτωσις, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetoric*, whereby contrary Qualities are united and attributed to the same Person or Thing. *L.*

To **SYNONOMISE**, to express the same Thing in different Words.

SYNONYMA [συνωνυμα, Gr.] Words of one and the same Signification. *L.*

SYNONYMAL { [synonyme, F. synonymus, Gr.] of the same Name or signification.

SYNONYMOUS { mus, L. συνωνυμος, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetoric*, when divers Words of the same Signification are made use of to amplify a Matter.

SYNOP'SIS [συνopsis, Gr.] a short View or Epitome of Things together; an Abstract or Abridgement.

SYNOVIA [among *Anatomists*] the glewy Matter between the Joints.

SYN'TAGMA [συντάγμα, Gr.] a disposing or placing Things in an orderly Manner; a Treatise or Discourse on a Subject.

SYNTASIS [συνταξις, Gr.] a preternatural Distension of the Parts.

SYNTACTICAL [from *syntox*,] conjoined; fitted to each other; also relating to the Construction of Speech.

SYN'TAX [synaxe, F. syntaxis, L. συνταξις, Gr.] Order, Construction; that Part of Grammar which teaches how regularly to join the Words and Sentences together.

SYNTECTOE, is a kind of Looseness that proceeds from the melting away of the Substance of the Body by a violent hot Distemper of the solid Parts, such as sometimes happens in an Inflammation of the Bowels; and is a vehement burning Fever, Hectick or Pestilential, in which a fat Matter, as it were mixed with Oil or Grease, is voided by Stool.

SYNTE'NOSIS [of συντενωμαι, Gr.] the Union of two Bones, which are joined by a Tendon; as the Knee-pan to the Thigh Bone and Tibia.

SYNTERESIS [synteresis, L. of συντερεω, Gr.] Remorse, Sting, or Prick of Conscience.

SYNTERETICKS [of συντερω, Gr.] that Part of Physic, which gives Rules for the Preservation of Health.

SYN'TEXIS [συντεξις, Gr.] a Deep Consumption; a lingering Sickness.

SYN'THESIS [συνθεσις, of συντίθημι, to compound, Gr.] a joining together.

SYNTHESIS [among *Grammarians*] a

a Figure in which a Noun collective singular is joined to a Verb or Particle Plural, and of a different Gender.

SYNTHESIS [in *Mathematicks*] is the Method of demonstrating Propositions from their first Principles, or predemonstrated Propositions.

SYNTHESIS [in *Surgery*] is that Method whereby the divided Parts are reunited; also the Frame of the whole Body, more strictly that of the Bones.

SYNTHETICAL [συνθετικός, Gr.] belonging to Synthesis.

SYNTHETICAL Method of Enquiry [among *Mathematicians*] is when the Artist pursues the Truth chiefly by Reasons drawn from Principles before established, and Propositions formerly proved, and proceeds by a long regular Chain, till he comes to the Conclusion; as is done in the Elements of *Euclid*, and the Demonstrations of the Ancients. This is called *Composition*, and is opposed to the Analytical Method, which is called *Resolution*.

SYNTHETICALLY, by way of Synthesis.

SYNULOTICKS [*Sinulotica Medicamenta*, L.] Medicines which bring Wounds or Sores to an Escar.

SY'PHILIS [of σφύ, with, and φίλις, Love, or Friendship, Gr.] the *Lues Venerea*.

SY'PHON, a Tube or Pipe of Glass, or Metal, which is usually bent to an acute Angle, having one Leg shorter than the other. They are used frequently to draw off Liquors out of one Barrel or Vessel into another, without raising the Lees or Dregs, and are called *Cranes*. L.

SY'RINGE [*Seringue*, F. *Syrinx*, L. of σφινξ, Gr.] an Instrument used in injecting Liquor into the Ears, Fundament, &c.

SYRINGE [among *Confectioners*] an Instrument for making March-panes, &c.

To **SYRINGE** [*Seringuer*, F.] to squirt Liquors into the Ears, Sores, &c.

SYRINGOTOMATA [of σφινξ, a Fistula, and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.] Surgeons Knives with which they open Fistulas.

SYRINGOTOMIA [of σφινξ, and τέμνω, Gr.] the cutting of a Fistula.

SY'RITES [of σφινξ, Gr.] a kind of Stone found in the Bladder of a Wolf.

SYR'TES [σφρτις, of σφρτιν, Gr.] dangerous Gulphs in the farthest Part of *Africa*, full of Quicksands, called the Greater and Lesser *Syrtes*: Whence the Word is taken for any Quicksands or Shelves in the Water, made by the Drift of Sand or Gravel.

SYR'YF [*Sirap*, F. *Syrupus*, L. σφωριον, Gr.] a Composition of a thick Consistence, made of the Juice of Herbs, Flowers, or Fruits boiled up with Sugar.

SY'SOR, one of the Assize or Jury. O.

SY'SSARCOSIS [συσσάρσις, Gr.] the Connection of Bones by Means of Flesh.

SYSTEM [*Système*, F. *Systema*, L. of σύστημα, of συνίστημι, to put together, Gr.] properly a regular, orderly Collection or Composition of many Things together; a complete Treatise or Body of any Art or Science.

SYSTEM of the World [*Astronomy*] the general Fabrick and Constitution of the Universe, or an orderly Representation of it, according to some noted Hypothesis.

The *Copernican SYSTEM*, is a System wherein the *Sun* is supposed to be placed in the middle of the World; next to the *Sun*, *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, and *Moon*, perform a joint Course; then *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn* make the Revolution about the same Centre. This is the same with the *Pythagorean System*, revived by *Nicholas Copernicus*, and now generally maintained by *Astronomers*.

The *Ptolemaick SYSTEM* [so called from *Ptolemy*] is the System wherein the Globe of the *Earth* is fixed in the Centre of the Universe, the *Sun*, *Moon*, and *Stars* performing their Course round it every Day, each in their several Orbits and different Distances from it.

The **SYSTEM of Tycho Brahe** [a *Danish Nobleman*] is a System which makes the *Earth* the Centre of the *Sun* and *Moon*, and of the Orb of the fixed *Stars*; but the *Sun* the Centre of the other four Planets, which he accounts eccentric to the *Earth*, and constantly moving in the Liquid *Aether* or Sky about the *Sun*, &c.

The **Solar SYSTEM** [according to the *New Astronomy*] is the joint Union, or orderly Disposition of all the Planets, which move round the *Sun* as their Centre, in determined Orbits, never going farther from it than their proper and usual Bounds.

SYSTEM [in *Musick*] an Extent of a certain Number of *Chords*, having its Bounds towards the *Grave* and *Acute*; which has been differently determined by the different Progress made in *Musick*, and according to the different Divisions of the *Monochord*.

Or, **SYSTEM** [of *Musick*] is a Treatise of *Musick*, or a Book treating of *Musick* in all its several Parts, both *Mathematical* and *Practical*.

SYSTEM [of *Philosophy*] is a regular Collection of the Principles and Parts of that Science into one Body, and a treating of them dogmatically, or in a scholastick Way, in Contradiction to the Way of *Essay*, in which the Writer discovers himself more freely, loosely and modestly.

SYSTEMATICAL [*Systematicus*, L.] belonging to, or reduced to a System.

SYSTEMATICALLY, by way of System.

T A

SYSTOLE [in *Anatomy*] is the Contraction of the Ventracles of the Heart, whereby the Blood is forcibly driven into the great Artery, as the Dilatation or widening of those Parts is called *Diaſtole*.

SYSTOLE [in *Grammar*] a Figure in *Proſodia*, by which a long Syllable is made ſhort.

SYS'TYLE [in *Architecture*] is a Building where the Pillars ſtand thick, but not quite ſo thick as in the *Pycnoſtyle*, the Intercolumniation being only two Diameters of the Column.

SYXHENDEMEN [ryxhindemen, of ryx, Sax. 6 hindene, Sax. a Society, and Man, Sax. i. e. 600 Men] Men worth 600 Shillings, 30 l. In the Time of our Saxon Anceſtors, all Men were ranked into 3 Claſſes, the *Loweſt*, the *Middle*, and the *Higheſt*, and were valued according to the Claſs they were in; that is, if any Injury was done, Satisfaction was to be made according to the Value or Worth of the Man to whom it was done. The *Loweſt* were called *twyhindemen*, Sax. i. e. valued at 200 Shillings; the *Middle* *ryxhindemen*, i. e. valued at 600 Shillings; and the *Higheſt* *twelghindemen*, i. e. valued at 1200 Shillings.

SYZEUG'MENON [of συζ, and ζευγος, Gr.] a Muſical Note called *B-fa-bi-mi*.

SYZY'GIA [συζυγία, Gr.] joining together. *L.*

SYZY'GIA [among *Aſtroglogers*] is the Intercourſe of the Planets one with another, or the mingling together of their Beams.

SYZY'GIA [among *Aſtronomers*] is the Conjunction of any two Planets or Stars, when they are both ſuppoſed to be in the ſame Point in the Heavens, or when they are referred to the ſame Degree of the *Ecliptick*, by a Circle of Longitude, paſſing thro' them both.

SYZY'GIA [Grammar] the coupling of different Feet together in *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe.

SYZY'GIA [among *Anatomists*] is that Pair of Nerves which conveys Senſe from the Brain to the reſt of the Body.

T A

T. Frequently is put for *Theologie*, *L.* as *T. D. Theologie Doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.

T. [in *Muſick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the *Italian Word Tutti*, i. e. all, or altogether, which ſee.

T. is the Brand of one convicted of any Felony (ſave Murder) and having the Benefit of the Clergy, i. e. burning in the Hand.

TAB, the Latchet of a Shoe. *N. C.*

TABAC'CO [ſo called from the Iſland *Tabago*, in the *W'eſt Indies*] a well known Plant, brought into *England* from thence by Sir Francis Drake, *Ann. Dom. 1585*.

T A

TAB'ARD } [probably of *Tabberd*, *L. S.*
TAB'ERD } a Woman's Gown] a ſhort Gown that reaches no farther than the middle of the Leg, a ſort of Jacket or ſleeveleſs Coat; a Herald's Coat.

St TABB's [i. e.] the Church of *Ebba*, Daughter of *Edelford*, King of *Northumberland*; a Town in the County of *Northumberland*.

TABBY [*tabbi*, *tabino*, Ital. *tabais*, *F.*] a ſort of waved or watered Silk.

TABEFAC'TION, a conſuming or waſting away. *L.*

To **TABEFY** [*tabere*, *L.*] to pine, conſume, or waſte away.

TABELLA'RIOUS [*tabellarius*, *L.*] belonging to Letters, or a Letter-Carrier.

TABEL'LION, a Notary-Public, or Scrivener. *F.*

TABER, [*tabour*, *F.*] a ſmall Drum.

TABER'N [of *taberna*, *L.*] a Cellar, *N. C.*

To **TABERNACLE**, to enſhrine, to houſe.

TABERNACLE [*tabernaculum*, *L.* Dim. of *taberna*] a Pavilion or Tent; a wooden Chapel for Divine Service. *F.*

TABERNACLE [among *Roman Catholics*] a little Veſſel in which the Sacrament is put on the Altar.

TABERNACLE [of the *Jews*] a Tent in which the Ark of the Covenant was kept.

The Feaſt of **TABERNACLES**, a Feaſt kept by the *Jews* for ſeven Days together, in remembrance that their Fathers lived for a long Time in Tents, after their Departure out of *Egypt*.

TABERNAC'ULUM [*Old Records*] a public Inn, or Place of Entertainment.

TABERNA'RIOUS [*tabernarius*, *L.*] belonging to Taverns or Shops.

TABES *Dorſalis*, a Conſumption in the Marrow of the Back-bone. *L.*

TAB'ID [*tabidus*, *L.*] dry, lean, waſting away.

TABIF'ICABLE [*tabificabilis*, *L.*] that may fall into a Conſumption.

TABIFICK [*tabificus*, *L.*] conſumptive, bringing into a Conſumption, waſting.

TAB'ITERS } [in *Queen's College* in
TABARDEE'RS } *Oxford*] Batchelors, Scholars ſo called from *Taberd*, a ſhort Gown which they are obliged to wear.

TABITHA [*טבתא*, *Syr.* i. e. a Roe-buck] a proper Name of a Woman.

TAB'LATURE, a Muſick Book, directing to play on the *Lute*, *Viol*, &c. *L.*

TABLATURE [in *Anatomy*] a Diſiſion or parting of the Skull-Bones.

TA'BLE [of *zapf*, Sax. *taffel*, *Teut.* *Tabula*, *L.*] a Piece of Houſhold Stuff well known; alſo an Index or Collection of the Heads or principal Matters contained in a Book. *F.*

TABLE

T A

TABLE [in *Architecture*] is a smooth and simple Part of a different Figure, but most commonly in the Form of a Rectangle or Triangle.

TABLE of *Apelles*, a pictured Table, representing the Excellency of Sobriety on the one Side, and the Deformity of Intemperance on the other.

TABLE *Projecting* [in *Architecture*] is that which sets out beyond the naked Face of a Wall, Pedestal, &c.

A *Raking TABLE* [in *Architecture*] is that which is hollowed in the Square of a Pedestal, or elsewhere.

To **TABLE**, to board, to entertain or be entertained at one's Table.

TABLE Rents, Rents paid to Bishops or Religious Persons, and reserved for their Table or House-keeping.

Twelve TABLES [of *Brass*] *Roman Laws* brought from *Athens* to *Rome* by the *Decemviri*.

TABLES of *Houses* [in *Astrology*] Tables ready drawn up for the Assistance of Practitioners in setting a Figure.

TABLES *Astronomical*, the Tables of the Motions of the Planets.

TABLES *Loxodromick*, Tables of *Traverses*, which serve for the easy and ready Solution of Problems in *Navigation*.

TABLES of *Sines*, *Tangents* and *Secants*, [in *Trigonometry*] are proportional Numbers, calculated from, and depending on the given Quantity of the *Radius*; whence any other Sine may be found.

TABLES, a certain Game so called.

TABLETS [among *Apothecaries*] are solid Electuaries, much of the same Nature with Lozenges. Also little Tables.

TABLING of *Fines* [in *Law Phrase*] a making a Table with the Contents of every Fine passed in any one Term for every County where the King's Writ runs.

TABOR [in *Tabourine*, F.] a small Drum.

Privilege of **TABOURET** [in *France*] a Privilege for some great Ladies to sit in the Queen's Presence on a Stool. F.

To **TABOUREN**, to make a drumming Noise. *Chauc.*

To **TABULATE** [in *tabulatum*, L.] to floor or board; also to reduce to Tables or Synopses.

TABULA'TION, a fastening together of Boards, &c. a making of a Floor. L.

TABULATU'RA } is the old way of
TABULATURE } writing Musick with Letters instead of Notes.

TACAMAHA'CA, a Resin brought from *New Spain*.

TACE, *Lat.* } [in *Musick Books*] signi-
TACET *Ital.* } fies to hold still, or keep Silence.

TACE'S [of *attacher*, F.] Armour for the Thighs.

TACHE [or *attache*, a fixing, F.] a Hook, Buckle, or Clasp.

T A

To **TACHER** [in *tacher*, F.] to endeavour *Chauc.*

TACHES, Pranks. Q.

TACHYGRAPHY [in *ταχυγραφία*, of *ταχυς*, swift, and *γραφον*, Writing, Gr.] the Art of swift Writing.

TACIT [in *tacite*, F. *tacitus*, L.] silent, implied or meant, tho' not express'd.

TACITLY, silently.

TACITURNITY [in *taciturnité*, F. of *taciturnitas*, L.] a being silent, or of few Words; a close or reserved Humour.

To **TACK** [of *attacher*, F.] to sew slightly, or join together.

A **TACK**, a small Nail.

To **TACK** about [in *Sea Phrase*] is when the Ship's Head is to be brought about, so as to lie a contrary Way.

TACKS [in a Ship] Ropes for carrying forward the Clews of the Sails, to make them stand close by a Wind.

TACKLE } [in a Ship] is the Furni-
TACK'LING } ture and Ropes of a Ship, whereby she is fitted for sailing.

TACKLES [in a Ship] small Ropes which run in three Parts, having a Pennant with a Block at one End, for heaving of weighty Things in and out of the Ship.

The **TACKLES** [of a Boat] Tackles which serve to hoist the Boat in and out.

Gunner's **TACKLES** [in a Ship] the Ropes with which the Ordnance are haled in and out.

TAC'TICAL [in *tacticus*, L. of *τακτικός*, Gr.] belonging to martial Array.

TAC'TICK [in *tactique*, F.] the Art of marshalling Soldiers in an Army; the Art of making the Machines of the Ancients, for casting of Darts, Stones, &c.

TACTILE [in *tactilis*, L.] that may be touched. F.

TACTILE qualities [among *Philosophers*] are such as have a primary Relation to our sense of Feeling.

TAC'TION, a Touching or Feeling. F. of L.

TAD'CASTER [in *tade*, a Toad, and *Cearzen*, a Castle, Sax. perhaps because the Ditch or Trench around it might abound with Toads] a Town in *Yorkshire*, 142 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

TADDY, a pleasant Liquor issuing out of a spongy Tree in *America*.

TADPOLE [of *tade*, a Toad, and *phla*, a young one, Sax.] a young Frog, consisting only of Body and Tail.

TÆNIA [among *Physicians*] a broad Worm like a Piece of Tape, for which Reason it is called the Tape Worm.

TÆNIA [in *Architecture*] a Member of the *Doric* Capital, resembling a square Fillet serving instead of a Cymatium being made fast as it were to a Capital below the *Triglyphs*, whereof it seems the Base.

T A

TAFFEREL [in a *Ship*] the uppermost Part, Frame, or Rail abaft over the Poop

TAFFETY [*taffetas*, F. *taffeta*, Ital. *taffetan*, Span.] a kind of Silk.

TAG [of *attache*, F.] a Point of a Lace; also a young Sheep. *Kent.*

To **TAG**, to fit any thing with an End; also to append or join one thing to another.

TAIL [*tagl*, Sax. *zageſ*, Teut. *tagl*, Goth. *Minshew* derives it of *τελος*, Gr. an end; F. *Junius* of *θυγαλιος*, sharp, because it ends in a Point; others of *tegendo*, L. from covering the Fundament] the Train of a Beast, Fowl, Fish, &c.

Fee **TAIL** [in *Law*] is a Fee opposed to Fee Simple, and which it is not in the Man's Power to dispose of.

TAIL, a Tally or Piece of Wood cut into Notches.

TAIL'AGERS, Tax, or Toll-gatherers.

TAIL'BOIS [of *tailleur*, to cut, and *Bois*, a Wood, i. e. a Carpenter] a Surname.

TAIL General [in *Law*] is that whereby Lands and Tenements are limited to a Man and his Issue by his Wife.

TAIL Special [in *Law*] is when Lands or Tenements are limited to a Man and his Wife, and the Heirs of their particular Bodies.

TAIL, after Possibility of Issue extinct, is, where Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies, and one of them outlives the other without Issue begotten between them: In this Case, the Survivor shall hold the Land for Term of Life, as Tenant in Tail, after Possibility of Issue extinct.

TAIL of the Trenches [*Military Term*] is the first Work the Besiegers make at the Opening of the Trenches at the Head of the Attack, and is carried on towards the Place.

TAIL'LOR [in *Architecture*] is the flat square Stone on the Capital of a Pillar. F.

Kentish long **TAILS**, the *Kentish* Men are said to have had long Tails for some Generations; by way of Punishment, as some say, for the *Kentish* Pagans abusing *Austin* the Monk and his Associates, by beating them, and opprobriously tying Fish Tails to their Backsides; in revenge of which, such Appendants grew to the hind Parts of all that Generation. But the Scene of this lying Wonder was not in *Kent*, but at *Carne*, in *Dorsetshire*, many Miles off. Others again say it was for cutting off the Tail of Saint *Thomas* of *Canterbury's* Horse, who, being out of Favour with King *Henry II.* riding towards *Canterbury* upon a poor sorry Horse, was so served by the Common People. *Credat Judæus apello.*

TAILLE, the same as *Tenor*, which see. Ital.

TAIL'OR [*tailleur*, F.] a Maker of Garments.

T A

To **TAILOR** [of *tailleur*, F. to cut out] to cut out or make Garments.

TAINCT, a small red Spider, troublesome to Cattle in Summer Time.

TAINT > [*teint*, F.] attained, con-
TAINTE > victed of a Crime.

TAINT [of *teint*, F.] a Conviction, a Spot or Blemish in Reputation.

To **TAINT** [of *teindre*, F. to dye or stain, of *tingere*, L.] to corrupt, to spoil, to bribe, to attain.

TAINT [either of *teint*, F. or *ταγγη*, Gr. *Attinus putredine*] corrupted as Meat, smelling rank.

TAINT'ED, convicted of a Crime, having an ill Smell.

To **TAKE** [*tager*, Dan. *tacke*, Belg. or of *attaquer*, F. M. *Caf.* derives it of *δικομαι*, Gr.] to lay hold on, to receive.

To **TAKE and leave** [*Sea Phrase*] Sailors say, *A Ship can take and leave upon her when she will*, when she sails so well that she can come up with another, or outfail her at pleasure.

TAK'EL, a Feather or Arrow. O.

TALBOT [probably of *tagl*, a Tail, and *Buzan*, Sax.] a Dog with a turned up Tail.

A **TALE** [*zalu*, of *tallan*, Sax. *tell*, or *tale*, Belg. and Dan. Speech] a Story, a Relation, a Fable.

TALE [*Liczal*, Sax. *zahl*, Teut.] Number, Reckoning, Computation.

TAL'ENT [*Talentum*, L. of *τάλεντον*, Gr.] a Jewish Coin, in Silver, of our Money, worth 342l. 13s. 9d.

TALENT [of *Gold*] worth 5475 l. reckoning Gold at 4l. the Ounce.

TALENT of Silver [among the Greeks] worth in our Money, reckoning Silver at 5 s. the Ounce, 193l. 15 s.

TALENT [a Jewish Weight] being reduced to *English* Troy Weight, contains 189 lb. 8 oz. 15 Penny-Weights, 17 Grains, and 1-7th.

Common Attick **TALENT**, is 56 lb. 11 oz. and 17 1-7th Grains, Troy-Weight.

Egyptian **TALENT**, equal to 75 lb. 12 oz. 14 Penny-Weights, 6 Grains.

The **TALENT** [of *Alexandria*] contains 91 lb. 15 Penny-Weights, Troy.

The **TALENT** [of *Antiochia*] contains 341 lb. 6 oz. 4 Penny-Weights, 6 Grains, Troy.

TAL'ENT, Desire, Inclination. *Chauc.*

TALENT, Capacity, Genius.

TALES [in *Law*] a supply of Jurymen for them that appear not, or have been challenged as not indifferent Persons.

TAL'ION Law [*Lex Talionis*] a Punishing the Offender in the same Manner as he served others.

TAL'ISMAN [of *ταλισμα*, Greek, or 1273]

T A

תלמי. Chaldee] a magical Image or Figure made under certain Constellations, according to the keeping or wasting of which, the Person represented by it, is said to be preserved or wasted away.

TALISMAN'ICAL [*talismanique*, F.] belonging to Talismans.

TALISMANIST [*talismaniste*, F.] one who makes or gives Credit to Talismans.

To **TALK** [of *zellan*, Sax. *talē*, Dan. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *τῆλε*, or *τῆλε*, Gr.] to speak or discourse.

TALK [*tal*, Sax. *talē*, Dan. and Belg.] Speech, Discourse.

TALK [*talkum*, L. Barb.] a Sort of white and transparent Mineral, of which a curious Preparation is made to beautify the Skin.

TALK'ATIVE, full of Talk.

TALK'ATIVENSS, the being talkative.

TALL [*tal*, C. *Er.* which *Davis* derives of *תלל*, H. he elevated; *Mer. Cas.* of *τῆλε*, Gr. so great; but *Skinner* rather of *taille*, F. Stature, or *zeala*, Sax. comely] high in Stature.

TALLAGE, Custom or Impost. F.

TALLAGIUM [*tacere* Old Law] to give up Accounts in the Exchequer.

TALLIARI [*de certo tallagio* Old Records] to be assessed at a certain Rate towards the Tallage, or Tax formerly laid by the King on his Barons and Knights.

TALL'NESS, the being of a tall or high Stature.

TAL'LOW [*talgh*, Belg. *talg*, Dan. *talēk*, Teut.] the Fat of Beasts melted.

TALL Wood, a long kind of Shiver riven out of the Tree, which shortened is made into Billets.

TALLY [of *tailler*, F. to cut or notch, q. d. *Bois taille*, i. e. cleft Wood] a cleft Piece of Wood, to score an Account upon by Notches, such as is given by the Exchequer, to those that pay Money there upon Loans.

To **TALLY**, to score on a Tally, to answer exactly.

TALLY the Sheets [*Sea Phrase*] a Word of Command, when the Sheets of the Main-Sail, or Fore-Sail are to be haled off.

TALLY-Man, one who sells Clothes, &c. to be paid by the Week.

TALMUD [*תלמוד*, H.] a Book in Seven Folio Volumes, containing the Body of the Jewish Law, especially the Ceremonious Part, composed by their Rabbins, and of great Authority among them.

TALMUD'ICAL, of the Talmud.

TALMUDIST [*Talmudiste*, F.] one who studies, or is skilled in the Talmud.

TALON [of *Talon*, F. a Heel] a Claw of a Bird of Prey.

TALON [in *Architecture*] a small Member made up of a square Fillet, and a straight Cymatium.

T A

TAL'PIA [in *Surgery*] a Tumour that feeds upon the Skull, under the Skin.

TAL'PICIDE [*Talpicida*, L.] a Mole-Catcher or Killer.

TALUS [*Fortific.*] the Slope given to the Rampart or Wall, that it may stand faster.

TALUS [in *Masonry*] as the *Talus* of a Wall, is when its Thickness is lessened by Degrees.

TALUS Exterior [in *Fortification*] is the Slope given to the Place on the Outside, towards the Country.

TALUS Interior, the Slope of the Inside of the Work next the Town.

TALSHIDE } a long kind of Wood

TALWOOD } riven out of the Tree, which shortened is made into Billets.

TAM'ARIND [*Tamarin*, F. *Tamarinda*, L.] a sort of India Fruit, good to quench Thirst.

TAM'ARISK [*Tamarise*, F. of *Tamariscus*, L.] a Shrub with a red Bark and Leaves like Heath.

TAMBARI'NE, a Musical Instrument.

TAMBOUR, a Drum, a fine Sieve. F.

TAMBOUR [among *Architects*] an Ornament in the Chapters of Pillars of the Corinthian Order.

TAME [*tame*, Sax. *tam*, Dan. *teem*, L. S. *zähm*, Teut.] gentle, not wild.

To **TAME** [*tame*, Sax. *tamme*, Belg. *zähmen*, Teut. *domare*, L. of *δαμαω*, Gr.] to make gentle, to subdue or bring under.

TAME'LY [*zähmig*, Teut.] gently, without Resistance.

TAME'NESS [*zähmigkeit*, Teut.] Gentleness, the being tame.

TAM'ERLANE, a *Seythian*, who having vanquished and taken prisoner *Bajazet*, Emperor of the Turks, carried him about in an Iron Cage.

TAM'ERTON [of the River *Tamera*, and *zan*, Sax.] a Town in Cornwall.

TAMMY [of *Tamis*, a Sieve, F.] a Sort of a thin transparent Stuff to trace the Outlines of a Picture through.

TAM'INY, a woolen Stuff.

To **TAMPER** [*with* probably of *temperare*, L.] to practise upon, or endeavour to draw in or bring over to something, &c.

TAM'PION } [probably of *Tampon*, F.

TAM'KIN } a Bung] a Stopple made

TOM'KIN } for the Mouth of a great Gun.

TAM'POY [in the *Molucca Islands*] a Sort of Drink made of Gilliflowers.

TAM'WORTH [of the River *Tama* and *porth*, Sax. an Isle, also a Country-House] a Town in *Staffordshire*, 89 Miles N. W. from London.

To **TAN** [*Letannan*, Sax. *tanne*, F. *tanne*, Belg.] to prepare or consolidate and harden Hides by Tanning.

TAN, the Bark of a young Oak beaten small, used by Curriers, &c.

TAN'ACLES

T A

TANACLES [probably of *Tanailles*, F.] Instruments of Torture like Pincers.

TANE, taken. O.

A TANG [taugh, Belg. sharp, *ταγγν*, Gr.] a rank Taste.

TANGENT [*Tangente*, F. of *tangens*, L. i. e. touching] is a Right Line drawn without a Circle, perpendicular to some Radius or Semi-diameter.

TANGENT [of a *Parabola*, or other *Conick Section*] is a Right Line drawn so as to cut the Axis produced, and touch the Section in one Point without cutting it.

TANGIBILITY, the being tangible. L.

TANGIBLE [*tangibilis*, L.] that may be touched, sensible to the Touch.

TANGLE, a Sea-Weed, such as is on Oysters, and grows on Rocks by the Sea-side, between high-water, and low water Mark.

TANGLED, entangled like Thread, &c.

TAN'ISTRY, an ancient Custom in the Kingdom of Ireland, that a Man of ripe Age is to be preferred before a Child; an Uncle before a Nephew, &c.

TANK [*tanque*, O. F.] a Cistern to keep Water in; a little Pool or Pond.

TANKARD [*Minshew* supposes it to be derived of *Cantharus*, L. Dr. Th. H. of the Twang or Sound the Lid makes] a drinking Pot with a hinged Cover.

TANNER [*Taneur*, F. tanner, Belg.] one who tans Hides for Leather.

A TANQUAM [in the *Universities*] a Person of Worth and Learning, that is fit Company for Fellows of Colleges, &c.

TANSY [*tanaisie*, F. *tanacetum*, L. of *Ἀθανασία*, Gr. Immortality] an Herb.

To **TAN'TALIZE** [of *Tantalus*, L. of *Ταλαντάτος*, Gr. i. e. most unhappy; a King of *Phrygia*, who, as the Poets feign, discovered the Secrets of the Gods to Men, and therefore is said to be thus tormented in Hell: He stands up to the Chin in a pleasant River, and a Tree of fair Fruit hanging over him, and yet is always plagued with Hunger and Thirst; for when he either stoops down to drink, or reaches out his Hand to take an Apple, they both retire that he cannot reach the one, or take the other.] To deceive under specious Shew; or to make one eager for a Thing, and yet not suffer him to enjoy it.

TANTALISM, a Punishment like that of *Tantalus*.

TANTAMOUNT [of *tant* so much and *montant* or *monter*, F. to mount] that amounts, or is worth so much.

TANTIVY, [q. d. *tanta vi*, i. e. with so great Might] a full Gallop, or full Speed.

A TANTIVY, a Nick-name given to a worldly-minded Churchman, who bestirs himself for Preferment.

TANTRELS, idle People. N. C.

To **TAP** [*tæppan*, Sax. *tappen*, L. S. *zapffen*, Teut.] to broach a Vessel.

T A

To **TAP** one [*taper*, F. *tæppe*, Belg. *τὰπτω*, Gr.] to give a light Blow.

To **TAP** [*Hunt. Term*] a Hare is said to tap or beat, when she makes a Noise.

To **TAP** a Tree [among *Husbandmen*] is to open it round about the Root.

A **TAP** [*tæppe*, Sax. *tæppe*, L. S. *tap*, Dan. *tappa*, Ital.] a Faucet and Spigot to draw Liquors out of Vessels.

TAPAS'SANT [among *Hunters*] lurking or squatting.

TAPE [*Minshew* derives it of *ἀπτω*, Gr. but *Skinner* rather from *estoupe*, F. coarse Flax, of which it was probably made] a sort of Ribbon made of Flax.

A **TAPER** [*tæppen*, Sax. which *Minshew* derives of *τὰπος*, Gr. a Burial, because used at Funerals] a Torch or Flambeau; also a long large Wax Light.

TAPER } Broad beneath and sharp
TAPERING } towards the Tops.

TAPER-Bored [of a Piece of Ordnance] is when it is wider at the Mouth than towards the Breech.

TAPERING [*Sea Term*] is when a Rope or any Thing is much bigger at one End than it is at the other.

TAPESTRY [*tap-serie*, F. *tapezzaria*, Ital.] Manufacture in Worsted, Silk, Silver and Gold Thread, worked into Figures to adorn a Room, by covering its Walls.

TAPINAGE [*en tipinois*, F.] Secrecy, Slyness. Chauc.

TAPISTRY, a Tapistry maker. Chauc.

TAPI'STER, a Tapster. Chauc.

TA'PITE, to hang with Tapestry. Chauc.

TA'PY [*taper*, F. or *se taper*, F.] to lie hid as a Deer does.

TAPS'TER [*zæpperne* or *zæppysen*, Sax. *tapper*, Belg. and L. S.] a Drawer of Drink at an Inn or Alehouse.

TAR [*zepe*, Sax. *taer*, Belg. *teer*, L. S. *teere*, Dan.] a sort of liquid Pitch.

TAR, a Seaman; a Sailor in Contempt.

TARAN'TARA [*a Sono*] a Word of Encouragement to Battle, sounded by Trumpets. L.

To **TAR** [probably of *zerren*, Teut. to pull or hale] to set on, to provoke, &c. Shak.

TARANTATI, those that are bit by the *Tarantula*.

TARANTISM, a Distemper arising from the Bite of a *Tarantula*.

TARANTULA [so called of *Tarento*, a City of *Naples*, where they abound] a venomous Ash-coloured Spider, speckled with little white and black, or red and green Spots, whose Bite is of such a Nature, that it is said to be cured by Musick.

TAR'AXIS [*τράπεζις*, Gr.] a Perturbation of the Humours of the Eyes, Stomach, or the Entrails.

TAR'DIGRADE [*tardigradus*, L.] slow-paced.

TARDILO-

T A

TADIL'OQUY [*Tardiloquentia*, L.] Slowness of Speech or Discourse.

TARDITY [*Tardivete*, F. of *Tarditas*, L.] Slowness, Slackness; also Guiltiness.

TARDO [in *Musick Books*] signifies slow; much the same as *Largo*, Ital. which see.

TARDY [*Tardif*, F.] dull, slow; also guilty, found tripping in a Fault.

TARE [of *Tarare*, Ital. to subtract] the Weight or Allowance made to the Buyer, for the Weight of the Cask, Chest, Bag, &c. in which Goods are packed up.

TARE [of *Flax*] the finest dressed Part.

TARES [of *teeren*, L. S. *zebren*, Teut. to consume, because they consume the Corn] a Sort of Vetches growing among it.

TARGET [*targia*, Sax. *targe*, F. *targa*, Ital. *tarsche*, Teut. which *Bochartus* derives of תר, Chald. but *Menagius*, of *tergus*, L.] a great Shield or Buckler.

TAR'GUM [תרגום, Chald.] the Chaldee Paraphrase of the Old Testament.

TAR'IFF [*tarif*, F.] a Custom Book; a Book of Rates agreed on between Princes or States, for Duties to be laid upon their respective Merchandizes.

A TARN, a Lake or Pool. N. C.

To TARNISH [*seternir*, F. *ternire*, Ital.] to lose its Lustre or Brightness, as Plate does; to grow dull.

TARPAUL'IN } [of *tepe*, Sax. and

TARPAWLING } *Pallium*, L. a Cloak, q. d. a tarred Garment] a Piece of Canvas well tarred over to keep the Rain from any Place; also a Person bred at the Sea, and skilled in maritime Affairs; a downright Seaman.

TAR'RAGON [*Tarragona*, Span. of *Tarragona* in Spain, where it abounds] the Herb, Dragon-Wort, a Sallad Herb.

TAR'RAS [*Terrasse*, F. *Skinner* derives it of *Terras*, Belg. [a sort of Plaister or strong Mortar; a rising Place to walk on; the flat Roof of a House.

TAR'RIER, a small sort of Dog that hunts the Fox or Otter out of his Hole.

TAR'RIWAGS, *Membra Virilia*.

To TARRY [*tatio*, C. Br. *terder*, F. *tardare*, Ital. and L.] to loiter or lag; to abide or continue.

TARS [*teorj*, Sax. *Teers*, Belg. *zerch*, Teut.] a Man's Yard.

TARSEL, a kind of Hawk.

TAR'SUS [in *Anatomy*] the Space between the lower End of the two *Focal* Bones of the Leg, and the Beginning of the five long Bones which bear up the Toes.

TART [*teart*, Sax. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *Αταρπρος*, Gr.] sharp, eager in Taste; also sharp in Words.

A TART [*tarte*, F. *torta*, Ital. *taart*; Dan. *torth*, C. Br.] a Pie made of Fruit.

TART'NE, a Ship of great Bulk used in the Mediterranean Sea. F.

TARTAR [*tartarum*, L.] a Sort of Salt, arising from the Reaking Wines that

T A

hardens into a Crust, and sticks to the Side of the Vessel.

TATRAR, a Native of *Tartary*.

TARTAR Viriolate [among *Chymists*] is a preparation made by pouring Spirit of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, and reducing it to a very white Salt.

Cream of TARTAR [*Cremor tartari*, L.] a skin which swims on the Top of Liquor in which Tartar has been boiled.

Salt of TARTAR [among *Chymists*] is made of Tarter washed, purified, and calcined in a Chymical Furnace.

Oil of TARTAR, the Salt of Tartar dissolved by setting it in a Cellar in a glass Vessel.

TARTARE, or *a la tartare*, [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dressing Chickens, after they have been breaded and boiled. F.

TARTAREAN [*tartareus*, L.] belonging to *Tartarus*, a deep Place in Hell; also hellish, devilish.

To TAR'TARIZE [*tartariser*, F.] to refine or purify by the Means of Salt of Tartar.

TAR'TAROUS [*tartartux*, F.] belonging to, or full of Tartar.

TARTLY, sharply.

TARTNESS, Sharpness.

TARTUFE [*tartufe*, F.] an Hypocrite.

TASK [*Old British*] Tribute; and thence probably our Word *Task*, for the Duty or Work imposed upon any Person.

TAS'CO, a Sort of Clay, for making Melting-Pots.

A TASK [*tasche*, F. of *taxare*, L. of *τασσω*, Gr.] a determinate Portion of Work laid upon or required of a Person.

TAS'SEL [*tiercelet*, F. *terzolo*, Ital.] a Male-Hawk.

TAS'SEL [*tassette*, F. *tasche*, L. S. and Teut. a sort of Purse or Pouch] a pendant Handle hanging down from a Cushion, or such like Thing; also a small Ribbon of Silk, sewed on a Book to be put between the Leaves.

TAS'SELS, a kind of hard Burr, used by Cloth workers in dressing Cloth.

TAS'SELS [*Architect.*] Pieces of Boards that lie under the End of the Mantle-piece.

TAS'SID, fringed. *Chauc.*

TASSATURA, the Keys of Organs and Harpsichords. Ital.

TASSUM, a Mow of Corn. O. L.

To TASTE [*taster*, F. *tastare*, Ital. to feel; *tasten*, Teut. to touch lightly] to prove or try the Taste of a thing by the Palate or Tongue.

To TASTE, to smell. N. C.

TASTE [*tast*, Belg.] Savour, Relish; also the Sense of Tasting, a light Touch.

TASTE'LESS, without Taste.

TASTO [in *Musick Books*] to touch, signifies that the Notes must not be held out their full Strength, but only just touched. This Chiefly respects the Organ or Harpsichord,

T A

chord, in playing a thorough Bass. *Ital.*

TATCHE [*æcan, Sax.* to teach] Craft.

O. A TATCH [*Attache, F.*] a sort of Fastening, a Loop or Button, &c.

TATCH [*Old Law*] a Privilege of some Lords of Manours of having their Tenants Sheep folded at Night upon their Ground.

TATOU'S, an *American* wild Beast, covered with Scales like Armour.

TATTER-DE MALLION, a ragged shabby Fellow.

TATTERS [*of ætzeran, Sax. tattere, Ital.*] Rags, Clothes hanging in Rags. O.

To TATTER, to tear, to rend.

To TATTLE [*tatteren, Du.*] to chat, or prate.

TAT'TOO [*q. d. tappoo*] the Beat of a Drum at Night, for Soldiers to repair to their Quarters in a Garrison, or to their Tents in a Camp.

TAU'DRY } [as *Dr Th. H.* says from
TAW'DRY } certain Knots and Ribbons bought at the Fair kept in *Audery's* or *Eshelared's* Chapel] ridiculously gay.

To TAVE [*toben, Teut.*] to rave as People delirious in a Fever.

TAV'ERN [*tavernæ, F. taverna, Ital. taberna, L.*] a House where Wine is sold.

TAV'ERNER, one who haunts Taverns; a Common Drunkard. *Chauc.*

TAUGHT [*q. d. tight, or of æon, Sax.* to draw] tight, stiff. *Sea Term.*

TAUGHT [*of teach*] instructed.

TAV'ISTOCK [*of the River Teau, and Szop, Sax.* a Place] a Town in *Devonshire*, 166 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

To TAUNT [*Minshew* derives it of *tentare, L.* but *Skinner* of *tanser, F.* to scold at] to joke sharply upon, revile, rail at.

A TAUNT, a reproachful, abusive, or biting Jest.

TAUNT [*Sea Term*] when the Masts of a Ship are too tall for her; the Sailors say, *She is taunt masted.*

TAUNT'ING, reviling, railing at.

TAUNT'INGLY, revilingly.

TAUNT'INGNESS, Raillery.

TAURICOR'NOUS [*tauricornis, L.*] having Bull's Horns.

TAURIFEROUS [*taurifer, L. ταυροφόρος, Gr.*] bearing or nourishing Bulls.

TAURIFORM [*tauriformis, L.*] in the Shape of a Bull.

TAUROCOL'LA [*of ταῦρος, a Bull, and κόλλα, Glue, Gr.*] a glewy Substance made of a Bull's Hide.

TAURUS [*in Astronomy*] the 2d Sign of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *April*.

TAUTOLOGICAL, belonging to, or full of Tautologies.

TAUTOLOGICAL Echoes, are such Echoes as repeat the same Sound or Syllable many Times.

T E

TAUTOLOGY [*tautologia, L.* of *ταυτολογία, of τα ἅντα, the same Things, and λέγω, to say, Gr.*] a saying or repeating the same Thing over again.

To TAW [*æpian, Sax. tawtu, Belg.*] to tan or dress Leather.

TAW [*Heraldry*] the Ordinary reckoned among the Crosses, so called from its Figure resembling the Capital Letter T. *Greek.*

TAWDRY. See *Taudry*.

To TAWN, to swoon. *N. C.*

TAW'NINESS, the being tawny.

TAWNY [*tanæ, F. toneyt, Du.*] of a tanned, yellowish, or dusky Colour.

TAWNY [*in Heraldry*] a Colour the same as *tenne*.

To TAX [*taxer, F. taxare, L.* or *ταξῶ, Gr. Salmasius*] to lay a Tax upon; also to accuse or charge one with.

A TAX [*taxe, F. taxatio, L.* of *ταξίς, Gr.*] a Tribute or Duty rated on Land, &c.

TAX'ABLE, that may be taxed, liable to Taxes.

TAXATIO *Bladorum* [*Law Term*] an Imposition laid upon Corn. *L.*

TAXATIO *Norwicensis*, the Valuation of Church Livings, anciently made for the Pope, by *Walter Bishop of Norwich*.

TAXATION, an Imposition, or laying of Taxes, a Valuation. *F. of L.*

TAX'ERS [*taxatores, L.*] two Officers chosen annually in the University of *Cambridge*, to look after the true Gage of all Weights and Measures.

TEA, a known Liquor made of the Leaves of a *Chinese* Shrub.

To TEACH [*æcan, Sax.* which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *διδάσκειν, Gr.*] to instruct in Literature, Trade, Mystery, &c.

TEACHABLE, capable of being taught.

TEACHABLENESS, Capableness of being taught.

TEAGUE, a Name of Contempt given to the *Irish* Papists.

A TEAL [*teclingh, Belg.*] a wild Fowl.

A TEAM [*æyme, Sax.*] a certain Number of Horses or other Beasts, for drawing a Waggon, Cart, &c. also a Flock of Ducks.

TEAM and THEAM [*Old Records*] a Royalty granted by the King's Charter to a Lord of a Manour, for the restraining and judging of Bondmen and Villains in his Court.

TEAMFUL, brimful. *N. C.*

To TEAR [*æpan, Sax.*] to rend, to pull in Pieces.

To TEAR and Roar [*tietē, Belg.*] to make a great Noise in crying.

A TEAR [*æeah, Sax. zähre, Teut. taare, Dan.*] a watery Drop in the Eye, proceeding from Grief, &c.

To TEASE } [*æpan, Sax. teese, Belg.*]

To TEAZE } to tease or tose Wool; also to disquiet continually.

TEASIL

TE

TEASIL [tæpɪl, Sax.] a Fuller's Thistle.
A TEAT [tɪtɪe, Sax. tupte, Du. teth, C. Br. tutte, L. S. Tetta, F. Tetta, Ital.] a Nipple, Breast, or Dug.
A TECH, a Touch. O.
TECH'NICAL [Technicus, L. τεχνικός, of τέχνη, Gr. Art.] Artificial, belonging to the Terms and Rules of Arts and Sciences.
TECHNO'LOGY [Technologia, L. or τεχνολογία, Gr.] a Description of Arts, especially mechanical.
TECH'Y [probably of Touch, q. d. one who cannot bear to be touched] forward or apt to find Fault with every Thing.
TECTONICK [tectonicus, L. of τεκτονικός, Gr.] belonging to a Building.
TECTONICK [tectonice, L. of τεκτονικη, Gr.] the Art of Building.
To TED. See to Tede Grass.
ATED'DER. See Tether.
TEDE [Teda, L.] a Torch. Spenc.
TE DEUM, a Hymn of Thanksgiving, used in Churches upon solemn Occasions, so called from its first Words in Latin.
To TEDE Grass, to turn and spread abroad the new mown Grass. S. and E. C.
TEDIFEROUS [tedifer, L.] Torch-bearing.
TEDING-PENNY. See Tething Penny.
TE'DIOUS [tædiōsus, L.] over-long, long-winded, irksome, wearisome.
TE'DIOUSLY, irksomely.
TEDIOUSNESS, Irksomeness.
To TEEM [of zēam, Sax. an Offspring] to bring forth, or produce plentifully.
To TEEM out [tōmmer, Dan.] to pour out. Lincolnsh.
TEEMING, frequently pregnant.
TEEN [of zynan, Sax. to enrage] angry. F. C. Sorrow. Spenc.
TEEN, Trouble, Mischief.
To TEEN [of zynan, Sax.] to excite or provoke. Spenc.
TEEN'AGE, Brush-wood for Hedges, &c. C.
TEES [called by Ptolemy Τέρις, Gr.] a River in the Bishoprick of Durham.
TEETH [tɛθ, Sax.] See Tooth.
TEGG [among Hunters] a Doe in the second year of her Age.
TEGUMENT [Tegumentum, L.] a Covering.
TEIGUEMOTH [i. e. the Mouth of the River Teigue] in Devonshire.
BISHOPS TEIGUETON, a Place of Refuge or Sanctuary in former Times, a Village upon the River Teiguemoth.
TEIL Tree [of Tilia, L.] the same as Linden-Tree.
TEINE [in Hawks] a Disease which makes them pant and lose their Breath.
TEINT [Teint, F.] Complexion, Colour, of one's Face.
TEINT [in Painting] an artful or compound Colour.
TELAMO'NES [Architectura] Images of

TE

Men, which seem to bear up the Out-Jettings of Cornices in the Roman Buildings.
TEL'EPHIUM [among Surgeons] a great Ulcer, and of difficult Cure; so named from Telephus, who received a Wound from Achilles, which proved incurable.
TEL'ESCOPE [of τέλος, of τελίω, to perfect, and σκοπή, a Looking-Glass, Gr.] an Optical Instrument, consisting of two or more Glasses, placed in Tubes of various Lengths, for observing Objects at a Distance; its chief use is for Astronomical Observations.
Aerial TELESCOPE, an Instrument made for the Night, and to be used without a close Table. F.
Reflecting TELESCOPE, a sort of Telescope invented by Sir Isaac Newton.
TELESCOP'ICAL Stars, are those which are not visible to the naked Eye, and can be discovered only by a Telescope.
TELIFEROUS [Telifer, L.] Dart-bearing.
To TELL [tællan, or tyllan, Sax. teller, Dan. zahlen, Teut.] to count or number.
To TELL [tællan, Sax. talet, Dan.] to relate, to make known.
To TELL no Store [Old Phrase] to account as nothing.
TELL-TALE, one who carries officious Intelligence.
TEL'ERS [in the Exchequer] 4 Officers whose Business is to receive and pay all the Monies on the King's Account.
To TEMEN [of zahmett, Teut. to tame] to bind or lay. O.
TEMENTALE [Old Law] a Tax of 2 s. upon every ploughed Land.
TEMERA'RIOUS [temeraire, F. temerarius, L.] rash, hasty, unadvised.
TEMERITY [Temerité, F. Temeritas, L.] Rashness, Unadvisedness.
TEMESE [tamis, F.] a small fine Sieve. N. C.
TEM'ESFORD [the Ford of the Thames and Ouse] in Bedfordshire.
TEM'PER [Temperies, L.] Constitution of Body, natural Disposition, Humour.
To TEMPER [temperer, F. temperare, L.] to moderate or qualify, to mingle.
TEMPERAMENT [temperamentum, L.] a proportionable Mixture of any Thing, but more especially of the Humours of the Body; the Habitude or natural Constitution of the Body; also a Medium or Means found out in a Business of Controversy.
TEM'PERANCE [temperantia, L.] Moderation, Soberness, Restraint of Affections or Passions. F.
TEMPERAN'TIA [Physical Term] Medicines which allay sharp Humours; either Sweeteners or Correctors, and such as bring the Body to a due Temperament. L.
TEMPERATE [temperante, F. temperatus, L.] that is in good Temper, neither too hot nor too cold; moderate, sober.

T E

TEMPERATURE [*temperatura*, L.] the same as *Temperament*: It is frequently applied to the Air, and signifies the Quality of it, as to Heat, Cold, Moistness, Dryness, its Gravity, Elasticity, &c. F.

TEMPERIES [with *Physicians*] that Diversity in the Blood of different Persons, whereby it is more apt to fall into some different Combinations in one Body than another. L.

A TEM'PEST [*tempeste*, F. *tempestas*, L.] a Wind accompanied with Rain or Hail, over-blowing so violently, that it is not possible for a Ship to bear any Sail.

TEMPESTIVE [*tempestivus*, L.] seasonable, timely, done in time.

TEMPESTIVITY [*tempestivitas*, L.] convenient Time, Seasonableness.

TEMPESTUOUS [*tempestuosus*, F. *tempestuosus*, L.] stormy, boisterous.

TEMPESTUOUSLY, boisterously.

TEMPESTUOUSNESS, Storminess, Boisterousness.

TEMPLARS. See *Knights Templars*.

TEMPLE [*Templum*, L.] antiently a publick Building erected for the Service of a false Deity; A Church or Place set apart for the Worship of the True God.

The **TEMPLE**, a famous College of the Students of the Law in *Fleet street, London*; formerly the Residence of the *Knights Templars* in *England*.

TEMPLE-Bruer [of *Temple* and *Bruyer*, F. a Place where Heath, Briers, &c. grow] in *Lincolnshire*.

The **TEMPLES** [*tempora*, L.] a lateral Part of the Skull, in the middle between the Ears and the Eyes. F.

TEMPORAL [*temporel*, F. *temporalis*, L.] that continues for a certain Time; secular in Opposition to spiritual; also belonging to the Temples of the Head.

TEMPORALE Augmentum [in *Grammar*] an Increase or Alteration of the Quantity of the first Vowel or Diphthong in several Tenses in a Greek Verb.

TEMPORALIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the upper Jaw, which together with its Partner draws the lower Jaw upwards.

TEMPORALITIES [of *temporalitez*, F.] the Temporal State of the Church, or Churchmen.

TEMPORALITIES [of *Bishops*] the Temporal Revenues, viz. Lands, Tenements, and Lay Fees belonging to them, as they are Lords and Barons of Parliament.

TEMPORARY [*temporarius*, L.] that lasts for a Time; fleeting, perishable.

To **TEM'PORISE** [*temporiser*, F.] to observe or comply with the Time.

A TEM'PORISER [*temporiseur*, F.] a Time-server, one who alters his Principles or Practices according to the Times.

TEM'PORUM Offa [among *Anatomists*] the Bones of the Temples. L.

T E

To **TEMPT** [*tenter*, F. *tentare*, L.] to allure or entice.

TEMPTATIO, an Essay or Trial. O. L.
TEMPTATION [*tentation*, F. *tentatio*, L.] a tempting, an alluring or enticement, a proving or trying.

TEMPTATION [among *Divines*] the Means which the Devil makes use of to tempt Mankind.

TEMPTINGLY, by way of enticement.

TEMPUS *Pinguetinis et Firmationis*, the Season of the Buck and Doe. O. L.

A TEMSE [*tems*, Belg. *tamis*, F.] a fine Sieve, a small Sieve. N. C.

TEMSE BREAD sifted Bread. S. C.

TEM'ULENCY [*temulentia*, L.] Drunkenness.

TEM'ULENT [*temulentus*, L.] drunken.

TEN [*zyn*, or *zien*, Sax. *tien*, Belg. *zehn*, Teut.] X. 10 in Number.

TEN'ABLE, holdable, or capable of Defence, when applied to a Town or Place of Defence; also that may be maintained or held, in speaking of an Opinion; that may be held or kept. F.

TENA'CIOUS [*tenace*, F. *tenax*, L.] holding fast; close-fisted, covetous; also said of Liquors which stick fast or are clammy.

TENA'CIOUSLY, closely, covetously.

TENA'CIOUSNESS, Closeness, Covetousness; also Clamminess.

TENA'CITY [*tenacite*, F. *tenacitas*, L.] a Stiffness in Opinion; Niggardliness.

TENA'CITY [among *Physicians*] that Property in viscid Substances, by which they adhere together.

TENAIL'LE [in *Fortification*] a kind of Out-Work, longer than broad, whose long Sides are parallel.

TENAILLE Single [in *Fortification*] is a Work whose Front consists of two Faces and makes a re-entering Angle. F.

TENAILLE Double, is a Work the Front thereof having Four Faces, forming two re-entering, and three salient Angles. F.

TENAILLE in the Foss, [in *Fortification*] is a low Work, raised before the Curtain, in the middle of the Foss.

TENAILLE of the Place [in *Fortification*] is what is comprehended between the Points of two neighbouring Bastions, as the Faces, the Flanks, and the Curtain.

TENANCIES [*Law Term*] Dwelling-Houses held of others.

TENANT } [*tenant*, F. *tenens*, L.] one who holds or possesses Lands, &c. by any kind of Right, either in Fee, for Life, Years, or at Will.

TENANT by Charter [*Law Term*] is he that holds Lands by Feoffment or Donation in Writing.

TENANT by Copy } one admitted

TENANT by Court Rule } Tenant of Lands, &c. in a Manour, demised, according to the Custom of that Manour.

TENANT

T E

TENANT in *Demefu*, is he who holdeth *Demefus* of a Manour for a Rent without Service.

TENANT in *Dower*, is a Woman poffeffing Land by virtue of her Marriage Portion or Jointure

TENANT of the King, is he who holds of the King's Person, or has fome Honour.

TENANT by the *Verge* [in *Antient Demefu*] is he who is admitted by the Rod in the Court of ancient *Demefu*.

TENANT Particular, is one who holds Lands, &c. only for a Term.

VERY TENANT, is one who holds immediately of his Lord.

TEN'ANTABLE, fit to be occupied by a Tenant.

TE'NAR [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle which draws the Thumb from the Fingers.

TENAUNCE, to enhance, advance, or help; alfo Tenants. *Chauc.*

TENCH [since, Sax. *tauche*, F.] a delicious fresh-water Fish.

To **TEND** [*tendere*, L.] to incline or move towards, to draw or aim at, to look to, to take Care of, to wait upon.

To **TEND** [in *Law*] to endeavour, offer, or shew forth.

TENDEHEVED, the Head of ten Families. *O.*

TENDENCY [of *tendens*, L.] Inclination, Aim, Drift.

TENDER [*tendre*, F. *tener*, L.] soft feeble, nice, scrupulous; kind, good-natured.

A **TENDER** [of *attendre*, F. to wait upon] a Vessel that attends upon others of a larger Size, alfo a Nurse which looks to sick Persons.

A **TENDER** [of *tendere*, L. to hold out, &c.] an Offer.

To **TENDER** [of *tendere*, L.] to offer, or endeavour the Performance of any Thing.

To **TENDER** a Person [probably of *attendrir*, or *tendresse*, F.] to treat with great Tendernefs, to make much of.

TEND'ERING [among Hunters] the soft Tops of a Deer's Horns, when they begin to shoot forth.

TEND'ERLY, softly, kindly, scrupulously.

TENDEREMENT [in *Musick Books*] fignifies tenderly or gently; that is, to sing or play after a sweet, gentle, or affecting Manner. *Ital.*

TENDERNESS [*tendresse*, F. *teneritas*, L.] Softnefs, Delicacy; alfo Endearingnefs, or making much of.

TENDINOUS [*tendinosus*, L.] finewy, confifting of Tendons.

TEN'DON [*Tendon*, F. of *tendo*, to stretch out, L.] the Extremity of a Muscle, where its Fibres run into a strong Springy Chord. *L.*

TENDRIL [*tendron*, or *tendrillon*, F.] a little Griffe; alfo a young Shoot or Sprig of a Tree.

T E

TENE, Sorrow. *O.*

TENE'BRÆ } [i. e. Darknefs] a Service
TENE'BRES } performed in the Church of *Rome*, on *Wednesday*, *Thursday*, and *Friday* before *Easter*, in Representation of the Agony of *Christ* in the Garden. *F.* and *L.*

TENE'BROSITY [*tenebrositas*, L.] Obscurity, Darknefs.

TENE'BROUS *tenebreux*, F. *tenebrosus*, L.] full of Darknefs, gloomy.

TEN'EMENT [of *tenendo*, L.] properly a House or Homestall.

TENEMENT [in a *Law Sense*] a House or Land which a Man holds of another. *F.*

TENEMENTARY Lands, Lands that the *Saxon Thanes*, or Noblemen let out to Tenants for arbitrary Rents and Services.

TENEMENTIS *Legalis*, a Writ for a Corporation to hear Controversies touching Tenements devised by Will.

TENENT'IBUS in *Assis*, &c. a Writ lying for him to whom a Disseisor has made over Land which he disseised of another, that he be not disturbed for the Damages awarded.

TENER'ITY [*teneritas*, L.] Tendernefs.

TENES'MUS [*Τενισμος*, Gr.] a continual Inclination to go to Stool, attended with an Inability of voiding any Thing.

TENET [i. e. he holdeth] a Doctrine or Opinion. *L.*

TEN'NE } [in *Heraldry*] tawney; a
TEN'NEY } Colour made of red and yellow mixed in the Coats of Gentry

TENNIS, a sort of of playing at Ball.

TEN'ON [in *Architecture*] the square End of a Piece of Timber fitted into a Mortoise. *F.*

TE'NOR [in *Law*] the Substance or true Intent or Meaning of a Writing. &c. *L.*

TENO'RE [in *Musick*] the first Mean or middle Part next the Bass.

TENORE, a Part of *Musick* called *Tenor*, *Ital.* thus, *Tenore Viola*, is a *Tenor Viol*; *Tenore Violino*, a *Tenor Violin*; *Tenore Ripiene*, the *Tenor* that plays in some part only; *Tenore Concertante*, the *Tenor* that plays throughout. *Ital.*

TENORE *Indictamenti mittendo*, a Writ whereby the Recorder of an Indictment, and the Process upon it, is called out of another Court into Chancery. *L.*

TENORS'TIA, one that has a *Tenor Voice* i. e. a Voice proper for a *Tenor* *Ital.*

TENSARE [*Old Law*] to fence or hedge in.

TENSE [*ensus*, L.] stretched, stiff, not lax.

TENSES [q. d. *tempes*, of *tempora*, L.] the Distinctions of Time in a Verb.

TENSION [among *Philosophers*] a bending or stretching out. *F.* of *L.*

TEN'SORES [q. d. *Extensores*, L.] those Muscles which serve to extend the Toes.

TENT [*tente*, F. *tentorium*, L.] a sort of Booth for Soldiers to lie in.

TENT [either of *tendere*, to stretch, L.

T E

or *tentare*, to try *L.*] a Roll of Lint to be put into a Wound.

TENT [among *Lapidaries*] is what they put under Table Diamonds when they set them in Work.

To TENT, to tend or look to. *N. C.*

TENT, Intent. *Chauc.*

TENTA'TION, an essaying or trying. *F.*

TENTER [τελτε, *Sax.* of *tendendo*, *L.*] a Stretcher, or Frame, for stretching Cloth, used by Clothiers.

TENTHS, a yearly Tribute that all Ecclesiastical Livings pay to the King.

TENTIFF, careful. *O.*

TENTIFELY, diligently. *Chauc.*

TENU'IOUS } *tenuis*, *L.*] slender, thin,

TENU'OUS } subtle, fine.

TENU'ITY [*tenuitè*, *F.* of *tenuitas*, *L.*] Smallness, Slendernefs, Thinnels.

TE'NURE [of *tenendo*, *L.*] the Manner whereby Lands or Tenements are held of their respective Lords.

TEPEFAC'TION, a making warm. *L.*

TE'PID [*tepidus*, *L.*] lukewarm, cold and slack, indifferent.

TEPID'ITY [*tepiditas*, *L.*] Lukewarmness, Indifferency.

TER'APHIM [תְּרָפִים *Heb.*] Images or Idols.

TERATICAL [*Τερατικός* *Gr.*] monstrous, prodigious.

TERATOLOGY [*Τεράλιος* and *λογία* *Gr.*] Bombast.

A TERCE [*tiers*, *F.*] a Wine Vessel, containing 84 Gallons.

TERCE [in *Scots Law*] the third part of the Husband's Estate which falls to his Widow.

TER'CET [in *Musick*] a Third.

TER'EBINTH [*terebinthus*, *L.* of *τερεβινθος*, *Gr.*] the Turpentine Tree.

TEREBINTHINE [*terebinthinus*, *L.* of *τερεβινθίνος*, *Gr.*] of or like, relating to, or yielding Turpentine.

TERE'BRA [among *Surgeons*] a Trepan.

TEREBRA'TION, a boring or piercing; *L.*

TE'RES Major [*Anatomy*] a round smooth Muscle of the Arm, arising from the lower Corner of the Shoulder-Blade. *L.*

TERES Minor, a Muscle of the Arm, arising from the lower Part of the inferior *Costa* of the Shoulder-Blade. *L.*

TERGIFOE'TOUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as bear their Seeds on the Backsides of their Leaves. *F.*

To TERGIVER'SATE [*tergiverser*, *F.* *tergiversatum*, *L.*] to boggle, shuffle, to use Fetches or Shifts.

TERGIVERSA'TION, a Boggle, Shuffling or Flinching, a Fetch or Shift. *F.*

TERGIVERSA'TOR [*tergiversateur*, *F.*] a Boggler, Shifter, &c. *L.*

TERM [*terme*, *F.* *terminus*, *L.*] a Particular Word or Expression; a Bound or Limit; a limited or set Time.

T E

TERM [in *Geometry*] is the Extremity or Bound of a Magnitude.

TERM [in *Law*] a fixed and limited Time, when the Courts of Judicature are open for all Law Suits; and there are four of those in a Year.

HILARY-TERM, begins *January* the 13th (except it be *Sunday*) and ends *February* the 12th.

EASTER-TERM, begins the *Wednesday* Fortnight after *Easter-day*, and ends the *Monday* after *Ascension-day*.

TRINITY-TERM, begins the *Friday* after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends the *Wednesday* Fortnight after.

MICHAELMAS-TERM, begins *October* the 23d (except it be *Sunday*) and ends *November* the 28th.

TERM of Progression [in *Mathematicks*] every Member of that Progression.

TERMS of an Equation [in *Algebra*] are the several Names or Members of which it is composed.

TERMS [among *Astr-logers*] certain Degrees of the Signs in which Planets are observed to have their virtues increased.

TERMS [among *Physicians*] are Womens Monthly Courses.

TERMS, are Articles and Conditions; the State or Pass of an affair.

TERMS of Proportion [in *Mathematicks*] are such Numbers, Quantities or Letters, as are compared with one another.

To TERM, to call or name.

TER'MAGANT [probably of *ter magna*, *L.* thrice great] a ranting, lusty, bold Woman.

A TERMER, he who holds for a Term of Years or Life.

To TERMINATE [*terminer*, *F.* *terminatum*, *L.*] to limit or bound; to determine or decide.

TERMINATION [among *Grammarians*] the last Syllable of a Word.

TERMINER [of *terminer*, *F.* to determine or decide] as a Commissioner of Oyer and Terminer, i. e. of hearing and determining, on the Trial of Malefactors.

TERMINI *Censuales* [Old Law] Rent Terms, the four Quarterly Festivals on which Rent is usually paid. *L.*

TER'MINTHUS [*Τερμινθος*, *Gr.*] a Swelling in the Thigh, with a black Rising at the Top. *L.*

TERMON Land, Glebe Land, or Land belonging to the Church. *O. L.*

TERMOR [Law Term] one who holds Lands or Tenements for Term of Life.

TER'NARY [*ternaire*, *F.* *ternarius*, *L.*] of or belonging to three, threefold.

A TERNARY [*ternaire*, *F.* *ternio*, *L.*] the Number Three.

TER'NION [*ternio*, *L.*] the Number 3.

TERNS, large Ponds. *N. C.*

TERP'SICHORE [*Τερψιχόρη*, *Gr.*] one of the Nine Muses, to whom is attributed the Invention of Dancing and Balls.

TERRA

T E

TERRA [in *Doomsday Register*] arable or ploughed Land.

TERRA Damnata } [among *Chymists*]

TERRA Mortua } that earthly Part or thick drossy Matter, which remains after the Distillation of Minerals. *L.*

TERRA excultabilis, [Old Law] Land that may be tilled or ploughed. *L.*

TERRA extendenda, a Writ for the Escheator to find the true Value of Lands,

TERRA firma [among *Geographers*] the Continent or Main Land.

TERRA frusca [Old Law] such Land as hath not been lately ploughed.

TERRA gilliflorata, Land held by the Tenure of paying a Gilliflower. *L.*

TERRA lucrabilis, Land that may be gained from the Sea, or inclosed out of a Waste to a particular Use.

TERRA Magellanica [so called from *Ferdinand Magellanus* the Discoverer] the Southern Part of *America*. *L.*

TERRA Normanorum, Lands in *England*, anciently fortified by *Norman* Noblemen, who took Part with the *French King* in the Time of *Henry III.* *L.*

TERRA sigillata, Earth of *Lemnos*, that comes to us sealed, good against Wounds, Fluxes, &c. *Lat.*

TERRA Vestita, Land sown with Corn. *Lat.*

TERRÆ Filius [i. e. a Son of the Earth] a Scholar in the University of *Oxford*, appointed to make jesting and satyrical Speeches.

TERRÆ testamentales [Law Term] Lands which were held free from Feodal Services, and devisable by Will.

TERRA a TERRA [in *Horsemanship*] a short and press'd Gallop, with the Croup in; in which a Horse's Legs move more quick than in a common Gallop.

TERRAGE, a Freedom from the Service of Ploughing, Reaping, &c. for the Lord, or from all Land-Taxes.

TERRA'QUEOUS [of *terra* and *aqua*, *L.*] belonging to the Earth and Water mixed, as the *Terraqueous Globe*.

TERR'RAR } [Old Law] a Book or Roll

TERR'RIER } in which the several Lands of a single Manour, &c. are particularly set down.

TERRA'RIOUS [Old Law] a Land-holder or Tenant.

TERRA'RIOUS Canobialis, an Officer in a Religious House, whose Office was to keep a Terrar of all their Estates.

TERR'RASS } [*terraccia*, *terrazia*, *Ital.*

TERR'RACE } of *turris*, or *terra*, *L.*] a Bank of Earth, an open raised Walk or Gallery in a Garden. *F.*

TERRE-Plain [in *Fortification*] the plain Space or Walk upon the Ramparts, even with the Level of the Ground. *F.*

T E

TERRE Tenant [Law Term] a Land Tenant, he that hath the natural and actual Possession of the Land.

TER'RENE [*terrenus*, *L.*] earthly.

TERREL'LA, a Load-Stone turned into a Spherical Figure, and so placed, that its Poles and Equator, &c. correspond to the Poles and Equator of the World.

TERRESTRIAL [*terrestre*, *F.* *terrestis*, *L.*] earthly, belonging to the Earth.

TER'RIBLE [*terribilis*, *L.*] dreadful, fearful. *F.*

TERRIBIL'ITY [*terribilitas*, *L.*] great Fear or Dread.

TER'RIBLY, dreadfully.

TER'RIBLENESS, Dreadfulness.

TER'RIER, a kind of Hunting Dog; also an Auger to bore with.

To **TER'RIFY** } [*terrificare*, *L.*] to fright,

To **TER'REFY** } or make afraid.

TERRIL'OQUOUS [*terriloquent*, *L.*] that speaketh terribly, that talketh of dreadful Things.

TER'RINE [in *Cookery*] a Breast of Mutton stewed with Quails, Pigeons and Chickens, &c. between two Fires. *F.*

TERRIS Bonis & Catallis, &c. a Writ for a Clerk to recover his Lands or Goods, &c. having cleared himself of Felony, &c. *L.*

TERRIS & Catallis tentis, &c. a Writ for the recovering Lands or Goods, to a Debtor, who is distrained above the Quantity of a Debt. *L.*

TERRIS liberandis, a Writ which lies for a Man convicted by Attaint, to take a Fine for his Imprisonment, and to deliver him his Lands, &c. again.

TERRISO'NOUS [*terrisonus*, *L.*] that soundeth terribly.

TER'RITORY [*territoire*, *F.* *territorium*, *L.*] a certain Compass of Land, lying within the Bounds, or belonging to the Jurisdiction of any State, City, &c.

TER'ROUR [*terreur*, *F.* *terror*, *L.*] Dread, great Fear or Fright.

TER'RULENCY [*terrulentia*, *L.*] an Earthiness, a fulness of Earth.

TER'RULENT [*terrulentus*, *L.*] full of Earth.

TER'RY [of *Thiery*, *F.* probably contracted of *Theodorick*, *Germ.*] a Surname.

TERSE [*tersus*, *L.*] exact, neat.

TER'SION, a cleansing or wiping. *L.*

TER'TIAN [*tertiana*, *L.*] a Tertian Ague and Fever; one which intermits entirely, and returns again every third Day.

To **TERTIATE a Piece** [in *Gunnery*] is to round the thickest of the Metal of a Cannon at the Touch-hole, Trunnions, and Muzzle.

TERTIATION, a doing of a Thing the third Time.

TERTIUM Quid [among *Chymists*] the Result of the Mixture of some two Things which

T E

which form something very different from both. *L.*

TE'RY, all in Tears. *Cbauc.*

TER'ZA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a third; also the Number 3, as *Terza Opera*, the 3d *Opera*; *Terza Violina*, the third *Violin*. *Ital.*

IN TERZA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
IN TERZO } Songs or Tunes in 3 Parts, the same as *Trio*, which see. *Ital.*

TERZET'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies little Airs in three Parts.

TESSELATED [*tessela*, *L.*] variegated by Squares.

TESSERACOSTA [*τεσσαράκοντα*, *Gr.*] the Forty Days between *Easter* and *Holy Thursday*; also the Time of *Lent*.

TEST [*testimonium*, *L.*] an Oath appointed by Act of Parliament, for renouncing the Pope's Supremacy, &c.

TEST [with *Chymists* and *Refiners*] a broad Instrument made of Bone Ashes, hoop'd with Iron, for purifying Gold and Silver, a Furnace for melting down Iron, &c.

TESTABLE [*testabilis*, *L.*] that by the Law may bear Witness.

TESTACEOUS [*testaceus*, *F.* *testaceus*, *L.*] Shelly, or that has a Shell.

TESTACEOUS *Fishes*, are such whose strong and thick Shells are entire, and all of one Piece.

TES'TAMENT [*Testamentum*, *L.*] the last Will of a Person concerning the Disposal of his Estate after his Death.

TES'TAMENT [in a *Scriptural Sense*] a Covenant.

TESTAMENTARIOUS } [*testamentaire*,
TESTAMENTARY } *F.* *testamentarius*, *L.*] belonging to a Testament.

TESTA'TOR [*Testator*, *F.*] he that makes or has made his last Will. *L.*

TESTA'TRIX [*Testatrix*, *F.*] a Woman who makes a Will. *L.*

TESTA'TUM [in *Law*] is a Writ after a *Capias*, when a Man is not found in the Country where the Action was laid.

TES'TER [*Testera*, *Ital.* the Head] the Tesser, or upper Part of a Bed; also a Head-piece. *Cbauc.*

TESTES [among *Anatomists*] the Testicles of a Male or Female.

TESTES *Cerebri* [*Anatomy*] the two lower and lesser Knobs of the Brain. *L.*

TESTICLES [*Testiculi*, *F.* *Testiculi*, *L.*] the Organs of Seed in Men and Women.

TESTICULAR [*testicularis*, *L.*] belonging to the Testicles.

TESTICULOUS [*testiculosus*, *L.*] that hath great Cods.

TESTIFF, wild, hair-brained. *O.*

TESTIFICATION, an evidencing or proving by Witnesses.

To TESTIFY [*testificare*, *L.*] to witness or certify; to make appear or known.

TESTIMONIAL [*testimoniales*, *L.*] belonging to Testimony. *F.*

T E

A TESTIMONIAL [*testimoniale*, *L.*] a Certificate under the Hand of a Justice of Peace, the Master and Fellows of a College, or some other Person in Authority. *F.*

TESTIMONY [*testimonium*, *L.*] Witnessing, Evidence, Proof, Token; a Quotation from an Author.

TESTIMONY [in the *Holy Scriptures*] signifies a Law or Ordinance.

TESTO, signifies the Text or Words of a Song. *Ital.*

TESTON, an Old Silver Coin formerly worth 12d.

TESTU'DINOUS [*testudineus*, *L.*] belonging to a Tortoise.

TESTU'DO [among *Surgeons*] a soft large Swelling in the Head, in Form of an arch'd Dome, or the Back of Tortoise, from whence it takes its Name.

TEST'ILY, peevishly.

TEST'INESS, Peevishness.

TEST'UDINATED [*testudo*, *L.*] roofed, arched.

TES'TY [*testardo*, *Ital.* of *testa* the Head, *Ital.*] peevish, apt to take pet, morose, snappish.

TETANOTHRA [*τετανοθρα*, *Gr.*] a Medicine to smooth the Skin. *L.*

TETANUS [*τετανος*, *Gr.*] a constant Contraction, whereby a Limb grows rigid and inflexible. *L.*

TETARTÆUS [*τεταρταῖος*, *Gr.*] a Quartan Ague

TE'IE a Tete, Check by Jowl. *F.*

TETCHES, Frowardness. *O.*

A TETHER [q. *tentor*, of *tentare*, *L.* to hold] a Band for Horses.

TE'TRACHORD [*tetrachordo*, *Ital.* *tetrachordus*, *L.* of *τετραχόρδον*, *Gr.*] a Concord, or Interval, of three Tones.

TETRACHORDO, the same as *Tetrachord* above. *Ital.*

TETRACHYMAGOGAN [of *τετρας*, four, *χυμος*, a Humour, and *αγωγος*, a Leader, *Gr.*] a Medicine which purges four Sorts of Humours.

TETRA'COLON [*τετραχολον*, *Gr.*] a Stanza or Division in *Lyric Poetry*, consisting of Four Verses.

TETRADIAPA'SON [in *Musick*] a Quadruple Diapason, is a Musical Chord, otherwise called a Musical Eighth, or nine and twentieth. *Gr.*

TETRAE'DRON [*τετραῖδρον*, *Gr.*] one of the five regular Bodies, comprehended under four equal and equilateral Triangles.

A TETRAE'TERID [*τετραετηρίς*, *Gr.*] the Space of Four Years.

TETRAGLOT'TICK [of *τετρας*, and *γλωσσα*, the Tongue, *Gr.*] consisting of Four Languages.

TETRAGON [*tetragonus*, *L.* of *τετραγωνος*, of *τετρας*, and *γωνια*, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Square.

TETRA-

T E

TETRA'GON [with *Astrologers*] a square Aspect.

TETRAGONAL [*tetragone*, F. *tetragonus*, L. of *τετραγωνος*, Gr.] belonging to a Tetragon.

TETRAGONISM [among *Geometricians*] the squaring of a Circle.

TETRAGONUS [in *Anatomy*] a large square Muscle, called *Quadratus Genæ*.

TETRAGRAMMATON [*τετραγράμματον*, of *τετρας* and *γραμμα*, a Letter, Gr.] the Great Name of God (*viz.* *יהוה*) so called because consisting of four Letters.

TETRA'LOGY [of *τετρας* and *λόγος*, a Word, Gr.] a Discourse in four Parts.

TETRAMETERUM [*τετραμετρον*, of *τετρας*, and *μετρον*, a Measure, Gr.] a Measure in Verse, consisting of four Metres or eight Feet.

TETRAPET'ALOUS Flower of a Plant [of *τετρας*, and *πιταλον*, a Leaf, Gr.] is that which consists of only four single coloured Leaves called *Petala*.

TETRAPHARMACUM [*τετραφάρμακον*, of *τετρας* and *φάρμακον*, a Medicine, Gr.] a Medicine consisting of four Ingredients.

TETRAP'TOTON [*τετραπύλῳτον*, of *τετρας*, and *πύλῳς*, Gr. a Gate] a Noun that has only four Cases.

TE'TRARCH [*Tetrarque*, F. *Tetrarcha*, L. of *τετράρχης*, Gr.] a Governor of four Provinces.

TE'TRARCHY [*Tetrarchia*, L. of *τετράρχια*, of *τετρας*, and *ἀρχη*, Dominion, Gr.] the Jurisdiction and Government of a Tetrarch.

TE'TRAS [*τετρας*, Gr.] the Number Four.

TETRAS'TICH [*τετραστιχον*, of *τετρας*, and *σῦλος*, a Verse, Gr.] a Sentence or Epigram comprized in four Verses.

TETRAS'TYLE [*τετραστυλον*, of *τετρας*, and *σῦλος*, a Pillar, Gr.] a Building which has four Columns in the Faces before and behind.

TETRASYLLABICAL [*tetrasyllabus*, L. of *τετρασυλλαβος*, of *τετρας*, and *συλλαβος*, a Syllable, Gr.] consisting of four Syllables.

TETRI'CITY [*tetricitas*, L. Severity, Harshness, Crabbedness of Countenance.

TETRON'YMAL [*tetronymus*, L. of *τετρονυμος*, of *τετρας*, and *ονομα*, a Name, Gr.] of four Names.

A **TETTER** [*tezer*, Sax. *Dartre*, F.] a Humour accompanied with Redness and Itching, a Ringworm.

TETTER [in *Horses*] a Disease called a *Flying Worm*.

TEWKS'BURY [of *Teuk*, and *Biring*, Sax. q. d. the Church of St *Teuk*, an Hermit] a Town in *Gloucestershire*, 73 Miles N. W. from London.

TEUTONICK [of *Teutones*] belonging to the Germans, antiently called *Teutones*.

T H

TEUTONICK Order, an Order of religious Knights, founded A. C. 1191, in favour of the German Nation.

To **TEW** [*teujan*, Sax. *ziehen*, *Tout*.] to tug or pull; also to bear Mortar.

To **TEW Hemp** [*teujan*, Sax.] to beat or dress it.

TEWEL, a Chimney. O.

TEWLY, tender, sick. S. C.

TEXT [*texte*, F. *textus*, L.] the very Words of an Author, without any Exposition; also a Portion of the Sacred Writ, chosen for the Subject of a Sermon.

TEXT-Letters, the Capital Letters in all Sorts of Hands.

TEXT'ILE [*textilis*, L.] woven, embroidered.

TEXTORIAN [*textorius*, L.] belonging to weaving.

A **TEXT'UARY** [*textuaire*, F.] one skilled in the Texts of Scripture; also a Book which contains only the bare Text, without any Gloss or Comment upon it.

TEXT'URE [*textura*, L.] Composure; the ordering or framing a Discourse.

TEXTURE [among *Naturalists*] is that peculiar Disposition of the Particles of any natural Body, which makes it to have such a Form, Nature, or Quality.

TEYN'TED [*teintus*, L.] tainted, dipped. O.

THACK Tile, that Sort of Tile which is laid upon the Side of an House.

THAKKID, trumped. *Chauc.*

THALAS'SIARCH [*thalassiarcha*, L.] of *θαλασσιάρχης*, of *θαλασσα*, the Sea, and *αρχος*, a Ruler, Gr.] the Office of an Admiral.

THAL'AMI Nervorum, &c. [with *Anatomists*] are two Prominences of the lateral Ventricles of the *Cerebrum*; out of which the Optick Nerves rise. L.

THA'LIA [*Θαλια*, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the Inventress of *Geometry* and *Husbandry*.

THA'MES [*Thamesis*, L. so called from the meeting together of the Rivers *Thame* and *Isis* or *Ouse*] the chief River of Great Britain.

THAN [*ðanne*, Sax.] a comparative Particle.

THA'NAGE of the King, a Part of the King's Land of which the Governor was stiled *Thane*. O. R.

THA'NET } [*Solinus* calls it *Athanasion*;

THE'NET } hence *Thanaton*, from the Gr. *θάνατος*, Death; because, as he relates, it killeth Serpents that are brought into it] an Island in *Kent*.

THANE [*Dagin*, of *Denian*, Sax. to serve, because they were the King's Attendants] a Nobleman, a Magistrate, a Freeman.

THANE Lands, Lands granted by Charters of Saxon Kings to the *Thanes*.

To **THANK** [*ðancgan*, Sax. *dancke*, Belg.

which form something very different from both. *L.*

TE'RY, all in Tears. *Cbauc.*

TER'ZA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a third; also the Number 3, as *Terza Opera*, the 3d *Opera*; *Terza Violina*, the third Violin. *Ital.*

IN TERZA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
IN TERZO } Songs or Tunes in 3 Parts,
the same as *Trio*, which see. *Ital.*

TERZETTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies little Airs in three Parts.

TESSELATED [teffela, *L.*] variegated by Squares.

TESSERACOSTA [τεσσαράκоста, *Gr.*] the Forty Days between *Easter* and *Holy Thursday*; also the Time of *Lent*.

TEST [testimonium, *L.*] an Oath appointed by Act of Parliament, for renouncing the Pope's Supremacy, &c.

TEST [with *Chymists* and *Refiners*] a broad Instrument made of Bone Ashes, hooped with Iron, for purifying Gold and Silver, a Furnace for melting down Iron, &c.

TESTABLE [testabilis, *L.*] that by the Law may bear Witness.

TESTACEOUS [testacee, *F.* testaceus, *L.*] Shelly, or that has a Shell.

TESTACEOUS Fishes, are such whose strong and thick Shells are entire, and all of one Piece.

TES'TAMENT [Testamentum, *L.*] the last Will of a Person concerning the Disposal of his Estate after his Death.

TES'TAMENT [in a *Scriptural Sense*] a Covenant.

TESTAMENTARIOUS } [testamentaire,
TESTAMENTARY } *F.* testamentarius, *L.*] belonging to a Testament.

TESTA'TOR [Testateur, *F.*] he that makes or has made his last Will. *L.*

TESTA'TRIX [Testatrice, *F.*] a Woman who makes a Will. *L.*

TESTA'TUM [in *Law*] is a Writ after a *Capias*, when a Man is not found in the Country where the Action was laid.

TESTER [Testiera, *Ital.* the Head] the Tester, or upper Part of a Bed; also a Head-piece. *Cbauc.*

TESTES [among *Anatomists*] the Testicles of a Male or Female.

TESTES Cerebri [Anatomy] the two lower and lesser Knobs of the Brain. *L.*

TESTICLES [Testiculi, *F.* Testiculi, *L.*] the Organs of Seed in Men and Women.

TESTICULAR [testicularis, *L.*] belonging to the Testicles.

TESTICULOUS [testiculosus, *L.*] that hath great Cods.

TESTIFF, wild, hair-brained. *O.*

TESTIFICATION, an evidencing or proving by Witnesses.

To TESTIFY [testificare, *L.*] to witness or certify; to make appear or known.

TESTIMONIAL [testimonialis, *L.*] belonging to Testimony. *F.*

A TESTIMONIAL [testimoniade, *L.*] a Certificate under the Hand of a Justice of Peace, the Master and Fellows of a College, or some other Person in Authority. *F.*

TESTIMONY [testimonium, *L.*] Witnessing, Evidence, Proof, Token; a Quotation from an Author.

TESTIMONY [in the *Holy Scriptures*] signifies a Law or Ordinance.

TES'TO, signifies the Text or Words of a Song. *Ital.*

TESTON, an Old Silver Coin formerly worth 12d.

TESTUDINOUS [testudineus, *L.*] belonging to a Tortoise.

TESTU'DO [among *Surgeons*] a soft large Swelling in the Head, in Form of an arch'd Dome, or the Back of Tortoise, from whence it takes its Name.

TESTILY, peevishly.

TEST'INESS, Peevishness.

TESTUDINATED [testudo, *L.*] roofed, arched.

TES'TY [testardo, *Ital.* of testa the Head, *Ital.*] peevish, apt to take pet, morose, snappish.

TETANOTHRA [τετανωθρα, *Gr.*] a Medicine to smooth the Skin. *L.*

TETANUS [τετανος, *Gr.*] a constant Contraction, whereby a Limb grows rigid and inflexible. *L.*

TETARTÆUS [τεταρταῖος, *Gr.*] a Quartan Ague.

TEFE a Tete, Check by Jowl. *F.*

TETCHES, Frowardness. *O.*

A TETHER [q. tenor, of tenere, *L.* to hold] a Band for Horses.

TETRACHORD [tetrachorde, *Ital.* tetrachordeus, *L.* of τετραχορδον, *Gr.*] a Concord, or Interval, of three Tones.

TETRACHORDO, the same as Tetrachorde above. *Ital.*

TETRACHYMAGOGAN [of τετρας, four, χυμος, a Humour, and αγωγε, a Leader, *Gr.*] a Medicine which purges four Sorts of Humours.

TETRA'COLON [τετρακωλον, *Gr.*] a Stanza or Division in *Lyrick Poetry*, consisting of Four Verses.

TETRADIAPASON [in *Musick*] a Quadruple Diapason, is a Musical Chord, otherwise called a Musical Eighth, or nine and twentieth. *Gr.*

TETRAE'DRON [τετραεδρον, *Gr.*] one of the five regular Bodies, comprehended under four equal and equilateral Triangles.

A TETRAETERID [τετραετηρις, *Gr.*] the Space of Four Years.

TETRAGLOT'TICK [of τετρας, and γλωσσα, the Tongue, *Gr.*] consisting of Four Languages.

TETRAGON [tetragonus, *L.* of τετραγωνος, of τετρας, and γωνια, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Square.

TETRA-

T E

TETRA'GON [with *Astrologers*] a square Aspect.

TETRAGONAL [*tetragone*, F. *tetrágonus*, L. of *τετράγωνος*, Gr.] belonging to a Tetragon.

TETRAGONISM [among *Geometricians*] the squaring of a Circle.

TETRAG'ONUS in *Anatomy*: a large square Muscle, called *Quadratus Genæ*.

TETRAGRAMMATON [*τετραγράμματον*, of *τετρας* and *γράμμα*, a Letter, Gr.] the Great Name of God (*viz.* יהוה) so called because consisting of four Letters.

TETRA'LOGY [of *τετρας* and *λόγος*, a Word, Gr.] a Discourse in four Parts.

TETRAM'ETRUM [*τετραμέτρον*, of *τετρας*, and *μέτρον*, a Measure, Gr.] a Measure in Verse, consisting of four Measures or eight Feet.

TETRAPET'ALOUS Flower of a Plant [of *τετρας*, and *πτεalon*, a Leaf, Gr.] is that which consists of only four single coloured Leaves called *Petala*.

TETRAPHAR'MACUM [*τετραφάρμακον*, of *τετρας* and *φάρμακον*, a Medicine, Gr.] a Medicine consisting of four Ingredients.

TETRAP'TOTON [*τετραπύτων*, of *τετρας*, and *πύσις*, Gr. a Case] a Noun that has only four Cases.

TET'RARCH [*Tetrarque*, F. *Tetrarcha*, L. of *τετράρχης*, Gr.] a Governor of four Provinces.

TET'RARCHY [*Tetrarchia*, L. of *τετραρχία*, of *τετρας*, and *ἀρχή*, Dominion, Gr.] the Jurisdiction and Government of a Tetrarch.

TET'RAS [*τετρας*, Gr.] the Number Four.

TETRAS'TICH [*τετραστιχον*, of *τετρας*, and *συλος*, a Verse, Gr.] a Sentence or Epigram comprized in four Verses.

TETRAS'TYLE [*τετραστυλον*, of *τετρας*, and *συλος*, a Pillar, Gr.] a Building which has four Columns in the Faces before and behind.

TETRASYLLABICAL [*tetrasyllabus*, L. of *τετρασυλλαβος*, of *τετρας*, and *συλλαβος*, a Syllable, Gr.] consisting of four Syllables.

TETRI'CITY [*tetricitas*, L. Severity, Harshness, Crabbedness of Countenance.

TETRON'YMAL [*tetronymus*, L. of *τετρονυμος*, of *τετρας*, and *ονομα*, a Name, Gr.] of four Names.

A TETTER [*tezen*, Sax. *Dartre*, F.] a Humour accompanied with Redness and Itching, a Ringworm.

TETTER [in *Horses*] a Disease called a *Flying Worm*.

TEWKS'BURY [of *Teuk*, and *Bury*, Sax. *g.* d. the Church of St *Teuk*, an Hermit] a Town in *Gloucestershire*, 73 Miles N. W. from London.

TEUTONICK [of *Teutones*] belonging to the Germans, antiently called *Teutones*.

T H

TEUTONICK Order, an Order of religious Knights, founded A. C. 1191, in favour of the German Nation.

To **TEW** [*tepuan*, Sax. *ziehen*, *Tout*.] to tug or pull; also to bear Mortar.

To **TEW Hump** [*tepuian*, Sax.] to beat or dress it.

TEWEL, a Chimney. O.

TEWLY, tender, sick. S. C.

TEXT [*texte*, F. *textus*, L.] the very Words of an Author, without any Exposition; also a Portion of the Sacred Writ, chosen for the Subject of a Sermon.

TEXT Letters, the Capital Letters in all Sorts of Hands.

TEX'FILE [*textilis*, L.] woven, embroidered.

TEXTORIAN [*textorius*, L.] belonging to weaving.

A TEXT'UARY [*textuaire*, F.] one skilled in the Texts of Scripture; also a Book which contains only the bare Text, without any Gloss or Comment upon it.

TEXTURE [*textura*, L.] Composure; the ordering or framing a Discourse.

TEXTURE [among *Naturalists*] is that peculiar Disposition of the Particles of any natural Body, which makes it to have such a Form, Nature, or Quality.

TEYNTE [*teints*, L.] tainted, dipped. O.

THACK Tile, that Sort of Tile which is laid upon the Side of an House.

THAKKID, trumped. *Chauc.*

THALAS'SIARCH [*thalassiarcha*, L.] of *θαλασσιάρχης*, of *θαλασσα*, the Sea, and *αρχος*, a Ruler, Gr.] the Office of an Admiral.

THAL'AMI Nervorum, &c. [with *Anatomists*] are two Prominences of the lateral Ventricles of the *Cerebrum*; out of which the Optick Nerves rise. L.

THA'LIA [*Θαλία*, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the Inventress of *Geometry* and *Husbandry*.

THA'MES [*Thamesis*, L. so called from the meeting together of the Rivers *Thame* and *Isis* or *Ouse*] the chief River of Great Britain.

THAN [*ðanne*, Sax.] a comparative Particle.

THA'NAGE of the King, a Part of the King's Land of which the Governor was stiled *Thane*. O. R.

THA'NET } [*Solinus* calls it *Athanaton*;
THE'NET } hence *Thanaton*, from the Gr. *θάνατος*, Death; because, as he relates, it killeth Serpents that are brought into it] an Island in *Kent*.

THANE [*ðagin*, of *ðenian*, Sax. to serve, because they were the King's Attendants] a Nobleman, a Magistrate, a Freeman.

THANE Lands, Lands granted by Charters of Saxon Kings to the *Thanes*.

To **THANK** [*ðanecian*, Sax. *dancke*, Belg.]

T H

Belg. *danken*, *Teut.* *thanken*, *F. Theot.*] to give one Thanks.

THANKFUL [*thancfull*, *Sax.*] full of Thanks, grateful.

THANKFULLY, gratefully.

THANKFULNESS, Gratefulness.

THANKS [*thancar*, *Sax.* *dank*, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] Acknowledgment of a Benefit or Kindness received.

THARKY, dark. *Suff.*

THARM } [*theapm*, *Sax.* *darme*, *Teut.*]

THARN } Guts wash'd for making Hog's Puddings. *Lincolnsh.*

THASSA'RE [*Old Law*] to lay up Hay or Corn, into a Tass or Mow.

THAT [*thæt*, *Sax.* *dæt*, *L. S.* and *Belg.* *daz*, *Teut.*] *that*, a Conjunction.

THATCH [*ðac*, *Sax.*] Straw, &c. for covering Houses.

To **THATCH** [*ðacian*, *Sax.* of *decken*, to cover, *Teut.*] to cover Houses with Thatch.

THAVIES Inn [in *Holburn*] one of the Inns of Chancery, formerly the House of *John Thavie*, an Armourer.

THAUMATUR'GICKS [*θαυματουργικά*, of *θαύμα*, a Miracle, and *αυτουργία*, I myself work, *Gr.*] a Mathematical Science, giving Rules for making of strange Works; any Art that does or seems to do Wonders.

To **THAW** [*ðawc*, *Belg.* *tāwen*, *Teut.*] to give or melt after a Frost.

A **THAW** [*ðawwe*, *Belg.* *tāw*, *Teut.* Dew] a giving or melting after a Frost.

THE [*de*, *Belg.*] an Article used before Nouns, &c.

THEAT [spoken of *Barrels*] firm, stanch, not leaky. *N. C.*

THEAT'ER } [*Theatre*, *F.* *Theatrum*, *L.*

THEAT'RE } [*θεατρον*, of *θεαομαι*, to behold, *Gr.*] a Playhouse; also the Stage in it; also any Scaffold raised for the beholding any public Sight or Ceremony.

The **THEATRE** at *Oxford*, a noble Edifice in that City, founded by *Dr Gilbert Sheldon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

THEATINES, an Order of religious Persons, established by *J. Caraffa*, Bishop of *Theate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

THEAT'RAL [*theatralis*, *L.*] belonging to a Theatre or Stage. *F.*

THEAT'RICUS [*theatricus*, *L.* *θεατρικος*, *Gr.*] belonging to a Theatre or Stage.

THEAVE, a Ewe-Lamb of the 1st Year. *C.*

THECA, a Case or Covering. *L.*

THECH, plain, smooth. *O.*

CHECK, such. *O.*

THEDOM, thriving, Success. *O.*

THEE [*ðe*, *Sax.* *þy*, *Du.*] thou.

THEEVO, a young Plant or Set; also any Branch or Bough of a Tree. *O. L.*

THEFT [*ðeopðe*, *Sax.* *diebezze*, *Belg.* *dieberey*, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] the Act of Stealing; an unlawful or felonious taking away another Man's Goods.

T H

THEFT-BOTE [*ðeopðe bote*, *Sax.*] the maintaining or abetting a Thief by receiving stolen Goods from him.

THEIRS [*ðoþa*, *Sax.*] of them.

THELONIO *rationabili*, &c. a Writ lying for one who has the King's Demesne in Fee Farm, to recover reasonable Toll for his Majesty's Tenants there. *L.*

THELONIUM *essendi quiete*, &c. a Writ to free Citizens, &c. from paying Toll. *L.*

THELON'MANNUS [*Old Law*] the Tollman who receives the Toll.

THELY'GONA [among *Botanists*] a general Name given to all Feminine Plants.

THELY'GONUM [*θηλύγονον*, *Gr.*] an Herb, which steeped in Drink is said to make a Woman conceive a Girl.

THEM [*ðeom*, *Sax.* *dem*, *Teut.*] the Pronoun *They* in an oblique Case.

A **THEME** [*Thema*, *L.* of *θημα*, *Gr.*] a Subject to write or speak upon. *F.*

THEME [with *Astrologers*] the Position of the Heavenly Bodies at any Moment, when they require the Success of any Thing either begun or proposed.

THEMMA'GIUM [*Old Law*] a Duty anciently paid by inferior Tenants upon account of *Team*, which see.

THEN [*ðenne*, *Sax.* *ðan*, *Belg.* *daun*, *Teut.*] at that Time.

THE'NAR [*θεναρ*, *Gr.*] an abducent Muscle which draws away the Thumb.

THENCE, from that Place, from that Time, for that Reason.

THENCEFORTH, from that Time.

THENCEFORWARD, from that Time and afterwards.

THE'OBALD [of *Deod*, the People, and *Bald*, bold, *Sax.* *Camden*; or *Thendubald*, *Du.* early virtuous or valiant, *Verstegan*] a proper Name.

THEOCRACY [*θεοκρατία*, *Gr.*] Government by God himself; such as the *Jews* Form of Government before they had an earthly King.

THEOCRATICAL, of Theocracy.

THEO'DEN, an under Thane, Husbandman, or inferior Tenant. *Sax.*

THEOD'OLITE, an Instrument used in surveying, and taking Heights and Distances.

THEODOM, Servitude. *Sax.*

THEODO'RE [*Theodorus*, *L.* of *θεοδωρος*, of *θεος*, God, and *δωρον*, a Gift, *Gr.*] a proper Name of Men

THEOD'ORICK [*ðeod*, the People, and *ric*, rich, *Camden*] a Christian Name.

THEODOSIA [*θεοδοσία*, of *θεος*, and *δωσις*, a Gift, *Gr.* the Gift of God] a Christian Name of Woman.

THEOGONI'A [*theogonie*, *F.* *θειογονία*, of *θεος*, and *γονη*, *Gr.* Offspring] the Generation of the Gods. *L.*

THEOL'OGER } [*theologus*, *L.* *theologi-*

THEOLO'GIAN } *sen*, *F.* *θιολόγος*, *Gr.* a Divine

T H

Divine, a Professor of Divinity.

THEOLO'GICAL [*theologique*, F. *theologus*, L. of *θεολογικός*, Gr.] belonging to Divinity, Divine.

THEOLO'GICALLY, Divinely.

THEOLO'GY [*theologie*, F. *theologia*, L. of *θεολογία*, of *θεός*, God, and *λογος*, a Word, Gr.] a Science which teaches the Knowledge of God and divine Things.

THEOMA'CHY [*θεομαχία*, of *θεός*, and *μαχή*, a Fight, Gr.] a fighting against or resisting God.

THEOMA'GICAL [*θεϊός*, divine, and *μαγική*, Magick, Gr.] belonging to divine Magick, or the Wisdom of God.

THEOMANCY [*θεομαντεία*, of *θεός*, and *μαντεία*, Divination, Gr.] a kind of Divination by calling upon the Name of God.

THEOPH'ILUS [*Θεόφιλος*, of *θεός*, and *φίλος*, a Friend, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

THEOPHRASTICI, the Disciples of *Theophrastus Paracelsus*.

THEOR'BO [*teorbe*, F. *tiiorba*, Ital.] a Musical Instrument; a large Lute made use of by the *Italians*, for playing a thorough Bass, much the same as *Arceleuto*, or Arch-Lute. Ital.

THEO'REM [*theorem*, F. *theoremata*, L. of *θεώρημα*, Gr.] a Mathematical Declaration of certain Properties, Proportions, or Equalities, duly inferred from some Suppositions about Quantity.

A Plain **THEOREM** [in *Mathematicks*] is such as has a Relation either to a Right lined Surface, or to one bounded by the Circumference of a Circle.

A Solid **THEOREM** [in *Mathematicks*] is one which treats about a Space bounded by a solid Line, i. e. by one of the three Conick Sections.

A Reciprocal **THEOREM** [in *Mathematicks*] is a Theorem whose Converse or Contrary is true.

THEOREMATICK [*theorematicus*, L. of *θεορηματικός*, Gr.] consisting of or belonging to Theorems.

THEORET'ICK } [*theorique*, F. *theoricus*,
THEOR'ICAL } L. of *θεωρητικός*, Gr.]
THEOR'ICK } belonging to Theory;
Speculative.

THEORET'ICKS [*θεωρητικά*, Gr.] those Things which belong to the speculative Part of Physick.

THEORIST, one who forms or maintains a particular Theory.

THE'ORY [*theorie*, F. *theoria*, L. of *θεωρία*, of *θεωρέω*, to contemplate, Gr.] the Contemplation or Study of an Art or Science, without Practice.

THEORIES of the Planets [in *Astronomy*] are Hypotheses, according to which they explain the Reason of the Phænomena, or Appearances of the Planets.

THERAPEU'TICKS [*therapeutique*, F.

T H

therapeutica, L. *θεραπευτικά*, of *θεραπεία*, to heal, Gr.] that Part of Physick which shews the Method of curing Diseases.

THE'RAPHIM } [*תְּרָפִים*, H.] certain
TE'RAPHIM } Idols or Images made
in the Shape of Men.

THERE [*der*, Sax. *daer*, Belg. *dar*, T. and L. S. *der*, Dan.] in that Place.

THEREABOUT, near that Place or Number.

THEREAF'TER [*daeræfter*, Sax. *daerachter*, Belg.] according to.

THEREFORE [*daerboor*, Belg. *daerfur*, Teut.] for that Cause.

THEREN'ABIN }
TENER'IABIN } Oriental Manna.

THEREON [*daeron*, Sax. *daaran*, Teut.] upon that Thing.

THEREWITH [*damit*, Teut.] with that Thing.

THERI'ACA } [*theriaque*, F. *theriaca*, L.
THERI'ACE } of *θηρίων*, of *θηρ*, a

Beast, and *αἰόμα*, to cure, Gr.] Treacle; any Medicines against Poisons, or for the curing the Bites of poisonous Animals.

THERI'ACLE [*theriacus*, L. of *θηρίακος*, Gr.] that belongs to, or has the Virtue of Treacle.

THERIO'MA [*θηρίωμα*, Gr.] a wild raging Ulcer; a Symptom of the Venereal Disease, a Shanker.

THER'MÆ [*thermes*, F. *θερμαι*, of *θερμαίνω*, to make warm, Gr.] hot Baths.

THERMAN'TICK [*thermantica*, L. of *θερμαίνω*, Gr. to warm] Medicines which cause Heat.

THER'MOMETER [of *θερμή*, Warmth, and *μετρώ*, a Measure, Gr.] a Tube of Glass, filled with Spirit of Wine, or other proper Liquors; an Instrument to shew the several Degrees of Heat and Cold of a Stove for Plants or any Room where it stands.

THERMO'METRON [Physical Term] that natural Heat which is measured or perceived by the Pulse.

THER'MOSCOPE [of *θερμή*, and *σκοπος*, Gr.] the same as *Thermometer*.

THESE [*deze*, Belg. *diese*, Teut.] the Things spoken of last; *those*, the Things spoken of before.

THE'SIS [*These*, F. *thesis*, Gr.] any short Sentence, a Position, a Proposition advanced and to be made good, a Subject to dispute upon. L.

To **THESAU'RIZE** [*thesauriser*, F. of *θησαυρίζω*, Gr.] to gather up, or lay up Treasure.

THESMOTHETE [*θεσμοθέτης*, Gr.] a Lawgiver.

THET'FORD [of the River *Thet*, and *ford*] a Town in Norfolk, 70 Miles N. N. E. from London, formerly a Bishop's See.

THETHINGA [*Deðingaz*, Sax. *rettung*, Teut.] a Tithing.

A **THEW**, a Ducking-Stool. O.

S P

THEWED

T H

THEWED, mannered, as, *well thewed*, well-mannered. *Spenc.*

THEWED, cowardly. *N. C.*

THEWES, Qualities, Manners, Customs. *Spenc.* Also Sinews. *Shakesp.*

THEY [*þi, Sax. Hi, L.*] those Persons.

A THIBLE, a Stick to stir a Pot; also a Dibble or Setting-Stick. *N. C.*

THICK [*thicke, Sax. dick, L. S. and Teut.*] contrary to thin; gross; that has a Dimension in Depth, besides Length and Breadth

To **THICK'EN** [*tickner, Dan.*] to make thick.

THICKET [of *thick*] a Place or Hedge full of or thick set with Bushes or Brambles.

THICKLY, close together.

THICK'NESS, closeness.

THIEF [*theop, Sax. dieb, Teut.*] one that steals.

To **THIEVE** [*theopian, Sax. dieben, T.*] to steal.

THIE'VISH [*diebisch, Teut.*] inclined to stealing.

THIE'VISHLY, stealingly.

THIE'VISHNESS, the being inclined to steal.

A THIGH [*theoh, Sax.*] a Member of the Body from the Knee to the Groin.

To **THIGH** [*in Carving*] as, *thigh that Woodcock or Pidgeon*, i. e. cut it up.

THIGHT, well joined or knit together.

THILK, such as this. *Spenc.*

THIL, the Beam or Draught-tree of a Cart or Waggon.

THIL'LER } that Horse that is put
THILL-Horse } under the Thill.

THIMBLE, a Metal Instrument to preserve the Finger in Sewing with a Needle.

THIN [*thinne, Sax. dunne, Teut.*] having little Depth; also (spoken of liquid Things) not of a thick Consistence.

To **THIN** [*thinnian, Sax. dunnen, Teut.*] to make thin.

THINE [*thine, Sax. diin, L. S. dein, Teut.*] of, or belonging to thee.

THING [*thing, Sax. ding, Teut.*] a Matter, Substance, Accident, &c.

THIN'GUS [*Old Law*] a Thane, or Saxon Nobleman; a Knight or Freeman.

To **THINK** [*thincan, Sax. dencken, L. S. and Teut.*] to meditate; to suppose, to be of opinion.

THINLY, not thickly.

THINNESS, the being thin.

THIRD [*thrida, Sax. derde, Belg. tertius, L.*] next in order to the second.

THIRD-Borow, a Constable. *O. S.*

THIRD-Earing [*Husbandry*] the Tilling or Ploughing the Ground the third Time.

THIRD'ENDEAL, a Liquid Measure containing about three Pints.

THIRD'INGS [*Law Term*] the 3d Part of Grain growing on the Ground at the Death of the Tenant, and due to the Lord as an Heriot.

T H

THIRD-Penny, the third Part of Fines, &c. arising from Law-Suits; of old Times allowed to the Sheriff, the other two for the King's Use.

THIRDLY, in the third Place.

To **THIRL'E** [*thiplian, Sax.*] to bore or drill, to pierce through. *Lincolnsh.*

THIRLEWALL-Castle [*thipl, a Hole, of thiplian, Sax. to bore through a Wall*] a Castle in *Northumberland*, so called, because the Scots, in their Invasion of *England*, made several Holes or Gaps in the Partition-Wall, (which the Emperor *Severus* built for the Division of the two Kingdoms) for the better Conveniency of entering and retreating.

To **THIRST** [*thyrzan, Sax. dursten, L. S. dursten, Teut.*] to be thirsty.

THIRST [*thyrz, Sax. durst, Teut.*] Thirstiness, Dryness of the Throat, &c.

THIRSTILY, dryly.

THIRST'INESS, Dryness, Want of Moisture.

THIRSTY [*thyrzig, Sax. durstig, T.*] troubled with Thirst.

THIRTE'EN [*threozzyne, Sax. vertien, Belg.*] XIII or 13

THIRTY [*thyrzig, Sax. vertich, Belg.*] XXX. or 30.

THIS [*thir, Sax. dieser, t, es, Teut.*] a Person or Thing near one

THISTLE [*thirzel, Sax. Distel, L. S. and Teut.*] a Weed.

THISTLE Take, a Duty of a Half-penny antiently paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Halton*, in the County of *Chester*, for every Beast driven over the Common, suffered to graze or eat but a Thistle.

THIS'TLEWORTH [formerly *Gistleworth*, of *Eisle, Sax. or Gistel, Teut.* a Hostage, and *pipð*, a Court or Hall, because the Hostages from foreign Countries were there kept by the West Saxon Kings] a Village in *Middlesex*, 8 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

THITHER [*thiden, Sax.*] to that Place.

A THIVEL See *Thible*.

THLI'PSIS [*θλίψις, Gr.*] a squeezing or crushing; Trouble or Affliction.

THLI'PSIS [*Anatomy*] a pressing together of the Vessels of a human Body.

THO [*thonne, Sax.*] then, *sp.* those. *Ch.*

THOMES, Fish with broken Bellies. *O.*

To **THOLE**, to suffer. *Chauc.*

To **THOLE** [*of tholian, Sax.*] to brook or endure. *N. C.*

THOLED, suffered. *Chauc.*

THOMAS [*Θωμάς, Gr. Διδυμός, Gr. i. e. of two Hearts, because of his doubting*] a proper Name of Men.

THOMAS Aquinas, a School Divine called (by the Papists) the *Angelick Doctor*.

THOMISTS, Divines who follow the Doctrine of *Thomas Aquinas*.

THONE, damp, moist, wet. *N. C.*

THONG

T H

THONG [Dpang, Sax.] a Strap of Leather.

To cut large Thongs out of another Man's Leather.

This proverb is not only levelled at a Cutter to a Shoemaker, who does not contrive and cut out his Master's Leather to the best Advantage; but it aims at all those Persons, who, niggardly to an Excess of their own, would fain gain the Character of Generous or Charitable at other People's Expence, and so are very liberal of other People's Pockets to save their own, either in Donations of Amity or Alms, and do, as Erasmus says, *Ex alieno tergo lata secare lora*, Latin; and the French, *Il coupe large curroye du cuir d'autrui*; and the Greeks, *Ταλλοτριον ἀμυν θηρός*.

THOR [Dopn, Sax.] an Idol of great Esteem among the ancient Saxons and Teutonicks, equal to Jupiter of the Romans. It is either a Contraction of Thunder, because he was their God of Thunder; or of *zēpan*, to tear, Sax. because he may be said to rend the Clouds.

THORACICA [of *thorax*, L.] the Breast. Lat.

THORACICA inferior [in Anatomy] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, spreading itself upon the Sides of the Breast. L.

THORACICA superior [in Anatomy] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, passing to the Paps and Muscles of the Breast.

THORACICK, belonging to, or proper in Distempers of the Breast.

THORALL'INE [in Palmistry] a Mark in the Hand, called also the Line of Venus.

THORAX [θώραξ, Gr.] the Chest, all that Cavity circumscribed above by the Neck-bone, below by the Diaphragm, before by the Breast bone, behind by the Back-bone, on the sides by the Ribs. L.

A THORN [Dopn, Sax. torn, Dan. doorn, Belg. dorn, Teut. draen, C. Br.] a Prickle of a Bush; also a Shrub of two Sorts, a black and a white.

THORN Apple, a Plant bearing white Flowers, succeeded by round prickly green Heads. *Seramonium*. L.

THORN-Back, a Fish.

THORNY [of Dopn-ige, Sax. the Thorny-Isle] in Hampshire.

THORN'INESS, the abounding with Thorns.

THORNY [dornich, T.] full of Thorns.

THOROUGH [Dpau, Sax. druch, Teut] thro'.

THOROUGH-Bass [in Musick] that which goes quite through the Composition.

THOROUGH-Toll, a Duty antiently paid to the Earls of Richmond.

THORP [Dopp, Sax. thorph, F. theot, Ital. dorp, Belg. L. S. dorst, Teut.] a Village or Country Town; also a Sirname.

T H

THORUCK, an Heap. O.

THOSE [Dis, Sax. dieste, Belg.] Persons or Things at a Distance from one, these, Things near one.

THOU [Do, Sax. du, L. S. and Teut. to, C. Br. tu, Lat.] You, when applied to one Person.

To THORE, to treat with familiarity. *Shakesp.*

THOUGH [Deah, Sax.] although.

A THOUGHT [Dohaz, Sax.] an Operation of the Mind, an Opinion.

TOUGHTFUL, full of Thoughts, pensive.

THOUGHTFULLY, pensively.

THOUGHTFULNESS, Pensiveness.

THOUGHTS, the Rowers Seats in a Boat.

THOUGHTY, Thoughtful. *Chauc.*

A THOUSAND [Duerend, of zien, ro, and send, 100, Sax. duylent, Belg. taufent, Teut. M. L.] or 1000.

THOWLS [tholus, L. θόλος, Gr.] Wooden Pins in a Boat, thro' which the Rowers put their Oars or Sculls, when they row.

THRACKSAT [Chymical Term] the Metal which is yet in the Mine.

THRAGES, busy Matter. O.

THRALL } [Dpael, Sax. which

THRALDOM } *Minshew* derives of *θυραλῆν*, Gr.] Servitude, Bondage.

THRALL'ED, enslaved. *Spenc.*

THRALLS, Slaves. *Spenc.*

THRAP'PLE, the Wind-pipe of a Horse.

THRASONICAL [of *Thraso*, a notorious Braggadocio in Terence] insolently boasting, full of Ostentation.

THRAST, thrust, crowded. *Chauc.*

To THRAVE [of Dpafian, Sax.] to urge. *Lincolnsh.*

A THRAVE, 24 Sheaves, or 2 Shocks of Corn set up together. N. C.

THREAD [Dpær, Sax. draat, L. S. dreedt, Belg. traed, Dan.] Twine made of Flax, Wool, Silk, &c.

To THREAP } [Dneapian, or

To THREAP'EF } *Dnefian, Sax.]*

To THREAP-DOWN } to affirm positively; to insist upon a Thing obstinately. N. C.

To THREATEN [Dneavian, Sax. dregher, Dan. dregen, Teut.] to use Threats.

THREATENINGLY, by way of Threat.

THREE [thrie, Sax. tri, C. Br. drey, Teut. tres, L. τρεῖς, Gr.] III or 3.

THREEFOLD [threofeald, Sax. dreyfältig, Teut.] threefold.

THREKE, to thrust. O.

THREMOTE, the Blast of a Horn. *Cb.*

THRENO'DY [threnodia, L. of θρηνωδία, Gr.] a mournful or funeral Song.

To THREPE [thneapian, Sax.] to affirm, to blame. *Chauc.*

To THRESH [thnercan, Sax. treschen, Teut.]

T H

Teut.] to beat the Grain of Corn out of the Ear; also to beat a Person.

A **THRESHER** [*threscepe*, *Sax.* *trescher*, *Teut.*] one that threshes Corn; also a Fish with a broad and thick Tail which serves to beat the Head of a Whale.

THRESH'OLD [*thres pol*, *Sax.*] the Ground-Timber of a Door.

To **THREST**, to oppose.

To **THRESTEN**, to thrust. *Chauc.*

THRICE, three Times.

THRIDBOROUGH. See *Thirdborough*.

THRIFT, Savingness or Sparingness.

THRIFTILY, sparingly.

THRIFTINESS, Sparingness.

THRIFTY, sparing.

To **THRILL** [*thiplan*, *Sax.* *drillen*, *Du.*] to drill or bore, to thrust through.

To **THRILL**, to kill; also to run, as the Blood in the Heart, *Sax.*

THRIL'LING } piercing. *Spenc.*
THRIL'LANT }

THRIST'A a Piece of antient Money, in value three Shillings.

To **THRING** [*thpungan*, *Sax.*] to thirst. *O.*

THRIP, to beat. *N. C.*

THRIP'PLES, the same in an Ox Team as Cart Ladders.

THRIT'HING, the third Part of a County or Shire; also a Court held within that Circuit.

THRIT'HING *Reve* the Governour of a Thritthing.

To **THRIVE** [*q. d. to derive on*] to grow or increase mightily; to become rich or prosperous.

THRIV'INGLY, in a thriving Manner.

THRIVINGNESS, Prosperity.

THRO', through.

THROAT [*thnot*, *Sax.* *troffel*, *Teut.*] the Windpipe, &c.

To **THROB** [*Minsew* derives it of *throbis*, *Gr.*] to beat, pant or ache, as the Heart sometimes does, or a Swelling.

THROCKMORTON [*q. d. the Rock-Moor-Town*] a Surname.

To **THRODDEN**, to grow, to thrive, to wax, to storken. *C.*

THROFF, throve. *Chauc.*

THROM'BUS [among *Physicians*] the Coagulation of Blood into Clots. *L.*

A **THRONE** [*thronus*, *L.* of *θρονος*, *Gr.*] a Chair of State raised two or three Steps from the Ground, richly adorned, and covered with a Canopy, for Kings and Princes to sit on at Times of publick Ceremonies. *F.*

To **THRO'NE**, to place on a Throne, to inthron. *Shakesp.*

THRONES, the third Rank of Angels in the Celestial Hierarchy.

A **THRONG** [*throng*, *Sax.* *gedreng*, *Teut.*] a Crowd or Pile of People.

Very **THRONG**, busily employed. *N. C.*

To **THRONG** [*thpungan*, *Sax.* *drengen*,

T H

Teut. trenger, *Dan.*] to crowd, press close, to get together in great Numbers.

THRONG'INGLY, crowdingly.

A **THROP**, a Sigh. *Sp.* a village. *Ch.*

To **THROP'PLE**, to throttle or strangle. *Yorksh.*

The **THROPPLE** [*etroffelen*, *Teut.*] the Windpipe. *Yorksh.*

THROSH'ERS, Quails. *O.*

A **THROSTLE** [*thnotze*, *Sax.* *trostet*, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] a Thrush.

To **THROW** [*thpwan*, *Sax.*] to hurl or sling; to turn as Throshers do. *N. C.*

The **THROTTLE** [*troffel*, *Teut.*] the Throat.

THROUGH [*durth*, *Teut.*] for thorough.

To **THROW**, to work at the Tin Mines. *N. C.*

THROWS of Women, [*thpwan*, *Sax.*] the Pains of Child-birth.

THROW'STER [of *thrawan*, *Sax.*] a Twister of Silk, Thread, &c.

THRU'CHT, Thrust. *N. C.*

A **THRUM**, [*thrum*, *Sax.*] the End of a Weaver's Warp, &c.

A **THRUSH** [*thpuse*, *Sax.*] a singing Bird.

To **THRUST** [of *trudere* or *trustare*, *L.*] to push at, to push forwards.

A **THUMB** [*thuma*, *Sax.*] *duym*, *Belg.* *dunm*, *L. S.* *daum*, *Teut.*] the largest, first and shortest of the Fingers.

THUMMIM [*דִּמְיָם*, *H. i. e.* Perfections] what it was, and of what made, it is very hard to find out; it was not reckoned among the Things wrought by Art, but given by God to *Moses*, to put in the Breastplate of *Aaron*. See *Urim*.

A **THUMP** [*thumbo*, *Ital.*] a Blow with the Hand.

To **THUMP**, to beat with the Hand.

THUMPING, beating; also large, great.

To **THUNDER** [*thunnan*, *Sax.* *donderen*, *Dan.* *donnetn*, *Teut.* *tonner*, *F.* of *tonare* *L.*] to make a thundering Noise.

THUNDER [*thunder*, *Sax.* *donder*, *Belg.* *donner*, *Teut.* and *L. S.* *tonere*, *F.* of *tonitru*, *L.*] a Noise known by Persons not deaf; a bright Flame rising suddenly, moving with great Violence and Velocity thro' the Air, and commonly ending with a loud Noise or Rattling.

THU'NDRINGLY, like Thunder.

THURIFEROUS [*thurifer*, *L.*] bearing or bringing forth Frankincense.

THURSDAY [*thundersdag*, *Sax.* *donnerstag*, *Teut.* *thorsdag*, *Dan.*] the fifth Day of the Week, so named from the Idol *Thor*, which was worshipped by our Saxon Ancestors.

THURSE-Louse [*q. d. Thor's Louse*] an Insect.

THUS [*thur*, *Sax.*] so, after this Manner.

To **THWACK** [*thwacken*, *Teut.*] to press close, to lay on hard Blows.

A-**THWART** [*tuert*, *Dan.*] a-cross.

To

T I

To THWITE, to whittle, to cut, to make white by cutting. *N. G.*

THWITTEN, twisted. *Chauc.*

THYMI'AMA [θυμίαμα, *Gr.*] Incense, Perfume. *L.*

THYME [*thym*, *F.* *thymus*, *L.* of θυμός, *Gr.* *Thymian*, *Teut.*] an Herb so called.

THY'MICK Vein [with *Anatomists*] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein.

THYROARYTENOIDES [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of large Muscles arising from the Cartilage called *Scutiformis*, and stretching themselves to the Sides of the *Artytenoides* Muscle.

THYROIDE'Æ Glandule [in *Anatomy*] two Glandules of a clammy solid Substance, seated at the lower Part of the *Larynx*.

THYROI'DES [in *Anatomy*] a Cartilage of the *Larynx*.

THYR'SUS [θυρσός, *Gr.*] the tapering Stem or Stalk of any Herb.

TIB, a poor sorry Woman.

TIB of the *Bultery*, a Goose. *Cant.*

TIB'IA [in *Anatomy*] that Part of the Leg, between the Knee and the Ankle; the Bone of the Leg, called also *Focile Majus*. *L.*

TIBIA' LIS Anticus, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, so called from its Situation on the Fore-part of the *Tibia*; its Use is to pull the Foot upwards and forwards directly. *L.*

TIBIA' LIS Posticus [*Anatomy*] a Muscle seated on the Back-part of the *Tibia*. *L.*

TICH'ING, a setting up of Turf to dry. *W. C.*

TICK [*tique*, *F.*] a small blackish Insect; also a Disease in Horses; also Sure, Trust; also the Case of Feathers for a Bed.

TICK TACK [*tristrac*, *F.* *trieche*, or *tracche*, *Ital.*] a Game at Tables.

A TICK'ET [*etiquette*, *F.*] a small Note, for seeing a Play; for Payment of Seamen's Wages; and quartering of Soldiers, &c.

To TICK'ET [*etiquetter*, *F.*] to put a Note upon any Thing, &c.

To TICKLE [of *Czellan*, or *zinclan*, *Sax.* *Kittelen*, *Belg.* *Kitzelen*, *Teut.*] an Action better known than described.

TICKLE, ticklish, slippery. *Spenc.*

TICK' LISH [*Kitzlik*, *Teut.*] easily tickled; hazardous.

TICK' LISHLY, in a ticklish Manner.

TICK' LISHNESS, Aptness to be tickled; Hazardousness.

TICK'RUM, a Licence. *C.*

TID [*tyddest*, *Sax.*] tender; soft, nice.

The TIDE [probably of *tid*, *Sax.* *tiitn*, *Belg.* and *Dan.*] the ebbing and flowing of the Sea.

Windward TIDE [*Sea Term*] is when the Tide runs against the Wind.

Leeward TIDE, is when the Wind and Tide go both the same Way.

TIDE Gate [*Sea Term*] that is, where the Tide runs very strong.

T I

TIDE and HALF-TIDE [*Sea Term*] as, to flow Tide and Half-Tide, is when the Tide runs three Hours in the *Offing*, or open Sea, later than it does by the Shore.

To TIDE it over [*Sea Term*] is to go over to a Place with the Tide of Flood or Ebb, and to stay all the Time the contrary Tide lasts, and afterwards to come back upon the Return of the Tide.

Neap TIDES, are the Tides when the Moon is in the second and last Quarter, which are neither so high nor so swift as the Spring Tides.

Spring TIDES, are the Tides at New and Full Moon.

TIDES- MEN, certain Custom-House Officers, appointed to attend upon Ships till the Ships are cleared.

TIDE [*zeit*, *Teut.*] Time. *Spenc.*

TIDER, soon, quickly, sooner. *N. G.*

TIDES, Seasons. *Spenc.*

TID'ILY, neatly.

TID'INESS, Neatness, Cleanliness.

TIDY [probably of *tight*, *Engl.* tho' *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *Tudios*, *Gr.*] handy, neat, cleanly, tight in Dress.

To TIE. See *To rye*.

TIERCE, a Sequence of Cards of the same Colour at the Game of Picket; also a Thrust in Fencing. *F.*

TIERCE [in *Musick*] a Third, the Difference of three Notes. *F.*

TIERCE [among the *Roman Catholics*] one of the Canonical Hours.

TIERCE } [*tiers*, *F.*] a Liquid Measure containing 24 Gallons.

TIER'CEL [*tiercelet*, *F.*] a Male Hawk.

TIER'CET [of *tierce*, *F.* a third] a Song of three Stanza's; or a Staff of three Verses.

TIES [in a Ship] are those Ropes, by which the Yards hang.

TIF'FANY [*Skinner* derives it of *teffer*, *O. F.* to adorn] a Sort of light Silk used by Painters for the same Purpose as Tammy.

To TIFLE, to turn; to stir, to disorder any Thing by tumbling it. *N. G.*

TIGE [*Architecture*] the Shaft of a Column from the *Astragal* to the Capital.

TIGER [*tigre*, *F.* *tigris*, *L.* of *Tiγρις*, *Gr.*] a fierce wild Beast.

TIGH } [*Old Records*] a Close or IntEACE } closure.

TIGHT [*richt*, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] as, a tight *Cask*, one which will not leak.

TIGHT [in Dress] not flatterly.

TIGHT, tied. *Spenc.*

TIGHT [spoken of a Rope] strait, pulled hard.

TIGHTLY, neatly.

TIGHTNESS, Neatness, Straitness.

TIGRESS [*tigresse*, *F.*] a she Tiger.

A TIKE, a small Bullock or Heifer. *C.*

A TILE [*zigel*, *Sax.* *tigl*, *Dan.* *ziegel*, *Teut.* *tuile*, *F.* of *tegula*, *L.*] a square earthen Plate for covering Houses.

A TILL

T H

Teut.] to beat the Grain of Corn out of the Ear; also to beat a Person.

A **THRESHER** [*threscepe*, *Sax.* *trescher*, *Teut.*] one that threshes Corn; also a Fish with a broad and thick Tail which serves to beat the Head of a Whale.

THRESH'OLD [*thres polb*, *Sax.*] the Ground-Timber of a Door.

To **THREST**, to oppose.

To **THRESTEN**, to thrust. *Chauc.*

THRICE, three Times.

THRIDBOROUGH. See *Thirdborough*.

THRIFT, Savingness or Sparingness.

THRIFTILY, sparingly.

THRIFTINESS, Sparingness.

THRIFTY, sparing.

To **THRILL** [*thiplian*, *Sax.* *drillen*, *Du.*] to drill or bore, to thrust through.

To **THRILL**, to kill; also to run, as the Blood in the Heart, *Sax.*

THRILLING } piercing. *Spenc.*
THRILLANT }

THRIST'A a Piece of ancient Money, in value three Shillings.

To **THRING** [*thringan*, *Sax.*] to thirst. *O.*

THRIP, to beat. *N. C.*

THRIPPLES, the same in an Ox Team as Cart Ladders.

THRIT'HING, the third Part of a County or Shire; also a Court held within that Circuit.

THRIT'HING Reve the Governour of a Thrit'hing.

To **THRIVE** [*q. d. to derive on*] to grow or increase mightily; to become rich or prosperous.

THRIV'INGLY, in a thriving Manner.

THRIV'INGNESS, Prosperity.

THRO', through.

THROAT [*thnoz*, *Sax.* *troffel*, *Teut.*] the Windpipe, &c.

To **THROB** [*Minshew* derives it of *throbos*, *Gr.*] to beat, pant or ache, as the Heart sometimes does, or a Swelling.

THROCKMORTON [*q. d. the Rock-Moor-Town*] a Surname.

To **THRODDEN**, to grow, to thrive, to wax, to storken. *G.*

THROFF, throve. *Chauc.*

THROM'BUS [among *Physicians*] the Coagulation of Blood into Clots. *L.*

A **THRONE** [*thronus*, *L.* of *θρονος*, *Gr.*] a Chair of State raised two or three Steps from the Ground, richly adorned, and covered with a Canopy, for Kings and Princes to sit on at Times of publick Ceremonies. *F.*

To **THRO'NE**, to place on a Throne, to inthron. *Shakesp.*

THRONES, the third Rank of Angels in the Celestial Hierarchy.

A **THRONG** [*θραγγ*, *Sax.* *gedreng*, *Teut.*] a Crowd or Press of People.

Very **THRONG**, busily employed. *N. C.*

To **THRONG** [*thringan*, *Sax.* *brengen*,

T H

Teut. trenger, *Dan.*] to crowd, press close, to get together in great Numbers.

THRONGINGLY, crowdingly.

A **THROP**, a Sigh. *Sp.* a village. *Ch.*

To **THROP'PLE**, to throttle or strangle. *Yorksh.*

The **THROPPLE** [*etroffelen*, *Teut.*] the Windpipe. *Yorksh.*

THROSH'ERS, Quails. *O.*

A **THROSTLE** [*thnozle*, *Sax.* *trostet*, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] a Thrush.

To **THROW** [*thnopan*, *Sax.*] to hurl or sling; to turn as Thowsters do. *N. C.*

The **THROT'TLE** [*troffel*, *Teut.*] the Throat.

THROUGH [*durth*, *Teut.*] for thorough.

To **THROW**, to work at the Tin Mines. *N. C.*

THROWS of Women, [*thnopian*, *Sax.*] the Pains of Child-birth.

THROW'STER [of *thrawan*, *Sax.*] a Twister of Silk, Thread, &c.

THRU'CHT, Thrust. *N. C.*

A **THRUM**, [*thnum*, *Sax.*] the End of a Weaver's Warp, &c.

A **THRUSH** [*thnusc*, *Sax.*] a singing Bird.

To **THRUST** [of *trudere* or *trustare*, *L.*] to push at, to push forwards.

A **THUMB** [*thuma*, *Sax.*] *duym*, *Belg.* *dunm*, *L. S.* *baum*, *Teut.*] the largest, first and shortest of the Fingers.

THUMMIM [*תִּמְמִי*, *H. i. e.* Perfections] what it was, and of what made, it is very hard to find out; it was not reckoned among the Things wrought by Art, but given by God to *Moses*, to put in the Breast-plate of *Aaron*. See *Urim*.

A **THUMP** [*thumbo*, *Ital.*] a Blow with the Hand.

To **THUMP**, to beat with the Hand.

THUMP'ING, beating; also large, great.

To **THUNDER** [*thunnar*, *Sax.* *donderen*, *Dan.* *donnern*, *Teut.* *tonner*, *F.* of *tonare*, *L.*] to make a thundering Noise.

THUNDER [*thunder*, *Sax.* *donder*, *Belg.* *donner*, *Teut.* and *L. S.* *tonere*, *F.* of *tonitru*, *L.*] a Noise known by Persons not deaf; a bright Flame rising suddenly, moving with great Violence and Velocity thro' the Air, and commonly ending with a loud Noise or Rattling.

THU'NDRINGLY, like Thunder.

THURIF'EROUS [*thurifer*, *L.*] bearing or bringing forth Frankincence.

THURSDAY [*thundersdag*, *Sax.* *donnerstag*, *Teut.* *thorsdag*, *Dan.*] the fifth Day of the Week, so named from the Idol *Thor*, which was worshipped by our Saxon Ancestors.

THURSE-Louse [*q. d. Thor's Louse*] an Insect.

THUS [*thur*, *Sax.*] so, after this Manner.

To **THWACK** [*zwacken*, *Teut.*] to press close, to lay on hard Blows.

A-**THWART** [*tuert*, *Dan.*] a-cross.

To

T I

To THWITE, to whittle, to cut, to make white by cutting. *N. G.*
THWITTEN, twisted. *Chauc.*
THYMI'AMA [θυμίαμα, Gr.] Incense, Perfume. *L.*
THYME [thym, F. thymus, L. of θυμός, Gr. Thymian, Teut.] an Herb so called.
THY'MICK Vein [with Anatomists] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein.
THYROARYTÆNOI'DES [among Anatomists] a Pair of large Muscles arising from the Cartilage called *Scutiformis*, and stretching themselves to the Sides of the *Artynoides* Muscle.
THYROIDE'Æ Glandule [in Anatomy] two Glandules of a clammy solid Substance, seated at the lower Part of the *Larynx*.
THYROI'DES [in Anatomy] a Cartilage of the *Larynx*.
THYR'SUS [θυρός, Gr.] the tapering Stem or Stalk of any Herb.
TIB, a poor sorry Woman.
TIB of the Buttery, a Goose. *Cant.*
TIB'IA [in Anatomy] that Part of the Leg, between the Knee and the Ankle; the Bone of the Leg, called also *Focile Majus*. *L.*
TIBIA' LIS Anticus, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, so called from its Situation on the Fore-part of the *Tibia*; its Use is to pull the Foot upwards and forwards directly. *L.*
TIBIA' LIS Posticus [Anatomy] a Muscle seated on the Back-part of the *Tibia*. *L.*
TICH'ING, a setting up of Turf to dry. *W. C.*
TICK [tique, F.] a small blackish Insect; also a Disease in Horses; also Sure, Trust; also the Case of Feathers for a Bed.
TICK TACK [trictac, F. tricche, or tracche, Ital.] a Game at Tables.
A TICK'ET [etiquette, F.] a small Note, for seeing a Play; for Payment of Seamen's Wages; and quartering of Soldiers, &c.
To TICK'ET [etiquetter, F.] to put a Note upon any Thing, &c.
To TICKLE [of Cizelan, or zinclan, Sax. Kittelen, Belg. Kitzelen, Teut.] an Action better known than described.
TICK'LE, ticklish, slippery. *Spenc.*
TICK' LISH [Kitzlik, Teut.] easily tickled; hazardous.
TICK' LISHLY, in a ticklish Manner.
TICK' LISHNESS, Aptness to be tickled; Hazardousness.
TICK' RUM, a Licence. *C.*
TID [tyddest, Sax.] tender; soft, nice.
The TIDE [probably of tid, Sax. tith, Belg. and Dan.] the ebbing and flowing of the Sea.
Windward TIDE [Sea Term] is when the Tide runs against the Wind.
Leeward TIDE, is when the Wind and Tide go both the same Way.
TIDE-Gate [Sea Term] that is, where the Tide runs very strong.

T I

TIDE and HALF-TIDE [Sea Term] as, to flow Tide and Half-Tide, is when the Tide runs three Hours in the Offing, or open Sea, later than it does by the Shore.
To TIDE it over [Sea Term] is to go over to a Place with the Tide of Flood or Ebb, and to stay all the Time the contrary Tide lasts, and afterwards to come back upon the Return of the Tide.
Neap TIDES, are the Tides when the Moon is in the second and last Quarter, which are neither so high nor so swift as the Spring Tides.
Spring-TIDES, are the Tides at New and Full Moon.
TIDES-MEN, certain Custom-House Officers, appointed to attend upon Ships till the Ships are cleared.
TIDE [zeit, Teut.] Time. *Spenc.*
TID'ER, soon, quickly, sooner. *N. G.*
TIDES, Seasons. *Spenc.*
TID'ILY, neatly.
TID'INESS, Neatness, Cleanliness.
TID'Y [probably of tight, Engl. tho' Mer. Cas. derives it of τυδός, Gr.] handy, neat, cleanly, tight in Dress.
To TIE. See *To tye*.
TIERCE, a Sequence of Cards of the same Colour at the Game of Picket; also a Thrust in Fencing. *F.*
TIERCE [in Musick] a Third, the Difference of three Notes. *F.*
TIERCE [among the Roman Catholics] one of the Canonical Hours.
TIERCE } [tiers, F.] a Liquid Measure
TERCE } containing 24 Gallons.
TIER'CEL [tiercelet, F.] a Male Hawk.
TIER'CET [of tierce, F. a third] a Song of three Stanza's; or a Staff of three Verses.
TIES [in a Ship] are those Ropes, by which the Yards hang.
TIF'FANY [Skinner derives it of teffer, O. F. to adorn] a Sort of light Silk used by Painters for the same Purpose as Tammy.
To TIFLE, to turn; to stir, to disorder any Thing by tumbling it. *N. G.*
TIGE [Architecture] the Shaft of a Column from the Astragal to the Capital.
TIGER [tigre, F. tigris, L. of Τίγρις Gr.] a fierce wild Beast.
TIGH } [Old Records] a Close or In-
TEACE } closure.
TIGHT [ticht, L. S. and Teut.] as, a tight Case, one which will not leak.
TIGHT [in Dress] not slatternly.
TIGHT, tied. *Spenc.*
TIGHT [spoken of a Rope] strait, pulled hard.
TIGHT'LY, neatly.
TIGHTNESS, Neatness, Straitness.
TIGRESS [tigresse, F.] a she Tiger.
A TIKE, a small Bullock or Heifer. *C.*
A TILE [tizel, Sax. tigl, Dan. ziegel, Teut. tuile, F. of tegula, L.] a square earthen Plate for covering Houses.

A TILL

T I

A TILL [*Bille, Sax.*] a small Drawer in a Counter or Desk.

To TILL the Ground [*zillian, Sax. tiple, Belg.*] is to dig or turn it up with a Spade, Plough, &c.

TILLAGE, the tilling, digging, or ploughing of Land.

TIL'LER [of a Ship] a strong Piece of Wood fastened to a Ship's Rudder; also that which serves for a Helm in a Boat.

TIL'LER } a small Tree left to grow
TELLAR } till it is felleable.

TILLS, Lentils, a sort of Pulse.

To TILT Beer [of *teile, Belg.* to tilt up] to raise a Cask of Beer, &c. that is near out, to set it stooping.

To TILT [*Skinner* derives it of *zealt-puan, Sax.* to vacillate] to run at Tilts, to thrust with Swords or Foils.

TILT [*zelt, Teut.*] a Cloth or Tent to cover a Boat to keep off Rain, &c.

TILT-BOAT, a covered Boat for Passengers, such as that which carries Passengers between London and Gravesend.

TILTH, tilling or improving of Land.

TILTS, an Exercise when two armed Persons on Horse-back run against one another with Spears or Lances.

TIMA'RIOTS [among the *Turks*] those who out of conquered Lands, have a certain Portion allowed them to serve on Horse-back, and find Arms, Ammunition, &c. at their own Charge, as often and as long as it shall be required.

TIM'BER [*zambne, Sax. timber, Belg. timmez, L. S. zimner, Teut.* or of *תמר* to sustain.] Wood for Building.

A TIM'BER of Skins or Furr [among *Furriers*] is a Number of 40.

TIMBER Measure, 43 solid Feet make a Tun of Timber, and 50 feet a Load.

TIM'BERS of Ermine in [Heraldry] the Ranks or Rows of Ermine in Noblemens Robes.

To TIMBER [among *Falconers*] to nestle or make a Nest, as Birds of Prey do.

TIMBER, slender.

TIMBESTERS, Players on Timbrels. *O.*

TIM'BRE [in Heraldry] the Crest which in any Atchievement stands a-top of the Helmet.

TIMBREL [*tympānum, L.* of *τυμπάνον, Gr.*] a Musical Instrument.

TIMBURINS, a Musical Instrument. *Sp.*

TIME [*Thymus, L. thymian, Teut.* a sweet Herb.

TIME [*zima, Sax. time, Dan. temps, F. tempus, L.*] a certain Measure depending on the Motion of the Luminaries, by which the Distance and Duration of Things are measured.

TIME absolute [in *Philosophy*] flows equally in itself, without Relation to any Thing external; and is the same with Duration.

TIME relative [in *Philosophy*] is the sensible and external Measure of Duration estimated by Motion.

T I

TIME [in *Musick*] the Quantity or Length by which is assigned to every particular Note its due Measure, without making it either longer or shorter than it ought to be.

Duple TIME [in *Musick*] is when all the Notes are increased by 2; as 2 Longs make a Large, 2 Briefs a Long, &c.

Triple TIME [in *Musick*] is that where in the Measure is counted by Threes; as one Semibreve is equivalent to three Minims, and one Minim to three Crotchets, &c.

To TIME, to adapt, to bring or do at a proper Time; to measure harmonically.

TIME'LINESS, Seasonableness.

TIME'LY [*zumlce, Sax.*] opportunely.

TIMID [*timide, F. timidus, L.*] timorous, fearful.

TIMID'ITY [*timidité, F. timiditas, L.*] timorousness, fearfulness.

TIMORO'SO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play with great Fear, or great Care and Caution. *Ital.*

TIM'OROUS [*timorofus, L.*] fearful, bashful,

TIM'OROUSLY, fearfully.

TIM'OROUSNESS, Fearfulness.

TIMO'THEANS, Hereticks in the Fourth Century, who held that Christ was incarnated for the Advantage of our Bodies.

TIM'OTHY [*Τιμοθεος, Gr.* an Honourer of God] a proper Name of Men.

TI'MEOUSLY, in due Time, seasonably.

To TIN, to cover with Tin.

TIN [*tin, Dan. and Belg. zinn, Teut.* of *Stannum, L.*] a Metal of which Pewter, &c. is made.

TIN - GLASS, a Metallick Substance, smooth and like Tin.

TIN-WORM, an Insect.

TINKER-MEN, Fishermen who used to destroy the young Fry in the River of Thames.

TINCT [*teint, F. tinctura, L.*] a Colouring, dyed or Coloured. *Spenc.*

TINCT'URE [*teinture, F. tinctura, L.*] a Colouring, Stain or Dye; also an imperfect Knowledge or Smattering of any Art or Science.

TINCT'URE [among *Chymists*] is a Dissolution of the more fine and more volatile Parts of a mixed Body in Spirit of Wine, or some such proper *Menstruum*.

TINCT'URE [in Heraldry] signifies the Colours in an Escutcheon.

TINCTURE of the Moon [in *Chymistry*] a Dissolution of some of the more rarified Parts of Silver made into Wine.

TINCT'URED [*tinctus, L.*] that has a Tincture.

To TIND [*zyan, Sax. tender, Dan.* to light, as to tind a Candle, Fire, &c.

TINDER [*zynder, Sax. tinder, Dan. zunder, Teut.*] fine Linen burnt, in order to its more ready taking the least Spark of Fire.

TINE, the Grain of a Fork.

To TINE an Egg, to dress it. *C.*

TINEA,

T I

TINEA, a Sore or Tetters that discharges a Salt Lympha. *L.*

TINE'MAN, an Officer of the Forest, who took Care of Vert or Venison in the Night.

TINETUM [*Old Law*] Brush-Wood for Fencing and Hedging.

TINE'WARD [in the *Ile of Man*] the yearly Meeting of the States.

To **TINGE** [*tingo, L.*] to impregnate with Colour or Taste.

TIN'GED [of *tingere, L.*] coloured or dyed lightly.

To **TING'LE** [*tinter, F. tinnire, L. or tincian, C. Br.*] to make a Noise at the Ears, or as a small Bell or Vessel of Metal.

TINK'AR [among *Cb ymists*] Borax or Gold Solder.

A **TINKER** [*a tinniendo, L.*] a Maker or Mender of Vessels of Brass, Copper, &c.

To **TINKLE** [*tinter, F.*] to make a sharp quick noise; to clink.

TIN'MAN, a Dealer in Tin-Wares.

TIN-PENNY, a certain customary Duty anciently paid to the Tithing-Men.

TIN'SEL [of *Etincelle, F.* a Spark] a glittering Stuff made of Silk and Copper.

TINTAMAR' [probably, *q. d. Tinnitus Martius, L.*] a confused Noise, a hideous Outcry. *F.*

TIN-WORM, a small red Worm, round, and having many Legs much like a Hog-louse, which creeps in the Grass, and poisons the Beasts that eat it.

TINY [*tyne, Dan.*] small, slender.

The **TIP** [*tip, Belg.*] the End or utmost Point of any Thing.

TIP-STAVES [so called from their Staves being tipped with Silver] Officers who take in to Custody such Persons as are committed by the Court.

TIPPET [*tæpper, Sax.*] a kind of Kerchief for Womens Necks, commonly of Furs; also a long Scarf which Doctors of Divinity wear over their Gowns.

To **TIPPLE** [probably, *q. d. Sipple, of Sip*] to drink often or much.

TIP'SY, a little in Drink, fuddled.

TIRE [*Atours, F. but Minshew derives it of τιαρα, Gr.*] a Woman's Head-dress; also the Iron Band of a Cart-Wheel.

TIRE of Guns } [*tuper, Belg.*] a Row of
TIRE } great Guns placed along
the Ship's Side, either above upon Deck, or below.

To **TIRE**, to dress.

To **TIRE** [*zipuan, Sax.*] to weary; to be or grow weary.

TIRIN, to tear. *Cbauc.*

TIR'ING [in *Falconry*] is giving a Hawk a Leg or Wing of a Pullet to pluck at.

TIR'WHIT, a Bird otherwise called a Lapwing.

TISSICK. See *Phibick*.

TIS'SUE [of *tissu, part. of tistre, F.*] rich Stuff made of Silk and Silver, or Gold, woven together.

T I

TIT-Lark, a Bird admired for his whistling, turning and chirping, singing most of any like the *Canary Bird*.

TIT, a little Bird; also a little Horse.

TITE [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be tite or tight, when she is so staunch as to let in but very little Water.

TITHABLE, that may be tithed, or is liable to yield Tithes.

TITHE [*teotha, Sax.*] the Tenth Part of all Fruits, &c. the Revenue that is generally due to the Parson of the Parish.

To **TITHE** [*teothing, Sax.*] to take the Tenth Part

TITHEN, to pay Tithes. *Cbauc.*

A **TITHING** [*teothing, Sax.*] a Company of Ten Men with their Families, all bound to the King for the peaceful Behaviour of each other.

TITHING-MEN: In the *Saxon* Time every Hundred was divided into Ten Districts or Tithings, every Tithing made up of Ten Friburghs, each Friburgh of Ten Families, and within every such Tithing there were tithing Men to examine and determine all lesser Causes between Villagers and Neighbours, but to refer all greater Matters to the superior Courts.

TITHING Penny, a Customary Duty paid to the Sheriff by the Tithing Court.

TITIRING, persuading, courting, tittering. *Cbauc.*

To **TITILLATE** [*titillo, L.*] to tickle.

TITILLATION, a tickling, a pleasing Itch, a Sensation of Pleasure from the Touch of some Parts.

TITINILK [*Old Writ*] a Tale-bearer.

TITLE [*titre, F. titulus, L.*] the Inscription of a Book or Act; also a Name of Honour given to Persons according to their Rank or Quality.

TITLE [in *Law*] a Right, a Claim; a just Cause for possessing or enjoying any thing according to their Rank or Quality.

TITLE of Entry [*Law Term*] is when a Person makes a Feoffment of Land upon a certain Condition, and the Condition is broken; after which the Feoffor has Title to enter upon the Land again.

TITS [probably of *τιςδος, Gr.* small] small Cattle.

TITTER, soon, quickly. *W. C.*

To **TITTER** [probably of *zitettren, to shake or tremble, Teut.*] to giggle or laugh by Fits.

TITTLE, a small Particle, a Print, a Dot.

TITUBA'TION, a stumbling, faltering, or nodding. *L.*

TIT'ULAR [*titulaire, F. of L.*] that bears a Title.

TIT'YRE, a Nick-name for the Liquor called *Geneva*, probably so called, because it makes Persons merry, laugh, and titter.

TMESIS [*τμήσις, Gr.*] a Figure in Grammar, by which a compound Word is divided into two Parts, by some other Word which is put in between.

To

TO

TO [zo, Sax. R. S. zu, Teut.] unto.
 TOAD [zab, Sax.] a known Reptile.
 TOAD Flax, a Plant.

TOAST [of tostum, L.] Bread baked or roasted before the Fire; a Person proposed whose Health is to be drank. See *Test*.

TOBAC'CO [so called of *Tobago*, one of the *Caribbee* Islands in *America*, from whence it was brought into *England* by Sir *Francis Drake*, Anno 1585] an *American* Plant well known.

TOBAC'CONIST, a Tobacco Seller.

TOBIAH [תוביה, H. i. e. the Goodness of God] a proper Name of Men.

TOCCA'TA } [in *Musick Books*] signi-
 TOCCA'TO } fies the same as *Ricercate*, which is a kind of extempore Prelude or Overture, called in *English* a Voluntary. *Ital.*

TOD of Wool, the Quantity of 28 lb.

TO-DAY, [totaz, Sax. ot zu and tag, Teut.] this Day.

TO-MORROW [zo Morgen, Sax. morgen, Teut.] the Day after the present.

A TOE [za, Sax. teen, L. S. zche, Teut. which *F. Junius* derives of *Taw*, Gr. to extend] a Member of the Foot.

A TOFT [q. d. a Tuft, as *touffe du Bois*, F.] a Grove of Trees.

TOFT, a Messuage or House, or rather a Place where a Messuage once stood that is fallen or pulled down. L. T.

TOFT-MAN, the Owner of a Toft.

TO'GED [togatus, L.] dressed in a Gown.

TOGE'THER [zogæðene, Sax.] in Company with.

To TOIL [zilian, Sax. tolez, Dan.] to labour, to drudge.

TOILES [Minsbew derives it of *togen*, Belg.] Play-things, Trifles.

TOILES [toiles, F.] Snares or Nets for the catching of wild Beasts.

TOI'LET [toilette, F.] a fine Cloth spread upon a Table in a Bed-chamber, or in a Lady's Dressing-Room.

TOISE [toise, F.] in Measure containing six Foot in Length, a Fathom.

TOISON d'Or [in *Heraldry*] a Golden Fleece. F.

A TO'KEN [zacn, Sax. teecken, L. S. zetchen, Teut.] a Sign, or Mark.

To TO'KEN } [zacnian, Sax. heter-
 To BETO'KEN } kenen, L. S. bezeich-
 nen, Teut.] to shew or give some token.

TOKININ, a Token. *Chauc.*

TOLE, a Clout, a Toy. *Chauc.*

To TOLE, to train; to draw back by degrees. *Locke.*

TOLE'DO, a Sword made at *Toledo* in *Spain*.

TOL'ERABLE [tolerabilis, L.] that may be endured or born with; also indifferent, passable. F.

TOL'ERABLY, indifferently well.

To TOL'ERATE [tolerer, F. toleratum, L.] to suffer, to bear with, to permit, to connive at.

TO

TOLERA'TION [tolerance, F.] a suffering, permitting, or allowing of. L.

TOLL [zoll, Sax. toll, C. Br. tol, L. S. zoll, Teut. toll, Dan. tonlicu, F. telonium, L.] a Tribute or Custom paid for a Passenger; also Liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of such a Manour.

To TOLL [of tollere, L.] to bar, defeat, or take away. L. T.

To TOLL a Bell, is to ring it after a particular Manner, to give Notice of the Death or Funeral of some Person.

TOLL-BOOTH [of zoll and Bode, Sax. or Bwth, C. Br. zoll hude, Teut.] a Custom house, or Place where Toll is paid; also a Prison.

TOLL-Corn, Toll taken at a Mill for grinding Corn.

TOLL-Hop, a small Measure, by which Toll was taken for Corn sold in open Market.

TOLL-Through, Money paid for Passage in or through some Highways, &c.

TOLL-Traverse, an Acknowledgment given for passing thro' a private Man's Ground.

TOLL-Tray, Toll taken by the Tray or Dish.

TOLL-Turn, a Toll paid at the Return of Cattle from Fairs or Markets, tho' they were not sold.

TOL'SASTER } a Tribute heretofore
 TOL'SESTER } paid to the Lord of the Manour for Liberty to brew and sell Ale.

TOL'SEY, a kind of Exchange or Place where Merchants meet in *Bristol*, &c.

TOLT [in Law, q. d. tollere loquelam] a Writ whereby a Cause depending in a Court-Baron is removed to the County-Court.

TOL'TA [Old Law] Extortion, Rapine, Wrong; any thing imposed or exacted contrary to Right and Justice.

A TOMB [Tombe, F. Tomba, Ital. of τῆμος, Gr.] a Sepulchre of Stone, &c.

TOMBLESTERES, Tumblers. *Chauc.*

TOMBOY, a wanton, frolicksome Girl.

TOMBYSTERE, a Woman Tumbler. *Ch.*

A TOME [Tome, F. Tomus, L. of τῆμος, Gr.] a separate Part or distinct Volume of a large Book.

TOMELIS, to boot, into the bargain. *Ch.*

TOMENTOSE [tomentitius, L.] made of, or like Flakes of Wool.

TOMEN'TUM, Flakes, Shear-Wool, such as is used in stuffing Beds, &c. L.

TOMENTUM [among *Botanists*] is that soft downy Substance which grows on the Tops of some Plants.

TO'MIN [among *Jewellers*] a Weight of about three Carrats.

TOM'KIN } [among *Gunners*] the Stop-
 TOM'PION } ple of a great Gun or Mortar, made to keep out Rain.

TON, Contraction of the One. *Chauc.*

TON, a Tone or Sound. *Ital.*

A TON } [Tonne, F.] a Liquid Measure

A TUN } containing four Hogsheds;
 20 Hundred Weight.

TON

T O

TOND'NO, the same as *Astragal*.

TONE [*tonus* L. *Τόνος*, Gr.] a certain Degree of Elevation or Depression of the Voice or some other Sound.

TONGS [*zonge*, Sax. *tanahe*, Du. *tang*, Dan. *zangst*, Teut.] an Utensil belonging to a Fire hearth.

A TONGUE [*tong*, Sax. *tunge*, L. S. and Dan. *zunge*, Teut. *tonghe*, Belg.] the Instrument of Speech; also Language.

TONGUELESS, without a Tongue.

TONGUE PAD, a talkative Person.

TONGUING [with Gardeners] a particular Way of Grafting, by making a Slit with a Knife in the bare Part of the Stock downward; and is also called *slipping*.

TONCA [*Tonix*, Gr.] those Things which, being externally applied to the Limbs, strengthen the Nerves and Tendons.

TONIC [among Anatomists] that tremulous Motion or Vibration of the Nerves and Fibres in an human Body, which is much altered in their different Tension.

TON'NAGE } a Duty paid to the King

TUNNAGE } for Goods exported or imported in Ships, &c. at a certain Rate for every Tun.

TONNETIGHT, the Quantity of a Tun in a Ship's Freight or Bulk. O. R.

TO'NE, a Tone or Sound.

TON'SILE [*tonsilis*, L.] that may be trimmed, shorn, or clipped, &c.

TON'SILS [*tonfille*, L.] the Almonds of the Ears, two Glands at the Root of the Tongue, on the Side of the *Uvula*.

TON'SURE [*tonfura*, L.] a shaving or cutting off the Hair.

TOO [*zo*, Sax.] overmuch.

Too much of one Thing is good for nothing.

This Proverb is an Apophthegm of one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece. Some attribute it to *Thales*, and some to *Solon*, *Μηδών*, *αΐων*, Gr. It is generally applied by way of Reprehension to such Persons who, when by some witty Drollery or Banter, they find they have diverted the Company, pleased with the Conceit of their own Wit, they either draw it to that length, 'tis so fine that No-body can perceive it but themselves; or they carry on the Jest till it grows troublesome and nauseous, forgetting that though a little Wit in Company, like Salt at a Table, makes Conversation relishing, yet they must love savoury Bits very well, that can dine out of a Salt-Cellar.

*Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.*

HOR.

TOOL [*tool*, of *tylean*, Sax. *tuyte*, Belg. to labour] an Instrument of any sort.

To TOOT [*tuyte*, Belg.] to blow a Horn, &c.

TOOTH [*toth*, Sax. *Dens*, L.] that wherewith an Animal chews Food.

T O

TOOTH-ACH [*zodæce*, Sax.] a Pain in the Teeth.

TOOTH'LESS [*zodlear*, Sax.] having no Teeth.

TOOTH'ING, a Corner Stone left for more Building.

TOOTH'WORT, an Herb, *Dentaria*, L.

TOOTH-rest, an Instrument to draw Teeth.

TOOTH'ING, prying, peeping, searching narrowly. *Spenc.*

TOP [*top*, Sax. *toppe*, C. Br.] the Height, the uppermost End of a Thing.

A TOP [*top*, Belg. and Dan. *toupie*, F. *topse*, Teut.] a Play thing for Boys.

To TOP the Sail Yards [*Sea Phrase*] is to make them hand even.

TOP [of a Sail] is a round Frame of Boards lying upon the Cross trees, near the Head of the Mast.

TOP Arming [in a Ship] are a Sort of Cloaths hung about the round Tops of the Masts for Show.

TOP-Masts [in a Ship] small Masts fixed to the Heads of all the Masts aloft.

TOP Gallant Masts [in a Ship] are those Masts which are over the Top-Masts of the Main and Fore-Masts.

TOPAR'CH [*toparcha*, L. of *τοπαρχης*, of *τοπος*, a Place, and *αρχος*, a Governor, Gr.] a Governor of any Place.

TO'PAZ [*topaze*, F. *topazeus*, L. of *τοπασιος*, Gr.] a precious Stone of the Colour of fine Gold.

TOPAZ [in Heraldry] the Golden Colour in the Coats of Nobility.

To TOPE [*tope*, F. Skinner chuses to derive it from *toppe*, Belg. to rage, q. d. to drink till he rave] to drink lustily.

TOPH [among Surgeons] a kind of Swelling in the Bones.

TOPHA'CEOUS [of *τοπος*, Gr.] gritty, sandy, stony.

TO'PHET [*תֶּפֶת*, Heb. i. e. a Drum] a Valley where the Ammonites sacrificed their Children to *Moloch*, and caused Drums to be beat to hinder their cries from being heard.

TOPHUS [*τοφος*, Gr.] any gritty or earthy Matter, abounding in some Mineral Waters, and concreting upon the Sides of Vessels they are long contained in, or on hard Bones lying in them: whence also from its Likeness thereunto, it is applied to a chalky Substance, or a stony Concretion in any Part of the Animal Body. L.

TO'PIARY Works [*topiaria*, L.] Arbours made of Trees and Twigs cut and planted.

TO'PICAL [*topique*, F. *topicus*, L. of *τοπιος*, Gr.] belonging to, or applied to a particular Place.

TO'PICE [*topique*, F. *topicus*, L. of *τοπιος*, Gr.] that Part of Logic which treats of Invention or finding out of Arguments.

Q

TOPICKS

T O

TOPICKS [*topiques*, F. *topica*, L. of *τοπικά*, of *τοπος*, Gr. a Place] Common-places or Heads of a Discourse.

TOPOGRAPHICAL } [*topographique*,
TOPOGRAPHICK } F.] belonging to Topography.

TOPOGRAPHY [*topographie*, F. *topographia*, L. of *τοπογραφία*, Gr. of *τοπος*, a Place, and *γραφη*, a Description] a Description of a Place, or some small Quantity of Land, such as that of a Manor or particular Estate.

TOPPING, eminent, noted, chief.

TOP'PING the Lifts [Sea Term] is haling the Top sail Lifts; so that the Term of Art is *Top a Starboard*, or *Top a Part*, i. e. haul upon the Starboard or Larboard Lift.

TOP'PINGLY, eminently, prosperously.

To **TOPPLE**, to fall forward, to tumble down. *Shakesp.*

TOP'SY-TURVY [q. d. *Tops* in *Turva*, i. e. Heads upon the Ground] upside down.

TORCE [in Heraldry] a Wreath.

TORCENCIOUS } Using Extortion.

TOR'CIOUS } *Chauc.*

A **TORCH** [*torche*, F. *torchia*, Ital. of *torris*, L.] a Staff of Deal on which Wax Candles are stuck, a Flambeau or Link.

TORCH-ROYAL [among Hunters] the next Start of a Stag's Head which grows above the Royal.

A **TORCHER**, a Torch-Light; also the Sun. *Shakesp.*

TOR'ULAR *Herophili* [among Anatomists] that Place where the four Cavities of the thick Skin of the Brain are joined.

TORCULAR'IS, a Press or Screw. L.

TORCULARIS Vena [Anatomy] a Vein going up the Inside of the Skull to the Brain.

TOR'UTICE [*Torturix*, Gr.] the Art of turning, chasing, engraving, or embossing. L.

TOR'MENT [*tormentum*, L.] violent Pain which the Body suffers; great Grief or Trouble of Mind.

To **TORMENT** [*tormentis afficere*, L.] to put to great Pain; to afflict or disquiet, to put to the Rack.

TORMENTING, torturing, painful.

TORMENT'INGLY, painfully.

TORMENTIL [*tormentille*, F. *tormentilla*, L.] the Herb Setfoil.

TORMINA *Alvi*, the Gripping of the Guts, or Wind-Cholick. L.

TORMINA *Hysterica* [among Physicians] the Womb Cholick.

TORMINA *post partum* [with Physicians] the After-Pains of Childbed Women. L.

TORN, rent. See *Tear*.

TORNA'DO, a sudden or violent Storm at Sea. *Span.*

TORPEDO, a Fish, the Touch of which, while alive, in any way, benumbs the Hand; but when dead, is good Food.

TORPID [*torpidus*, L.] benumbed, slow, heavy.

TOR'RA [Old Law] a Mount or Hill.

T O

TORREFACTION, a scorching or parching.

TOR'RENT [*torrens*, L.] a strong Stream or Land Flood. F.

TORRICEL'IAN Instrument [so called of *Torricellus*, an *Indian*, the Inventor of it] the Device of the Quicksilver Weather-glass.

TORRID [*torride*, F. *torridus*, L.] burning hot, scorching or parching.

TOR'RIFIED [*torrefactus*, L.] roasted, dried, parched.

TORSION [*torzio*, L.] turning or twisting.

TORT [Law Term] Injury, Wrong. F.

TORT-Feasor [Law Term] a Trespasser, a Doer of Wrong. F.

TORTEAU'XES [in Heraldry] a bearing of round-coloured Figures like Cakes.

TOR'TOISE [*tortue*, F. *tortuga*, *Span.*] a living Creature well known.

TORTUOUS [*tortueux*, F. *tortuosus*, L.] winding, turning in and out.

TOR'TURABLE, that may be tortured.

TOR'TURE [of *torquere*, L.] to torment, Rack, exquisite Torment or Pain. F.

To **TOR'TURE** [*tortum*, sup. of *torquere*, L.] to put to great Pain.

TOR'VITY [*torvitas*, L.] Sourness of Countenance.

TOR'US [in Architecture] is a round Member encompassing the Base of a Pillar, between the Plinth and the Lift. L.

TORY, a Word first used by the Protestants in Ireland, to signify those Irish common Robbers and Murderers, who stood outlawed for Robbery and Murder; now a Nick-name to such as call themselves *High Church Men*, or to the Partisans of the *Chevalier de St George*.

To **TOSS**, to throw up.

A **TOSS-POT**, a hard Drinker.

A **TOST** [of *toastus*, L.] Bread toasted at the Fire; also the Nomination of a Person whose Health is to be drank.

TOTAL [*totalis*, L.] wholly, entire, utter. F.

TOTAL'ITY [*totalité*, F. of *totalitas*, L.] the Total or whole Sum.

TOTALLY, wholly, utterly.

TOTETH, looketh. *Chauc.*

TOTOLER, a Prator. *Chauc.*

TOTTED [in the Exchequer] marked with the Word *Tot*, as a good Debt to the King.

To **TOTTER** [*zealtpuan*, Sax. *tottete*, Belg.] to shake, to stagger or reel.

TOTTERAY, a customary Payment, anciently made of 4d. for every Bushel and half of Corn sold at *Maldon* in *Essex*.

TOTTERED, shaken, tottering, weak, tumbling, &c. *Shakesp.*

TOTTERINGLY, staggeringly, &c.

TOTTIE, wavering, tottering, dizzy. *Spenc.*

TOTTY, dizzy. O.

TOTUM, a Whirl-Box, a Kind of Disc that is turned round about.

T O

To TOUCH [*toucher*, F. *tocar*, Span. *tangere*, L.] to put the Finger, Hand, &c. to; to handle, to lie close to.

A TOUCH, a Feeling, a Stroke; also a Trial of Gold or Silver. F.

TOUCH [in *Musick*] an Organ is said to have a good *Touch*, when the Keys lie down, and are neither too loose nor too stiff.

TOUCH-Stone, a Stone which serves to try Gold or Silver.

TOUCH the Wind [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Steersman at the Helm is bid to keep the Ship as near the wind as may be.

TOUCH Wood, a sort of rotten wood, easily taking Fire.

TOUCH'Y, apt to take Offence.

TOVET, a Measure of half a Bushel.

TOUGH [*zoh*, Sax. which *Mer. Cass.* derives of *συστος*, Gr. hard] hard, strong, not brittle or apt to break.

TOUGHLY in a tough Manner.

TOUGHNESS, the being tough.

TOUGHT, tough, tight. *Chauc.*

TOU'KED, ducked. O.

TOUP'ET, a Curl, an artificial Lock of Hair. F.

TOUR, a Travel or Journey about a Country. F.

TOURNAMENT [*tournamentum*, L.] a Tilt, a Mock Encounter.

TOUR'NIQUET, a Turnstile. F.

TOURNIQUET [among *Surgeons*] a Gripe-stick used in stopping the Flux of Blood in Amputations. F.

TOURTEE [in *Cookery*] a sort of Pastry-work baked in a Pan.

To TOUSE, to pull, to tear, to haul.

TOUT, the backside. *Chauc.*

TOUT *tems pret et encore est*, (i. e. that is always ready, and is so at this present) is a kind of Plea in way of Excuse or Defence to him that is sued for withholding any Debt or Duty belonging to the Plaintiff. F.

TOW [*zow*, Sax. *toulu*, Belg. *tow*, Dan *stupa*, L. of *συσ*, Gr.] the hard or coarser Part of Hemp or Flax.

To TOW [*zeon*, Sax. *touer*, F. *toghe*, Belg.] to haul or drag a Barge, &c. along the water.

TOW'AGE [*toue*, F.] Money paid to the Owner of the Ground next a River, for towing.

TOW'ARD [*zoweapz*, Sax.] inclining to.

TOW'ARD } [*g. d.* towards or ready
TOW'ARDLY } to do a Thing] orderly, obedient.

TOW'ARDLINESS, obedientness.

A TOW'EL [*touville*, F.] a Cloth to wipe Hands on.

TOWEL, the Tail *Chauc.*

A TOWER [*zop*, Sax. *Thurn*, Teut. *tour*, F. *torre*, Ital. *turris*, L. of *τῦρος*, Gr.] a Castle, a Citadel, a Fort.

T R

Hollow TOWER [in *Fortification*] a Rounding made of the Remainder of a *Brisure* to join the *Courtin* to the *Orillon*.

TOW'ERING, soaring aloft.

TOWERING *long sought* [in *Cattle*] a Disease which proceeds from Leanness.

A TOWN [*zun*, Sax.] a large Space of Ground on which Houses are built close together, and not straggling as in Villages.

TOWNSHIP, the Privilege or Dignity belonging to a Town.

TOWRUS [among *Hunters*] a Roebuck eager for Copulation, is said to go to his *Towrus*.

To TOWZ [prob. of *tuselet*, L. S. to shake] to tug or pull about, to tumble.

To TOWZ Wool, i. e. to toze it, to card or dress it.

TOXICA [of *τοξικ*, a Bow, Gr.] a particular sort of Poison, said to be used by *Indians* to their Arrows, in order to render wounds made by them incurable. L.

A TOY, a Play thing, a Trifle.

To TOY, to trifle; to dally amorously.

To TOY, to trifle, to play with.

TOYINGLY, triflingly, wantonly.

TOYLET See *Toilet*.

TOYLIAR'DUS, a Wedder-Sheep, or Ram. O. U.

TOZY, soft, like wool.

TRABEATION [*Architeſture*] the same as *Entablature*, viz. the Projection on the top of the walls of Edifices, which supports the Timber-work of the Roof. F. of L.

TRACE, a Footstep, Track, or Print. F.

TRACE [among *Hunters*] the Foot Print of a wild Beast.

To TRACE [*tracer*, F.] to follow by the Footing, to discover or find out by the Footsteps; to make a Draught of an Edifice, &c. upon Paper.

TRACES [probably *q. d.* *tirafes*, or *tirer*, to draw, F. says Dr. Th. H.] the Harness of Draught Horses.

The *Traceys* have always the Wind in their Faces.

This old Saying is founded on a fond and false Tradition, which reporteth, that ever since Sir William Tracey was most active among the four Knights that killed *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, it is imposed on the *Traceys* for miraculous Penance, that, whether they go by Land or Water, the wind is always in their Faces. If this were so (says Dr. Fuller) it was a Favour in a hot Summer to the Females of that Family, and would spare them the Use of a Fan.

TRACHOMA [*τραχώμα* G.] a Scab or Roughness in the inner Part of the Eye.

TRACHOTOMY See *Bronchotomy*.

TRACK [of *trace*, F.] the Print of a Foot; Rut of a wheel, Run of a Ship; or any other Mark remaining of a Thing.

TRACT

T R

TRACT [*tractus*, L.] an Extent of Ground, a Space of Time.

TRACT [*τραχτ*, Sax. *traité*, F. *tractatus*, L.] a small Treatise or Discourse.

TRACT [*Hunting Term*] the Footing of a wild Beast.

TRACTABLE [*tractable*, F. *tractabilis*, L.] that may be handled, easily managed, or ordered; flexible, gentle.

TRACTABLENESS, Gentleness, the being easily managed.

TRACTABLY, gently, easily managed.

TRACTATE [*tractatus*, L.] a Treatise, Discourse or Essay.

TRADE [*tratta*, Ital. *Minshew* derives it of *tradendo*, L.] a Mechanick Art, Employment, Dealing, Life, or Way of Living.

TRADES'MAN, a Buyer or Seller by Retail; also a Mechanick.

TRADE Wind, a Wind which at certain Seasons blows regularly one Way at Sea, very serviceable in a trading Voyage.

TRADITION, the successive delivering or transmitting of Doctrines or Opinions to Posterity. F of L

TRADITIONAL } of, or grounded

TRADITIONARY } upon Tradition.

TRADITIONALLY, by way of Tradition.

TRADITIONIST, one who stands for, or follows Tradition.

To TRADUCE [*traducere*, L.] to defame, speak ill of, disparage or slander.

TRADUCINGLY, slanderously.

TRADUC'TION, translating or turning out of one Language into another; also a defaming. F of L.

TRAFFICK [*trafic*, F. *traffico*, Ital.] Trade or Commerce, Sale or Exchange of Goods.

To TRAFFICK [*trafiquer*, F. *traficare*, Ital.] to buy and sell, to deal as a Merchant or Tradesman.

A TRAFFICKER [*trafiquer*, F.] a Trader.

TRAF'INE [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument, of the same Use as a *Trepan*.

TRAGACANTH, a Plant; also the Gum proceeding from it. L.

TRAGEA, Powders grossly beaten.

TRAGE'DIAN [*tragædus* L. of *τραγωδός*, Gr.] a Writer or Actor of Tragedies.

TRAGEDY [*tragedie*, F. *tragædia*, L. of *τραγωδία*, Gr. of *τράγος*, a Goat, and *ᾠδή*, a Song, Gr. because the Actors usually had a Goat given them for a Reward] a lofty sort of a Play, in which great Persons are brought on the Stage; the Subject full of Trouble, and the End always mournful.

TRAGICAL } *tragique*, F. *tragicus*, L.

TRAGICK } of *τραγικός* Gr.] belonging to Tragedies; sad, disastrous, mournful.

TRAGICALLY, mournfully.

TRAGICALNESS, Mournfulness.

TRAGICK Poet, a Writer of Tragedies.

T R

TRAGI-COMEDY [*tragicomedie*, F.] a Play, partly Tragedy and partly Comedy.

TRAGICOMICAL [*tragicomique*, F.] belonging to a Tragi-Comedy.

TRA'GUS [*τραγός*, Gr.] the Protuberance of the *Auricula*, next the Temple, so called because it is sometimes hairy.

TRAJECTITIOUS [*trajectitiuus*, L.] as *trajectitious Money or Ware*, such as is carried over Sea at the Peril of the Creditor.

TRAJECTORY [of a *Planet* or *Comet*] is that curved Line which it describes by its Motion.

To TRAIL [*trayle*, Belg. or of *trainer*, F. to draw along] to draw or drag along; to hang on the Ground.

TRAIL [*treille*, F.] an Arbour. *Chauc.*

TRAIL'ING, hanging on the Ground.

TRAIL'INGLY, in a trailing Manner.

TRAIL-Board [in a *Ship*] is a curved Board on each Side of the Beak, which reaches from her Main Stem to the Figure or to the Brackets.

TRAIN, the Attendants of a great Person; a Line of Gunpowder; the Trail of a Gown; a Wheedle or Trap. F.

TRAIN [of *Artillery*] the great Guns and Warlike Stores that belong to an Army in the Field.

To TRAIN [*trainer*, F.] to bring up, to instruct.

A TRAIN, the Number of Beats which a Watch makes in an Hour, &c.

A TRAIN [among *Falconers*] the Tail of a Hawk.

TRAIN [of *Gunpowder*] a Line of Powder so laid as to convey the Fire in a great Quantity, without hurting him that sets it on Fire.

TRAIN-BANDS, the Foot Soldiers of a City or Country.

TRAIN OIL, Oil drawn from the Fat of a Whale.

TRAINEL-Net, See *Tramel-Net*.

TRAINING a Load [among *Miners*] is searching for, and pursuing a Vein of Ore.

A TRAITOR [*traître*, F. *traditor*, L.] a Betrayer of his King and Country, one who is guilty of High Treason.

TRAITEROUS [*traître*, F.] belonging to a Traitor, Traitor-like.

TRAITEROUS Position, a Tenet which some held by taking Arms by the King's Authority against his Person and those commissioned by him, which is condemned by Statute 14th of *Charles II*.

TRAITEROUSLY, treasonably.

TRAITERIE, Falseness, Treason.

TRALATITIOUS [*tralatitiuus*, L.] belonging to a Translation, Metaphorical; also of no Value or Account.

TRALU'CENT [*tralucens*, L.] a shining through, transparent.

TRAMBLING the *Tin Ore* [among *Miners*] a washing it very clean with a Shovel, and in a Frame of Boards.

TRAM-

T R

TRAMEL } [*tramail*, F.] a Drag-net,
TRAM'MEL } a sort of Fishing-net; also
 so a long Net for catching Fowls by Night;
 also an Instrument to make a Horse amble;
 also a Device in a Chimney, for hanging
 Pots over a Fire.

TRAMEL-Net, a long Net to catch great
 and small Fowl in the Night, in Champaign
 Countries.

TRAMONTA'NE [q. d. *Trans Montes*,
 L.] the North-wind, so called in *Italy* and
 on the *Mediterranean*, because it comes from
 beyond the Mountains.

To **TRAMPLE** [of *trampfen*, *Teut.*] to
 tread upon, to tread under Foot.

TRAM'PLING, treading under Foot.

TRAM'PLINGLY, in a trampling Manner.

TRANA'TION, a swimming or flying o-
 ver, a crossing athwart; a piercing. L.

TRANCE [*transe*, F. q. d. *transitus Ani-*
mi, L.] a Rapture, Ecstasy or Transport of
 Mind.

TRANCHE' [*Heraldry*] a particular way
 of countercharging in an Escutcheon.

TRA'NNEL, a sharp Pin.

TRANQUIL'LITY [*tranquillité*, F. of
tranquillitas, L.] calmness, stillness, quietness
 of Mind.

TRANQUIL'LOUS [*tranquille*, F. of
tranquillitas, L.] quiet, still, calm.

To **TRANSACT** [*transactum*, L.] to ma-
 nage or dispatch an Affair.

TRANSAC'TION, a Negotiation, dis-
 patching of Business; a Passage, or a Thing
 in hand. F. of L.

TRANSAL'PINE [*transalpinus*, L.] that
 is on the other Side of the Mountains in *Ita-*
ly, called the *Alps*.

TRANSANIMATION [*trans* and *anima*,
 L.] Conveyance of the Soul from one Body
 to another.

To **TRANSCEND** [*transcendere*, L.] to
 surpass, to go beyond.

TRANSCEND'ENCY [*transcendentia*, L.]
 Excellency, a surpassing.

TRANSCEND'ENT [*transcendent*, F. of
transcendens, L.] excellent, extraordinary, ad-
 mirable.

TRANSCENDENT [among *Logicians*]
 passing the Predicaments.

TRANSCENDENTAL *Curves* [in *Ma-*
thematicks] are such as when their Nature
 comes to be expressed by an Equation, one
 of the flowing Quantities is a Curve Line;
 and if it be a Geometrick Curve, then the
 Transcendental Curve is a Curve of the se-
 cond Degree or Kind.

TRANSCENDENT'ALS, the most uni-
 versal Conceptions of Things.

TRANSCENDENT'LY, Excellently.

TRANSCENDENTNESS, Excellency.

To **TRANSCOLATE** [of *trans* and *cola-*
tum, L.] to strain thro'.

To **TRANSCRIBE** [*transcribere*, F. *tran-*
scribere, L.] to write or copy out.

TRANSCRIPT [*transcriptum*, L.] the
 Copy of an Original Writing.

T R

TRANSCRIPTION, the Act of tran-
 scribing or copying. F. of L.

TRANSCRIPTIO *Recognitionis*, &c. a
 Writ to certify a Recognition, &c.

TRANSCRIPTIO *pedis finis levati*, &c.
 a Writ for certifying the Foot of a Fine le-
 vied before Justices in *Eyre*, &c. into the
 Chancery.

TRANSCUR'SION, a running or passing
 from one Place to another. L.

To **TRANS'FER** [*transferre*, F. of *trans-*
ferre, L.] to move or convey from one
 Place to another.

A **TRANS'FER** [among *Stock-jobbers*] a
 passing or making over Stock, &c. from the
 Seller to the Buyer.

TRANSFIGURA'TION, a Change of one
 Figure or Shape into another. F. of L.

TRANSFIGURED [*transfiguré*, F. of
trans and *figura*, L.] having its Shape chan-
 ged.

To **TRANSFIG'URE** [*transfigurer*, F. to
 change the Form, &c.

To **TRANSFI'X** [*transfigere*, L.] to pierce
 through.

To **TRANSFORM'** [*transformer*, F. of
trans and *forma*, L.] to change from one
 Shape to another

TRANSFORMA'TION, a changing out
 of one Form into another. F. of L.

TRANSFORMA'TION of an Equation
 [in *Algebra*] is a changing of any Equation
 into one which is more easy.

TRANSFRETATION, a passing over, or
 crossing a River or the Sea. L.

To **TRANSFU'SE** [*transfusum*, L.] to
 pour out of one Vessel into another.

TRANSFUSION, pouring out. F. of L.

TRANSFUSION of the Blood [among *A-*
natomists] an Invention for conveying the
 Blood of one living Creature into another.

To **TRANSGRE'SS** [*transgresser*, F. *trans-*
gressum, L. q. d. to go beyond due Bounds] to
 trespass upon a Law or Order.

TRANSGRES'SION, a going beyond due
 Bounds, a violating or breaking a Law. F.
 of L.

TRANSIENT [*transiens*, L.] passing a-
 way.

TRAN'SIENTLY, slightly, by the by.

TRANSIT [*transitus*, L.] a Pass, or Li-
 berty to pass.

TRANSIT [among *Astronomers*] denotes
 the passing of any Planet just by or under any
 fixed Star; or the Moon's passing by, or co-
 vering any other Planet.

TRANSITS [among *Astrologers*] are cer-
 tain Familiarities gained by the Motion of
 the Stars, through the radical Figure of a
 Person's Nativity.

TRANSITION, a passing from one thing
 to another, or from one Subject or Point of
 Discourse to another. F. of L.

TRANSITION [in *Musick*] when a great-
 er Note is broken into a Lesser, to make
 smooth or sweeten the Roughness of a Leap.

TRAN'

T R

TRACT [*tractus*, L.] an Extent of Ground, a Space of Time.

TRACT [*trahz*, Sax. *traité*, F. *tractatus*, L.] a small Treatise or Discourse.

TRACT [*Hunting Term*] the Footing of a wild Beast.

TRACTABLE [*tractable*, F. *tractabilis*, L.] that may be handled, easily managed, or ordered; flexible, gentle.

TRACTABLENESS, Gentleness, the being easily managed.

TRACTABLY, gently, easily managed.

TRACTATE [*tractatus*, L.] a Treatise, Discourse or Essay.

TRADE [*tratta*, Ital. *Minsheu* derives it of *tradendo*, L.] a Mechanick Art, Employment, Dealing, Life, or Way of Living.

TRADES'MAN, a Buyer or Seller by Retail; also a Mechanick.

TRADE Wind, a Wind which at certain Seasons blows regularly one Way at Sea, very serviceable in a trading Voyage.

TRADITION, the successive delivering or transmitting of Doctrines or Opinions to Posterity. F of L

TRADITIONAL } of, or grounded

TRADITIONARY } upon Tradition.

TRADITIONALLY, by way of Tradition.

TRADITIONIST, one who stands for, or follows Tradition.

To **TRADUCE** [*traducere*, L.] to defame, speak ill of, disparage or slander.

TRADUCINGLY, slanderously.

TRADUC'TION, translating or turning out of one Language into another; also a defaming F of L.

TRAFFICK [*trafic*, F. *traffico*, Ital.] Trade or Commerce, Sale or Exchange of Goods.

To **TRAFFICK** [*trafiguer*, F. *traficare*, Ital.] to buy and sell, to deal as a Merchant or Tradesman.

A **TRAFFICKER** [*trafiguer*, F.] a Trader.

TRAFFINE [among Surgeons] an Instrument, of the same Use as a Trepan.

TRA'GACANTH, a Plant; also the Gum proceeding from it. L.

TRAGEA, Powders grossly beaten.

TRAGE'DIAN [*tragædus* L. of *τραγῶδης*, Gr.] a Writer or Actor of Tragedies.

TRAGEDY [*tragedie*, F. *tragædia*, L. of *τραγῶδια*, Gr. of *τράγος*, a Goat, and *ᾠδή*, a Song, Gr. because the Actors usually had a Goat given them for a Reward] a lofty sort of a Play, in which great Persons are brought on the Stage; the Subject full of Trouble, and the End always mournful.

TRAGICAL } *tragique*, F. *tragicus*, L.

TRAGICK } of *τραγικός* Gr.] belonging to Tragedies; sad, disastrous, mournful.

TRAGICALLY, mournfully.

TRAGICALNESS, Mournfulness.

TRAGICK Poet, a Writer of Tragedies.

T R

TRAGI-COMEDY [*tragicomedie*, F.] a Play, partly Tragedy and partly Comedy.

TRAGICOMICAL [*tragicomique*, F.] belonging to a Tragi-Comedy.

TRA'GUS [*τράγος*, Gr.] the Protuberance of the *Auricula*, next the Temple, so called because it is sometimes hairy.

TRAJECTITIOUS [*trajectitius*, L.] as *trajectitious Money or Ware*, such as is carried over Sea at the Peril of the Creditor.

TRAJECTORY [of a Planet or Comet] is that curved Line which it describes by its Motion.

To **TRAIL** [*trayle*, Belg. or of *trainer*, F. to draw along] to draw or drag along; to hang on the Ground.

TRAIL [*treille*, F.] an Arbour. *Chauc.*

TRAIL'ING, hanging on the Ground.

TRAIL'INGLY, in a trailing Manner.

TRAIL-Board [in a Ship] is a curved Board on each Side of the Beak, which reaches from her Main Stem to the Figure or to the Brackets.

TRAIN, the Attendants of a great Person; a Line of Gunpowder; the Trail of a Gown; a Wheedle or Trap. F.

TRAIN [of Artillery] the great Guns and Warlike Stores that belong to an Army in the Field.

To **TRAIN** [*trainer*, F.] to bring up, to instruct.

A **TRAIN**, the Number of Beats which a Watch makes in an Hour, &c.

A **TRAIN** [among Falconers] the Tail of a Hawk.

TRAIN [of Gunpowder] a Line of Powder so laid as to convey the Fire in a great Quantity, without hurting him that sets it on Fire.

TRAIN-BANDS, the Foot Soldiers of a City or Country.

TRAIN OIL, Oil drawn from the Fat of a Whale.

TRAINEL-Net, See *Tramel-Net*.

TRAINING a Load [among Miners] is searching for, and pursuing a Vein of Ore.

A **TRAI'OR** [*traître*, F. *traditor*, L.] a Betrayer of his King and Country, one who is guilty of High Treason.

TRAITEROUS [*traître*, F.] belonging to a Traitor, Traitor-like.

TRAITEROUS Position, a Tenet which some held by taking Arms by the King's Authority against his Person and those commissioned by him, which is condemned by Statute 14th of Charles II.

TRAI'TEROUSLY, treasonably.

TRAITERIE, Falseness, Treason.

TRALATITIOUS [*tralatitius*, L.] belonging to a Translation, Metaphorical; also of no Value or Account.

TRALU'CENT [*tralucens*, L.] a shining through, transparent.

TRAMBLING the Tin Ore [among Miners] a washing it very clean with a Shovel, and in a Frame of Boards.

TRAM-

T R

TRAMEL } [*tramail*, F.] a Drag-net,
TRAM'MEL } a sort of Fishing-net; also
 a long Net for catching Fowls by Night;
 also an Instrument to make a Horse amble;
 also a Device in a Chimney, for hanging
 Pots over a Fire.

TRAMEL-Net, a long Net to catch great
 and small Fowl in the Night, in Champaign
 Countries.

TRAMONTA'NE [q. d. *Trans Montes*,
 L.] the North-wind, so called in Italy and
 on the Mediterranean, because it comes from
 beyond the Mountains.

To **TRAMPLE** [of *trampfen*, Teut.] to
 tread upon, to tread under Foot.

TRAM'PLING, treading under Foot.

TRAM'PLINGLY, in a trampling Manner.

TRANA'TION, a swimming or flying o-
 ver, a crossing athwart; a piercing. L.

TRANCE [*transe*, F. q. d. *transitus Ani-*
mi, L.] a Rapture, Ecstasy or Transport of
 Mind.

TRANCHE' [*Heraldry*] a particular way
 of countercharging in an Escutcheon.

TRA'NNEL, a sharp Pin.

TRANQUIL'LITY [*tranquillité*, F. of
tranquillitas, L.] calmness, stillness, quietness
 of Mind.

TRANQUIL'LOUS [*tranquille*, F. of
tranquillitas, L.] quiet, still, calm.

To **TRANSACT** [*transactum*, L.] to ma-
 nage or dispatch an Affair.

TRANSAC'TION, a Negociation, dis-
 patching of Business; a Passage, or a Thing
 in hand. F. of L.

TRANSAL'PINE [*transalpinus*, L.] that
 is on the other Side of the Mountains in Ita-
 ly, called the Alps.

TRANSANIMATION [*trans* and *anima*,
 L.] Conveyance of the Soul from one Body
 to another.

To **TRANSCEND** [*transcendere*, L.] to
 surpass, to go beyond.

TRANSCEND'ENCY [*transcendentia*, L.]
 Excellency, a surpassing.

TRANSCEND'ENT [*transcendent*, F. of
transcendens, L.] excellent, extraordinary, ad-
 mirable.

TRANSCENDENT [among *Logicians*]
 passing the Predicaments.

TRANSCENDENTAL *Curves* [in *Ma-*
thematicks] are such as when their Nature
 comes to be expressed by an Equation, one
 of the flowing Quantities is a Curve Line;
 and if it be a Geometrick Curve, then the
 Transcendental Curve is a Curve of the se-
 cond Degree or Kind.

TRANSCENDENT'ALS, the most uni-
 versal Conceptions of Things.

TRANSCENDENT'LY, Excellently.

TRANSCENDENTNESS, Excellency.

To **TRANSCO'LATE** [of *trans* and *cola-*
tum, L.] to strain thro'.

To **TRANSCRIBE** [*transcribere*, F. *tran-*
scribere, L.] to write or copy out.

TRANSCRIPT [*transcriptum*, L.] the
 Copy of an Original Writing.

T R

TRANSCRIPTION, the Act of tran-
 scribing or copying. F. of L.

TRANSCRIPTIO *Recognitionis*, &c. a
 Writ to certify a Recognition, &c.

TRANSCRIPTIO *pedis finis levati*, &c.
 a Writ for certifying the Foot of a Fine le-
 vied before Justices in Eyre, &c. into the
 Chancery.

TRANSCUR'SION, a running or passing
 from one Place to another. L.

To **TRANSFER** [*transferre*, F. of *trans-*
ferre, L.] to move or convey from one
 Place to another.

A **TRANSFER** [among *Stock-jobbers*] a
 passing or making over Stock, &c. from the
 Seller to the Buyer.

TRANSFIGURA'TION, a Change of one
 Figure or Shape into another. F. of L.

TRANSFIGURED [*transfiguré*, F. of
trans and *figura*, L.] having its Shape chan-
 ged.

To **TRANSFIG'URE** [*transfigurer*, F. to
 change the Form, &c.

To **TRANSFI'X** [*transfigere*, L.] to pierce
 through.

To **TRANSFORM'** [*transformer*, F. of
trans and *forma*, L.] to change from one
 Shape to another.

TRANSFORMA'TION, a changing out
 of one Form into another. F. of L.

TRANSFORMA'TION of an Equation
 [in *Algebra*] is a changing of any Equation
 into one which is more easy.

TRANSFRETATION, a passing over, or
 crossing a River or the Sea. L.

To **TRANSFU'SE** [*transfusum*, L.] to
 pour out of one Vessel into another.

TRANSFUSION, pouring out. F. of L.

TRANSFUSION of the Blood [among *A-*
natomists] an Invention for conveying the
 Blood of one living Creature into another.

To **TRANSGRE'SS** [*transgresser*, F. *trans-*
gressum, L. q. d. to go beyond due Bounds] to
 trespass upon a Law or Order.

TRANSGRES'SION, a going beyond due
 Bounds, a violating or breaking a Law. F.
 of L.

TRANSIENT [*transiens*, L.] passing a-
 way.

TRANSIENT'LY, slightly, by the by.

TRANSIT [*transitus*, L.] a Pass, or Li-
 berty to pass.

TRANSIT [among *Astronomers*] denotes
 the passing of any Planet just by or under any
 fixed Star; or the Moon's passing by, or co-
 vering any other Planet.

TRANSITS [among *Astrologers*] are cer-
 tain Familiarities gained by the Motion of
 the Stars, through the radical Figure of a
 Person's Nativity.

TRANSITION, a passing from one thing
 to another, or from one Subject or Point of
 Discourse to another. F. of L.

TRANSITION [in *Musick*] when a great-
 er Note is broken into a Lesser, to make
 smooth or sweeten the Roughness of a Leap.

TRAN'

T R

TRANSITIVE Verbs, such as denote the doing of some Action, and govern an Accusative Case.

TRAN'SITORINESS, Fadingness.

TRAN'SITORY [*transitoire*, F. of *transitorius*, L.] passing away, fleeting, fading.

To **TRANSLATE** [*translatum*, L.] to turn out of one Language into another; to remove from one Place to another.

TRANSLATION, a Removal from its Place, a rendering out of one Language into another, that which is so translated.

TRANSLATION [in a *Law Sense*] is the removing of a Bishop from one Diocese to another.

TRANSLOCATION [*trans* and *locus*, L.] removing things reciprocally to each others Places.

TRANSLUCID [*translucidus*, L.] shining thro'.

TRANSMARINE [*transmarinus*, L.] coming from the Parts beyond Sea.

TRANSMEA'TION, a passing thro'.

To **TRANSMEW** [*transmuer*, F.] to transform or change. *Spencer*.

To **TRANSMIGRATE** [*transmigratum*, L.] to pass from one Place or Body to another.

TRANSMIGRATION, a removing a Habitation from one Place to another. F. of L.

TRANSMIGRATION [among *Philosophers*] is the passing of Souls departed out of one Body into another.

TRANS'MISSABLE, conveyable. F.

TRANSMIS'SION, a sending forward or delivering over, a conveying. L.

To **TRANSMIT** [*transmettre*, F. *transmittere*, L.] to convey, deliver, or make over.

TRANSMUTABLE [of *trans* and *mutabilis*] capable of being changed.

TRANSMUTATION, the Act of transmitting or changing. F. of L.

TRANSMUTATION [*Geometry*] a Science teaching how to reduce one Figure or Body into another of the same *Area* or *Solidity*, but of a different Form.

TRANSMUTATION [*Chymistry*] the changing the Substance, Quality, or Colour of mixed Bodies; there are seven several Degrees, or Kinds of Transmutation, viz *Calcination*, *Sublimation*, *Solution*, *Putrefaction*, *Distillation*, *Coagulation*, and *Tincture*.

TRANSMUTATION of *Metals* [among *Alchymists*] is what is called by them the *Grand Operation*, *Grand Elixir*, or the Secret of the *Philosopher's Stone*, which they give out to be the Universal Seed of Metals; and which, if a little of this Stone or Powder of Projection be put into a Crucible of any melted Metal, it will (as they pretend) immediately change it into Gold or Silver.

To **TRANSMUTE** [*transmuer*, F. *transmutare*, L.] to change one Matter or Substance into another.

TRANSMATATION [*transmatatio*, L.] a swimming a-cross or over.

T R

TRANSNOMINATION, a changing from one Name to another.

TRANSOM [of *transenna*, L.] an overthwart Beam or Brow post.

TRANSOM [*Mathemat.*] the Vane of an Instrument called a Cross staff; a wooden Member to be fixed a-cross it, with a square Socket upon which it slides, &c.

TRANSOM [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber that lies athwart the Stern, between the two Fashion-pieces, directly under the Gun-room Post.

TRANSPA'RENCY [of *transparens*, L.] a being to be seen thro', affording a thorough Passage to the Rays of Light, very clear and bright. F.

TRANSPARENCY [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Adumbration*.

TRANSPA'RENT [*transparens*, L.] which may be seen thro'. This, some *Naturalists* say, proceeds from the Pores of such Bodies being all right and nearly perpendicular to the Plane of their Surface, and so consequently do let the Rays of Light pass freely thro' them, without being refracted.

TRANSPA'RENTLY, clearly.

TRANSPARENTNESS, the being transparent.

TRANSPI'CUOUS [*trans* and *spicio*, L.] transparent, pervious to the Sight.

To **TRANSPIER'CE** [*transpercer*, F.] to pierce or run thro'.

TRANSPIRA'TION, breathing of Vapours thro' the Pores of the Skin. F. of L.

To **TRANSPIRE** [*transpirer*, F. *transpirare*, L.] to breathe or come forth by Transpiration.

To **TRANSPLANT** [*transplanter*, F. *transplantare*, L.] to plant in another Place, to remove a Colony or Company of People from one Place to another.

TRANSPLANTA'TION, the removing of Plants, Trees, or People, from one Place to another. L.

TRANSPLANTATION [in *Natural Magick*] is the removing of a Disease from one living Creature to another, or from a living Creature to a Plant.

To **TRANSPORT** [*transporter*, F. *transportare*, L.] to convey or carry over to another Place, to put beside one's self.

A **TRANSPORT**, an Ecstasy, a Rapture, a violent Motion of the Passions, a sudden Sally. F.

A **TRANSPORT Ship**, a Vessel to convey Provisions, warlike Stores, Soldiers, &c.

TRANSPORTABLE, that may be transported.

TRANSPORTA'TION, Carriage from one Place to another.

To **TRANSPOSE** [*transposer*, F. of *transpositum*, L.] to put out of its proper Place, to change the Order.

TRANSPOSITION, a transposing or changing the Order of Things. F. of L.

TRANSPOSITO [in *Musick*] is Transposition

T R

position, which is the writing a Song or Tune in any Key or Cliff different from the Key or Cliff it was first composed in; that is frequently done to the greater Convenience of the Voice, or some particular Instrument, as the Flute, which cannot reach so low as the Violin and other Instruments. *L.*

To **TRANSPOSE**, to turn out of Verse into Prose; or the contrary.

To **TRANSVA'SATE** [*transvaser*, *F.*] to pour out of one Vessel into another.

To **TRANSUBSTANTIATE** [*transubstantier*, *F.* q. d. *transire in Substantiam*, *L.*] to change into another Substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, the change of the Sacramental Bread and Wine (according to the Papists) into Christ's real Body and Blood. *F.* or *L.*

TRANSUBSTANTIATOR, one who transubstantiates, or holds the Doctrine of Transubstantiation.

To **TRANSUDE** [of *trans* and *sudare*, *L.*] to sweat through.

TRANSVERSALIS Abdominis [in *Anatomy*] is one of the Muscles of the *Abdomen*, so called because the *Fibres* run a cross the *Belly*; the Use of it is to press it exactly inward in *Expiration*. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS Colli [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Neck*, which, when it acts, moves the *Neck* obliquely backwards, as when we look over the *Shoulder*. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS Pedis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Foot*, which brings towards the great *Toe* that *Toe* which is next to it. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS Penis [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles that spring near the *Erectores Penis*. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS Sutura [in *Anatomy*] a Suture that runs a-cross the *Face*. *F.*

TRANSVERSE Muscles [*Anatomy*] certain Muscles arising from the *Transverse Processes* of the *vertebra* of the *Loins*.

TRANSVERSE Diameters [in *Geometry*] are Lines belonging to an *Ellipsis* and *Hyperbola*.

TRANSVOLUTION, a flying beyond. *L.*

TRANSUMPTION [*trans* and *sumo*, *L.*] taking from one Place to another.

TRANT'ERS, a sort of Fishermen.

TRANT'ERY, Money arising by *Fines* laid upon *Ale-Sellers*, &c. for breaking the *Affize* of *Bread* and *Ale* in some *Manors*.

To **TRAP** [*zneppen*, *Sax.* *betrappe*, *Belg.* *attrapper*, *F.*] to catch in a *Trap*, to ensnare.

A **TRAP** [*zneppe*, *Sax.* *Trape*, *F.*] a Device to catch wild *Beasts*, *Fowls*, &c.

TRAPPINGLY, ensnaringly.

To **TRAPE** [*traben*, *Teut.* *drabben*, *Belg.*] to go idly up and down

TRA'PES, a mere *Slattern*, a dirty *Slut*.

TRAPE'ZA [*τραπεζα*, *Gr.*] a *Table*.

TRAPEZIUM [*τραπίσιον*, *Gr.*] a *Quadri-*

T R

lateral Figure in *Geometry*, contained under four unequal *Right Lines*.

TRAPE'ZIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Shoulder-Blade*, which serves to move it upwards, backwards, and downwards.

TRAPEZOID' [in *Geometry*] a Figure which hath all its four *Sides* and *Angles* unequal, and no *Sides* parallel.

TRAPURES, Horse Trappings. *Chauc.*

TRAP'PINGS [*Minsheu* derives it of *Drap*, *F.* *Cloth*] the *Harness* upon a *Horse's* *Buttocks*.

TRASH, sorry *Fruit*, or any bad *Commodity*.

To **TRASH**, to lopp, &c. *Shakesp.*

TRAVA'DO, a sudden *Whirlwind*, or impetuous *Storm* at *Sea*. *Spenc.*

TRAVE } a Place inclosed with *Rails*

TRA'VISE } for shoeing an unruly *Horse*.

TRA'VEL [*travail*, *F.*] *Pains*, the *Pangs* or *Labour* of a *Woman* in *Childbirth*.

To **TRA'VEL** [*travailler*, *F.*] to journey, to labour, to take *Pains*; to be in *Pain* in *Childbirth*.

TRA'VELLER [*travailleux*, *F.*] one who goes a *Journey*, or visits foreign *Countries*.

TRA'VELS, *Journeys*, *Voyages*, *F.*

TRA'VERS, a *Curtain*. *Chauc.*

TRA'VERSE, [*traversa*, *Ital.* q. d. *transversum*, *L.*] the *Way* of a *Ship* when she makes *Angles* in and out, and cannot keep directly to her true *Course*. *F.*

TRAVERSE Board [with *Navigators*] a *Board* on which all the *Points* of the *Compass* are set down, with *Marks* for the *Hours* a *Ship* has gone every *Point*.

TRAVERSE Table [among *Navigators*] a *Paper* upon which are set down the *Ship's* *Traverses* or various *Courses* with the *Points* of the *Compass*, &c.

TRAVERSE [in *Fortification*] a *Trench* with a little *Parapet* on each *Side*, which the *besieged* make quite a-cross the *Mote* of the *Place*; also a *Retrenchment* or *Line* fortified with *Faggots*, *Barrels* filled with *Earth*, &c.

TRAVERSE [in *Heraldry*] a *Partition* made a-cross an *Escutcheon*.

To **TRAVERSE** [*traverser*, *F.*] to go cross or thro' a *Country*; to cross or thwart.

To **TRAVERSE** [in *Gunnery*] to turn or remove a *Piece* of *Ordnance* this way and that way, in order to bring it to bear.

To **TRAVERSE** an *Indictment*, is to contradict or invalidate some *Part* of it.

To **TRAVERSE** an *Office* [*L. T.*] to prove that an *Inquisition* made of *Land*, &c. by the *Esccheator* is defective.

To **TRAVERSE** one's *Ground* [*Military Term*] to go this way and that way.

TRAVERSED-Horse, a *Horse* that has two white *Feet*, one on either *Side*.

TRAVERSES, *Turnings* and *Windings*, all cross *Accidents*, *Crosses*, *Troubles*.

TRAVERSES [in *Fortification*] are *Lines* which

T R

which return back from the End of the Trenches, and run almost parallel with the Place attacked.

TRAV'ERSING a Piece [*Sea Term*] the removing and laying a great Gun, in order to bring it to be level with the Mark.

TRAV'ERSELY, by way of Traverse.

TRAVES [of *travas*, Span.] Shackles wherewith Horses are tied to teach them to amble or pace.

TRAV'ESTED } [*travestie*, F. disguised,
TRAV'ESTITE } q. d. *transvestitus*, L.] is more especially applied to an Author, when his Sense and Style is altered; as the Poems of *Virgil* and *Ovid* travested, i. e. turned into Burlesque Verse.

TRAULIS'MUS [*τραυλισμος*, Gr.] a stammering Repetition of a first Letter of a Word, as G. G. good.

TRAUMATICK [*τραυματικός*, of *τραυματίζω*, Gr.] belonging to, or good for the Cure of Wounds.

TRAUMA'TICK [*τραυμάτικα*, Gr.] Vulneraries, viz. Herbs or Drugs good for the Cure of Wounds.

TRAWLER Men, Fishermen who used unlawful Methods of destroying the Fish in the River of *Thames*.

A TRAY [*Minshew* derives it of *tragen*, Teut. or of *draeghe*, Belg. to carry; *Skinner* rather of *trayer*, F. a Milk Pail, or of *trahere*, L. to draw] a sort of Trough cut and hollowed out of a Piece of Wood, to carry Meat, &c.

TRE [of *Tres*, L.] the Number Three.

TREACH'EROUS [*Skinner* derives it of *tricher*, F. to cheat] full of Treachery.

TREACH'EROUSLY, perfidiously, clandestinely.

TREACH'EROUSNESS, Perfidiousness.

TREACH'ERY [*trecherie*, F.] cheating, false, clandestine or traitorous Dealing, Disloyalty.

TREA'CLE [*triacle*, F. triackle, L. *S. tberiaca*, L. *Στερίακκ*, of *Στερίον*, Gr. a Viper] a Physical Composition made of Vipers and other Ingredients; also a sort of Syrup drawn from Sugar.

To TREAD [*treban*, Sax. *treten*, Teut. *treben*, L. *S. traeder*, Dan. *troedio*, G. Br. to go a-foot] to set the Feet on, to step, to walk.

A TREAD [*trit*, Teut. *troed*, G. Br. a Foot] a Step with the Foot; a small rough Consistence in an Egg, called the Cock's Tread.

TREAF, peevish, froward, pettish, very apt to be angry.

TREA'SON [*trahison*, F.] Disloyalty, Treachery, perfidious Dealing.

TRE'ADLE, a Foot-board in any Engine to set it agoing.

High TREASON } is an Offence a-
TREASON Paramount } gainst the Secu-
rity of the Prince, whether it be by Imagina-
tion, Word, or Deed; as to compass or ima-

T R

gine the Death of the King, Queen or Prince; to levy War against them; to adhere to their Enemies; to coin false Money; to counterfeit the King's Great or Privy Seal.

Petty TREASON [in *Common Law*] is when a Servant kills his Master; a Wife her Husband; a secular or religious Man his Pre-
late or Superior, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

TREA'SONABLE, belonging to, or full of Treason.

TREA'SONABLY, by way of Treason.

TREA'SONABLENESS, the being guilty of Treason.

TREASURE [*tresor*, F. *thesaurus*, L. of *θησαυρος*, Gr.] Store of Gold, Silver, Jewels, or Riches hoarded up; also a Thing of great Value or Excellence.

TREASURE Treve [in *Law*] is Money which being found, and not owned, belongs to the King; but in the *Civil Law* to the Finder.

TREAS'URER [*tresorier*, F. *thesaurarius*, L.] an Officer who has the keeping and laying out the Treasure of a Prince, State or Corporation.

The Lord High TREASURER [of *England*] a great Officer who has the Charge and Management of all the King's Money, &c. in the *Exchequer*, as also the Check of all Officers employed in collecting Imposts, Tributes, or any other Revenues belonging to the Crown.

TREAS'URER [of the King's Household] a Privy Counsellor, who, in the Absence of the Steward of the King's Household, has, together with the Comptroller and Steward of the *Marshalsea*, Power to hear and determine Causes about Treason, Misprision of Treason, Murder, &c. committed within the King's Palace.

TREAS'URY [*tresorerie*, F. *thesaurarium*, L. of *θησαυρος*, Gr.] a Place where the Public Treasure is laid up; also the Treasury Office.

Clerk of the TREASURY, an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas, who has the Charge of keeping the Records of that Court, and makes out all the Copies of Records in the Treasury.

To TREAT [*traiter*, F. *traitar*, Span. of *trahere*, L.] to handle or discourse of a Subject; to entertain, to give a Treat or Entertainment; to be upon a Treaty or Bargain; to compound for a Debt.

A TREAT, an Entertainment.

TREATE [*Law Term*] taken out or withdrawn.

A TREATISE. *trahatz*, Sax. *Traité*, F. *trahatus*, L.] a Discourse upon some particular Subject.

TREATMENT [*traitement*, F.] Entertainment, Usage.

TREATY [*traité*, F.] a Covenant or Agreement between several Nations for Peace, Commerce, Navigation, &c.

TRE'BLE-

T R

TREBLE [*triple*, F. *triplus*, L.] threefold; also that last or highest of the four Parts in musical Proportion.

TREBLY, in a threefold Proportion.

TREBUCH } [*terbichetum*, L. barb.]

TRIBUCKET } a Ducking-Stool or Tumbrel.

TRECHOUR, treacherous, a Traitor. *Ch.*

TREDE'CILE [in *Astronomy*] an Aspect invented by *Kepler*, when two Planets are distant three *Deciles*, or 180 Degrees one from another.

TRED'DLES of *Thread* [*Weber-Crette*] the Lathes under a Weaver's Loom, which he presses down with his Feet, to raise Part of the Warp, and make Room for the Shuttle to pass through.

TREDLES [q. d. *tardles*] the Ordure of Sheep, &c.

TREDEFOULE, a Cock. *Chauc.*

TREE [*tree*, *treeop*, and *tryp*, Sax.] a Thing well known. *Arbor*, L.

TREEKS [of a *Cart*] the Iron Hoops about the Nave.

TREEN, of a Tree. *Spene.*

TREE'NELS } [in a *Ship*] long wooden

TREN'ELS } Pins with which the Planks are fastened into the Timbers.

TREENWARE [of *terrine*, F.] earthen Vessels. *O.*

TREET [*O. Word* of *triticum*, L.] Wheat.

TRE'FOIL [*treffle*, F. *trifolium*, L. of *τριφυλλον*, Gr.] three leav'd Grass.

TREGET [of *triché*, F.] Deceit. *O.*

TREGETTRY [*trecherie*, F.] imposture, tricking. *Chauc.*

TRE'KINGHAM [of three *Danish* Kings there slain in Battle] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

TREL'LIS [*treillis*, F. *trall* *werck*, *Teut.*] a Lattice or Grate; a Frame for Wall-Fruit Trees.

TREL'ISED [of *treilliser*, F.] wrought like a Lattice or Grate.

TREMA'GIUM } [*Old Law*] the Season

TREMI'SIUM } for sowing Summer-Corn; Barley, Oats, Beans, &c.

To **TREM'BLE** [*trembler*, F. *tremere*, L.] to shake with Fear or Cold.

TREM'BLING, shaking, fearful.

TREM'BLINGLY, fearfully.

TREMEL'LA } [*tremie*, F.] the Hopper

TREMEN'TA } of a Mill into which the Corn is put to fall thence to the Grinding Stones.

TREMEN'DOUS [*tremendus*, L.] that is much to be feared, dreaded.

TREMENDOUSLY, dreadfully.

TREMEN'DOUSNESS, Dreadfulness.

TREMOLA [in *Musick Books*] signifies to tremble; a particular Grace in Musick. *Ital.*

TREMOR, a trembling or shaking as in an Ague. *L.*

TREMUL'OUS [*tremulus*, L.] quaking, quavering.

TREM'ULOUSLY, quakingly.

T R

TREM'ULOUSNESS, the being tremulous.

TREN, an Instrument wherewith Mariners strike and kill Fish at Sea.

TRENCH [*tranchée*, F.] any Ditch or Cut made in the Earth.

To **TRENCH** [of *trancher*, F. to cut] to fence with Trenches.

To **TRENCH** the Ballast [*Sea Phrase*] is to divide the Ballast into several Trenches in a Ship's Hold.

TRENCH'ANT Sword, the Sword that cuts a Gap or Wound, Indenture, &c. *Shakespeare.* *F.*

TRENCHAUNT [*tranchant*, F.] sharp, cutting. *Chauc.*

TRENCHEA'TOR [of *trancher*, F. to cut] a Carver. *O. L.*

TRENCH'ER [*tranchoir*, F.] a sort of wooden Plate to eat Victuals on.

A **TRENCHER-MAN**, a great Eater.

TRENCHES [in *Fortification*] called also *Lines of Approach*, and *Lines of Attack*, are a Way hollowed in the Earth in the Form of a Foss, having a Parapet towards the Place besieged; or else it is a Work raised with Falcines, Gabions, Woolpacks, Bavins, &c. that can cover the Men; such Lines are cut to defend and cover an Army encamped in the Field.

To *open the TRENCHES*, is to begin to dig or work upon the Line of Approaches.

To *carry on the TRENCHES*, is to advance them towards the Place.

To **TRENCH about**, is to fence with Trenches.

TRENCHIA [*Old Law*] a Trench or Dike newly cut.

TRENCH'ING Plough, an Instrument for the cutting out the Sides of Trenches and Drains, or the Sides of Turf.

TRENCHING Spade, an Instrument for the cutting of Trenches in watery or clayey Ground.

To **TREND**, to tend; to lie in a particular Direction.

TRED'DEL } [prob. of *trendel*, Sax.]

TREN'DLE } a Weight or Post in a Mill; a Vessel called a Keever.

TREN'TAL [among *Roman Catholics*] is an Office for the Dead which lasts 30 Days, or consists of 30 Masses.

To **TREPAN** [*trepanner*, F. of *τρέπαν*, Gr.] to use a Trepan in Fractures of the Skull.

A **TREPAN** [*trepandum*, L. *τρέπανον*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument indented like a Saw, to open a broken Skull.

To **TREPAN** [some derive it of *τρέπανον*, Gr. a crafty Beguiler; others derive it of *Trepans* in Sicily, where some *English* Ships being friendly invited in, in Stress of Weather, were afterwards detained, contrary to the Assurance given them] to ensnare or decoy.

T R

TREPAN'NINGLY, by way of *Trepán*.
TREPEGET [*trepeget*, F.] a Military engine for casting Stones *Chauc.*

TREPID [*trepidus*, L.] trembling, quaking for fear.

TREPIDATION, trembling. *F.*

TREPIDITY, trembling, fearfulness.

To **TRES'PASS** [*trespasser*, F. of *trans* and *passus*, L.] to commit a Trespass.

A **TRESPASS**, Offence, Sin, Fault, Injury.

TRESPASS [in *Law*] any Transgression of the Law, except Felony or Treason.

TRES'PASSANTS, Passengers. *O.*

TRES'PASSER, an Offender.

TRESSEL Trees [in a *Ship*] are those Timbers of the Cross Trees that stand along at the Heads of the Masts.

TRESSES [*treffes*, F.] Locks of Hair hanging down loosely.

TRES'SURE [in *Heraldry*] is an Orle flowered.

TRES'TLE [*treteau*, F. *Minsheu* supposes it to be *qu.* three Stools] a three-footed Stool; a wooden Frame of a Table, &c.

TRESTORNA'RE [Old *Law*] to divert or turn another way.

TRET [of *trit* or *atritus*, L. worn] an Allowance for the Waste or Refuse of any Commodity. *F.*

TRETABLE [*traitable*, F.] tractable. *Chauc.*

TRETE, to treat. *Chauc.*

TRET'LES, the Dung of a Rabbit.

TREVERET } [*drepeget*, Sax. *trepie*, F.

TRIVET } [*tripos*, L. *drepfuss*, of *tri* and *pus*, Gr. of three Feet] an Iron Instrument to set a Pot or Saucepan on over the Fire.

TREVIA } [Old *Law*] a Truce or

TREUVIA } Treaty of Peace.

TREWANS, Men of base Quality, Cowards. *O.*

TREY [of *tres*, L.] the Number three at Cards or Dice.

TRIA [in *Musick Books*] is a Name given to three Parts of Musick, either for Voices or Instruments, or both together. *Ital.*

TRIA Prima [among *Chymists*] the three Hypostatical Principles, viz *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*, of which they say all mixed Bodies are made, and into which they may be resolved by Means of Fire. *F.*

TRIAD [*trias*, Gr.] the Trinity.

TRIAL. See *Trial*.

TRIANGLE [*triangulum*, L.] a Figure that hath three Angles, and as many Sides. *F.*

TRIANGULAR [*triangulaire*, F. *triangularis*, L. belonging to, or made in the Form of a Triangle.

TRIANGULAR Compasses, a Mathematical Instrument with three Legs, to take off any Triangle at once.

T R

TRIANGULAR Quadrant, a Sector with a loose Piece, to make it an Equilateral Triangle.

TRIANGULA'RE Officulum [in *Anatomy*] a small Triangular Bone which is placed between the *Lambdoidal* and *Sagittal* Sutures of the Skull. *L.*

TRIANGULARIS [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle of the Breast, which lies on each Side of the Gristle called *Cartilago ensiformis*.

TRIANGULAR Muscle, one which arises from the Top of the *Cubitus*, and ends narrow about the Middle of the same.

TRIANGULARIS Pectoris [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the lower Part of the Inside of the *Sternum*, and is inserted into the Cartilages, where they join the Bones of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and sometimes 7th Ribs; it helps to contract the Cavity of the Breast in Expiration. *L.*

TRIANGULARITY [*triangularitas*, L.] one of the Triplicities of the Zodiack.

TRIANGULUS Septentrionalis [in *Astronomy*] a Northern Constellation consisting of six Stars. *L.*

TRIBE [*tribu*, F. *tribus*, L.] a Company of People dwelling together in the same Ward or Liberty, a Race or Family.

TRIBES, were the twelve distinct Families of the *Israelites*, descended from the Patriarch *Jacob's* Twelve Sons.

TRIBLET [with *Goldsmiths*] a Tool used in working Rings.

TRIBULATION, great Trouble or Anguish. Affliction. *L.*

TRIBU'NAL, a Judgment-Seat, a Court of Justice. *F.* of *L.*

TRIBUNE, a Magistrate among the *Romans*, having considerable Jurisdiction.

TRIBUNI A'erarii, the Officers or Receivers General, who kept the Money designed for the Use of War. *L.*

TRIBUNI Celerum [among the *Romans*] the Captains of the Guards.

TRIBUNI Plebis [among the *Romans*] Magistrates who were chosen from among the People, to defend their Liberties against the Power of the Nobility. *L.*

TRIBUNUS Cohortium Prætorianarum [among the *Romans*] the Tribune of the Prætorian Bands, whose Office was to attend upon and guard the Emperor's Person. *L.*

TRIBUNUS Militum [among the *Romans*] an Officer who commanded in Chief over a Body of Soldiers, or a Master de Camp of a Legion. *L.*

TRIBUS [among the *Romans*] a certain Number of People distributed into several Divisions. *L.*

TRIBUTARY [*tributaire*, F. *tributarius*, L.] that pays Tribute, Tax, Toll, &c.

TRIBUTE [*tribut*, F. *tributum*, L.] what one Prince or State pays to another as a Token of Dependence; an Assessment or Tax.

TRI-

T R

TRIBUTION, Retribution. *Chauc.*

A TRICE [as, in a *Trice*] in a Moment.

To TRICE [*Spicean, Sax.*] to thrust. *Ch.*

TRICENNA'LIA [*Old Law*] Masses said for the Dead, during the first 30 Days after their Decease.

TRICEN'NIAL [*tricennalis, L.*] belonging to the Term of 30 Years.

TRI'CEPS [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its three Heads or Beginnings. *L.*

TRICH'IASIS [*Τριχιασις, Gr.*] the same as *Phalangosis*; also hairy Urine, such as, by reason of pituitous Humours, Hairs seem to swim in. *L.*

TRICHIS'MUS [among *Surgeons*] a very small Fracture of a Bone like a Hair.

TRICHOTOMY, Division into three Parts.

A TRICK [*tricherie, F.*] a Wile, a deceitful Action.

To TRICK [*tricher, F.*] to cheat or deceive by a Wile.

To FRICK up [*Minshew* derives it of *Spiz, Gr.* the Hair; but *Skinner* rather of *intricare, L.*] to adorn, to dress trimly.

TRICK'ING, wily, deceitful.

TRICK'INGLY, deceitfully.

To TRICK'LE [*Minshew* derives it of *τριχω, Gr.* to run; but *Skinner* of *treckle, Belg.*] to run down by drops, as Blood from a Cut.

TRICK'STER, a wily and deceitful Person.

An old Dog will learn no Tricks.

This Proverb intimates, that Old Age is indocile and untractable; that if ancient Persons have been put in a *Wrong Way* at first, the force of a long contracted *Habit* is so strong, and their *Indisposition* to learn, and *Aversion* to be taught, so violent, that there is no Hopes of reducing them to the *Right*. *Senex Psittacus negligit ferulam*, say the Romans; and *Νεκρον ιαλπουειν & γιγοντα νιδειν ταυτρον εστι*, say the Greeks.

TRICKSEY, brisk, active, nimble, &c. *Shakesp.*

TRICORPORAL [*Tricorporus, L.*] having three Bodies.

TRICUS'PIDES [*Anatomy*] three Valves placed at the Mouth of the right Ventricle of the Heart, of a Triangular Form. *L.*

TRI'DENT [*tridens, L.*] the three pronged Mace of *Neptune*, the fabulous Deity of the Sea; also any Tool or Instrument with three Fangs or Prongs. *F.*

TRI'DENT [among *Mathematicians*] is that kind of Parabola by which *Des Cartes* constructed Equations of six Dimensions.

TRIDEN'TINE, belonging to the City or Council of *Trent* in *Germany*.

TRIDING [*truhinga, Sax.*] the third Part of a County or Shire.

TRIDINGMOTE, the Court held for a Triding, a Court-leet.

T R

TRIDUAN [*triduanus, L.*] of three Days Continuance.

TRIEM'IMERIS [in *Prosodia*] a Figure when after the first Foot of a Verse there remains an odd Syllable, which helps to make the next Foot.

TRIEN'NIAL [*triennel, F. triennis, L.*] that continues three Years, or that happens every third Year.

TRI'ENS, the third Part of a Physical Pound, containing four Ounces. *L.*

To TRIFAL'LOW, to till or plow Land the third Time.

TRI'FID, cut or divided into three Parts.

To TRI'FLE [*trepfle, Belg. tricare, It.*] to spend Time or Pains to little Purpose.

TRI'FLES [*Minshew* derives it of *Trica, L.*] Gewgaws, Things of little Value.

TRI'FLING, spending Time about Trifles, or to little Purpose.

TRI'FLINGLY, in a trifling Manner.

TRI'FLINGNESS, the spending Time in Things of no Moment.

TRI'FORM [*triformis, L.*] having three Forms or Shapes.

To TRIG [*tricker, Dan. trucken, Teut.*] to press] to set a Mark to stand at in Playing at Nine Pins; to stop or catch a Wheel.

TRI'GAMY [*τριγαμια, Gr.*] the having three Husbands or three Wives.

TRIGEM'INUM } [in *Anatomy*] a Mus-
TRIGEM'INUS } cle of the Head, ha-
ving a threefold Beginning, and which seems to be made of three distinct Muscles.

TRI'GEN, a Pole to stop a Waggon, &c. from going down a Hill.

TRI'GER [*Minshew* derives it of *Tri-ga, L.* of *Dregge, Belg.* a Hook] an Iron to trig or stay a Wheel; also a Hook which holds the Spring of a Gun-lock.

TRI'GLYPH [*trigliphe, F. triglyphus, L.* of *τριγλυφος, Gr.*] a Member of a Frize of the *Dorick Order*.

TRI'GON [*trigonus, L. τριγωνος, of τρις, three, and γωνια, a Corner, Gr.*] a Triangle or Figure consisting of three Angles; also a triangular Instrument used in Dialing.

TRIGON [in *Astrology*] a Triplicity, the joining together of three Signs of the same Nature and Quality, beholding one another in a Trine Aspect, and counted according to the four Elements.

TRIGON, a Pole to stop the Wheel of a Cart, when it goes too fast down a steep Place.

TRIGO'NAL [*trigonalis, L. of τριγωνος, Gr.*] belonging to a Trigon.

TRIGONOCRA'TORIES [*τριγωνος, and κρατος, Gr.* Power] a Name given to the Planets in respect to their being the Lords or Governors of those Trigons.

TRIGONOM'ETRY [*trigonometrie, F. of τριγωνος, a Triangle, and μετρον, a Measure, Gr.*] the Art of measuring Triangles.

TRI'HI

T R

TRIHING } [*trihinga*, Sax.] con-
TRI'CHING } tains three or four Hun-
 dreds, or the third Part of a Shire or Pro-
 vince; also a Court held within the Circuit,
 which is that we now call a *Court-leet*.

TRIJU'GUM [*Old Law*] a Trithing or
 Jurisdiction of three Hundreds.

TRILAT'ERAL [of *tres* and *lateralis*, L.]
 that has three Sides.

TRILL [*trillo*, Ital.] a quivering or shak-
 ing with Voice or Instrument, a common
 Grace in Musick.

To **TRILL down** [*triluer*, Dan.] to drop
 or trickle down.

TRILLION, a Million of Million of Mil-
 lions.

To **TRILL**, to turn, or thrust. *Chauc.*

TRILET'TO [in *Musick*] a short or little
 Trill. *Ital.*

TRILLS [in a *Cart*] the Sides of it, that
 a Horse is to stand between.

TRILUMINAR [*triluminaris*, L.] having
 three Lights.

TRIM [probably of *Leznummed*, Sax.]
 neat in Cloaths, spruce, fine.

To **TRIM** [*trumman*, Sax. to build, but
Mer. Cas. derives it of *τρίτριμνον*, Gr.] to
 dress up, or set off, to shave the Beard; also
 to carry it fair between two Parties.

TRIM [of a *Ship*] her best Posture, Pro-
 portion of Ballast, hanging of her Masts, &c.
 which conduce most to her good Sailing.

To **TRIM a Boat** [among *Watermen*] is
 to set the Passengers so as to keep the Boat
 even on both Sides.

TRIM'LY, sprucely, neatly.

TRIM'NESS, Spruceness, Neatness.

TRIMACRUS [*τριμάκρος*, Gr.] a Foot
 in Verse, consisting of three long Syllables,
 as *doctores*.

TRIME'TER [in *Grammar*] a Verse con-
 sisting of three Measures.

TRIM'LCHI [*Tri Milci*, Sax.] the
English Saxons called the Month of *May* by
 this Name, because they milked their Cattle
 three Times a Day in that Month.

A **TRIM'MER**, one that trims or carries
 it fair with both Parties.

TRIM'MERS [*Architect.*] Pieces of Tim-
 ber framed at Right Angles to the Joists
 against the Wall for Chimneys, &c.

TRIM'MINGS, Ornaments to set off
 Clothes, &c.

TRIMO'RION [*τριμόριον*, Gr.] the join-
 ing together of three Astrological Signs that
 are very near one to another.

TRINE [*trin*, F. *trinum*, L. *τρίων* of *τρεῖς*,
 Gr.] belonging to the Number Three.

TRINE Aspect of two Planets [among
Astrologers] is when they are distant from
 one another 120 Degrees, or a third Part of
 the Zodiack.

TRINE Dimensions, its Length, Breadth,
 and Thickness.

TRINGLE, a Curtain Rod, a Lath, that
 reaches from one Bed-post to anot. L.

T R

TRINGLE [in *Architecture*] a little
 Member fixed exactly upon every Triglyph
 under the Plat-band of the Architrave from
 whence hang down the *Gutta*, or pendent
 Drops, in the *Dorick Order*. F.

TRINITA'RIANS [*trinitaires*, F.] an
 Order of Monks, who hold that all their
 Churches ought to be dedicated to the Holy
 Trinity, &c. Also those Christians who
 strenuously contend for the Trinity of Per-
 sons in the Godhead.

The **TRINITY** [*trinité*, F. *trinitas*, L. of
τριάς, Gr.] one only God in three Persons
 in the Godhead, being One and the Self-
 same for Essence, and for Personality Three,
viz. Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

TRINITY-House, a kind of College at
Deptford, belonging to a Company or Cor-
 poration of Sea-faring Men, who have
 Power by the King's Charter to take Know-
 ledge of those who destroy Sea-marks and
 to redress their Doings; as also to correct
 the Faults of Sailors, &c. and to take Care
 of divers other Things belonging to Navi-
 gation and the Seas; as the examining of
 young Officers, &c.

TRINITY-Sunday, the first Sunday after
Whitsunday.

TRINITY, the Herb Heart's Ease. *Viola*
tricolor. L.

TRINIUMGELD [*Ἰνι-νιγonguld*, Sax.]
 a Compensation for great Crimes, which were
 not absolved, but by paying a Fine thrice
 Nine Times.

TRINK, a kind of Fish-Net. *O.*

TRINKET [*tringuet*, F. *trinchetto*, Ital.]
 the Top-gallant or highest Sail of any Mast
 in a Ship.

TRINKETS, Jewgaws, Toys.

TRINOBAN'TES [not from *Troja Nova*,
 as some will have it, but rather as *Camden*
 thinks from *tre-nant*, *C. Br.* a Town in
 a Valley; for that the Country is lower and
 lower, as it draws nearer to the *Thames*, in
 the Manner of a Valley.] The Name of a
 People who antiently inhabited the Counties
 of *Middlesex* and *Essex*.

TRINOC'TIAL [*trinoctialis*, L. of *τρι-
 νυκτιος*, Gr.] belonging to, or of three
 Nights.

TRINO'DIA Necessitas, a Threefold Im-
 position, to which all Lands were subject in
 the Saxons Time, *viz.* towards repairing of
 Bridges, maintaining of Castles, and repelling
 of invading Enemies. L.

TRINO'DIA Terra, the Quantity of Land
 containing three Perches. L.

TRIOBLAR [*triobolaris*, L.] vile,
 mean, worthless.

TRINO'MIAL [*trinomius*, L. *τρίωνμος*,
 Gr.] that consists of three Names or Parts.

TRIONES [*Βόες ἀποτρίπτες*, Gr. i. e.
 ploughing Oxen] a Constellation of seven
 Stars in *Ursa Minor*, called *Charles's Wain*.

TRIOURS [*Law Term*] such as are
 chosen by a Court of Justice, to examine
 whether

T R

whether a Challenge made to any of the Pannel of Jurymen be just, or not.

To TRIP [*tripper*, *Dan.* probably of *tripudiare*, *L.*] to walk nimbly or lightly upon the Toes; also to stumble with the Feet, or falter with the Tongue.

A TRIP, a Stumbling, a false Step; also a short Journey or Voyage.

TRIP [*Hunting Term*] a Herd or Company of Goats.

A TRIP [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to bear her Top sails a Trip, when she carries them hoisted up to the highest.

TRIPAR'TIENT [*tripartiens*, *L.*] any Number which divides another into three equal Parts, without any Remainder; as, four divides twelve just into three Parts.

TRIPAR'TITE [*tripartitus*, *L.*] divided into three Parts, or made by three Parties.

TRIPARTITION [*in Mathematicks*] is Division by three, or taking the third Part of any Number or Quantity.

TRIFE, part of the Intrails of Neat Cattle, parboiled and cleansed for eating. *F.*

TRIFE-Madam, a Sallad Herb.

TRIPEDAL [*tripedalis*, *L.*] three Foot long, wide, or deep.

TRIPERY [*triperie*, *F.*] a Tripe-House or Market.

TRIPET'ALOUS [*of τρις*, three, and *πέταλον*, a Leaf, *Gr.*] as *Tripetalous Plants*, those Plants whose Flowers consist of three Leaves called *Petala*.

TRIPH'THONG [*in Grammar*] three Vowels joined together, and making one Sound.

TRIP'LE [*triplex*, *L.* *τριπλῆς*, *Gr.*] Three-fold.

To TRIP'LE [*tripler*, *F.* *triplicare*, *L.*] to fold three Times, or make three-fold.

TRIPPLICATE [*triplicatus*, *L.*] tripled.

TRIPPLICATE Ratio [*in Mathematicks*] is the Ratio or Reason of Cubes one to another in Terms geometrically proportional; the Ratio of the first to the last is said to be *Triplicate* of the Ratio of the first to the second.

TRIPLICATION, a making a Triple, Trebling. *L.*

TRIPLICATION [*Civil Law*] is the same as *Surjoiner* in the *Common Law*.

TRIPPLICITY [*triplicité*, *F.* of *triplicitas*, *L.*] the Quality of that which is triple or three-fold.

TRIPLI'CITY [*among Astrologers*] is the Division of the Signs according to the Number of the Elements, each Division consisting of three Signs.

TRIPLOIDES [*of τριπλῆς*, *Gr.*] a Surgeon's Instrument with a three-fold Basis, used for a great Depression of the Skull.

TRIP'LY, in a three-fold Manner.

TRIPPING [*in Heraldry*] is when a Deer is represented in a walking Posture in any Escutcheon.

TRIPPING, faltering, stumbling.

T R

TRIP'PINGLY, stumblingly.

TRI'POD } [*tripodium*, *L.* of *τριπόδιον*,

TRI'POS } *Gr.*] a three-footed Stool, used by the Priestesses of *Apollo* at *Delfos*. The *Prolocutor* in the University of *Cambridge*.

TRIPOLA [*in Musick*] a Triple; one of the sorts of Time or Movement of which there are several. *Ital.*

TRIPOLY [*tripoli*, *F.*] a Stone used by Lapidaries to polish their Jewels; also a sort of Stone used in polishing Metals.

A TRIPTOTE [*triptoton*, *L.* of *τριπτότων*, of *τρίς*, three, and *πῶσις*, a Case, *Gr.*] a defective Noun in Grammar, which has but three Cases.

TRIPUDIA'TION, a tripping on the Toes in a Dance. *L.*

TRI'QUETRA, a Triangle or three-cornered Figure.

TRI'REME [*triremis*, *L.*] a Galley with three Banks of Oars on a Side.

TRISAGIUM [*τρισάγιον*, of *τρίς*, three times, and *ἅγιος*, holy, *Gr.*] a kind of Hymn in the *Greek Church*.

TRISDIAPA'SON [*in Musick*] a Chord, otherwise called a Triple 8th or 15th.

To TRISE [probably, *q. d.* to truss up, or of *drizzare*, *Ital.*] to hale up any Thing by a dead Rope; that is, one not running in a Pulley.

TRISMEGISTUS [*τρίς μέγιστος* *Gr.* i. e. three times the greatest] a famous *Egyptian* Philosopher called *Hermes*, who lived in the Times of *Moses* and *Pharaoh*, and was a Ruler in *Egypt*, surnamed *Trismegistus*, for being accounted the greatest Philosopher the chiefest Priest, and the most prudent Prince or King.

TRISOS [*of τριῶ*, *Gr.*] a Convulsion of the Muscles of the Temples, which causes the Teeth to gnash. *L.*

TRI'SPAST [*trispastus*, *L.* of *τρισπαστος*, *Gr.*] an Engine consisting of three Pullies.

TRIST, a Mark.

TRIST, to trust. *Chauc.*

TRI'STA [*Law Term*] a Station or Post in Hunting.

TRIS'TA } [*Old Law*] an Immunity

TRIS'TIS } whereby a Man was freed from his Attendance on a Lord of a Forest when he went a Hunting, so as not to be obliged to hold a Dog, follow the Chase, or stand at a Place appointed.

TRISULC [*trifulcus*, *L.*] a Thing of three Points.

TRISYLLA'BICAL, belonging to a Trisyllable.

TRISYLLABLE [*trisyllabus*, *L.* *τρισύλλαβος*, *Gr.*] a Word of three Syllables.

TRITÆOPHYES [*of τριταῖα*, *Gr.*] an Ague that comes every third Day.

TRITE [*tritus*, *L.*] thread-bare, common.

TRITE [*in Musick*] the third Chord.

TRITELY, commonly.

TRITE.

T R

TRITENESS, commonness, the being much worn.

TRITHEISM [of *τρεῖς*, three, and *Θεός*, God, Gr.] the Doctrine of the Trithemists.

TRITHEITES [*tritheista*, L. of *τρεῖς*, *ταί*, Gr.] a sort of Hereticks who held that there were three distinct Godheads in the Trinity of the Persons.

TRITON [of *τῶν τριῶν μετρίων*, Gr.] a fabulous Sea-Deity, Neptune's Trumpeter; a Fish shaped like a Man; also a Vane of Weather-cock.

TRITONE [in *Musick*] the greater 4th.

TRITURATION [in *Pharmacy*] a Pounding in a Mortar.

TRIVET, any thing supported by 3 Feet.

TRIVIAL [*trivialis*, L.] common, ordinary, mean. F.

TRIVIALLY, in a mean Manner.

TRIVIALNESS, Meanness.

To **TRIUMPH** [*triumpher*, F. *triumphare*, L.] to make a solemn and pompous Entry; to glory or take Pride in; to subdue or master one's Passions.

A **TRIUMPH** [*trionphe*, F. *triumphus*, L.] a solemn Pomp or Shew at the Return of a victorious General from the Wars.

TRIUMPHAL [*triumphal*, F. *triumphalis*, L.] belonging to a Triumph.

TRIUMPHAL Crown, a Crown which the Cities of the Romans used to send to a victorious General to wear on the Day of his publick Entry.

TRIUMPHANT [*triumphant*, F. *triumphans*, L.] triumphing.

TRIUMPHANTLY, like a Conqueror.

TRIUMVIR, one of the three Magistrates that governed the Roman Empire in Chief; or one of any three Officers who had equal Authority. F. of L.

TRIUMVIRATE [*triumvirat*, F. of *triumviratus*, L.] the Office of a *Triumvir*, or of three in equal Authority.

TRIUMVIRI Capitales [among the Romans] Officers appointed to take Care of Prisoners, and see Execution done upon Malefactors.

TRIUMVIRI Menarii [among the Romans] the three chief Bankers, who had the Charge of the Publick Money.

TRIUMVIRI Monetales [among the Romans] three Overseers of the Mint, for the Coining of Brass, Gold and Silver Money.

TRIUNE [q d. *Tres in Uno*, L. i. e. Three in One] a Term applied to God, to express the Unity of the Godhead in a Trinity of Persons.

TROAD, footing. Spenc.

To **TROAT** [Hunting Term] to cry as a Buck does at Rutting time.

TRO'CAR [*trois quart*, F.] a Surgeon's Instrument.

TROCHA'ICK, a sort of Latin Verse, consisting of Trochees.

TROCHANTER [*τροχαντηρ*, Gr.] the same as *Rotator*; which see.

T R

TRO'CHAR [*troicar*, F. with Surgeons] a Cane or Pipe made of Iron or Steel, with a sharp pointed End, used in tapping those who are afflicted with the Dropsy.

TROCHEE [*trocheus*, L. *τροχαῖος*, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, consisting of two Syllables, the first long, and the other short.

TROCHLEA'RIS [in *Anatomy*] the upper or greater oblique Muscle of the Eye.

TRO'CHILE [*Architecture*] that hollow Ring or Cavity that runs round a Column next to the *Torus*, the same with what is commonly called the *Casemate*.

TROCHIL'ICK [of *τροχίλιον*, Gr.] the Art of Wheel-Work, or a Mathematical Science which demonstrates the Properties of all circular Motions.

TRO'CHILUS [*τροχίλος*, Gr.] that hollow Ring which runs round a Pillar next to the *Torus*. See *Trochile*.

TROCHINGS [Hunting Term] the small Branches on the Top of a Deer's Head.

TRO'CHISKS [*trochisques*, F. *trochisca*, L. of *τροχίσκος*, Gr.] little round or other figured Medicinal Balls made out of a soft Paste, and then dried, to hold in the Mouth to dissolve, as Lozenges, or for the Preservation of Spices that would otherwise decay.

TROCHLEA [*τροχος* of *τρέχω*, Gr. to run] is one of the Six Mechanical Powers, the same as we call a Pulley. L.

TROCHOL'ICKS [of *τροχος*, Gr. a Pulley] that Part of Mechanicks that treats of circular Motion.

TRO'CHUS [*τροχος*, *ἀπο τοῦ τρέχειν*, Gr. to run] a Wheel; also a little round Lump of any Thing. L.

TROCLOID. See *Cycloid*.

TRO'CULUS, an American Bird, the Size of a Swallow, which breeds in Chimneys.

A **TRODE**, a Path. O.

TROGLODYTES, wild Africans.

To **TROLL** [in *Angling*] to fish for Pikes with a Rod whose Line runs on a Reel.

To **TROLL about**, to ramble up and down carelessly.

TROLL Madam, a Game which is commonly called Pigeon-Holes.

A **TROLLOP**, a flatteringly Woman.

TRO'MA [*τρώμα*, Gr.] a Wound proceeding from an outward Cause.

TROMO'ESIS [of *τρομος*, Gr.] a trembling or Depravation of the Voluntary Motion of the Senses.

TROMPERIE, Fraud, Cozenage, Deceit. F.

TRONAG [of *trona*, O. a Beam to weigh with] a Custom or Toll taken for the weighing of Wool; also the Act of weighing it in a publick Market.

TRONA'TOR, an Officer whose Business is to weigh Wool brought into the City of London.

TRONE-Weight, Troy-Weight.

A **TROOP** [*troupe*, F. *trepa*, Span. of *turba*,

turba, L.] a Collective, which signifies several Persons gathered together or going in a Company.

TROOP of Horse, is a small Body of Horse under the Command of a Captain.

Independent TROOP, a Troop not imbodyed with, not joined to any Regiment.

The **TROOP** [Military Term] is, To beat the Troop, is the second Beat of a Drum when the Foot are to march.

To **TROOP**, to get or flock together.

To **TROOP away** } is to get away, or to

To **TROOP off** } run away.

A **TROOPER**, a Name given to every Horse-Soldier.

A **TROPE** [*tropus*, L. of *τροπος*, of *τρίπω*, Gr. to turn] an elegant turning of a Word from its proper and genuine Signification to another. *Rhet.*

TROPER, a Book of alternate Turns, or Responses in singing Mass, *O. R.*

TROPHIES [in Painting, Graving, &c. the Representation of Pikes, Halberds, Drums, Corlets, and other Instruments of War.

TROPHY [*trophie*, F. *trophæum*, L. of *τροφαῖον*, Gr.] properly a Monument set up in a Place where Enemies were vanquished, with their Ensigns, warlike Harness, and other Spoils hanging on it; a Sign or Token of Victory.

TROPHY [in Architecture] is an Ornament representing the Trunk of a Tree encompassed all round about with Arms or Military Weapons.

TROPHY Money, a Duty of 4 d. paid annually by House-keepers or Landlords, for the Drums, Colours, &c. for their respective Companies of Militia.

TROPICAL [*tropicus*, L. of *τροπικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Tropicks.

TROPICAL Morbi, such Diseases as are most frequent under the Tropicks. *L.*

TROPICKS [*tropiques*, F. *tropici*, L. of *τροπικοί κύκλοι*, Gr. of *τρίπω*, to turn] are two Circles of the Sphere, parallel to the Equinoctial Line or Equator, and equally distant from it about 23 Degrees, 30 Minutes, to which, when the Sun arrives, he returns again to the Equator; so that they are the Bounds of its Motion towards the North and South. *Astronomy.*

TROPICK of Cancer [in Astronomy] is that towards the Arctick or North Pole; so called from *Cancer*, the Sign of the Ecliptick the Sun is in when it comes to this Circle, which is on the 22d of June, and makes our longest Day and shortest Night.

TROPICK of Capricorn [Astronomy] that which is towards the Antartick or South Pole, so called from *Capricorn*, the Sign the Sun is in when he comes to this Circle, on the 22d of December, and makes our shortest Day and longest Night.

TROPOLOGICAL [*tropologique*, F. *tropologicus*, L. of *τροπολογικός*, Gr.] belonging to Tropology, Moral.

TROPOL'OGY [*tropologia*, L. of *τροπολογία*, of *τροπος*, a Trope, and *λογία*, a Discourse, Gr.] a Figurative Speech; a moral Discourse tending to the Reformation of Manners.

TROSSERS [*trousses*, F.] Breeches, Hose.

To **TROT** [*trotter*, F. *trottare*, Ital. *trotten*, Du. which *Salmasius* derives of *tolutare*, L.] to go a jolting Pace as a Horse.

An old **TROT**, a sorry old Woman.

TROTH [*zneh-pde*, Sax.] Truth. *O.*

TROTTERS, [of Trot] Sheep's Feet.

TROTTERS, Curds, &c. *N. C.*

TROUBLE } Troublesome. *Chauc.*

TROUBLE } Troublesome. *Chauc.*

TROUBLENESS, Trouble. *Chauc.*
To **TROUBLE** [*troubler*, F. *troubler*, It. *truben*, Teut. *turbare*, L.] to cause Trouble, to imbroil, to confound; also to make Waters thick or muddy.

TROUBLE [*trouble*, F. *turba*, L. of *τὸν*, or *δορυς*, Gr. a Tumult] Inconvenience, Misfortune, cross Accident, Sorrow, Disquiet of Mind, Disturbance, Confusion; also Labour or Pains.

TROUBLESOME, occasioning Trouble or Perplexity.

TROUBLESOMELY, vexatiously.

TROUBLESOMENESS, Vexatiousness, Perplexity.

TROUBLES [the Plural Number] Disorders in the State, Broils, Civil Wars.

TRO'VER [of *trouver*, F. to find] an Action which a Man hath against one, who having found any of his Goods, refuses to deliver them upon Demand.

TROUGH [*zrog*, Sax. *trach*, Belg. *trag*, Teut. *truogo*, Ital.] a hollow wooden Vessel to knead Bread in, &c. a Trunk of a Tree made hollow to feed Swine in, &c. a Conveyance for Water.

TROUGH of the Sea [among Sailors] the Hollow made between any two Waves in a rolling Sea.

To **TROUL**, [*trollen*, to roll, Dut.] to move or utter volubly.

TROU MADAM. See *Troll-Madam* or *Pigeon-holes*.

To **TROUNCE** [*Skinner* derives it of *troncon*, F. *truncus*, L.] to harass, punish severely, to sue at Law; also to sharp, bubble, or cheat.

TROUT [*zruh*, Sax. *truile*, F. *trutta*, L.] a delicious Fish.

A **TROUT** [*Menagius* takes it, q. d. true *Druid*; but *Skinner* rather of *trupa*, Sax. *trust*] a confident Fellow.

TROUTS, Curds taken off the Whey when is is boiled. *N. C.*

To **TROW** [*zrupian*, Sax. *trawen*, Teut.] to believe or trust.

TROWANDISE, Truasting. *Chauc.*

A **TROW'EL** [*trulle*, F. *trotweel*, Belg. *trulla*, L.] a Tool to spread Mortar with.

To

To TROWL away [*troller*, F. *broile*, Belg.] to move or wander about.

TROY, a famous City of the Lesser Phrygia, noted for a ten Years Siege in the Writings of Homer.

TROY WEIGHT [of *Troyes*, a City in *Champagne* in *France*] a Weight of twelve Ounces to a Pound, for the weighing of Gold, Silver, Drugs, &c.

TRUA, a Tray, a wooden Vessel. L.

TRUA [*Old Records*] a Sow or Swine.

TRU'ANT [*truande*, F. *trotuant*, Belg. or of *Suph*, through, and *pendan*, Sax. to turn or wander, *Skinner*] a Vagabond, a lazy, loitering Fellow.

To TRUANT [*truander*, F.] to play the Truant; absent from School; to loiter.

TRU'BRIDGE [*truð byrig*, Sax. i. e. a secure Town] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 80 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

TRUB-Tail, a little squat Woman.

TRUBS, a sort of Herb.

A TRUCE [*treve*, F. *tregua*, Ital. of *treine*, Teut. Faith] a Cessation of Arms agreed upon for a Time between two Parties in a State of War.

A TRUCH-MAN [*trucheman*, F.] an Interpreter.

To TRUCIDATE [*trucidate*, L.] to kill.

TRUCIDA'TION, a cruel murdering or butchering. L.

To TRUCK [*troquer*, F. *truccare*, Ital. *trocar*, Span. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *τρώκτηρ*, Gr.] to barter or exchange one Commodity for another.

TRUCK, Exchange, bartering of one thing for another.

TRUCK [in a Ship] a square Piece of Wood at the Top of a Mast to put the Flag-Staff in.

TRUCKS [*trucca*, Ital. or of *trucken*, Teut. or, as *Minshew*, of *τρίχω*, or *τροχος*, Gr.] a kind of Billiards, an Italian Game.

TRUCKS [among Gunners] round Pieces of Wood like Wheels fixed on the Axletrees of Carriages to move the Ordnance at Sea.

To TRUCK'LE [*trochlea*, L. of *τρόχιλιον*, Gr.] to submit, yield, or buckle to.

A TRUCK'LE [*trochlea*, L. of *τρόχιλιον*, Gr.] a little running Wheel.

TRU'CULENT [*truculentus*, L.] of a cruel, stern, or fierce Look or Disposition.

To TRUDGE [*truccare*, *truggiolare*, Ital.] to trot up and down, to toil and moil about a Business.

TRUDG'INGLY, toilingly, slavishly.

TRUE [*trype*, or *trype*, Sax. *treuw*, Belg. *treu*, Teut.] natural, certain, sure; faithful, trusty, unfeigned.

TRUE-Love [*solanum quadrifolium*, L.] See *Herb Paris*.

TRUE Place of a Planet [*Astronomy*]

Place of the Heavens shewn by a right Line drawn from the Centre of the Earth thro' the Centre of the Planet or Star.

TRUEST [*træopert*, Sax.] the most true.

TRUETS, Pattens for Women. Suff.

TRUFFLES, a kind of Mushrooms covered with a blackish Skin, without Stalk or Root, growing within the Ground.

TRUGG, a Milk Tray. Suffex. A Hod to carry Mortar in; also an ancient Measure of about two Bushels. C.

TRUGG Corn, an Allowance of Corn to the Vicar of *Leinster*, for officiating at some Chapels of Ease in that Parish.

TRUFASTIST, truest, sincerest. Cb.

To TRULL, to trundle. Suff.

A TRULL [*trulla*, Ital. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *μαρπυλλη*, Gr.] a sorry Wench, a pitiful Baggage; a vile Strumpet or Camp Whore.

TRULY, sincerely, faithfully.

TRUMP [*trompe*, Du.] a small Trumpet for Children.

A TRUMPH [*trionphe*, F. *trumpff*, Teut. of *triumphus*, L.] a winning victorious Card.

TRUMPERY [*tromperie*, F.] Trash, old paltry Stuff.

A TRUMPET [*une trompette*, F. *trompeta*, Span. *trommēt*, Dan.] a warlike musical Instrument.

To TRUM'PET [*trompetter*, F.] to sound a Trumpet; to publish; to set or spread abroad, to proclaim.

TRUMPET Marine, an Instrument with one String, which being struck with a Hair Bow, sounds like a Trumpet.

Speaking TRUMPET, a large Trumpet used at Sea, which makes the Voice sound so loud that a Man speaking in it may be heard above a Mile.

TRUM'PETER [*un trompette*, F.] he who blows or sounds a Trumpet.

TRUN'CATED [*truncatus*, L.] cut shorter, maimed, mangled.

TRUNCATED Cone, &c. [in *Geometry*] one whose Top is cut by a Plane parallel to its Base.

TRUNCA'TION, a cutting or chopping off, a maiming. L.

TRUNCH'EON [*troncon*, F. of *truncus*, L.] a Batton or kind of short Staff, used by Kings and great Officers.

TRUNCHEONS [in *Horses*] thick short Worms bred in the Maw.

TRUNC'US [*trunc*, F.] the main Stem or Stock of a Tree, in distinction to Limbs or Branches. L.

TRUNCUS [*Anatomy*] that Part of the great Artery, and *Vena Cava*, which descends from the Heart to the Iliac Vessels.

TRUNCUS [among *Architects*] Part of the Pedestal of a Pillar.

To

TR

To TRUNDLE [*trondeler*, F.] to roll along.

A TRUNDLE [*trundel*, Sax.] a Carriage with low Wheels to draw heavy Burdens on.

TRUNDLE Shot, an Iron Shot about 17 Inches long, sharp pointed at both Ends, with a round Bowl of Lead cast upon it a Hand's Breadth from each End.

TRUNDLE-Tail, a Wench which runs up and down with a dragged Tail.

TRUNDLERS, Pease. *Cant.*

TRUNK [*Minshew* derives it of *truncus*, L.] a Chest or Box usually covered with Leather; the Stem or Body of a Tree; the Body of a Man, having the Head, Arms, and Legs cut off; a Pipe to shoot Pellets; the Snout of an Elephant; a wooden Pipe for the Conveyance of Water.

TRUNKS, Pigeon-Holes, a Play.

TRUNK-Roots, Roots growing out of the Trunks of Plants.

TRUNK'ED [among *Heralds*] Trees cut off at each End are said to be trunked.

TRUN'NIONS [of *trognons*, F.] Knobs or Bunches of a Gun's Metal, which bear her upon the Cheeks of the Carriage.

TRUN'NION-Ring, the Ring about a Cannon, next before the Trunnions.

TRUPENNY [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *τρυπανον*, Gr. q. d. a crafty Fellow] a Name given by way of Taunt to some sorry Fellow, &c. as an old Trupenny.

TRUSION [*trudo*, L.] thrusting or pushing.

To TRUSS [*troussier*, F. *trösse*, Belg.] to tie or gird up; to hang upon a Tree; to snatch up.

A TRUSS [*trousseau*, F. *trösg*, Belg.] a Bundle; also a kind of Bandage for Persons that are bursten.

A TRUSS [of *Hay*] a Bundle weighing 56 lb.

TRUSS of Flowers [among *Florists*] many Flowers growing together on the Head of a Stalk.

TRUS'SES [in a Ship] are Ropes made fast to the Parrels of a Yard to bind the Yard to the Mast, when the Ship rolls.

TRUS'SING [in *Falconry*] is a Hawk's raising any Fowl or Prey aloft soaring up, and then descending with it to the Ground.

A TRUS'SEL, a Prop. See *Tressel*.

TRUST [*truwā*, Sax. *trouwe*, Belg.] Confidence, Assurance, Credit, Tick.

To TRUST [*truwian*, Sax. *trāwen*, Teut.] to depend or rely upon, to credit.

TRUSTE'E, one who has an Estate or Money put into his Hands for the Use of another; a Guardian.

TRUST'ILY, faithfully.

TRUST'INESS [*træowð*, Sax.] Fidelity, Faithfulness.

TRUST'Y [of *træowe*, Sax. *træw*, Teut.] faithful, that is true to his Trust.

TRUTH [*træowðe*, Sax.] Trueness, Certainty, Fidelity, Faithfulness.

TU

TRUTH [according to Mr. *Locke*] is the joining or separating of Signs, as the Things signified by them do agree or disagree with one another.

TRUTINA *Hermetis* [*Astrology*] an artificial Method of rectifying a Nativity. L.

To TRU'TINATE [*trutinatum*, L.] to weigh, to examine, to consider, &c.

TRUTINA'TION [of *trutina*, L. a pair of Scales] a weighing or balancing; a considering a thing thoroughly.

To TRY [*tentare*, L.] to essay, to prove, to examine.

To TRY [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to try, when she has no more Sails abroad but her Main or Mizen Sail only, she is let alone to lie in the Sea.

If you trust before you try,

You may repent before you die.

Under this proverbial Distich is couched a good Lesson of Caution and Circumspection, not to choose a Friend on a sudden, or make Persons our Intimates, and repose a Confidence in them by entrusting them with our Secrets and private Concerns, before we have experienced their Integrity; it also cautions Persons against too easy a Credulity in buying upon the Credit of Persons unknown, without deliberately weighing in their Mind whether the Things are equal in value to the Price of the Purchase. *Πισει χρηματα ελασσα, απισιν δ' εσαωσα*, Gr. therefore it was an ancient Precept, *Μεμνησο απιστων*; and the Hebrews say, אל תמחל בקנקו, אלא כחה שישב.

TRYAL [*Triatio*, O. L.] Essay, Endeavour Temptation.

TRYAL [in Law] the Examination of Causes Civil or Criminal before a Judge.

TRYPHE'RA [*τρυφερος*, Gr.] gentle, easy Cauticks.

TU'ANT killing, F. as, a tuant Jest, is a sharp biting Jest.

A TUB [probably of *többe*, Belg.] a wooden Vessel.

A TUB of Tea, about 60 Pounds.

A TUB of Camphire, from 50 to 60 Pounds.

TUBA *Eustachiana* [in *Anatomy*] is the canal or Communication between the Mouth and the Barrel of the Ear.

TU'BÆ *Fallopianæ* [among *Anatomists*] two slender Passages proceeding from the Womb; which receive the Eggs from the Testicles, and carry them to the Womb; so named from *Fallopian*, an eminent Physician, who first found them out. L.

TUBAL [תובל, Heb. i. e. born or worldly] one of the Sons of *Japhet*.

TUBAL-Cain [תובל קין, Heb. i. e. worldly Profession, or Birds Nests of the World] the first Inventor of all curious Smith Work.

TUBE [*tubus*, L.] a Pipe. F.

s s

TU'BER

T U

TUBER [among *Surgeons*] a Bunch or Swelling in a Man's Body. *L.*

TUBER [among *Botanists*] the round bunching out of Roots of some Herbs.

TUBER'CUA [among *Surgeons*] little Swellings or Pushtes that suppurate and discharge Pus. *L.*

TUBER'CUA [in *Palnistry*] the more eminent Muscles or knobby Parts under the Fingers, called by them also *Montes*.

TUBEROSE, a sort of white, sweet-smelling Flowers. *F.*

TU'BEROSE } [*tubereux*, *F.* *tuberosus*,
TU'BEROUS } *L.*] full of Bunches or Knots.

TUBEROSITY [*tuberosità*, *F.* *tuberositas*, *L.*] Knottiness, or being full of Knots and Bunches; also a bunching out of some Parts of the Body.

TU'BEROUS Plants [in *Botany*] are Plants full of Bunches or Knots.

TU'BERI lactiferi [in *Anatomy*] small Pipes through which the Milk flows to the Nipples of Womens Breasts. *L.*

To **TUBICINATE** [*tubicinatum*, *L.*] to trumpet.

TUBULATION, a making hollow like Pipes. *L.*

TUBULI Vermiculares [among *Naturalists*] small winding Cavities on the outsides of the Shells of Sea Shell Fish, in which some small Worms inhabit and breed *F.*

TU'BULOUS [*tubularus*, *L.*] hollow like a Pipe, abounding in hollow Parts.

A **TUCK** [*Esfoc*, *F.* *Stocca*, *Ital.* a long Sword; *tutta*, *C. Br.* a Knife] a Rapier or long Sword.

To **TUCK**, to turn or gather up.

TUCK [of a *Ship*] is the trussing or gathering in of her Quarter under Water.

A **TUCK'ER** [of tuck, *Teut.* Cloth] a Fuller of Cloth; also a Slip of Linen or Lace pinned along the Top of Womens Stays.

TUCK'SELS, the Teeth called Grinders.

TUEL, the Fundament of a Beast.

TU'ESDAY [*Tuer* dag, *Sax.* *Verstegan* derives it of *Tuisco*, the most ancient and peculiar Idol of the *Teutonicks*, or old *Germans* and *Saxons*, to whom this Day, *Tues* day, was more especially dedicated: *Skinner* derives it of *tun*, *Mars*, and dag, a Day, *Sax.* which seems to be the aforesaid *Tuisco*] the third Day of the Week.

A **TUFT** [*Touffe*, *F.* *topff*, *Teut.* signifies an earthen Pot, also a Boy's Top] a Lock of Hair; a Thicket of Trees; the Crest of a Bird, &c.

TU'FTAFFETY [from *tufted* and *taffety*] a villous kind of Silk.

TUFTA [*Old Records*] a Cottage.

To **TUG** [*zerogen*, of *reon*, *Sax.* to draw] to pull and hale, to labour hard.

A **TUG** [*zegung*, *Sax.* *zug*, *Teut.* of *zitchen*, to pull] a Pull; also a Waggon to carry Timber, &c.

T U

TUG'GÆ [*Old Law*] Harness, Traces or Ropes for drawing.

TUG'GING, pulling, labouring.

TUG'GINGLY, with Difficulty.

TUIL'LERIES [*i. e.* a Place where Tiles were formerly made of *tuile*, *F.* a Tile] a stately Fabrick, near the *Louvre* in *Paris*.

TUI'TION, Care of one's Education, Guardianship, Protection; Patronage. *L.*

TUKE, a Horse topping or Foretop.

TU'LIP [*tulipe*, *F.* *tulipa*, *Ital.*] a beautiful Flower first brought out of *Turkey*.

TULIPAN'T, a Sash or Wreath worn by the *Indians* instead of a Hat.

To **TULL**, to allure. *Chauc.*

To **TUM Wool**, to mix Wool of divers Colours.

To **TUMBLE** [*tommele*, *Belg.* *tombolare*, *Ital.* *tumler*, *Dan.* *tomber*, *F.* which *Menogius* derives of *τῆμα*, *Gr.* a Fall] to throw or roll down; to touze or tumble; to fall down; to roll or wallow about.

A **TUM'BLER**, one who plays tumbling Tricks; also a kind of Hunting Dog; also a kind of drinking Cup.

TUMB'LER, a Cart. *Cant.*

TUM'BLINGLY, like a Person tumbling.

A **TUM'BREL** [*tumbereau*, *F.*] a Dung-Cart; also a Ducking Stool.

TUMEFACTION, a Swelling, a causing to Swell. *L.*

TU'MJD [*tumidus*, *L.*] Swollen, rising up, puffed up, lofty.

TUMIDITY [*tumiditas*, *L.*] swelling.

To **TU'MIFY** [*tumifier*, *F.* *tumefacere*, *L.*] to cause a Tumour or Swelling; to raise or Swell, also to cause to be puffed up.

TU'MOUR [*Tumuer*, *F.* *Tumor*, *L.*] a kind of Swelling, caused by the settling of Humours in any Part of the Body.

Natural **TUMOUR** [among *Physicians*] such as arise from the four Humours contained in the Mass of Blood, or else of several at once mingled together.

Bastard **TUMOURS** } those Tumours
Encysted **TUMOURS** } which proceed from a settling of corrupt Humours, whose Matter is contained in several proper *Cysts* or skinny Bags.

Critical **TUMOURS**, Imposthumes, or such Tumours as appear at once in acute Diseases, and put an End to them with good or bad Success.

Malignant **TUMOURS**, such Swellings as are accompanied with extraordinary and dangerous Symptoms, whose Consequences are very hazardous, as the *Carbuncle* in the Plague.

Pestilential **TUMOURS**, Swellings accompanied with a Fever, Swooning, &c. which usually arise in the Time of a Pestilence or Plague.

Venercal **TUMOURS**, such as appear at the Bottom of the Groin, and proceed from impure Copulation.

TUMP'ING

T U

TUMP'ING [among Gardeners] a sort of Fencing for Trees.

TUMULATION, burying, interring.

TU'MULOSE [tumulosus, L.] full of Hills.

A TU'MULT [tumulte, F. of tumultus, L.] a Bustle, Uproar, Stir, Hurlyburly, Riot, Sedition, Mutiny.

TUMUL'TUARY [tumultaire, F. tumultuarius, L.] done in haste, on a sudden, or in a Tumult; disorderly, confused.

TUMUL'TUOUS [tumultueux, F. tumultuosus, L.] full of Tumult; riotous.

TUMUL'TUOUSLY, riotously.

TUN [tun, Sax.] in the End of Words or Names of Places, signifies a Town, Village, a Dwelling-place.

A TUN [zunne, Sax. tonne, Teut. and Belg.] a Measure of Capacity and Liquids, containing 272 Gallons.

TUN Weight, 2240 Pounds, whereby the different Sizes and Contents of Ships and Sea-Vessels are usually expressed.

A TUN [of Timber] 40 solid Feet.

To TUN up, to put Liquor into a Tun, &c.

TUN-HOOF, an Herb. *Hedera Terrestris*, L.

TUNNA, an American Tree, on the Leaves of which the costly Worms called *Cochineal* are bred. *Figo de Tunas*, Span.

TUNABLE [of tonus, L.] that may be tuned or put in Tune; harmonious, i. e. agreeable to the Rules of Musick.

TU'NABLENESS, Harmoniousness.

TU'NABLY, harmoniously.

TUNE [ton, F. tonus, L. of τῶνος, Gr.] an Agreement in Sound; an Air or Song.

To TUNE, to put into such a State as that the proper Sounds may be produced, &c.

TUN'GRAVE [tungenæva, Sax.] a Bailiff of a Manour.

TUNICA Vaginalis [Anatomy] is the first of the proper Teguments of the Testicles.

TUN'ICK [tunique, F. tunica, L.] a sleeveless Coat; as a Vest and Tunick.

TU'NICLE [tunicelle, F. tunica, L.] a little Membrane or Membranous Coat; a Skin covering any Part of the Body.

TUNIS'IAN Falcon [of Tunis in Barbary] a Hawk that makes her Eyrie there.

TUNNAGE, an Impost per Tun on Merchandize exported or imported in Ships, also the Measurement or Content of a Ship.

A TUN'NEL [tonnelle, F.] a Funnel thro' which Liquors are poured into a Vessel, also the Funnel of a Chimney.

To TUN'NEL [tonneler, F.] to fill Vessels with Liquor.

A TUNNEL [among Falconers] a Net to catch Partridges.

TUN'NELLER [in Falconry] one who goes a Fowling with such a Net.

TUNNELLERS [on Shipboard] Men who fill Casks with Water.

T U

A TUN'NEY [tunnin, F. tonnilin, Belg. thynnus, L. of θύννος, Gr.] a Sea-fish.

A TUP, a Ram or Male Sheep.

To TUP, to cover an Ewe.

TUR'BANT [turban, F. turbante, Span. and Ital.] a Turkish Ornament for the Head, made of fine Linen, wreathed into a Rundle, broad at the Bottom, to inclose the Head, and lessening towards the Top.

TURBA'RIA [Old Law] the Ground where Turves are digged.

TUR'BARY [Law Term] a Right to dig Turves on the Ground of another.

Common of TURBARY [Law Term] a Liberty which some Tenants have of digging in the Lord's Waste.

TUR'BID [turbidus, L.] troublesome, disturbed.

To TUR'BINATE [turbinatum, L.] to fashion like a Top, to sharpen at one End.

TURBINATED [among Botanists] those Plants, some of whose Parts resemble a Turbant in Shape, or are of a Conical Figure.

TUR'BITH, an Herb of a violent purging Quality.

TURBITH Mineral [among Chymists] is a yellow Precipitate of Mercury.

TUR'BOT [tarbat, Belg.] a Broad Sea-Fish.

TUR'BULENCY, Noisiness, Troublesomeness, Boisterousness, Blusteringness.

TUR'BULENT [turbulentus, L.] boisterous, blustering, &c. F.

TUR'BULENTLY, boisterously.

TURBULENTNESS, Boisterousness.

TUR'CISM, the Religion, Principles, or Opinions of the Turks.

TURCOISE [turquoise, F.] a precious Stone of an Azure Colour; so called because brought to us from the Turks.

TURD [topb, Sax.] Ordure, Dung.

TURF [turpe, Sax. torff, Teut. turf, L. S.] a sort of Earth dug for Fuel.

TURFING Spade, an Instrument used to under-cut the Turf, after it is marked out with a Trenching Plough.

TURGES'CENCE [of turgescere, L.] a swelling up, or growing big.

TUR'GID [turgidus, L.] swollen, puffed up.

TUR'GIDLY, swellingly.

TURGIDNESS, the being swelled or puffed up.

TURIO'NES [in Botany] are the first young tender Shoots which any Plants do annually put forth of the Ground. L.

A TURK, a Native of Turkey.

TUR'KEY, a large Country in Asia, and also some Part of it in Europe.

A TURKEY, a well known Fowl.

TURKEY-POUT, a young Turkey.

TURK'ISH, belonging to the Turks.

TURKS CAP, a Flower.

TURMENTISE, Torment. *Chauc.*

TUR'MERICK, the Root of an Herb growing

TU

rowing in India and Arabia. Curcuma,
gL.

TURMOIL, a Bustle or Stir.

To TURMOIL, to toil or rant, or make a heavy to do.

TURMOILING, toiling.

TURMOILINGLY, toilingly.

To TURN [*zypnan*, *Sax. tounner*, *F. of tornare*, *Ital.* of *τορνω*, *Gr.*] to work as Turners do; also to return; also to change Sides, &c. to wind round.

A TURN [*tour*, F.] a Walk or Course; a good or bad Office; also a Turner's Lath.

A TURN [among *Watchmakers*] a Term which belongs to the Movement of a Watch, signifying the entire Revolution or going about of any Wheel or Pinion.

TURN [in Law] is the County Court, or the King's Leet, or the Sheriff's Court, where the Sheriff is Judge, kept every Year twice, after *Easter*, and after *Michaelmas*; from this Court, Peers of the Realm, Clergymen, and such as have Hundreds of their own, are exempted.

One good Turn deserves another.

In this Proverb the Vice of *Ingratitude* is arraigned; it intimates that mutual Offices of Love, and alternate Helps or Assistances, are the Fruits and Issues of true Friendship; that it is both meet and comely, and just and equitable, to requite Kindnesses, and to make them amends who have deserved well of us: *Qui plaisir fait, plaisir requiert*, say the French; and *Gratia gratiam parit*, the Latins; and *Χάριν χάρις τρέφει*, the Greeks; and the Hebrews, **הוֹמָת הוֹמָת**

TURN-COAT, one who changes his Religion, or goes over to another Party.

TURNPIKE, a Gate set up in a Road, in order to stop Travellers, Waggons, Coaches, &c. to take Toll of them, towards keeping the Roads in good Repair.

TURNPIKE [in *Fortification*] a Spar of Wood about 14 Foot long, and about 8 Inches Diameter, cut in Form of a Hexagon, every Side being bored full of Holes, thro' which short Pikes are run about six Foot long, pointed with Iron, so that they stand out every Way: Their Use is to stop the Enemy, when set in a Breach, at the Entrance of a Camp, or in a Gap.

TURN'SOLE [*turne sol*, F.] a Plant so named, because its Flowers turn towards the Course of the Sun; a Sun Flower.

TURN *the Tup to ride* [*Country Phrase*]
put the Ram to the Ewe to engender.

TURNA'DO, a Wind which on some Coasts blows all Night from the Shore.

TURNAMENT [*tournoy*, F. *tornamen-
to*, Ital.] Jousting or Tilting, a Martial Ex-
ercise of armed Knights, &c. encountering
one another on Horseback, with Spears or
Lances; a Sport much in Use in ancient
Times, but now laid aside.

T U

TUR'NING *Strait* [in *Horsfemanship*] an artificial Motion taught a Horse in the Manage.

TUR'NIP [of turn, and nape, Sax. *napus*, L. *q. d.* round Napes, to distinguish them from the *Napi*, L. which were generally long] a Root well known.

A TUR'NER [*tourner*, F. *tornaro*, Ital. *tornator*, L. *rupevrens*, Gr.] one who turns Vessels or Utensils in Wood or Metal.

TURNETUM, a Duty paid to the Sheriff for holding his Turn or Country-Court.
O. L.

TURNEY, Turnament or Tilting. O.

TURNING *Evil* [with *Graziers*] a Disease in Cattle, called the *Sturdy*.

TURNING [*Confectionary*] a particular
Way of paring Oranges and Lemons.

TURNO *Vicecomitum*, a Writ for those who are called out of their own Hundred into the Sheriff's Turn or Court. *L.*

TUR'PENTINE [*terebinthine*, F. *terebinthus*, L. *τερβινθος*, Gr.] a clear Gum or Rosin issuing from several sorts of Trees.

TO TUR'PIFY [*turpificare*, L.] to make unclean; to defile.

TUR'PITUDE [*turpitude*, L.] Filthiness, Baseness, Dishonesty, Villany. F.

TUR'REL, a Tool used by Coopers.

A TUR'RET [*tourette*, *F. turricula*, L.]
a little Tower.

TURRIB'ULUM [*Old Law*] a little Pot
to burn Incense in.

TURRIFEROUS [*turrifer*, L.] bearing
Towers.

TUR'TLE [*turtle*, *Sax. tourte*, *F. turtur*, *L.*] a kind of Dove, noted for its kind Disposition and Chastity, living a single Life after the Death of its Mate; also a Sea Tortoise.

TURUNDA [among *Surgeons*] a Tent
put into Wounds or Ulcers.

TURUN'DULA, a small Pellet or Tent.

TUSCAN Order [*Architecture*] so called because it was invented in *Tuscany*: Here the Columns, together with Base and Capital, are to be 7 Modules in Length, and to have the upper Part of the Pillar one 4th less in Diameter than the Bottom.

TUSCAN *Work*, the most simple and rude of the five Orders of Pillars.

TUSH, an Interjection of Slighting or Displeasure.

TUSH'ES [of a *Horse*] four particular Teeth.

TUSH'ES } (of a *Boar*) [tuxar, Sax.]
TUSK'S } the great Teeth that stand out.

To TUSH [in Carving] as, *Tush that Barbel*, i. e. cut it up.

To **TUSTLE**, to strive with or bustle, to tumble, ruffle, or touze.

TUT, a Particle noting Contempt.

TUT, an Imperial Ensign of a Golden Globe with a Cross on it; a Mound.

TUT *Mouthed* [tyrz, Sax. a Teat or Nipple, *q. d.* having Lips standing out like Nipples]

T U

Nipples] that has the Chin or nether Jaw standing out further than the upper.

TUTELAGE, Guardianship, Protection. *L.*

TU'TELE [*tutela L.*] Defence, Protection. *Chauc.*

TU'TELAR } [*tutelaire, F. tutelar, L.*] that protects or performs the Office of a Guardian.

TUTELARY Angels, Angels which are said to have the Guardianship or Protection of Kingdoms, Cities and Persons.

TU'TOR [*tuteur, F.*] one that instructs another in some Art or Science. *L.*

To TU'TOR, to teach Manners; to chide, to school, to rebuke.

A TU'TOR [in an *University*] one who takes care to instruct the Youth, who are sent thither from inferior Schools.

TUTOR [in *Scots Law*] one who has the Charge of a Pupil and his Estate.

A TUTORESS, a Female Tutor, a Governess.

TUT'SAN or *Tusan*, an Herb. *Hypericum maximum, Androsæmum vulgare dictum. L.*

TU'TY } [in *Musick Books*] signifies TUTTY } All or All together, and is often found in Musick of several Parts, and especially after the Word *Solo* and *Trio*, and signifies that in such Places all the several Parts are to perform together. *Ital.*

TU'TY } [*tutie, F.*] the Sparkles or TUTTY } Soot of Brass sticking to the Furnace.

TUTTY } a Nosegay; also a TUZZIMUZ'ZY } jocular or humorous Name for the *Pudendum Muliebre*.

TUZ, a Lock or Tuft of Hair. *Dryd.*

TWAIN [*zuegen, Sax. twee, L. S. two,* a Couple or Pair.

TWAIN *Nights Guest*, one who has lain at a House two Nights, who, if he did any Mischief, himself, not his Host, was answerable for it; whereas, if he staid longer, his Host was answerable.

TWAITE [*Old Law*] Wood grubb'd up, and turned into arable Land.

A TWANG [*Minsheu* derives it of *tango, L. to touch*] a Hogoe or ill Taste; an ill Sound, as of a Bow-string, &c.

To TWANG, to sound like the String of a Musical Instrument or Whip.

To TWANK, to make to sound. *Addison.*

To TWAT'TLE [of *Schwätzen, Teut.*] to prate, to chatter or talk much; or as young Children do.

TWAY-Blade, an Herb. *Bifolium. L.*

TWEAG } [of *zwicken, Teut. to A TWEAK* } pinch] Perplexity, Trouble, Vexation.

To TWEAG } to put into a Fret or To TWEAK } perplexity.

To TWEE'DLE [*a Sono*] to play on a Fiddle or Bag-pipe.

TWEEZERS, a sort of small Pincers put in a Case with other Instruments, and usually worn by Ladies on their Sides.

T W

TWYHENDE-MEN [*Saxon Law Term*] Husbandmen of the lower Order, who were usually valued at 200 s.

TWELFTH [*zwelfte, Sax. zwolft Teut.*] the XIIth, or 12th.

TWELFTH-DAY } [*zwolffter-tag, TWELFTH-TIDE* } T.] the Festival of Epiphany, or Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, so called as being the 12th Day, exclusively, from the *Nativity* or *Christmas-Day*.

TWELVE [*zwelf, Sax. twaelf, Belg. zwolft, Teut.*] XII, or 12.

TWELVE-MEN [*zwolff-manner, T. (Law Term)* a Number of 12 Persons, or upwards, to 24, otherwise called the Jury or Inquest, by whose Discretion and Oath, as to Matters of Fact, all Trials pass thro' all Courts of the Common Law in this Realm.

TWELVE MONTH [*zwolff monathe, Teut.*] the Space of a Year according to the Calendar Months.

TWENTY [*zwenzig, Sax. tweentig, Belg. Vingt. F. Viginti, L.*] XX. or 20.

To TWEYNE, to twine, to twist. *Chauc.*

TWI-BILL [of *twy, Sax. two, and Bill*] an Iron Tool used by Paviers.

TWICE [of *twy, Sax.*] two times.

To TWIFAL'LOW Ground [in *Husbandry*] is to roll or plough it a second Time.

A TWIG [*zwiga, Sax. weig, Teut.*] a small Sprout of a Tree, &c.

TWIGGEN, made of Twigs.

TWIHINDI [*zwhindi, Sax.*] Men valued at 200 Shillings, who were of the lowest Degree; and if such a Man was killed, the Mulct was 30 Shillings.

TWIGHT [*gezwich, Teut.*] twitched, pulled. *O.*

TWI'LIGHT [of *twy, Sax. two, and Leohz, Sax. Light*] that dubious or half Light, in the Dawn of the Morning just before the Sun-rising, and in the Dusk of the Evening, a little after Sun-setting.

A TWILD, a Quill, a Reed or Spool to wind Yarn on for Weaving. *N. C.*

To TWINE [*zpinan, Sax. twine, Belg.*] to twist Thread.

TWINE [*zwin, Sax. tweyne, Belg.*] small twisted Thread.

TWININGLY, twistingly.

To TWINGE [*twinger, Dan. twingen, Teut.*] to torment or gripe.

TWINK'ING, winking, twinkling with the Eyes.

TWINK'INGLY in a twinkling Manner.

To TWINKLE, [*Minsheu* derives it of *Wink, q. d. to wink*; or probably of *wincelian, Sax. to move quick, blinkeler, Teut.*] to wink often, to sparkle as some Stars do.

TWINS [*Getwin, and Getwira, Sax. zwilling, Teut.*] two Children born at one Birth.

TWINTERS [in *Bedfordshire*] Cattle two Winters old.

To

T Y

To **TWIRE**, to whisper. *Chauc.*

To **TWIRL** [q. d. to *whirl*, or of *zutr-
len, Teut.*] to turn round about quick.

To **TWIST** *Gedpisan, Sax. ziwernen,
Teut.*] to complicate several Lines or Threads
together; also to wring round.

A **TWIST** [in *Architecture*] a Piece of
Timber, otherwise called a Girder.

TWIST, the Complication or folding of
a Rope: also the Hollow on the Inside of
the Thigh.

To **TWIST**, to fold round.

TWISTING, folding round.

TWISTINGLY, in a twisting Manner.

TWIST, a Twig. *Chauc.*

To **TWIT** [*Gedpisan, Sax.*] to upbraid
with; to twit or hit in the Teeth.

TWITTINGLY, upbraidingly.

To **TWITCH** [*twiecian, Sax.*] to pinch
or pluck.

TWITTEN, Blame. *Spenc.*

TWITCH-Grass, a Weed called also *Quinch-
Grass*.

To **TWITTER** [*zitteren, T.*] to quake
or shiver with Cold; also to sneer or laugh
scornfully.

To **TWITTER Thread or Yarn**, is to
spin it uneven. *N. C.*

TWIVEL [among *Carpenters*] a Tool to
make Mortise Holes with.

TWO [*zpa, or zpy, Sax. twee, L. S. teu,
C. Br. zwo, Teut. deux, F. duo, L. of Δύο,
Gr.*] II. or 2 in Number.

TWO-FOLD [*zpefeald, Sax. twiefoldig,
L. S.*] double.

TWYES, twice. *Chauc.*

TYCHO'NICK System, that System of
Astronomy which was advanced by *Tycho
Brache*, a Nobleman of Denmark.

To **TYE** [*zian, Sax. Minshew* derives it
of *Δίω, Gr.*] to bind.

TYHTLAD [*Saxon Law Term*] an Accu-
sation for an Offence.

TY'LUS [with *Anatomists*] the Brawn or
Hardness of the Skin by much Labour. *Gr.*

TYL'WITH, a Tribe or Family branch-
ing out of another, which in *English Heraldry*
is called the 2d or 3d House. *C. Br.*

TYMBOREL'LA, a Timbrel or Ducking-
Stool.

TYM'PAN, [*tympalum, L. of τύμπανον,
Gr.*] a Timbrel or Drum.

TYMPAN [among *Anatomists*] the Drum
of the Ear, i. e. that small round thin trans-
parent dry and nervous Membrane of most
exquisite Sense, lying over the Hollow of the
inner Part of the Ear, and is the Instrument
of distinct Hearing.

TYMPAN [in *Architecture*] that Part of
the Bottom of the *Frontons* or *Pediments*
which is inclosed between the Cornices, and
answers to the naked of the Frize.

TYMPAN [with *Joyners*] is attributed to
the Pannels of Doors, and to the Square or
Die of *Pedestals*.

TYMPAN [among *Printers*] is a Frame

T Y

belonging to a Printing Press, and covered
with Parchment, on which every Sheet is
placed, in order to be printed off.

TYMPAN of an Arch [*Architecture*] a
Triangular Table placed in its Corners, and
hollowed sometimes with Branches of Lau-
rel, Olive Tree or Oak, or with Trophies,
according to the *Ionick* or *Dorick* Order. But
the Richest are adorned with flying Figures,
as Fame, &c. or sitting Figures, as the *Car-
dinal Virtues*; proper for the *Corinthian* or
Composite Order.

TYM'PANO [in *Musick Books*] a Pair of
Kettle Drums, which are often used in Con-
certo's, as a Bass to a Trumpet.

TYM'PANUM [*τύμπανον, Gr.*] a Drum,
which among the Antients was a thin Piece
of Leather or Skin stretched upon a Circle
of Wood or Iron, and beat with the Hand.

TYMPANUM [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of
Wheel placed on an Axis or Cylindrical
Beam, on the Top of which are Leavers or
fixed Staves, for the more easy turning the
Axis about, to raise the Weight required,
and is much the same with the *Peritrochium*,
but that the Cylinder or Axis of the *Peritro-
chium* is much shorter and lesser than the
Cylinder of the Tympanum.

TYMPANY [*tympantes, L. of τυμπανί-
της, of τυμπανίζω, to beat or sound like a
Drum, Gr.*] a hard Swelling of the Belly, or
a Disease consisting in a constant, equal, hard,
resisting Tumour of the *Abdomen*, or dry
windy Dropsy, so that the Belly being struck,
yields a Sound as it were a Drum.

TYNT, shut up. *O.*

TY'NY, small. *Shakesp.*

TYPE [*typos, L. of τυπος, Gr.*] the Fi-
gure or mystical Shadow of a Thing; a Mo-
del or Pattern; a Letter to print with.

TYPICAL, emblematical. figurative.

To **TYPIFY**, to figure or shew in Emblem.

TYPHO'DES [*τυφώδης, Gr.*] a continual
burning Fever, as it were from an Inflam-
mation of the Bowels. *L.*

TYPHOMANIA [*τυφομανία, Gr.*] a De-
lirium with a Frenzy, a Lethargy.

TYPHON [*τύφων, Gr.*] a violent Whirl-
wind, a Hurricane; also a fiery Meteor or
Impression of the Air.

TYPH-Wheat, a kind of Corn much like
our Rye.

TYP'ICAL [*typicus, L. of τυπικός, Gr.*]
belonging to a Type or Figure.

TYP'ICALLY, in a typical Manner.

TYPOCOS'MY [of *τύπος, a Type, and κόσ-
μος, the World, Gr.*] a Figure of the World.

TYPOG'RAPHER [*typographus, L. of
τυπογραφος, Gr.*] a Printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL [*τυπογραφικός, Gr.*]
belonging to Typography.

TYPOG'RAPHY [*typographia, L. of τυ-
πογραφία, of τυπος, and γραφή, Description,
Gr.*] Printing, or the art of Printing.

TYRUS

V A

TYRUS [among *Physicians*] the Order which intermitting Fevers observe in their increasing and decreasing.

TYRAN'NICAL } [*tyrannique*, F. *tyran-*
TYRAN'NOUS } *nicus*, L. of *τυραννι-*
xos, Gr.] belonging to Tyranny, imperious, acting like a Tyrant.

TYRAN'NICALLY, like a Tyrant.

TYRAN'NICIDE [*tyrannicidium*, L. of *tyrannus* and *caedo*, to kill] *τυραννοκτονία*, Gr.] the Murder of a Tyrant, or a Tyrant-killer. F.

To **TYRANNISE** [*tyranniser*, F. of *τυραννισειν*, Gr.] to play the Tyrant, to oppress or lord it over.

TYRANNY [*tyranine*, F. *tyrannis*, L. of *τυραννις*, Gr.] cruel and violent Government; Empire, or Dominion unlawfully usurped; outrageous Cruelty or Oppression.

A **TYRANT** [*tyran*, F. *tyrannus*, L. of *τυραννος*, Gr.] one who has usurped the Sovereign Power in a State; also a Prince tho' lawful, that abuses the Royal Power in oppressing his Subjects; one who governs with Cruelty and Injustice.

TY'RETS, Ornaments for Horse-harness.

TY'RIASIS, the Leprosy.

TY'RO, a new Fresh-water Soldier, a Novice, an Apprentice. L.

TY'ROCINY [*tyrocinium*, L.] the first Exercise of any Thing, an Apprenticeship, Unskilfulness, &c.

TY'ROSIS [of *τυρος*, Gr. Cheese] a curdling of Milk in the Stomach into a Substance like Cheese.

A **TYE-TOP**, a Garland, a Top-knot for the Head of Maids, &c. N. C.

V A

V In Latin Numbers stands for 5.
o **V**, frequently is set for *Vide*, L. i. e. See.

V in the *West of England*, is generally used instead of *F*. as *Vather*, for Father, &c.

VAC'ANCY [*vacance*, F. of *vacare*, L.] an empty Space; a void Place or Dignity; also Time or Leisure.

VAC'ANT [*vacans*, L.] void, that is not filled up, at Leisure. F.

VACA'RIOUS [*Old Law*] a Cow-herd or Herdsman, who looks after the common Herd of Cows.

To **VAC'ATE** [*vaguer*, F. *vacatum*, L.] to empty, to annul or make void.

VAC'ATION, a ceasing from ordinary Business, a being at Leisure.

VACATION [in *Common Law*] the Time between the End of one Term, and the Beginning of another.

VACATION [among *Civilians*] the Time from the Death of a Person till the Benefice be supply'd by another.

V A

VACATU'RA [*Law Term*] a Vacancy or Voidance of a Spiritual Living that shall happen hereafter.

VAC'CARY } [*vaccaria*, L.] a Cow-
VAC'CHARY } House; a Dairy or Milk-House. O. L.

VACCHIV'IA [*Old Law*] a Dairy.

To **VACIL'LATE** [*vaciller*, F. *vacillatum*, L.] to reel, stagger, waggle, or shake.

VACILLA'TION, a Reeling or Staggering, a Wavering; Uncertainty, Irresolution. F. of L.

VACIVE [*vacivus*, L.] void, empty.

VACIV'ITY [*vacivitas*, L.] Emptiness.

VACUA'TION, an emptying. L.

VACUI Dies [among *Physicians*] are those Days in which an imperfect and ill Crisis of a Distemper often happens. L.

VACU'ITY [*vacuité*, F. *vacuitas*, L.] Emptiness, void Space.

VACUUM [among *Philosophers*] a Space void of all Body, L. And this they distinguish into.

VACUUM *disseminatum*, or *interspersum*, i. e. small void Spaces interspersed about between the Particles of Bodies, L. And

VACUUM *Coacervatum*, a larger void Space, made by the Meeting together of the several interspersed or disseminated Vacuities. L.

VADA'RI *aliquem* [*Civil Law Term*] to oblige one to give Security for his Appearance in Court on a certain Day.

To **VADE** [of *vadere*, L.] to decay; to fade or wax weak; also to vanish or pass away.

VA'DED [of *vadere*, L. to go] gone. Sp.

VADE Mecum [i. e. go along with me] a Title given to any little Epitome or Treatise, which a Man may carry in his Pocket.

VADIARE *Duellum* [*Old Law*] to wage a Combat.

VADIMO'NIUM [*Civil Law*] a Promise or Bond for Appearance before a Judge at a Day appointed. L.

VADIMONIUM *deferre* [*Old Law*] to make a Default, not to appear in Court according to Order. L.

IN **VA'DIO** *exponere* [*Law Term*] to pawn or leave a Pledge for returning Money borrowed. L.

VA'DIUM, Wages, Salary. L.

VA'DIUM *Mortuum*, Mortgage, Lands or immoveable Goods, so pawned or engaged to the Creditor, that he has a Right to the mean Profits for the Use of his Loan or Debt.

PER VADIUM *ponere* [*Law Term*] to take Bail or Security for the Appearance of an Offender in some Court of Justice. L.

VA'FRITY [*vafritia*, L.] Craftiness.

VA'FROUS [*vafer*, L.] subtle, crafty, sly.

VAG'ABOND [*vagabundus*, L.] a wandering Beggar, or idle Person, who has no certain Place of Abode.

VAGA-

V A

VAGAR'IES [*vagationes*, L.] Freaks and Pranks of wanton People.

VAG'INA Uteri [among *Anatomists*] the Neck of the Womb.

VAGINIPEN'NOUS *Animals* [*vaginipennes*, L.] such as have their Wings in Sheathes or Cases, as the Beetle hath.

VAG'RANCY [*vago* and *errans*, L.] a vagrant, disorderly or ill Course of Life.

A VAG'RANT [*vage errans*, L.] a Vagabond, a Stroller, an idle Person.

VAGRANT, wandering, strolling, or roving up and down.

VAG'UE [*vagus*, L.] wandering at Random, without any Intent or due Order.

A VAIL [*voile*, F. *wiele*, Du. *velum*, L.] a Piece of Stuff, Silk, &c. that covers or hides any Thing from being seen.

To **VAIL** the Bonnet [*aveller le Bonnet*, F.] to put off one's Hat, or shew any Sign of Respect.

To **VAIL** the Bonnet [*Sea Phrase*] to strike Sail in token of Submission.

VAIL'ABLE, available. *Chauc.*

VAILES, Profits that arise to Officers or Servants, besides Salary or Wages.

VAIN [*vanus*, L.] empty, frivolous, useless, foolish. *F.*

VAIN glorious, full of Vain-Glory.

VAIN-Glory [*vana gloria*, L.] boasting in vain, to no Benefit or Purpose.

VAIN'LY, emptily, in a useless Manner.

VAIN'NESS, Emptiness, Uselessness.

VARY } [in *Heraldry*] is when the
VER'RY } Field of a Coat of Arms is chequer'd of two Colours, with the Figure of little Bells.

VAIRY *Coppy* [*Heraldry*] called also *Potent Counter Potent*, is a bearing, when the Field of a Coat of Arms is chequered in the Shape of Hammers or Mallets, or rather Crutches cut short at the Top.

VAIVODE [*Waiwood*, *Sclav.*] a Prince of the Dacian Provinces.

VALANCE, Value. *Chauc.*

VALEN'CES } [*Falenzane*, Ital.] short
VAL'LENS } Curtains for the upper Part of the Furniture of a Bed, Window, &c.

VALE, a Valley; which see.

VALE of a Red Horse, in *Warkwickshire*, a Valley in *Warkwickshire* below *Edge-Hill*, in the Brow of which there is cut out of the Turf, the Figure of a large Horse, which, on account of the red sandy Soil, gives the Vale the Name.

VALE of a Pump [in a Ship] a Trough by which the Water runs from the Pump along the Ship's Side, to the Scupper-Holes.

VALE, Farewel. *L.*

To **VA'LEDICT** [*valeditum*, of *valeditere*, L.] to bid farewell.

VALEDIC'TION, a bidding Farewel.

V A

VALEDIC'TORY, belonging to bidding farewell; as a Valedictory Speech.

St **VAL'ENTINE**, a *Romish* Bishop whose Festival is observed *February 14.*

VA'LENTINES [in *England*] about this Time of the Year the Birds choose their Mates, and probably thence came the Custom of the young Men and Maidens chusing *Valentines*, or special Loving Friends, on that Day.

VA'LENTINES [in the Church of *Rome*] Saints chosen on Saint *Valentine's* Day, as Patrons for the Year ensuing.

VALENTINIANS, a sort of Christian Hereticks, so called from *Valentinus* in the 11th Century. He collected Dreams of certain Gods to the Number of 30, whom he called *Eones*, i. e. Ages, out of *Hesiod's* Fables, of whom he would have fifteen to be Male, and the rest Females; and held that our Saviour (like another *Pandora*) sprung out of their Correspondence; dream'd that he passed with a Body brought from Heaven thro' the Womb of the Virgin, and that all Men would not rise to Life again.

VALE'RIAN, the Herb *Great Setwall*.

VA'LET, a Servitor or mean Servant. *F.*

VALET de *Chambre*, one who waits upon a Person of Quality in his Bed-chamber. *F.*

VALETUDE [*valetudo*, L.] a good State of Health.

VALETUDINARIAN, a sickly Person, or one always anxious about his Health.

VALETU'DINARY [*valetudinarius*, L.] sickly, crazy.

A VALETU'DINARY [*valetudinarium*, L.] an House or Hospital for the Entertainment of sick People.

VAL'IA NT [*vaillant*, F.] bold and daring in Fight, stout, brave.

VAL'IA NTLY, courageously.

VALIA NTNESS [*vaillantise*, F.] Prowess, Courage, Stoutness.

VAL'ID [*valide*, F. *validus*, L.] strong, mighty, most frequently, Authentick, Binding, done in due form; good in Law.

VALID'ITY [*validité*, F. *validitas*, L.] Strength, Power, Force; the Authentickness or binding Force of a Deed, &c.

VAL'LEY [*valle*, F. of *vallis*, L.] a hollow Place, or a Spot of Ground surrounded with Hills.

VALLEY of white Horse [so called from the form of a Horse represented upon a white or sunny Bank] a Place in *Berkshire*.

VAL'LOR } a hollow Mould in which

VAL'LOW } a Cheese is pressed, called also a *Vale*. *C.*

VALOMBREUX, an Order of Monks, founded by one *Gualbert* a *Florentine*: the Name is derived from the Latin *Vallis umbrosa*, the Situation where these Regulars had their first Abode.

VALORE

V A

VALORE *Maritagii*, a Writ that lies for the Lord to recover Value of Marriage proffered to an Infant, and refused.

VAL'OUR [*Valeur*, F.] Courage, Stoutness, Bravery.

VAL'OROUS [*valeureux*, F.] valiant, stout, brave.

VALOROUSLY, stoutly.

VAL'OROUSNESS, Stoutness, Bravery.

VAL'UABLE, that is of great Value, weighty, important.

VAL'UABLENESS, Preciousness.

VALUATION [*Evaluation*, F.] a putting a Value upon, a Price.

VAL'UE [*valeur*, F. of *valor*, L.] Worth, Price, Esteem.

To **VALUE**, to set a Price upon, to esteem.

VAL'VES [*Valvæ*, L.] Folding-Doors.

VALVES [among *Anatomists*] are a little thin Membranous Substance, found in several Vessels of the Body, which like Folding Doors open and give free Passage to the Fluids moving one way, but will not suffer them to return the same Way, but shut and hinder their Passage.

VALVES [*Valvula*, L.] are found in the *Intestines*, in the small and great Guts, especially in the *Jejunum*, and about the beginning of the *Ilium*, which are called Semicircular from their Figure. The Use of them is to stop the Meat a little, that it may be the better fermented, the Chyle distributed, the adjacent Parts be cherished with Heat; and lastly, that it ascend not again.

VALVULA major, the upper Part of the *Isthmus*, between the *Testes* and foremost Worm-like Process of the *Cerebellum*. L.

VALVULÆ Conniventes [*Anat.*] those Wrinkles which are found in the Guts *Ilium* and *Jejunum*. L.

VAMBRA'CE [*Avantbras*, F.] Armour for the Arm.

To **VAMP** [of *Avant*, F. before] to mend or furbish up.

VAMP [of *Avant*, F.] the upper Leather of a Shoe, &c.

VAMPS } a sort of short Stocking or
VAMPAYS } Hose, which come up only to the Ancles.

VAMPLATE [probably of *Avant* and *Platine*, F.] a Gauntlet or Iron Glove.

VAN [of *Avant*, F. before] the Front of an Army.

A **VAN** [*vannus*, L. *wanne*, Teut.] a Winnowing Fan, a Crible for Corn. F.

To **VAN** [*vaner*, F. *vannare*, L.] to winnow Corn.

VANDALS, an ancient People of Scandinavia, as also Germany, famous for their remarkable Conquest, even to the Subversion of the Roman Empire, who coming from Sweden and Denmark, extended their Victories over Spain and Mauritania.

V A

VANCOURIERS [*Avant Couriers*, F.] light armed Soldiers sent before to beat the Road upon the Approach of an Enemy.

VANE or **FANE** [*vana*, Sax. *bane*, Belg. *fahne*, Teut.] a Weather-cock; a Device erected on the Top of a Pole or Building, to shew the sitting of the Wind.

VANES [among *Navigators*] those Sights made to move and slide upon Fore Staves, Cross-Staves, Davis Quadrants, &c.

To **VANG** [of *vangen*, Sax.] to take, to undertake for, to undertake for at the Font, as Godfathers, &c. Somersetsh.

VANGA, a Spade or Mattock. O. L.

VANGUARD [*Avant Garde*, F.] the first Line of an Army drawn up in Battalia.

VANIL'OQUENCE [*vaniloquentia*, L.] vain Talking.

VANIL'OQUY [*Vaniloquium*, L.] vain Talking.

To **VAN'ISH** [*S'avancir*, F. *S'vanire*, Ital. *vanescere*, L.] to disappear, to go out of Sight; to come to nought.

VAN'ITY [*Vanité*, F. of *Vanitas*, L.] Vainness, Emptiness, Unprofitableness; Vain-Glory, Pride, Presumption.

VAN'NED [*vanée*, F. *vannatus*, L.] fanned or winnowed.

VAN'NUS, a Vane or Weather-Cock. O. R.

To **VAN'QUISH** [*vaincre*, F. of *vincere*, L.] to overcome, subdue or conquer; to get the better of, to worst.

VAN'TAGE [*Avantage*, F.] that which is given over, or above just Weight or Measure.

VANTARIUS [*Old Law*] a Fore-runner or Footman.

VAP'ID [*vapidus*, L.] palled or dead, flat, spoken of Liquors.

VAPIDITY [*vapiditas*, L.] deadness, flatness, a being palled.

A **VAPORARY** [*Vaporarium*, L.] a Stove, Stew, Hot-house, or Bagnio.

A **VAPORARY** [among *Physicians*] a Decoction of Herbs, &c. poured hot into a Vessel, so that the Patient sitting over it may receive its Fumes.

VAPORATION, a sending forth of Vapours or Fumes. L.

VAPORIFEROUS [*vaporifer*, L.] causing or producing Vapours.

VAPOROUS [*vaporeux*, F. *vapores*, L.] belonging to, or full of Vapours.

VAPOUR [*Vapeur*, F. *Vapor*, L.] a watry Exhalation raised up either by the Heat of the Sun, or any other Heat.

To **VAPOUR**, to huff, crack, brag, or boast.

VAPOURS [among *Physicians*] a Disease, called otherwise *Hysterick* or *Hypochondriack Fits*. Fits of the Mother.

VARIABLE [*variabilis*, L.] subject to Variation, changeable, unconstant. L.

V A

VARIABLE *Quantities* [in *Fluxions*] are such as are supposed to be continually increasing or decreasing.

VARIABLENESS, Changeableness.

VARIABLELY, changeably, uncertainly.

VAR'IANCE [*Variantia*, L.] Enmity, Difference, Dispute, Quarrel.

VARIANCE [in *Law*] a Change of Condition after a Thing done; an Alteration of something formerly laid in Plea.

VAR'IENT [*varians*, L.] variable, changeable, fickle, uncertain. F.

VARIATIO [in *Musick*] See *Variatione*.

VARIATION, Change, Alteration. L.

VARIATION of the Needle } is the
VARIATION of the Compass } Turning or Variation of the Needle in the Mariner's Compass more or less in all Places from the true North; or more properly it is the Angle which the Needle makes with the true Meridian Line, through the Center of Motion of that Needle.

VARIATION of Variation [in *Navigation*] is the Variation of the Needle, so called because it is not always the same in the same Place, but varies in Process of Time from what it was.

VARIATION Oriental [in *Navigation*] is when the Point of the Needle does not turn exactly towards the true North, but deviates towards the East.

VARIATION Occidental, is when the Needle deviates towards the West.

VARIATION [in *Musick*] See *Variatione*.

VARIAUNT, varying, unconstant. *Chauc.*

VARIAZIONE [in *Musick Books*] signifies Variation, Variety, or Changing. L.

VARICIFORMES Prostrata [*Anatomy*] two Vessels near the Neck of the Bladder, so called because they have many Turnings, that they may work the Seed the better. L.

VARICUM Corpus [in *Anatomy*] that Contexture or Network of Seed Vessels, which is let into the Testicles. L.

To **VAR'IEGATE** [*variegatus*, L.] to diversify, or make of different Colours.

VAR'IEGATED [*variegatum*, L.] speckled, streaked or diversified with several Colours.

VARIEGATION, a beautifying or diversifying with several Colours.

To **VARIEN**, to vary. *Chauc.*

VARIETY [*variété*, F. *varietas*, L.] Diversity, Change.

VAR'IFORM [of *varius* and *forma*, L.] in divers Forms or Shapes.

VARIOLE, the small Pox, a Disease which consists in a contagious Disorder of the Blood, contracted from the Air or otherwise, accompanied with a continual wandering Fever, a Pain in the Loins and Head with a breaking forth of Pimples and Wheals which swell and suppurate.

VARIOUS [*varius*, L.] several, divers, different, changeable.

V A

VARIOUSLY diversly, differently.

VARIOUSNESS Diversity.

VARISSE [in *Horses*] an Imperfection upon the Inside of the Ham, a little distant from the Curb. F.

VAR'IX [*Phyick*] a crooked Vein swelling with melancholic Blood, especially in the Leg: A little Dilatation in the Veins where the Blood runs in a kind of Eddy, and makes a Knot upon the Part.

A **VAR'LET**, anciently signifies a Yeoman's Servant. F.

VARLET [of *Valet*, F. *Valetto*, Ital.] a sorry Wretch, a Rogue or Rascal. O. F.

VARLETS [*Stat. 20 Rich. 2.*] Yeomen, or a Yeoman's Servant. F.

VARLETRY, Rabble, Croud, Populace.

VAR'NISH [*Vernis*, F. *Varniz*, Span. *Vernix*, L.] a Compound of Gums and other Ingredients for setting a Gloss upon Cabinets, Pictures, &c.

VARNISH [with *Engravers*] a sort of Ground which they lay upon a Copper Plate that is to be etched.

To **VARNISH** [*vernir*, F.] to do over with Varnish.

VAR'VELS [*Varvelles*, F.] Silver Rings about the Legs of a Hawk, having the Name of the Owner engraven on them.

To **VAR'Y** [*varier*, F. *variare*, L.] to diversify, to change or alter, to be unsteady or fickle.

VAS breve [in *Anatomy*] a short Vein passing from the Stomach to the Spleen.

VASA [among *Anatomists*] are the Cavities and Pipes in an animal Body, through which the Humours or Liquors of the Body pass, as a Vein, Artery, &c.

VASA deferentia [in *Anatomy*] those Vessels which convey the Semen from the Testicles to the *Vesicula Seminales*. L.

VASA lactea [in *Anatomy*] the milky Vessels in the Mesentery, which serve for conveying the white Juice called Chyle. L.

VASA lymphatica [in *Anatomy*] slender and pellucid Tubes arising in all Parts of the Body which permit a thin and transparent Liquor called *Lympha* to pass through them towards the Heart, &c. L.

VASA preparantia [*Anatomy*] the Spermatick Veins and Arteries which go to the Testicles and Epididymes. L.

VASA seminalia } in *Anatomy* those
VASA spermatica } Arteries and Veins which pass to the Testicles. L.

VASCULAR [*vasculum*, L.] full of Vessels.

VASCULIFEROUS Plants [in *Botany*] such as have besides the common Calix or Flower-Cup, a peculiar Vessel or Case to contain the Seed, sometimes divided into Cells: These have always a monopetalous Flower, either uniform or difform.

VASE [of *vas*, L.] a sort of Flower-Pot set in a Garden. F.

VASE

V A

VASE [in *Architecture*] a sort of Ornament above the Cornice

VASIFEROUS [*Vasifer*, L.] Vessel bearing.

VASSAL [*Vassallo*, Ital. which *Spelman* derives of *Vas*, *Vadis*, L. a Surety] a Slave or mean Servant F

VASSAL [in *Common Law*] one who holds Lands of another by Homage and Fealty: also a Tenant or mean Servant. F

VASSALAGE [*Vassalage*, F.] Subjection, or the Condition of a Vassal.

VASSAL'LEUS [*Law Term*] a Vassal.

VASSAL'DERIA [*Old Law*] Vassalage, or the Tenure of a Vassal.

VAST [*Vaste*, F. *Vastus*, L.] large, huge, great, spacious.

VASTATION, a destroying, spoiling, or laying waste.

VASTEL'LUM, a Wastel-Bowl. O.

VASTI Musculi [in *Anatomy*] Muscles which help to stretch out the Legs. See *Vastus externus* and *internus*. L.

VAST'LY, very largely.

VAST'NESS [*Vastitas*, L.] Largeness, Greatness, excessive Bigness or Hugeness.

VASTO, a Writ which lies for the Heir against the Tenant for Term of Years, or of Life; or for him in the Reversion or Remainder for making Waste.

VASTUM, a Waste or Common that lies open to all the Cattle of all Tenants, who have a Right to commoning. O. R.

VASTUM Foresta vel Bosci [in *Old Records*] is that Part of a Forest or Wood where Trees were so destroyed that it lay in a manner waste or barren. L.

VASTUS externus [in *Anatomy*] a large Muscle of the Leg, which takes its Rise from the external Part of the great Trochanter and *Linea aspera* of the Thigh-bone. L.

VASTUS internus [in *Anatomy*] is also another Muscle of the Leg, which has a large beginning, continued from the *Linea aspera* of the Thigh bone. L.

A **VAT** [Jaz, Sax. *Watt*, Belg. *Dat*. L. S. *Fast*, Teut.] a Vessel to hold Ale, Beer, Cyder, or other Liquors in Brewing, or other Preparations.

VATICIDE [*Vates* and *cedo*, L.] a Murderer of Prophets.

VATICAN [of *Vatican*, the Hill where it stands, so called of *Vaticinia*, the Responses of Oracles anciently there received] on which stands a famous Palace of the same Name, close by St Peter's Church, where the Popes use to reside in Winter, in which is the Conclave of all Popes, being a long Gallery big enough to lodge 60 Cardinals, allowing each two Rooms. The middle of this long Place opens into the *Vatican Library*, famed all over Europe, and founded by Sixtus IV. This is but a small Part of the grand Palace, if we credit what they assure us, viz. That this Colossian Edifice contains 5000 Rooms.

VATICINATION, a prophesying, a divining, a foretelling. L.

U B

VAVA'SORY [*Vavassorie*, F.] Lands held by a Vavassour.

VAVASOUR } [*Vavasseur*, F. antiently

VAL'VA-OUR } a Nobleman, next in Dignity to a Baron.

VA'UDEVIL [*Vaudeville*, F.] a Song common among the Vulgar; a Ballad.

VAUDOIS, a certain People who adhered to Peter Valde, a Citizen of Lyons in France, who shook off the Superstitions of Rome, A. D. 1060, whose Posterity now inhabit the Vallies of Piedmont.

VAUGHAN [probably of *barhan*, C. Br. little, small] a Surname.

A **VAULT** [*Voulte*, or *Voute*, F. *Volta*, Ital.] an arched Building, a round Roof built like an Arch; a vaulted Cellar for Wines, &c. a Place under Ground to lay dead Bodies in; a House of Easement.

To **VAULT** [*Vouter*, F.] to cover archwise.

To **VAULT** [*Voltiger*, F. *Voltigiare*, It.] to leap or carry one's Body cleverly over any thing of a considerable Height, resting one Hand upon the Thing itself.

VAULTER, a Leaper, a Jumper, a Tumbler.

To **VAUNT** [*Vanter*, F. *Vantare*, Ital.] which *Menagius* derives of *venditare*, L. but Dr Th H. of *avanter*, F.] to boast, brag, glory, or vapour.

VAUNT'INGLY, boastingly.

VAUNT'INGNESS, boasting, vain-glory.

VAUNT'LAY [of *Avant*, F. and *Lap*, in *Hunting*] when Hounds are set in a Readiness where a Chace is like to pass, and cast off before the rest of the Kennel come in.

VAUNT'OR [*Vanteur*, F.] a Boaster. Ch.

The **VAUNT**, the first Beginning. Sb.

VAUX [of *Vaux*, a Town in France] a Surname.

VAWARD, a Vanguard, the Forefront; Sb. *ke/p*.

VAWMU'RE, a Bulwark or Out-work for Defence against an Enemy.

VAYVODE, a Prince or chief Ruler of Transylvania, Valachia, and Moldavia, who are Tributary to the Grand Signior.

UBACK, U block, Yew-block. N. C.

UBEROSITY [*uberofitas*, L.] plentifulness, fertility

U'BEROUS [*uberofus*, L.] plentiful.

U'BERTY [*ubertus*, L.] Plenty, Fertility, Fruitfulness, Store, Abundance.

UBICA'TION [of *ubi*, L. where] the Where, Residence, or Situation; the being in a Place.

UBIQUEST [*ubiquiste*, F.] a Divinity Doctor, who belongs to no particular College in the University of Paris.

UBIQUITA'RIANS [of *ubique*, L. every where] a Sect who hold that Christ's Body is every where present as well as his Divinity; most Lutherans are so called, because they maintain this Point.

UBI.

V E

UBIQUITARY, belonging to *Ubiquity*.
UBIQUITY [*ubiquite*, F. of *ubique*, L.] a being in all Places at the same Time.
UBSFORD } [i. e. the Ford of *Ubba* or
UBFORD } *Uffa*, the first King of the East English; a Village in *Suffolk* so called.
UDDER [*Uzen*, Sax. and *Du. Curer*, Tent, *Uber*, L.] the Milk-bag of a Cow, &c.
VEA, VEA, VEA, [a Seaman's Cry] when they work or pull strongly together.
VEAL [*Veau*, F. *Veel*, O. F. of *Vitellus*, or *Vitulus*, L.] the Flesh of a Calf.
VEAL Money, an annual Rent paid by Tenants to the Manor of *Bradford*, in *Wiltshire*, to their Lord, instead of a certain Quantity of Veal formerly given in kind; otherwise called *Veal Noble Money*.
VECHONES, Hedge Hogs. O.
VECKE [*Vecchia*, Ital.] an old Trot, an old Hag. *Chauc.*
VECTIBLE, [*Vectibilis*, L.] that is or may be carried.
VECTION, a carrying. L.
VECTIS, a Lever, the first of the *Mechanick Powers*, and by Writers of *Mechanicks* is supposed to be a perfectly inflexible right Line of no Weight at all, to which are applied three Weights or Powers at different Distances, for the raising or sustaining of heavy Bodies.
VECTOR [*New Astronomy*] a Line supposed to be drawn from any Planet moving round a Centre, or the *Focus* of an *Ellipsis* to that Centre; so called as being the Line by which the Planet seems to be carried round its Centre, and by which it describes proportionable *Area's* in proportionable Times.
VEDETTE [*Military Term*] a Centinel on Horseback detached from the main Body of the Army, to discover and give Notice of the Enemy's Designs.
To VEER [of *saheren*, Belg.] to traverse.
To VEER [of *Virer*, F. to turn about] (*Sea Term*) is when the Wind chops about and changes often, sometimes to one Point, sometimes to another.
To VEER out a Rope [probably of *virer*, F. q. of *gyrare*, L.] is letting it go by hand, or letting it run out of itself.
VEERING [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said *To go lost veering*, when she sails at large with the Sheet veered out.
VES, Voice. *Chauc.*
VEGETABLE [*vegetabilis*, L.] capable of living after the Manner of Trees, Plants, &c. endowed with Moisture, Vigour Growth, &c.
VEGETABLES [*Vegetaux*, F. *Vegetabilia*, L.] such natural Bodies as grow and increase from Parts organically formed, but have no proper Life or Sensation.
To VEGETATE [*vegeter*, F. *vegetatum*, L.] to grow, to make lively.

V E

VEGETA'TION, is the way of Growth or Increase of Bulk, Parts and Dimensions, proper to all Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Herbs, and Minerals. F. of L.
VEGETATIVE [*Vegetatif*, F. *Vegetativus*, L.] that quickens, or causes to grow.
VEGETE [*vegetus*, L.] lively, quick, sound, that has a growing Life.
VEHEMENCE } [*Vehemence*, F. *Vehe-*
VEHEMENCY } *mentia*, L.] Passion, Heat; Eagerness, Fierceness, Boisterousness.
VEHEMENT [*Vehemens*, L.] violent, impetuous, fierce, passionate, strong, eager, sharp.
VEHEMENTLY, violently, eagerly.
VEHEMENTNESS, Violence, Eagerness.
VEHICLE [*Vehicle*, F. *Vehiculum*, L.] a general Name for that which serves to carry or bear any thing along; as the Serum is a Vehicle for the Blood.
VEHICLE [among Physicians] is the Liquor in which any Powder or such like Medicine is mixed, to render it more fit to be swallowed.
To VEIL. See *To Vail*.
VEIN [*præn*, Sax. *Veine*. F. *Vena*. L.] as follows.
VEIN [among Anatomists] a sanguiferous Vessel, whose larger Branches in the Habit of the Body, especially in the Limbs, run next under the skin, and both there, and also in the Ventrals, serve to convey back again towards the Heart that Blood which was sent from the Arteries into the respective Parts.
VEIN [among Miners] is the particular Nature or Quality of any Bed of Earth that is digged in Mines; in which Sense it is said, *They meet with a Vein of Gold, Silver, Lead, Coals, &c.*
VEIN'INESS, the being full of Veins.
VEIN'Y [*veineux*, F. *venosus*, L.] belonging to, or full of Veins.
VEJOURS [*Law Term*] such as are sent by the Court to take a View of any Place in Question, for the better Decision of the Right; Persons sent to view those who *Essoign* or absent themselves *dé Malo lecti*, whether they be really sick or no: Such as are appointed to view an Offence, as a Virgin ravished, a Man murdered, &c.
VELAMEN [in Surgery] the Bagskin or Bladder of an Imposthume or swelling.
VELAMENTUM *bombycinum*, [in Anatomy] the Velvet Membrane or Skin of the Guts. L.
VELIFEROUS [*Velifer*, L.] bearing Sail.
VELIFICA'TION, a sailing forward. L.
VELITA'TION, a skirmishing, a quarrelling or bickering in Words. L.
VELI-

V E

VELIVOLANT [*velivolans*, L.] flying as it were with full Sails.

VEL'LUM [*velum*, F. probably of *vitulinus*, of a Calf, L.] the finest sort of Parchment, made of abortive Calves-Skins dressed.

VELLETTY [*velleite*, F. of *velle*, L.] a withing or wounding. F.

To **VELLICATE** [*vellicatum*, L.] to twitch, pluck, or nip.

VELLICATION, a twitching, or giving a sudden pull. L.

VELLICATIONS [among Physicians] are certain Convolutions that happen to the Fibres of the Muscles.

VEL'LING, the Ploughing of Turf to lay on heaps to burn. W. G.

VELOCE } [in Musick Books]

VELOC'EMENT } signifies a quick Movement, and is much of the same Signification with *Presto*. Ital.

VELOCIS'SIMO } [in Musick

VELOCISSIMAMENTE } Books] signifies extreme fast or quick, and is much the same as *Prestissimo*. Ital.

VELO'CITY [*velocité*, F. of *velocitas*, L.] swiftness, nimbleness.

VELO'CITY [in Natural Philosophy and Mechanics] that swiftness by which a Body passes a certain Space in a certain Time.

VELTRARIA [Old Law] the Office of a Dog-leader or Courser.

VELTRA'RIOUS [*Veautre*, F. *Vestro*, Ital.] one who leads Grey-hounds, or Hunting-dogs.

VELVET [*vetulo*, Ital. *velours*, F.] a sort of fine shaggy Silk Manufacture.

VELVET-Runner, a Water-Fowl whose Feathers are black and smooth as Velvet.

VELUM *Quadragesimale* [in Ancient Records] a Veil or Piece of Hangings formerly drawn before the Altar in Lent, as a Token of Mourning and Sorrow.

VENA Cava [in Anatomy] the largest Vein, so called from its great Cavity or hollow Space.

VENA Porta [in Anatomy] the Port Vein which enters the Liver through two Eminences called *Portæ*, i. e. Gates. L.

VENA Pulmonica [Anat.] a small Vein which creeps along upon the *Bronchia* of the *Aspera Arteria* in the Lungs.

VENÆ Lactææ [in Anatomy] the *Lactæal* or *Milky Veins*, so named from the white Colour of the Chyle which is carried by them. L.

VENÆ Lymphaticæ [in Anatomy] certain Veins which receive the *Lympha* from the conglobate Glandules. L.

VENÆ Præputii [in Anat.] certain Veins arising from the Capillary Ends of the Artery of the Penis called *Pudenda*. L.

VENÆ Sectio [in Surgery] the opening of a Vein, the letting Blood. L.

V E

VENAL [*venalis*, L.] that is to be sold, that does any thing for Gain; mean, base. F.

VENAL'ITY [*Venalis*, F. *Venalitas*, L.] a being Venal; Saleableness.

VENAT'ICK [*Venaticus*, L.] belonging to Hunting or Chasing. L.

VENA'TIO [in Old Records] the Prey taken in hunting Venison.

VENA'TION, the Exercise of Hunting or Chasing.

To **VEND** [*Vendre*, F. *Vendere*, L.] to sell, to set to sale, to put off Commodities.

VENDEE [Law Term] the Person to whom any thing is sold.

VEND'IBLE [*Vendibilis*, L.] that is to be sold; that may be put off, saleable.

VEND'IBLENESS, the being saleable.

To **VEND'ICATE** [*vendiquer*, F. *vendicatum*, L.] to challenge or claim.

VENDICA'TION, a challenging to one's self, a claiming. F. of L.

VENDITION, a selling or putting off Commodities, &c. L.

VE'NDITIONI exponas, a Judicial Writ directed to the Under-Sheriff, enjoining him to sell Goods, which, by order he had formerly taken into his Hands, for the satisfying a Judgement given in the King's Court. L.

VEN'DITOR Regis [Law Term] the King's Seller or Salesman.

VEN'DOR [Law Term] a Seller.

VE'NEERE, Hunting. Chauc.

To **VE'NE'ER**, to make a kind of Marquetry or inlaid Work.

VE'NEERING [among Joiners, Cabinet Makers, &c.] a sort of Inlaid Wood.

VE'NE'FICE, a poisoning. F.

VE'NEFICK [*veneficus*, L.] belonging to the Art of making Poison, Poisonous.

VE'NE'NEFIROUS [*venenifer*, L.] bearing Poison.

VE'NE'NOS'ITY [*venenositas*, L.] fullness of Poison.

VE'NE'NOUS [*veneneux*, F. *venenosus*, L.] full of Poison.

VE'NE'ERABLE [*venerabilis*, L.] worthy of Reverence, Honour, Respect.

To **VE'NE'RATE** [*venerer*, F. *veneratum*, L.] to reverence, respect or honour.

VE'NE'RATION, Reverence, great Respect.

VE'NE'REAL } [*Venerien*, F. *Venericus*, L. of *Venus*, the Goddess of Lust] pertaining to Veneriness, lustful.

VE'NE'REAL Disease [among Physicians] a virulent Distemper commonly called the French Pox.

VE'NE'ERIS Oestrum the Heat of Love or the utmost Extasy of Enjoyment in Coition. L.

VE'NE-

V E

VENERIS *Oestrum* [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Clitoris*. L.

VENERY [*Venerie*, F. the Act of carnal Copulation, Lustfulness.

VENERY [*Venerie*, F. *Venatura*, L.] the Art or Exercise of Hunting wild Beasts, which are called Beasts of Venerie.

VENESECTIO [*vena* and *sectio*, L.] Blood-letting; Phlebotomy.

VENEW. See *Venue*.

To **VENGE** [*venger*, F.] to avenge or punish.

VENGEANCE, Revenge. F.

Where Vice goes before, Vengeance follows after.

The Notion of *Impunity* often animates ill-disposed persons to the Commission of *flagrant Crimes*, which would never have been perpetrated, had the Verity of this Proverb been impressed in the Minds of those Delinquents; for certain it is, however slowly Vengeance may seem to move, it will assuredly overtake the Offender at last; and by how much it is the longer in coming, being once arrived, it will fall on them the heavier, according to that Maxim, *Though Justice has Leaden Feet, it has Iron Hands*; and so, *Raro antecedentum scelestum deseruit pede pœna claudo*. Hor.

VENIAL [*Venial*, F. *Venialis*, L.] pardonable, or which may be forgiven, as a *Venial Sin* or *Fault*.

VENIRE *facias*, a Writ which lies for the summoning of twelve Men upon the Jury to try the Cause, where the two Parties plead and come to Issue.

VENISON [*Venison*, F. which *Salmasius* derives of *venyēōv*. Gr that which is caught in Hunting] the Flesh of a Buck, or other wild Beasts of Chace.

VENTIARIUM [so called of *Venite exultemus Domino*, L. O come let us sing unto the Lord, &c. which was written with Musical Notes, as it were to be sung in Cathedral Churches, at the beginning of Mattins] a Hymn-book or Psalter.

VENOM [*Venim* or *Venin*, F. of *Venenum*, L.] a certain malignant Quality in some Creatures and Plants which is dangerous and destructive to others; Poison.

VENOMOUS [*venimeux*, F. *venenosus*, L.] full of Venom or Poison; poisonous.

VENOMOUSLY, in a venomous manner.

VENOMOUSNESS, Poisonousness.

VENOUS [*venosus*, L.] full of Veins.

VENT [of *fente* or *ventuose*, F. a Rime or Chink, or of *ventus*, L. Wind] the Air, Wind or Passage out of a Vessel.

VENT [*vente*, F. *venta*, Ital. of *vendere*, L. to sell] the Sale or uttering of Commodities.

VENT [Gunnery] the Difference between

V E

the Diameter of a Bullet, and the Diameter of the Bore of the Cannon.

To **VENT** [*evantare*, Ital.] to give Vent or Air to a Cask.

To **VENT** [Hunting Term] to wind as a Spaniel Dog does; to take Breath like an Otter; to disclose one's Thoughts; to let Passions breathe out.

To **VENT** [of *vendere*, L. or *vendre*, F.] to sell Commodities.

To **VENT** [among Glass Plate workers] is to crack in working.

VENTAIL, that Part of a Helmet which is made to lift up. Spenc

VENTANRIA, a Window. Spanish.

VENTE [*avant*, F. before] the Forepart, Chauc.

VENTER [in *Anatomy*] a considerable Cavity or hollow Space in the Body of a living Creature, and is divided into the *Abdomen*, *Thorax*, and *Caput*.

VENTER [in *Law*] a Mother, as, a Brother by the same Venter, is one by the same Mother.

VENTER, is also one of the four Stomachs of Beasts which chew their Cud.

VENTER infimus [in *Anatomy*] the lower Part of the Belly. L.

VENTER equinus, Horse-dung. L.

VENTESIMO [in *Musick Books*] signifies Twenty. Ital.

VENTETH into the Wind, snuffs the Wind. Spenc

VENTIDUCT [of *ventus* and *ductus*, L.] a Conveyance of Wind by Pipes, &c.

To **VENTILATE** [*ventiler*, F. *ventilatum*, L.] to fan or winnow; to gather Wind; to give vent.

VENTILATED [*ventilatus*, L.] fanned or cooled.

VENTILATION, a fanning or gathering Wind; a winnowing of Corn.

VENTILATOR, an Instrument to supply close Places with Air.

VENTORIUM [Old Law] a Wind-Fan for winnowing of Corn.

VENTOSE [*venteux*, F. *ventosus* L.] windy; also empty, bragging, vaunting.

VENTOSE [*Ventouse*, F.] a Cupping-Glass.

VENTOSITY [*Ventositas*, L.] Windiness, or Wind pent up in an human Body.

VENTOUSING, Cupping. O.

VENTRE *inspiciendo*, a Writ for the Search of a Woman who saith she is with Child, and thereby withholdeth Land from him who is next Heir at Law. L.

VENTRICLE [*Ventricule*, F. *Ventriculus*, L.] the stomach, a Bowel.

VENTRICLE [in *Anatomy*] any round Concavity in the Body.

VENTRICULI Cerebri [in *Anatomy*] the Ventricles of the Brain. 4 Folds in that Part which receive the serous Liquor, and convey it to the Nostrils.

VEN-

V E

VENTRIC'ULI Cordis [in *Anatomy*] the Ventricles of the Heart, two large Holes, one on the Right Side, which receives the Blood from the *Vena Cava*, and sends it to the Lungs, and the other on the Left, which receives the Blood from the Lungs, and distributes it thro' the whole Body by the *Aorta*. L.

VENTRIL'OQUIST [*Ventriloquus*, L.] a Person who speaks inwardly, or as it were from the Belly, as those who are possessed with an Evil Spirit, L.

To **VEN'TURE** [*s'adventurer* or *aventurer*, F. *aventurer*, Span.] to hazard, to run a Risque, to expose to Danger.

Nothing venture, nothing have.

This Proverb, though it does not licence an inconsiderate *Rashness*, in running Hazards maugre all *Probability* of Success; yet it is a Spur to Industry and Resolution in any Undertaking; it deborts from such a *Pusillanimity* and Cow-heartedness, as to be inactive at the *Apprehension* or *Appearance* of any Danger or Disappointment that may possibly occur, so as to make a Person renounce the very Hopes of succeeding in a *Preferment*, *Profit*, or *Accommodations* of Life, for want of courage to ask a *Favour*, to demand a *Right*, to defend or fight for a *Liberty* or *Property*. *Chi non s'arrischia, non guadagna*, say the Italians; *Qui ne s'adventure pas, ni a cheval ni a mule*; and nearer the *English* Proverb: *Qui n'hazarde rien gagne de même*, the *French*; and *Quid autem tentare nocebit?* the *Latins*.

VEN'TURESOME [*adventureux*, F.] apt to venture too much, bold, hardy.

VENTURESOMELY, boldly, daringly.

VENTURESOMNESS, Boldness, Daringness.

VENTUR'INE, Powder made of fine Gold-Wire, to be strewed upon the first Layer or Varnish laid in Japanning.

VE'NUÉ [in *Law*] the Place next to that where the Thing in Trial is supposed to have been done.

VE'NU } [in *Fencing*] a Thrust or Push.

VE'NY }

VENUS, the Goddess of Love and Beauty; also the Evening Star. L.

VENUS [with *Chymists*] Copper Metal.

VENUS [in *Heraldry*] the green Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

VENUS-Comb, Hair, *Basin*, *Looking-Glass*, *Navel-Wort*, several sorts of Herbs.

VE'NUST [*venustus*, L.] beautiful.

VEPRECO'SE [*vepricosus*, L.] full of Brambles.

VERA'CITY [*veracitas*, L.] a saying Truth; the Quality or Virtue of speaking Truth.

VERA'MENT [*verayment*, F.] in Truth.

A **VERB** [*Verbum*, L.] one of the eight Parts of Speech in *Grammar*, which signifies

V E

doing, suffering, or being, in that Thing or Person to which it is joined.

VERB'AL [*verbalis*, L.] of a Verb; delivered in Words, by Word of Mouth.

VERBAL'ITY, a being verbal.

To **VERBALIZE** [*verbaliser*, F.] to be tedious in Discourse, to make many Words.

VERB'ALILY, by Words only.

VER'BALS [in *Grammar*] Nouns derived from Verbs.

VER'BATIM, in the same Words, or Word by Word. L.

VER'BERABLE [*verberabilis*, L.] that may be beaten; worthy to be beaten.

To **VER'BERATE** [*verberatum*, L.] to beat or strike.

VERBERA'TION, a beating or striking. L.

To **VERBI'GERATE** [*verbigeratum*, L.] to noise abroad.

VERBO'SE [*verbosus*, L.] full of Words, talkative.

VERBOSITY [*verbosité*, F. *verbositas*, L.] a being verbose, the using many Words.

VER'DANT [*verdoyant*, F. q. d. *viridans*, or *virens*, L.] Green.

VER'DEGREASE [*verdet* or *verdegris*, F. q. d. *viride Aeris*, L. the Green of Brass, Dr T. H.] a green Substance made of the Rust of Copper, contracted by being stratified with the Husks of pressed Grapes.

VERDEGREASE } [a Paint] a sort of
VERDERET } Magistery made of the common Verdegrease.

VERDEL'LO, a sort of Green Marble used as a Touch-stone for trying Gold and other Metals. Ital.

VER'DERER } a judicial Officer of the
VER'DEROR } King's Forest, whose Business is properly to look to the Vert, and see it well maintained; sworn to keep the Assizes of the King's Forest, to enrol the Attachment of all manner of Trespasses committed there.

VER'DICT [q. *Vere dictum*, L. a true Report] the Jury's Answer upon any Cause committed to their Examination by a Court of Judicature: *Verdict* is also commonly taken to signify one's Judgment or Opinion about any thing.

VER'DITER [*Verd de terre*, F. of *viridis*, L. green or verdure] one of the three green Colours generally used by Painters.

VER'DOUR } [*Verdeur*, F.] the Green-
VER'DURE } ness of Trees, Herbs, Leaves, &c.

VERDOY [*Heraldry*] a Border of a Coat of Arms, charged with any Kinds or Parts of Flowers, Fruits, Seeds, Plants, &c.

VEREBOT [*Old Records*] a Packet-Boat or Transport Vessel.

VERECTUM [in *Doomsday Book*] Fallow Ground.

VERE.

V E

VERECUN'D [*verecundus*, L.] modest, shamefaced, bashful.

VERECUNDIUM [*Old Law*] Injury, Trespass, Damage.

VEREDIC'TUM *Affize* [*Law Term*] the Verdict of an Affize.

VEREN'DA [*in Anatomy*] the Privy Parts of a Man. L.

VERETRUM, a Man's Yard. L.

VERG'E [*virga*, L.] a Rod, Switch, or Wand, a Serjeant's Mace; also a Stick or Rod whereby a Person is admitted Tenant to a Lord of the Manor; also the Compass of a Man's Power; also the Spindle of the Balance of a Watch. L.

VERGE [among *Botanists*] the Edge or Outside of a Leaf.

VERGE [*of the Court*] the Compass, or Extent of the King's Court. formerly of 12 Miles Extent, within the Jurisdiction of the Lord High Steward of the King's Household, called so from the Verge or Staff which the Marshal bears.

To **VERGE** [*vergo*, L.] to tend, to bend downward.

VERGENCY [*of vergere*, L.] a bending or declining away, from or to, inclining.

VER'GER [*Serjeant a virge*, F. of *Virga*, L.] one who carries a white Wand before the Justices of either Bench.

VERGER [of a Cathedral or Collegiate Church] an Officer who goes before a Bishop, Dean, &c. and carries a Verge or Rod tipped with Silver.

VERGERE, an Orchard.

VERIDICAL [*Veridique*, F. *Veridicus*, L.] speaking the Truth.

To **VERIFICATE** [*Verificatum*, L.] to prove a thing true.

VERIFICA'TION, a verifying or proving, or making good.

To **VERIFY** [*Verifier*, F. *Verificatum*, L.] to prove or make good.

To **VERIFY** [*F. Law Term*] to record Edicts or Decrees in their Parliaments.

VERILAY, a Roundelay, a rustick Song or Dance.

VERIL'OQUENT [*Veriloquus*, L.] speaking Truth.

VERIL'OQUY [*Veriloquium*, L.] a speaking Truth.

VER'ILY, in Truth; really.

VERISIMIL'ITY } [*Verisimilitudo*, L.]

VERISIMIL'ITUDE } the Probability or Likelihood of a Thing.

VER'ITY [*Verité*, F. *Veritas*, L.] Truth.

VER'JUICE [*verjus*, F.] the Juice of sour and unripe Grapes, Crabs, &c.

VERMICEL'LI [*Vermiculi*, L.] i. e. little Worms, an Ingredient of Soup made by the *Italians*, of fine Flower and Water into a very soft Paste, forced with a Syringe through a very small Pipe, and coiled up so that it resembles thin Worms.

V E

VERMICULARES [*in Anatomy*] certain Muscles of the Body, so named from their resembling Worms by their Figure. L.

VERMICU'LATED [*Vermiculatus*, L.] inlaid, embroidered, wrought with Checquer-work or Pieces of divers Colours.

VERMICULA'TION [among *Botanists*] Worm-eating, the breeding of Worms in Herbs, Plants, Trees, &c. L.

VERMICULA'TION [among *Physicians*] the Gripping of the Guts.

VERMIFORM [*Vermiformis*, L.] in the Shape of a Worm.

VERMIFORMIS *Processus* [among *Anatomists*] a bunching Knob of the *Cerebellum*, so named from its Shape. L.

VERMIFUGE [*of Vermis*, a Worm, and *fugo*, to put to flight, L.] a Medicine that destroys or expels Worms.

VERMIL'ION [*Vermiglio*, Ital.] a lively deep red Colour; the natural sort is found under some, almost inaccessible Rocks in Spain; the Artificial made of a certain red Sand, near *Ephesus*, or of Brimstone mixed with Quick-silver.

VERMILION *Tincture*, a natural Red Dye for the Face.

VER'MIN [*Vermine*, F. of *Vermes*, L.] any kind of hurtful Creatures or Insects; as Rats, Mice, Lice, Fleas, Bugs, &c.

To **VERMINATE** [*verminatum*, L.] to breed Worms

To **VERMINATE** [among *Physicians*] to have a Gripping or Wringing in the Belly; to breed or void Worms.

VERMINATION, a breeding Worms, or Bots; most properly in Cattle. L.

VERMINATION [among *Physicians*] the wringing of the Guts as if gnawed by Worms; also a voiding of Worms.

VER'MINOUS [*verminosus*, L.] full of Worms, Worm-eaten.

VERMIP'AROUS [*of vermis and pario*, L.] breeding Worms.

VERMIVOROUS [*of vermis and vorax*, L.] devouring or feeding on Worms.

VERNA'CIA, a sort of Italian Wine.

VERNACULAR [*vernaculus*, a, um, L.] proper and peculiar to the Country one lives or was born in, natural,

VER'NAGE [from *Verona*] sweet Wine.

VERNAL [*vernalis*, L.] of or belonging to the Spring.

VERNAL *Equinox* [*in Astronomy*] the Time when the Sun enters the Equinox in the Spring of the Year, about the 22d of March, making the Days and Nights of an equal Length.

VER'NANT [*vernans*, L.] flourishing as in the Spring.

VER'NICLE [of St. *Veronica*, whose Handkerchief is reported, by the Papists, to have the Impression of Christ's Face upon

V E

upon it, by wiping his Face upon it as he was carrying the Cross] a Cloth or Napkin wherein is represented the Figure of Christ's Face.

VERNILITY [*Vernilitas*, L.] servile Carriage, flattering Behaviour.

VER'NIX, the Gum of the Juniper-tree, or Varnish made of it. L.

VER'NOUS Leaves [*Botany*] such Leaves of Plants that come up in the Spring.

VER'REL } [*Verrouille*, F.] a Bolt or
VER'RIL } Ferrel, a little Brass or Iron Ring at the End of a Cane, or Handle of a Tool.

VERRICULAR Tunick [*in Anatomy*] a certain Coat of the Eye, the same with *Amphiblastroides*.

VERRUCOSE [*verrucosus*, L.] full of Warts.

VER'RY } [*in Heraldry*] is a sort of
VAR'RY } Chequer in the Field of a Coat of Arms.

VERSABILITY [*of versabilis*, L.] an aptness to be turned or wound any way.

VER'SABLE [*versabilis*, L.] that may be turned or wound.

VERSATILE [*versatilis*, L.] turning easily, apt to be turned or wound any way.

VERSE [*vers*, or *verset*, F. *versus*, L.] an Order of Words having a certain Cadence, and measured by a determinate Number of Feet; which in modern Languages for the most Part end in Rhime; also a small Portion of a Chapter in the Bible; a Sentence or Clause of a Sentence.

VER'SED Sign of an Arch [*among Geometricians*] is a Segment of the Diameter of a Circle, which is comprehended between the Foot of the Right Line of the Lower Extremity of the Arch.

VERSESIOUR, a Poet. *Chauc.*

VER'SICLE [*versiculus*, L.] a little Verse.

VERSICOL'OURED [*versicolor*, L.] changing Colour; of sundry and changing Colours.

To VERSIFICATE [*versificatum*, L.] to make Verses.

VERSIFICATION, a making of Verses, or the Art of making Verses. F. of L.

VER'SIFIER [*Versificateur*, F.] a Maker of Verses, a Poet; but the Word is generally taken in an ill Sense, for a paltry Rhimer.

To VERSIFY [*versifier*, F. *versus facere*, L.] to make Verses.

VER'SION, a Translation out of one Language into another. F. of L.

VERST [*of Russia*] three Quarters of an English Mile.

VERSUTIL'OQUENT [*versutiloquus*, L.] speaking craftily.

VERT [*in Heraldry*] a green Colour in the Coats of Armour of the Gentry; in the Coats of Nobles it is called *Emerald*, in those of Kings, *Venus*.

V E

VERT [*verd*, F. of *viridis*, L.] every Thing that grows or bears a green Leaf in a Forest; and is capable of covering a Deer; called also *Green Hue*.

Overt VERT, great Woods.

Nether VERT, under Woods.

Special VERT [*Forest Law Term*] is all Trees growing in the King's Woods within the Forest; and also all Trees growing in other Men's Woods, if they are such as bear Fruit to feed Deer.

VER'TE [*in Musick Books*] signifies turn over Leaf, as *Verte subito*, turn over quickly. L.

VERTEBRALES [*in Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles serving to stretch out all the Vertebres of the Back.

VERTE'BRES [*Vertebra*, L.] the Joints of the Neck and Back-bone of an Animal. There are seven generally accounted in the Neck, twelve in the Back, five in the Loins, and as many in the *Os Sacrum*. F.

VERTEX [*in Mathematicks*] the Top of any Line or Figure.

VERTEX [*in Anatomy*] the Crown of the Head, or that Part of it where the Hairs turn as it were round a Point.

VERTEX [*in Astronomy*] that Point in the Heavens directly over our Heads.

VERTEX [*of a Cone, Pyramid, &c.*] is the Point of, the utmost Extremity or End of the *Axis*, or the Top of a Figure.

VERTEX [*of a Conick Section*] otherwise called *Zenith*, is the Point of the Curve where the *Axis* cuts it.

VERTEX [*in Geometry*] is the Point of any Angle.

VERTEX of a round Glass [*in Opticks*] is the same as its Pole.

VERT'IBLE [*vertibilis*, L.] that may be turned.

VERTICAL, belonging to the Vertex.

VERTICAL [*in Astronomy*] a Star is said to be vertical, when it happens to be in that Point which is just over any Place.

VERTICAL Angles [*in Mathematicks*] those Angles which being opposite to one another, touch only in the angular Point.

VERTICAL Circles [*in Astronomy*] are great Circles of the Heavens, intersecting one another in the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, and consequently are at Right Angles with the Horizon.

VERTICAL Line [*in Conicks*] is a Right Line drawn on the Vertical Plane, and passing through the Vertex of the Cone.

VERTICAL Line [*in Dialling*] a Line on any Place perpendicular to the Horizon.

VERTICAL Plane [*in Dialling*] a Plane perpendicular to the Horizon.

VERTICAL'LY, a being rightly over one's Head.

VERTICALLY, pointedly, at the Point.

VERTICALURE [*in Astronomy*] the
3 U Meridian

V E

Meridian Circle, so called because it passes thro' the Zenith or Vertical Point.

VERTICIL'ATE [*verticillatus*, L.] knit together as a Joint; apt to turn.

VERTICILLATE Plants [in Botany] are such as have their Flowers intermixed with small Leaves, growing in Manner of Whirls about the Joints of the Stalk.

VERTICITY [of *Verticula*, L.] the Property of the Loadstone, or a touch'd Needle, to point North and South, or towards the Poles of the World.

VERTIGINOUS [*vertigineux*, F. *vertiginosus*, L.] giddy.

VERTIGO, a Giddiness, Dizziness or Swimming in the Head. F. of L.

VERTILLAGE [of *vertere*, L. to turn] a preparing of Ground to receive its Seed; by stirring or turning of it.

VERTUE [*Vertu*, F. *Virtus*, L.] a Habit of the Soul, by which a Man is inclined to be good, and shun Evil; moral Honesty, good Principles. See *Virtue*.

VERTULESSE, without Virtue. *Chauc.*

VERTUOSO, an accomplished, ingenious and enterprizing Person, one well versed in Natural Philosophy.

VERTUOUS, [*vertueux*, F. *virtuosus*, L.] inclined or disposed to Virtue. See *Virtuous*.

VERVACTUM, Land that hath been Fallow, and is ploughed in the Spring, to be sown next Year. L.

VERVAIN, [*Vervene*, F. *Verbena*, L.] reckoned by the Antients, among the magic Herbs.

VERVELES, Labels tied to a Hawk. F.

VER'VISE, a sort of coarse Woollen Cloth, otherwise called *Plonkets*.

VERU, a Comet which resembles a Spit, so called by *Astronomers*.

VERULAM [perhaps of *Ewar*, G. Br. Fatness, and *Loun*, pleasant, from the Pleasantness and Fertility of the Place] a famous City of England in the Time of the Romans, out of the Ruins whereof, was raised St Alban's in Hertfordshire.

VERY [of *vere*, or *re vera*, L.] truly, indeed, in reality.

VERY LORD and Very Tenant [Law Phrase] are those who are immediate Lord and Tenant one to the other.

VESCIÆ [Old Records] Vetches or Tares.

VESICA [in *Anatomy*] a Bladder, a membranous or skinny Part, in which any Liquor is contained.

VESICA biliaria [in *Anatomy*] the Gall Bladder, which is a hollow Bag, placed in the under or hollow Side of the Liver, and in Figure resembleth a Pear. L.

VESICA distillatoria [among *Chymists*] is a large Copper Vessel tinn'd on the Inside, used in distilling ardent Spirits, so called, be-

V E

cause in Figure it is something like a blown Bladder. L.

VESICA urinaria, the Urine Bladder. L.

A VESICATORY [*vesicatorium*, L.] any Medicine which serves to raise Bladders or Blisters in the Skin. L.

VESICLE [*vesicula*, L.] a small Cuticle filled or inflated.

VESICULA Fellis [in *Anatomy*] the Gall-Bladder.

VESICULÆ seminales [in *Anatomy*] the Seed-Bladder, which consists of many little Cells, somewhat resembling a Bunch of Grapes. L.

VESICULARIS [in *Anatomy*] the lowest Part of the Wind Pipe. L.

VESPERIES, the last Act or Exercise for taking the Degree of Doctor among the *Sorbonists*.

VESPER [in the Church of Rome] Evening Songs, or Evening Prayers.

Sicilian VESPERs, Vespers so named, on Account of a general Massacre of the French, by the Inhabitants of the Island of Sicily. A. C. 1582.

VESPERTILIONUM Ale [among *Anatomists*] two broad membranous Ligaments with which the Bottom of the Womb is tied to the Bones of the Flank, so called because they resemble the Wings of a Bat. L.

VESPERTINE [*vespertinus*, L.] belonging to the Evening.

VESPERTINE [with *Astronomers*] a Planet is said to be *Vespertine*, when it sets after the Sun.

VESPERU'GO [in *Astronomy*] the Evening Star, the Planet Venus, when it shines after Sun-set. L.

A VESSEL [*Vaiselle*, F. *Vasello*, Ital. of *Vasculum*, L.] a general Name of many Sorts of Utensils to put any Thing in.

A VESSEL [*Vaisseau*, F.] a Ship, Bark, Hoy, Lighter, &c.

A VESSEL [among *Anatomists*] a little Conduit or Pipe for conveying the Blood or other Humours of the Body.

A VESSEL of Election } [Scripture
A VESSEL of Reprobation } Term] is an Elect or Reprobate Person.

VESSEL of Paper, half a Quarter of a Sheet.

VESSELS [among *Architects*] Ornaments generally set over Cornices, so called because they represent several Vessels, which were in Use among the Antients.

VESSES, a sort of Cloth made in *Suffolk*.

VESSIGNON [in *Horses*] a Disease, a kind of Wind-gall or Swelling. F.

To VEST [*vestire*, to clothe, L.] to bestow upon, to admit to the Possession of Lands or Tenements.

To VEST [in Law] is to infeoff, to give Seisin, to put in full Possession of Lands and Tenements.

VESTA

V E

VESTA, a Heathen Goddess of the Earth or Nature, under whose Name the antient Heathens worshipped the Earth and Fire; sometimes considered as the Mother, and at other Times as the Daughter of Saturn, to whom Numa Pompilius, the King of Rome, dedicated an everlasting Fire, and appointed the Priestesses called *Vestales* or *Vestal Virgins* to keep it, who were very severely punished whenever they let it go out, in which case it was not to be lighted again by an Earthly Fire, but by the Rays of the Sun; and if ever those *Vestal Virgins* transgressed the Rules of Chastity, they were buried alive.

VESTA [in *Old Records*] the Vesture or Crop of Corn, &c. upon the Ground.

VESTAL Virgins, a sort of Nuns appointed for 30 Years to be Priestesses to the Goddess *Vesta*, and to take Care of the *Vestal Fire*.

VESTE, [of *vestis*, L.] a sort of Waistcoat, a Garment. F.

VESTIARY [*vestaire*, F. of *vestiarium*, L.] a Place in a Monastery, where the Monks Cloaths are laid up; the Friars Wardrobe.

VESTIBLE [*vestibule*, F. *vestibulum*, L.] a Porch or Entry into a House.

VESTIBULUM [in *Anatomy*] a Cavity in the Bone of the Ear, called *Os petrosum*, L.

To **VESTIGATE** [*vestigatum*, L.] to trace or follow by the Track, to seek out or search diligently.

VESTIGATION, a tracing, a seeking or searching diligently.

VESTIGES [*vestigio*, L.] Footsteps, Traces. F.

VESTIGIA of Tendons [among *Naturalists*,] are the little Hollows in the Shells of Fishes, formed for the fastening the Tendons of their Muscles.

VESTMENT [*vestment*, F. *vestmentum*, L.] Raiment, Cloathing, Habit.

VESTMENT [among *Roman Catholics*] a Priest's upper Garment, worn when he says Mass.

VESTRY [*Vestria*, Ital. of *Vestiarium*, L.] a Room adjoining to a Church where the Priests Vestments and sacred Utensils are kept; an Assembly of the Heads of the Parish usually held in that Place.

VESTRY Clerk, an Officer or Scriviner who keeps the Parish Accounts.

VESTRY Keeper, a Sexton whose Office is to look after the Vestry.

VESTRY Men [of a Parish] a select Number of the principal Inhabitants, who annually choose Officers for the Parish, and take Care of its Affairs; so called because they usually meet in the Vestry of the Church.

VESTU [in *Heraldry*] is when there is in an ordinary some Division only by Lines, and signifies clothed.

V I

VESTURA [*Old Law*] a Crop of Corn or Grass. L.

VESTURA [among the *Feudists*] the actual Possession of an Estate, &c.

VESTURE [*Veture*, F. of *Vestis*, L.] a Garment, any Cloathing.

VESTURE [in *Law*] an Admittance to a Possession, or the Profit arising from it.

VESTURE of an Acre of Land [*Old Statute Law*] the Profit arising from it.

VEGATION, a forbidding. L.

VETCHES [*Vesse*, F. *Vezzo*, Ital. of *vicia*, L.] Chick peas, a kind of Pulse.

VEITCHY BED, a Bed of Peas straw Sp.

VETERAN [*veteran*, F. *veteranus*, L.] serving long in a Place or Office.

VETERAN Soldier, an old Soldier, one who has served long in the Wars; in France an Officer of twenty Years standing.

VETERATORIAN [*Veteratorius*, L.] crafty, deceitful.

VETERINARIA Medicina, Physick for Cattle. L.

VETERINARIOUS, a Farrier or Horse-leech; a Horse-Courser, or one who lets out Horses for Hire. L.

VETERNUS, a Lethargy or drowsy Disease; a continued Desire of Sleeping; also Drowsiness, Sluggishness, Slothfulness. Ch.

VETITUM Namium [*Law Term*] an unlawful Naam or forbidden Distress, is when a Bailiff distrains Cattle or Goods, and his Lord forbids him to deliver them to the Sheriff, who comes to replevy them.

VETURINO [in *Italy*] one who lets out Horses, is a Guide to Travellers, and brings back the Horses.

VEUUST [*vetustus*, L.] Old, Antient.

To **VEX** [*vexer*, F. *vexare*, L. *berixten*, Teut.] to teaze, to trouble, to oppress, to torment.

VEXTION, Disquiet or Trouble of Mind, Disturbance. F. of L.

VEXTIOUS [*vexans*, or *vexabundus*, L.] that causes Trouble or Grief; burdensome, troublesome.

VEXTIOUSLY, troublesomely.

VEXTIOUSNESS, Troublesomeness.

VEXTILLATION, a Company under one Standard. L.

V. G. [a Contraction of *Verbi Gratia*, L. i. e. to instance in a Word] an usual Character for Namely, or for Instance.

UGLY, in an ugly Manner.

UGLINESS, Mishapeness.

UGLY [*Minshew* derives it of *hoghen*, but *Skinner* of *Oga*, Horror, q d. *Ozelic*, Sax. horrible, dreadful] of an ill or deformed Shape, or Countenance.

UGSUMNESS, Terribleness. O.

UGUALE } [in *Musick Books*]

UGUALEMENT } signifies equal or equally. Ital

VI ET ARMIS [i. e. by Force and Arms] a Law Term used in an Indictment

to denote the forcible and violent Commission of any Crime. *L.*

VI laica removenda, a Writ lying where Debate being between two Parsons or Provocors for a Church, one of them makes a forcible Entry into it, with a great Number of Laymen, and holds the other out. *L.*

VI laica amovenda, a Writ served when a Bishop has certified into the Court of *Chancery*, that the Parson of any Church within his Jurisdiction is kept out of his Church or Glebe by a Lay Force. *L.*

VIA Combusta [among *Astrologers*] is the Space of 45 Degrees, comprehended within the second half of *Libra*, and the whole Sign *Scorpio*, by reason of several ill-boding fixed Stars placed in it. *L.*

VIA Combusta [in *Palmistry*] is the Line of *Saturn* when parted. *L.*

VIA lactea [in *Astronomy*] is a white Circle which encompasses the whole Firmament, composed of an infinite Number of small Stars (distinguishable by the Help of a Telescope, but not by the bare Eye) which may be seen in a clear Night, commonly called the milky Way. *L.*

VIA lactea [in *Chiromancy*] is a Line running from that which is term'd *Restricta*, to another which is called *Ferrens*. *L.*

VIA prime [among *Physicians*] the Stomach and Intestine *Duodenum* and *Jejunum*. *L.*

VIA regia [Law Term] the King's Highway or Common-road; called the King's High way, because it is appointed by him, and under his Protection. *L.*

VIA Solis [among *Astronomers*] the *Ecliptick* Line, so called because the Sun never goes out of it. *L.*

VIA Solis [in *Palmistry*] a straight Line which runs downward from the Knob at the Root of the Ring Finger, into the hollow of the Hand. *L.*

A *VI'AL* [*Phiolé*, *F.* or *φιάλη*, *Gr.*] a small thin Glass Bottle.

VIANDS [*Viandes*, *F.* of *Vie*, *F.* Life, as *viſtus* of *Vivendo*, *L.*] Meat, Food, Victuals.

VI'ARY [*Viarius*, *L.*] belonging to Ways.

VIATICK [*Viaticus*, *L.*] belonging to a Journey.

VIATICUM [*Viatique*, *F.*] all Manner of Provisions for a Journey. *L.*

VIATICUM [among the *Roman Catholics*] the Sacrament given to dying Persons.

VIBEX [with *Physicians*] a black and blue Spot occasioned by a Flux of Blood.

To *VIBRATE* [*Vibratum*, *L.*] to shake, to brandish; also to swing to and fro.

VIBRATION, a brandishing, a shaking.

VIBRATION [*Mechanicks*] the Swing or regular Motion of a *Pendulum*, in a Clock,

of which there are 3600 in an Hour, or a Weight hung by a String on a Pin.

VIBRATING Motion [among *Naturalists*] a very quick and short Motion of the solid Parts of Bodies, caused by the Pulse or Stroke of some Bodies upon them.

VIBRIS'SANT [*vibrissans*, *L.*] quavering.

VIC'AR [*Vicaire*, *F.* *Vicarius*, *L.*] properly one that is in another's Stead or Room, a Deputy; but the Word is chiefly used for the Parson of a Parish where the Tithes are impropriated.

VICAR General, a Title given by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Cromwell Earl of *Essex*, with a full Power to oversee the Clergy, and to regulate all Matters relating to Church Affairs.

GRAND VICAR to the Pope, a Cardinal who has Jurisdiction over all Secular and Regular Priests, and also over the Jews in the City of *Rome*, &c.

VIC'ARAGE } [*vicarie* or *vicariat*, *F.*
VIC'ARIGE } *vicaria* or *vicariatus*,
L.] the Spiritual Cure or Benefice of a Vicar.

VICARAGE endowed, is one which has a sufficient Revenue for the Maintenance of the Vicar, when the Benefice is impropriated.

VICAR'IO deliberando, occasione cujusdam *Recognitionis*, &c. is a Writ that lies for a Spiritual Person in Prison, upon Forfeiture of a *Recognisance*, without the King's Writ. *L.*

VICARIOUS [*vicariel*, *F.* *vicarius*, *L.*] belonging to a Vicar; subordinate.

VICE [*vitium*, *L.*] an Habit the contrary to Virtue; Sin, Lewdness, Debauchery. *F.*

A *VICE* [probably of *vici* or *vices*, *L.* instead of another, *q. d.* some Instrument which serves instead of, or does the Office of a Person] an Instrument used by Smiths and other Artificers to hold Iron or any Thing fast, while they file or work it.

A *VICE* [among *Glasiers*] an Instrument with two Wheels, made Use of in drawing their Lead for Glazing Work.

VICE, the Nuel or Spindle of a winding Stair Case. *Chauc.*

VICE [of *vici* or *vices*, *L. i. e.* instead of] in Composition of *English* Words implies a Subordination, or the supplying another's Place; as

VICE-Admiral, one of the three principal Officers of the Royal Navy, who commands the second Squadron, and has his Flag set up in the Fore-top of his Ship.

VICE-Chamberlain [of the King's Household] a great Officer at Court next to the Lord Chamberlain, who, in his Absence, has the Comptrol and Command of all Officers belonging to that Part of the King's Household,

Household, which is called the *Chamber*, or above Stairs.

VICE-Chancellor [of an *University*] an eminent Professor, chosen annually to manage Affairs in the Absence of the Chancellor.

VICE-Dominus, a Viscount or Sheriff. *L.*

VICE-Dominus Abbatie seu Ecclesie [Civil Law Term] the Law Advocate or Protector of an Abbey or Church.

VICE-Dominus Episcopi [Canon Law] the Official, Commissary, or Vicar General of a Bishop. *L.*

VICE-Gerent [vice gerens, *L.*] one who governs or acts for or under another; a Deputy, a Lieutenant.

VICE-ROY, a Deputy King, one who governs a State instead of a King. *F.*

VICE-Royalty [Vice Royauté, *F.*] the Place and Dignity of a Vice-Roy.

VICE, a Jester in a Play; also a Spindle in a Press.

VICE Versa, on the contrary. *L.*

VICED, vitious, corrupt.

VICENARY [vicenarius, *L.*] belonging to twenty.

To VITIATE. See *To Viciate*.

VICIE'TUM [Law Word] the same as *Venne*; which see.

VICINAGE } [vicinage, *F.* vicinia or
VICINITY } vicinitas, *L.*] Neighbourhood, Nearness.

VIC'NAL [vicinalis, *L.*] of or belonging to Neighbours.

VICIOUS [vicioux, *F.*] given to Vice, sinful, wicked, naught, lewd.

VICIOUSLY, wickedly, faultily.

VICIOUSNESS, Wickedness, Faultiness.

VICIS & venellis mundandis, a Writ against a Mayor, Bailiff, &c. for not taking care that the Streets be well cleansed.

VICISSITUDE [vicissitudo, *L.*] Change or Turn; succeeding of one thing after another; as *The Vicissitude of the Seasons*, &c. *F.*

VICON'TIEL } [Law Term] belong-
VICOUN'TIEL } ing to the Sheriff, as Writs Vicontiel, i. e. such as are triable in the County Court before the Sheriff, and determinable by him without Assize.

VICON'TIELS } [Law Term] cer-
VICONTIEL Rents } tain Farms for which a Sheriff pays a Rent to the King, and makes the best Profit he can for them.

VICOUNT } [vicompte, *F.* vicecomes,
VIS'COUNT } *L.*] Originally it signified a Sheriff, or the Governor of a Province. but now a Nobleman next in Dignity to an Earl.

VICOUN'TESS } [vicomptesse, *F.* vice-
VISCOUN'TESS } comitissa, *L.*] the Wife of a Viscount.

VIC'TIM [victime, *F.* victima, *L.*] a Sacrifice, properly a Beast killed in Sacrifice after a Victory.

To VIC'TIMATE [victimatum, *L.*] to offer a Sacrifice.

VICTOR, [victor, *L.*] Conqueror, Vanquisher.

VICTOR'ACUS, a Roman Coin, worth about 3d. 3grs English, stamped with the Image of Victory.

VICTO'RIOUS [victorieux, *F.* victoriosus, *L.*] that has got a Victory or Conquest.

VICTO'RIOUSLY, like a Conqueror.

VICTO'RIOUSNESS, the being Conqueror.

VICTORY [Victoire, *F.* Victoria, *L.*] the Overthrow or Defeat of an Enemy, getting the upper hand or better of one in any thing.

To VIC'TUAL [victum præbere, *L.*] to furnish with Victuals or Provisions.

VICTUALLER [victualleur, *F.*] one who furnishes with, or provides Victuals; an Alehouse-keeper; a small Ship or Vessel that carries Provisions for a Fleet.

VICTUALS [victualles, *F.* victus, *L.*] Provisions, Food, Things necessary for Life, as Meat, Drink, &c.

VICTUS Ratio [among Physicians] a particular manner of Living for the Preservation of Health, and Prevention of Diseases. *L.*

VIDAM [in France] the Judge of a Bishop's Temporal Jurisdiction.

VIDELICET, Viz. to wit, that is. *L.*

VIDUITATIS Professio, the making a solemn Profession of living a chaste Widow, a Custom of old observed in England, attended with divers Ceremonies. *L.*

VIDU'ITY [Viduité, *F.* Viduitas, *L.*] the State or Condition of a Widow, Widowhood.

To VIE, to contest, to contend.

VEND'ED [of viande, *F.*] having Plenty of Meat, furnished with Provisions. *Q.*

VIEW [vue, *F.*] the Sight, or the Act of Seeing; Prospect, Survey.

VIEW [in Law] the Act of Viewers, as when an Action is brought, and the Tenant knows not what Land the Demandant asks, the Tenant shall pray the View.

VIEW [among Hunters] the Print of the Feet of a Fallow Deer on the Ground.

VIEW of Frank Pledge [Law Term] the Office of the Sheriff, or looking to the King's Peace, and seeing that every Man be in some Pledge.

To VIEW [voir, *F.*] to take a View of, to look upon, to examine.

To VIEW a Place [Military Term] is to ride about it before the laying of a Siege, in order to observe the Strength or Weakness of its Situation and Fortifications.

VIEWERS [in Law] are such Persons who are sent by a Court to view any Place or Person in Question, as to the Situation of a Place,

a Place, where a Fact was committed, of a Person, in case of Sickness, &c.

VIGESIMAL [*vigesimalis*, L.] the twentieth.

VIGESIMATION, among the Romans, a putting to Death every twentieth Man.

VIGIL [*Vigile*, F. *Vigilia*, L.] the Eve or Day, next before a Holy Day; so called because in ancient Times Christians used then to watch, fast, and pray in Churches.

VIGILANCE } [*Vigilance*, F. *Vigilantia*,
VIGILANCY } L.] Watchfulness, good
Heed, Application of Mind.

VIGILANT [*Vigilans*, L.] watchful, very diligent, careful, circumspect, wary. F.

VIGILANTLY, watchfully, carefully.

VIGILANTNESS, Watchfulness, Carefulness.

VIGILS [*Vigiles*, F. *Vigilia*, L.] are those Fasts which the Church has thought fit to establish before certain Festivals, in order to prepare the Mind for a due Observation of the ensuing Solemnity.

VIGINITI *Viri*, 20 Magistrates of equal Authority.

VIGONE [*Vigogne*, F.] a sort of Spanish Wool, or a Hat made of that Wool.

VIGOROSITY [*Vigorositas*, L.] Strength, Liveliness.

VIGOROSO } [in Musick Books]

VIGOROSAMENTE } signifies to play
or sing with Strength and Vigour. Ital.

VIGOROUS [*Vigoreux*, F. *Vigorosus*, L.] lively, lusty, stout, brisk, full of Vigour or Courage, mettlesome.

VIGOUR [*Vigueur*, F. of *Vigor*, L.] Strength, Stoutness, Sprightliness.

VIGOROUSLY, lively, stoutly.

VIGOROUSNESS, Liveliness, Stoutness.

VILD, vile. Spenc.

VILE [*Vilis*, L.] of no account, despicable, mean, paltry, base, wicked. F.

VILELY, meanly, basely.

VILENESS [*Vilitas*, L.] Meanness, Baseness, Wickedness.

To VILIFY [*vilipender*, F. of *vilis* and *facio*, L.] to set light by, to set at nought, to despise, to abuse.

VILIFY [*Vilité*, F. *Vilitas*, L.] Vileness, Meanness, Cheapness.

VILL [*Ville*, F. *Villa*, L.] a Law Word, sometimes taken for a Parish, or a Part of it, and sometimes for a Manour.

VILLAGE, a Village, a Manour House out of a City, &c. a Farm house, or Home-stall. L.

VILLA *Regis*, a Title anciently given to those Villages, where the Kings of England had a Royal Seat, and held the Manour in their own Demesne. L.

VILLAGE [*Villagio*, Ital. of *Villa*, L.] a Number of Country Houses or Cottages without any Wall or Inclosure. F.

VILLAGER [*Villageois*, F. *Villanus*, L.] an Inhabitant of a Village.

VIL'LAIN [*Villain*, F. *Villano*, Ital. of *villanus*, L. or of *vilis*, vile, or *villa*, a Village, L.] formerly a Country Farmer, a Man of low and servile Condition, who had a small Portion of Cottages and Land allotted him, for which he was dependent on his Lord, and bound to certain work and corporal Service; but now 'tis most commonly used in a bad Sense, and denotes an arrant Rogue, or pitiful, sordid Fellow.

Pure VIL'LAIN, one whom the Lord might put out of his Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattles at Pleasure; and also might take Redemption of to marry his Daughter, and to make him free. The Law concerning such stands yet unrepealed; but is grown so obsolete, that there are not in England any such Slaves.

VIL'LAIN in Gross [*Law Term*] one who was immediately bound to the Person of his Lord and Heirs.

VIL'LAIN *Regardant to a Manour* [*Law Term*] one who was bound to his Lord, as a Member belonging and joined to a Manour of which the Lord was Owner. These were the same with the Pure Villains above described.

VILLAIN *Fleece*, a Fleece of Wool shorn from a scabby Sheep. O. S.

VIL'LAINOUS [of *Vilain*, F.] base, wicked, shameful, pitiful.

VILLAINOUS *Judgment* [*Law Term*] a Judgment or Sentence which casts the Reproach of Villainy and Shame on him against whom 'tis given, as a Conspirator, Perjurer, &c.

VIL'LAINOUSLY, in a villainous Manner.

VIL'LAINOUSNESS, Wickedness, Baseness.

VILLA'NI [in *Old Records*] a sort of servile Tenants, so called because they were *Ville & Glebe adscripti*, i. e. held some Cottages and Lands, which they are charged for with certain stated servile Offices, and were conveyed as an Estate or Appurtenance of the Manour to which they belonged. See *Villain*.

VILLA'NIS *Regis subtrahis reducendis*; a Writ to bring back the King's Bondsmen that have been carried away by others out of his Royal Mancours. L.

VIL'LANY [*Vilenie*, F.] Baseness, Wickedness, Lewdness.

VIL'LENAGE } the meanest Tenure
VIL'LANAGE } anciently belonging to
Lands or Tenements, whereby the Tenant was bound to do all Manner of servile Work for the Lord, which he commanded, fit for a Villain to do, although every one who held in Villenage was not a Villain or Bondman.

Tenants in VILLENAGE, Tenants of base Tenure, those we now call Copyholders.

VILLI

V I

VILLI [in Botany] a sort of small Hairs, growing on some Trees.

VILLOUS [villosus, L.] shaggy, rough.

VIMINAL [viminalis, L.] of or belonging to Twigs.

VIMINEOUS [viminalis, L.] made of Twigs.

VINALIA [with the ancient Romans] Feasts made at the first broaching or tasting their Wines, St. Martin's Feast.

VINCENT [vincentius, of vincere, L. q. d. a Conqueror] a proper Name of Men.

VINCIBLE [vincibilis, L.] that may be overcome or vanquished.

VINCURE [vincitura, L.] a binding.

VINCULUM, a Term in Fluxions, implying that some compound surd Quantity is multiplied into a Fluxion.

VINDEMIAL [vindemialis, L.] belonging to a Vintage.

To VINDEMIATE [Vindemiatum, L.] to gather Grapes, or other ripe Fruits, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, &c.

VINDEMIA'TORY [vindemiatorius, L.] belonging to a Vintage.

VINDEMIATRIX, a She Vintager. L.

VINDEMIATRIX [in Astronomy] a fixed Star of the third Magnitude, in the Constellation *Virgo*, whose Longitude is 185 Degrees, 25 Minutes, Latitude 10 Degrees, 15 Minutes.

To VIN'DICATE [vindictum, L.] to defend, to maintain, to clear or justify, to make an Apology for.

VINDICA'TION, a defending, clearing or justifying, Defence, Apology. F. of L.

VINDICA'TOR, a Person who vindicates, a Defender. L.

VINDICTIVE [vindictivus, L.] revengeful.

VINDICT'IVELY, revengefully.

VINDICT'IVENESS, Revengefulness.

A VINE [Vigne, F. *Vinea*, L.] a Plant or Tree that bears Grapes.

VINE-Fretter } an Insect that gnaws
VINE Grub } Vines.

VINE-Pear, a Pear ripe in October.

VIN'EGAR [vinaigre, F. q. *vinum acre*, L. sharp Wine] Wine or other Liquors made sharp for Sauces.

VIN'EROUS, hard to please. N. C.

VIN'EW [probably of *evanous*, F. of *evanouir*, to grow flat, q. d. *evanidus*, L. having lost the Spirit] Mouldiness, Hoariness, Mustiness.

VINEYARD [Wingear, Sax. *Weingarten*, Teut. *winyard*, Dan. *winngaerd*, Du.] a Piece of Ground set with Vines.

VIN'NET, a Printer's Border, Flower, or Flourish, &c.

A VINI'POTE [Vinipoter, L.] a Wine-Bibber, a Drunkard.

V I

VINOLENCY [vinolentia, L.] Drunkenness.

VINOLENT [Vinolentus, L.] drunken, or given to drink much Wine.

VINOUS [Vineux, F. *Vinosus*, L.] of, or that has the Smell or Taste of Wine.

VIN'TAGE [Vinee, of *Vendange*, O F. of *Vindemia*, L.] Vine-harvest for Grape-gathering; the Season for such gathering.

VIN'TAGER [Vignerons, F.] a Grape-gatherer.

VIN'TNER [vinatiere, Ital. *vinarius*, L.] a Seller of Wine, a Tavern keeper.

VIN'TRY [Vinaria, L.] a Wine Cellar, or a Place noted for the Sale of Wine.

VINUM Hippocraticum [so called of *Manica Hippocratis*, or *Hippocrates's* Sleeve, through which it was strained] Hippocras, a spiced Wine, in which Sugar and Spice have been steeped for some Time.

VINUM medicatum [among Physicians] Wine in which Medicines have been infused for the Use of sick People. L.

VI'OL [Violle, F. *Viola*, Ital.] a musical Instrument.

VIOL [of *Vellendi*, L. pulling] a Term used among Mariners, when a three stroud Rope is bound fast with Nippers to the Cable, and brought to the Jeer Capstan, for the better weighing of the Anchor.

VI'OLLA, a Viol, a Musical Instrument, the Neck of which is divided into half Notes by seven Frets fixed thereon, and is commonly strung with six Strings, and sometimes with seven. And they are of several Sorts and Sizes. Ital. As,

VIOLA Tenora, a Tenor Viol. Ital.

VIOLLO Basso, a Bass Viol. Ital.

VIOLA d'Amore, a kind of Treble Viol, strung with Wire, and so called, because of its soft and sweet Tone. Ital.

VIOLA Bastardo, a Bastard Viol, i. e. a Bass Violin, strung and fretted like a Bass Viol. Ital.

VIOLA Di Gamba, a Bass Viol, which is so called from *Gamba* the Leg; because the common Way of playing upon it is by holding it between the Legs. Ital.

VIOLABLE [Violabilis, L.] that may be violated.

VIOLA'CEOUS [Violaceus, L.] of a Violet Colour, or like a Violet.

To VI'OLATE [Violer, F. *Violatum*, L.] to infringe, break or transgress; to ravish or force a Woman.

To VIOLATE Churches, to commit profane and wicked Actions there.

VIOLA'TION, the Act of breaking, transgressing, &c. L.

VIOLA'TOR [Violateur, F.] a Transgressor, &c. L.

VI'OLENCE [Violentia, L.] Vehemence, Boisterousness, Eagerness, Earnestness, Force or

or Constraint used unlawfully, Oppression, Outrage. *F.*

VIOLENT [*violentus*, *L.*] forcible, vehement, boisterous, furious, toilsome, hard, strong, sharp. *F.*

VIOLENT Signs [among *Astrologers*] are such in which the ill-boding Planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*, have any notable Dignities; as *Aries*, *Libra*, *Virgo*, *Capricornus*, and *Aquarius*; also those in which there are any violent fixed Stars of Note; as *Caput Algol* in *Taurus*, &c.

VIOLENTLY, forcibly; vehemently.

VIOLENTNESS, Force, Vehemence.

VIOLET [*Violetta*, *F.* *Violeta*, *Span.* of *Viola*, *L.*] a Plant bearing a sweet scented Flower, of which, besides the common, there are several Sorts, as the *Calathian Corn* and *Dame's Violet*.

VIOLET-Apple, a sort of Apple whose Pulp is delicate.

VIOLET-Marian, a Flower called also *Canterbury Bells*.

VIOLETTA, a small or Treble Violin. *Ital.*

VIOLIN' [*violino*, *Ital.* *violin*, *F.*] a musical Instrument well known.

VIOLINIS'TA, one who plays on a Viol or Violin. *Ital.*

VIOLINO, a Violin or Fiddle.

VIOLINO CONCERTANTE, or *Concertini*, or *di Concerto*, are Violins, either first or second, which play throughout, to distinguish them from those called *Ripieno*, which play only here and there, and in the full Parts of Chorus. *Ital.*

VIOLINO Ripieno, a Violin of the full Parts. *Ital.*

VIOLIST, one well skilled in playing upon the Violin, or that teaches the Art of playing on it.

VIOLONCELLO, signifies a small Bass Violin, just half as big as a common Bass Violin, in Length, Breadth, and Thickness, whose Strings being but half the Length of the Bass, makes them just an Octave higher than the Bass; used to play a Bass upon with a common Bass Violin or Viol. *Ital.*

VIOLONE, is a very large Bass Violin or double Bass, being every Way as large again as a common Bass Violin, and the Strings twice as thick, and twice as long, which renders the Sound just an Octave lower than the common Bass Violin. This Instrument is only used at great Concerts, as *Operas*, and other publick Musick. *It.*

VIORNA [in *Botany*] the Herb called *Traveller's Joy*

VIPER [*vipere*, *F.* of *vipera*, *L.*] a poisonous Reptile of the Serpent Kind, called also an Adder; in some hot Countries its Bite is venomous, tho' its Flesh is made use of in several Medicines. This Animal, in

Hieroglyphicks, was made to represent a wicked Angel.

VIPERINE [*viperinus*, *L.*] belonging to a Viper.

VIPEROUS [*vipereus*, *L.*] of a Viper kind, or belonging to Adders.

VIPER'S Bugloss, an Herb whose Root and Seeds are cordial, and good against Melancholy, called in Latin *Viperina*.

VIRAGO, a stout or manly Woman, a Termagant. *F.* of *L.*

VIRELAY, a sort of comical Song, a Roundelay. *F.* *Spenc.*

VIRENT [*virens*, *L.*] green; not faded.

VIRGA [in *Old Records*] a Rod or white Staff, such as Sheriffs, Bailiffs, &c. carry as a Badge of their Office.

VIRGA Ulnaria [*Old Law*] a Yard measured according to the legal Ell, or true Standard. *L.*

VIRGA Ferrea, a Yard kept in the *Exchequer*, according to the King's Standard, which formerly was made of Iron, but now of Brass.

VIRGÆ [with *Meteorologists*] a Meteor representing a Bundle of Rods, made by the Sun-Beams obliquely passing through the more loose and open Parts of a watery Cloud, and usually betokens Rain. *L.*

VIRGILIUS Maro, Prince of the *Latin* Poets, whose Works are written in an elegant, judicious, and, for the most part, lofty and majestic Style.

A VIRGIN [*vierge*, *F.* of *virgo*, *L.*] a chaste Maid or Maiden.

VIRGIN Parchment, a very fine Parchment, made of the Skin of a young Lamb.

VIRGINS Flower, a Plant used in covering Arbours, spreading itself into woody Branches.

VIRGINS Thread, a rosy Dew which flies in the Air, like small untwisted Silk.

VIRGINS Milk, a sort of Chymical Composition, called *Benjamin Water*.

VIRGIN [*virgineus*, *L.*] belonging to a Virgin or Maid.

VIRGINAL [*virginalis*, *L.*] belonging to a Virgin, Virgin-like.

VIRGINALS [probably so called, because a fit Instrument for Virgins to play upon] a musical Instrument touched after the same manner as the *Harpsichord* and *Organ*.

VIRGINALITY [*virginalitas*, *L.*] Maidenliness.

VIRGINEUS Morbus [among *Physicians*] the Green-Sickness. *L.*

VIRGINIA [so called in Honour of our Virgin Queen Elizabeth] a Province of Northern *America*, discovered by the Direction and at the Charge of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, A. D. 1584.

VIRGINIAN Climber, a Plant having Claspers like a Vine.

VIR-

VIRGINIAN *Frog*, a Frog 8 or 10 times as big as those in *England*, which makes a Noise like the bellowing of a Bull.

VIRGINIAN *Nightingale*, a Bird of a Scarlet Colour, with a Tuft on the Head.

VIRGINIAN *Silk*, a Plant bearing purplish Flowers and long Cods, in which are contained flat Seeds, and fine soft Silk.

VIRGINITY [*Virginité*, F. of *Virginitas*, L.] the State and Condition of a Virgin; a Maidenhead.

VIR'GO [among *Astrologers*] is reputed to be the House and Exaltation of *Mercury*, of an earthy, cold, and dry Quality.

VIRGO [in *Astronomy*] one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *August*.

VIR'GULA *divinatoria*, a Hazel Rod in the Shape of the Letter Y, which being cut according to the Time of the Planetary Aspect, and held by the two forked Ends, some pretend, will discover Mines.

VIRIDA'RIO *eligendo*, a Writ for the Choice of a Verdurer in a Forest.

VIRID'ITY [*Viriditas*, L.] Greenness.

VIR'ILE [*virilis*, L.] manly, stout.

VIRIL'IA, the Privy Parts of a Man, the cutting off which was Felony by the Common Law, whether the Person consented or not. L.

VIRIL'ITY [*Virilite*, F. of *Virilitas*, L.] Man's estate, Manhood; also Ability to perform the Part of a Man in the Act of Generation.

VIRIPOTENT [*viripotens*, L.] a Maid that is marriageable.

VIRO'SE [*virosus*, L.] lasting after a Man; also full of manly force.

VIRTUNGIANSUS *Ductus* [of *Virtungius*, who first discovered it] a Canal called also *Ductus Pancreaticus*.

VIR'TUAL [*virtuel*, F.] equivalent, effectual, tho' not formal.

VIR'TUAL *Focus* [in *Dioptricks*] a particular Part of a Concave Glass, called the *Point of Divergence*.

VIR'TUALLY, effectually.

VIR'TUOUSLY, in a virtuous or pious Manner.

VIR'TUOUSNESS, Piousness.

VIR'TUE [*Vertu*, F. of *Virtus*, L.] Efficacy, Power, Force, Quality, Property.

Virtue which parleys, is near a Surrender.

As in fortified Places besieged by an Enemy, and well provided to hold out, the valiant Soldiers who are resolutely bent to defend it, scorn to treat or capitulate with the Enemy, but receive their dishonourable Offers with Contempt and Disdain: So when Virtue (the Fortrefs of the Soul, which ought to be defended with the utmost Obstinacy) is attacked by bold Assailants, they who are resolutely bent to defend it, will hearken to no Terms, but repulse dishonourable Offers with Indignation. And when

once a Woman lends a listening Ear to Offers, tho' never so high, as to the Surrender of her Chastity, it is Odds if she do not surrender it upon very low ones in the Upshot. *Virtus quæ facilem pravo præbet aurem, non ægre cedit.*

VIR'TUES [in *Scripture*] one of the Orders of Angels.

Cardinal VIRTUES [among *Moralists*] are Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude.

VIR'TUOSO [*Virtuoso*, Ital.] a learned ingenious Man; a Student in Philosophy; one that is well skilled in the Secrets of Nature, and searches after new Discoveries for the public Benefit; also a Person who is curious in collecting Rarities, as Medals, Stones, Plants, &c.

VIR'TUOUS [*virtueux*, F. *virtuosus*, L.] endowed with, or inclined to Virtue.

VIRTUTE *Officii* [*Law Term*] a good and justifiable Act, such a one as is done by virtue of an Office, or in pursuance of it. L.

VIRULENCE } of *Virus*, L. and F.]
VIRULENCY } a poisonous or venomous Quality.

VIRULENT [*virulentus*, L.] venomous, infectious, malicious. F.

VIRULENTLY, very maliciously.

VIRULENTNESS, great Maliciousness.

VIRUS [among *Physicians*] a kind of watery stinking Matter, which issues out of Ulcers, being endued with eating and malignant Qualities.

VIS *ablative* [in *Law*] is the forcible taking away of moveable Things. L.

VIS *compulsiva* [in *Law*] is that Force whereby a Man is compelled to do that, which otherwise he would not do of his own free Will. L.

VIS *centrifuga* [among *Philosophers*] is that Force by which any natural Body, revolving round about another, endeavours to fly off from the Axis of the Motion in a Tangent to the Curve. L.

VIS *centripeta* [among *Philosophers*] that Force by which all Bodies (from what Cause soever) tend to the Centre of the Earth, or to any Point as their Centre; of this kind is Gravity towards the Centre of the Earth, and the magnetical Force by which Iron tends towards the Centre of the Magnet. L.

VIS *expulsiva* [in *Law*] is when one Man will not suffer another quietly to enjoy his own Right, or do any Thing within his own Bounds. L.

VIS *turbativa* [in *Law*] Disturbance given to a Man in his Possession; as when two strive to possess the same Thing.

VIS *centripeta Quantitatis absoluta* [among *Philosophers*] is its Measure greater or less, according to the Efficacy of the Cause which produces it; and that exerts itself on all Bodies in the Regions round about: As the magnetical Virtue in some Magnets is

greater than in others, though of the same Dimensions. *L.*

VIS centripeta Quantitatis acceleratrix [in *Philosophy*] is its Measure proportionable to the Motion which it generates in a given Time, as the Weight is greater in a greater Body, and less in a lesser; and in the same Body, it is greater near the Earth, and less in remote Regions. *L.*

VIS impressa [in *Philosophy*] an Impulse, Force, or Action, communicated to, and exercised upon any Body, in order to change its present Situation either of Rest or Motion, uniformly forward in a right Line. *L.*

VIS insita Materia [in *Philosophy*] the bare Power of Resistance only, by which every Body, as much as it may, endeavours to continue in that State in which it is, either of Rest or Motion, uniformly forward in a right Line; and may be more properly called *Vis inertiae*. *L.*

VIS Motrix [among *Philosophers*] & the Power which produces the Motion of any Body from Place to Place; thus Gravity is a *Vis Motrix* downwards, or towards the Centre of the Earth. *L.*

VIS Stimulus, is such a Quality in any Fluid whereby the Particles of it are disposed to make a real Division, or a violent Inflection of the Nerves and membranous Fibres of the Body. *Dr. Cheyne.*

VIS'AGE [*Visaggia*, Ital. of *Visus*, *L.*] Face, Countenance. *F.*

VIS'ARD [*Visiere*, *F.* *Visiera*, Ital. of *Visus*, *L.*] a Mask for the Face.

VIS'CATED [*Viscatus*, *L.*] taken or caught with Bird-lime.

VIS'CERA [*Visceres*, *F.*] the Entrails or Bowels. *L.*

VIS'CERAL } belonging to the Bowels
VIS'CEROUS } or Entrails.

To *VIS'CERATE* [*Visceratum*, *L.*] to bowel or take out the Bowels.

VISCERATION, the Garbage that Hunters give their Dogs. *L.*

VIS'CEROUS Flesh [among *Anatomists*] such as that of the Stomach and Guts.

VI'SCID [*viscidus*, *L.*] glutinous, tenacious.

VISCIDITY, Glutinousness, Tenacity; glutinous Concretion

VISCOS'ITY [*viscosité*, *F.* *viscositas*, *L.*] Clamminess; a sticking or gluish Quality.

VIS'COUNT } [*Vicompte*, *F.* *Visconte*, It.
VI'COUNT } *Vice-comes*, *L.*] a Nobleman; a Person of Honour, next in Degree to a Count or Earl.

VISCOUNTESS [*Viscomptesse*, *F.* *Vice comitissa*, *L.*] a Viscount's Wife.

VISCOUNT'Y [*Visconte*, *F.*] the Territory of a Viscount; a sort of Lordship or Jurisdiction in France.

VIS'COUS [*visqueux*, *F.* *viscosus*, *L.* of *viscus*, *L.* Bird-lime] clammy, slimy.

WISE, a Voice. *Chaucer.*

VISER [*visiere*, *F.*] the Sight of an Head-piece.

VISIBIL'ITY [*visibilitas*, *L.*] being visible.

VISIBLE [*visibilis*, *L.*] that may be seen or discerned. *F.*

VISIBLE Horizon. See *Horizon*

VIS'IBLENESS, Capableness of being seen.

VIS'IBLY, in such a Manner as to be seen.

VIS'IER [among the *Turks*] a principal Officer and Statesman.

The Grand VIS'IER } [among the *Turks*]
The Prime VIS'IER } a principal Officer, next under the Grand Seigneur, who governs the whole *Turkish* Empire.

VIS'ION, is a Sensation in the Brain, proceeding from a due and various Motion of the Optick Nerve, produced in the Bottom of the Eye, by the Rays of Light coming from any Object; by which means the Soul perceives the illuminated Thing, together with its Quantity, Quality, and Modification: Seeing, Sight. *F.* of *L.*

VISION, an Apparition, Phantasm, or Ghost; a Divine Revelation in a dream.

Clear VISION [in *Opticks*] is caused by a great Quantity of Rays in the same Pencil, enlightening the correspondent Points of the Image strongly and vigorously.

Confused VISION [in *Opticks*] is occasioned, when the Pencils of Rays do intermix one with another.

Direct VISION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays of Light come from the Object directly to the Eye.

Distinct VISION [in *Opticks*] is caused when the Pencils of Rays, from each Point of an Object, do determine exactly in correspondent Points the Image on the Coat of the Eye called *Retina*.

Faint VISION [in *Opticks*] is when a few Rays make up one Pencil.

Reflected VISION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays are reflected from any Body to the Eye.

Refracted VISION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays pass through different Mediums.

VIS'IONARIES, whimsical, fanciful Persons, Fanaticks. *F.*

A *VIS'IONARY* - *visionnaire*, *F.* of *viso*, *L.*] a fantastical Pretender to Visions and Revelations.

VISIONARY [*visionnaire*, *F.*] belonging to Visions.

To *VIS'IT* [*visiter*, *F.* *visitare*, *L.*] to go to see; also to go about to see whether Things be as they should be.

To *VIS'IT* [in a *Theological Sense*] to afflict, or try by Afflictions.

A *VISIT* [*Visite*, *F.*] an Act of Civility and Friendship, performed by Friends going to each others Houses.

VISITATION, a visiting. *F.* of *L.*

VISITATION [among the *Clergy*] the Office and Act performed by the Bishop once in three Years, or by the Arch-deacon once a year, in each Diocese, to inspect Affairs relating

relating to several Churches and their Rec-tors, &c.

The VISITATION, the great Sickness, Anno Dom. 1665, and 1666, with which the People of this Kingdom were sorely afflicted: Epidemical and Pestilential Diseases are called a *Visitation*, from a Supposition of their being sent immediately from Heaven as a Token of Divine Wrath.

The Feast of the VISITATION of our Lady, a Festival observed in the Church of Rome, in Commemoration of the Visit made to Elizabeth by the Virgin Mary.

VISITATION of Manners, the Recorder's Office was so called in ancient Times.

VISITOR [*Visiteur*, F.] one who visits a Monastery or religious House. L.

VISNE [of *Vicina*, L.] neighbouring Place, or Place near at hand. L. T.

VISNE, is a liquor brought from Turkey, made of *Rachee*, a Spirit drawn from Rice and a kind of black Cherry; in Imitation of which many mix *Tent* and *Brandy* together.

VISIVE [*visif*, F.] formed in the Act of Seeing.

VISOR [*visire*, F.] a Mark used to disfigure and disguise.

VISO'R'IUM [among *Printers*] an Instrument to which a Leaf of Copy is fixed for the Compositor's more convenient seeing thereof.

VIS'ITA } a Prospect, a straight Walk cut thro' the Trees in a Wood. *It*

VISTAMEN'TE [in *Musick Books*] signifies very fast or quick, much the same as *Presto* Ital.

VIS'TO [in *Musick Books*] the same as *Vistamente* Ital.

VISU *Franci Plegii* [Law Term] a Writ to exempt one from View of *Frank Pledge* not resident in the Hundred. L.

VISUAL [*Visuel*, F. of *Visus*, L.] belonging to the Sight.

VISUAL Point [in *Perspective*] is a Point in the Horizontal Line, wherein all the ocular Rays unite, and all others that are parallel to it.

VISUAL Rays [in *Opticks*] are those Rays by which any Object is seen.

VISUS, Inspection or View. O. R.

VITAL [*vitalis*, L.] of Life, that has Life in it; that gives, preserves and supports Life.

VITAL Faculty, an Action whereby a Man lives, which is performed whether we design it or no; such as the Motions of the Heart, Perspiration, or Breathing, Nutrition, &c. It depends chiefly upon the *Cerebellum*; it is the same with the natural Faculty; tho' the Ancients distinguished them, placing the natural in the Liver, and the vital in the Heart.

VITAL Flame, some suppose that there resides in the Heart of Animals a fine kindled, mild Substance, which they call *Flamma Vitalis*, or a Vital Flame; and to its Preser-

vation, they judge the Air, taken in by Respiration, to be necessary, as that is to the Conservation of Life.

VITAL Indication [with *Physic*] such an one as requires the restoring and preserving the natural Strength of the Body.

VITAL Spirits [*Physic*] such as give Life and Motion to the whole Body.

VITAL'ITY [*Vitalitas*, L.] the Property, Act, or Capacity of Life.

VIT'ALS } [among *Physicians*] the
VIT'AL Parts } Parts of the Body which chiefly conduce to the Preservation of Life, viz. the Heart, Brain, Lungs, and Liver.

VITE [in *Musick Books*] signifies quick and lively, much the same as *Presto* Ital.

VIT'ABLE [*Vitiabilis*, L.] sinful, faulty; To VIT'ATE [*viciat*, F. *vitiatum*, L.] to corrupt or spoil one's Morals; to deprave; to defile or deflower a Virgin.

VITIA'TION, a ravishing, deflowering, corrupting, or spoiling. L.

VITIF'EROUS [*vitifer*, L.] that beareth Vines.

VITIGIN'EOUS [*Vitigineus*, L.] that cometh of a Vine.

To VITILIT'IGATE [*vitilitigatum*, L.] to backbite, to detract, to contend.

VITIL'IGO, a kind of Leprosy, Morpew. L.

VIT'IOUS [*Vicieux*, F. *Vitiosus*, L.] wicked, naught, lewd.

VITIOUSLY, wickedly, faultily.

VITIOUSNESS, Wickedness, Faultiness.

VIT'REAL } [of *vitrial*, F. or *vitreus*,
VIT'REOUS } L.] belonging to Glass, glassy.

VITREOUS Humour [with *Oculists*] one of the three Humours of the Eyes; so called from its Resemblance to melted Glass.

VITREOUS Tunicle [among *Oculists*] a thin Film or Coat that is said to separate the Vitreous Humour from the *Chrystalline*.

To VITRIF'ICATE [*vitrisier*, F.] to turn into Glass.

VITRIFICA'TION, turning any Body into Glass by Force of Fire, which is looked upon as the last Action of Fire.

To VITRIFY [*vitrisier*, F.] to turn into Glass; also to grow as hard and transparent as Glass.

VITRIOL [*vitriolum*, L. *vitriolo*, Ital.] a Kind of Mineral Salt, somewhat like Roach Allum. F.

VITRIOL of Mars [among *Chymists*] a Preparation made by dissolving Iron or Steel in some proper acid Menstruum, then evaporating or drawing off the Moisture, and bringing the Matter to *Chrystals*, by setting it in a cold Place; it is also called *Salt of Steel*.

VITRIOL of the Moon [among *Chymists*] is the Body of Silver chymically opened, and reduced into the Form of a Salt by the sharp Points of the Spirit of Nitre.

VITRIOL

VITRIOL of Venus [in *Chymistry*] a Preparation made by a Solution of Copper to Spirit of Nitre, evaporated and crystallized to gain the Salt; called also *Vitriol of Copper*.

VITRIOLATED [among *Physicians* or *Chymists*] turned into Vitriol, or having Vitriol infused into it.

VITRIO' LICK } [*vitriolique*, F.] be
VITRIOLOUS } longing to, or partaking of the nature of Vitriol.

VITTA [among *Anatomists*] that Part of the Coat called *Amnion*, which sticks to the Infant's Head when it is just born.

VITULINE [*vitulinus*, L.] belonging to a Calf.

VITU'PERABLE [*vituperabilis*, L.] that may be blamed, blame-worthy.

To **VITUPERATE** [*vituperatum*, L.] to blame, to find Fault with, to dispraise.

VITUPERA'TION, a blaming or finding fault with, a dispraising. L.

St **VITUS's Dance** [among *Physicians*] so called, because it often seized on those that used to visit the Chapel of St *Vitus*, near the City of *Ulm* in *Sweden*; the Name of a Sort of Madness, wherein the Persons affected lay not down, but ran up and down dancing Night and Day, till they danced themselves to Death, if not forcibly hindered. See more under *Chorea Sancti Viti*.

VIVA Pecunia, [O. L.] live Cattle. L.

VIVA VOCE, by Word of Mouth. L.

VIVACE [in *Musick Books*] signifies with *Life and Spirit*; and by it is commonly understood a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*; but more inclining to the latter than the former. *Ital*

VIVACEMENTE } the same as *Vivace*.

VIVAME'NTE } *Ital*.

VIVA'CIOUS [*vivax*, L.] lively, brisk.

VIVA'CIOUSLY, lively, briskly.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS, Liveliness, briskness.

VIVACISSIMO [in *Musick Books*] denotes a Degree or two quicker than *Vivace*, and may be taken as signifying a Movement near as quick as *Allegro*. *Ital*.

VIVA'CITY [of *vivacite*, F. *vivacitas*, L.] Liveliness, Briskness, Sprightliness; also Quickness or Readiness of Wit.

VIVARY [*vivier*, F. *vivarium*, L.] a place either of Land or Water, where living Creatures are kept; a Park, Warren, or Fish-pond.

VIVER, the Sea Dragon; a Fish.

The **VIVES** [*Avives*, F.] a Disease in Horses.

VIVID [*vividus*, L.] lively, vigorous.

VIVIDLY, liveliness.

To **VIVIFICATE** [*Vivificatum*, L.] to vivify, to quicken or give Life.

VIVIFICATION, a vivifying, &c.

To **VIVIFY** [*vivifier*, F.] to enliven or quicken.

VIVIP'AROUS [of *vivus* and *pario*, L.] that brings forth young ones living and perfect, by which they are distinguished from O-

viparous Ones, which lay Eggs, afterwards hatched into living Creatures.

VIVO [*Architect*] the Shaft of a Column in any of the Orders of Pillars. *Ital*.

A VIX'EN } [q. d. *Foxlin*, a little Fox;
A FIX'EN } but *Skinner* of *Wit*, and that of *Bitching*, an irritated or snarling Bitch] a ranting Woman, froward Child; a Fox's Cub.

To **VIX'EN**, to scold, rant, or rave frowardly.

VIZ [for *Videlicet*, L.] that is, to wit.

VIZ'ARD [*vizera*, Span.] a Mask or false Face put on for Disguise.

VIZI'ER, the prime Minister of the *Turkish* Empire.

UL'CER [*Ulcere*, F. *Ulcus*, L. of *ἔλκος*, Gr.] a running Sore in the soft Parts of the Body, accompanied with Putrefaction, being a preternatural Discharge of matter of various Kinds, from any Part where there is a Solution or Discontinuance of the Texture.

Cancerous ULCER [among *Surgeons*] a large Ulcer, the Lips of which are swollen, hard, and knotty, with thick Veins round about, full of dark blackish Blood.

Cavernous ULCER, is an Ulcer whose Entrance is straight, and the Bottom broad, wherein are many Holes filled with malignant Matter.

Corrosive ULCER, is an Ulcer which, by the Sharpness and ill Quality of its Matter, eats thro', corrupts, and mortifies the Flesh.

Fistulous ULCER, an Ulcer which has long, straight, and deep Holes, and is very hard on its Sides.

Putrid ULCER, is an Ulcer wherein the Flesh is soft and crusty, and the Matter is slimy and stinking like a dead Carcase.

UL'CERATED, turned into an Ulcer.

ULCERATION [*ἔλκος* or *ἔλκωμα*, Gr.] a breaking out into Ulcers or Sores. F. of L.

UL'CEROUS [*ulcerosus*, L. of *ἔλκωδης*, Gr.] belonging to, or full of Ulcers.

ULE [some derive it of *Gehul*, Sax. *Christmas*, others of *Yule*, of the *French*, *Noel*, i. e. *Christmas*, which the *Normans* corrupted to *Nuel*, and we *Ule*,] *Christmas*.

ULE Games, *Christmas Games* or *Sports*.

ULGINOUS [*uliginosus*, L.] moist, moorish.

UL'AGE of a Cask [among *Gaugers*] is what it wants of being full.

UL'NA, an Ell in Measure. L.

ULNA [in *Anatomy*] the greater Bone of the Arm, lying between the Elbow and the Wrist; also called *Focile majus*.

ULNA ferrea [*Old Law*] the Standard Iron-Ell kept in the Exchequer. L.

ULTA'GIUM, Outrage, Violence. O. L.

ULTE'RIOR [*ulterior*, F.] on the farther Side.

UL'TIMA Brista [among *Painters*] the last Touches with the Pencil.

UL'TIMATE [*ultimus*, L.] final, last, or utmost.

UL'TIMATELY,

U M

UL'TIMATELY, finally, lastly.

UL'TION, a revenging. *L.*

ULTRAMAR'INE [*ultramarinus, L.*] from beyond Sea; that comes or is brought from beyond Sea.

ULTRAMARINE [among *Painters*] the finest Sort of blue Colour.

ULTRAMONTA'NES [of *ultra* and *montanus, L.*] a Name that the *Italians* give to all People dwelling beyond the *Alps*.

ULTRAMUNDA'NE [*ultramundanus, L.*] beyond the World, or that Part of it which is visible to us.

ULTRANEOUS [*ultraneus, L.*] willingly, with a free Will.

ULTRIFAGI, inferior Horsemen, who serve in the Grand Seigneur's Court.

UL'VA, Sea weed, Sea grafs; Weeds growing in Pools or standing Water. *L.*

ULULABLE [*ululabilis, L.*] howling, yelling.

ULULA'TION, a howling like a Dog or Wolf. *L.*

UMBEL'LA, a little Shadow; an Umbrella, Bongrace, Skreen, Fan, &c. which Women bear in their Hands to shade them. *L.*

UMBELLAE [among *Botanists*] are the round Tufts or Heads of some Plants *L.*

UMBELLIFEROUS [q. d. of *umbellifer*, of *umbella* and *ferre, L.*] bearing Tufts.

UMBELLIFEROUS Plants, [among *Botanists*] Plants which have round Tufts, or small Stalks standing upon greater; or have their Tops branched and spread like a Lady's Umbrella.

UM'BER [*umbre, or umbretta, F.*] a Trout Fish; also a Colour.

UMBER, a Mongrel bred of a Goat and a sheep. *L.*

UMBERED [among *Painters*] painted over with a dark yellowish Colour.

UMBERED Face, a Face smeared with Umber, or a yellowish Face. *Shakesp.*

UMBIL'ICAL [*umbilicalis, L.*] of or UMBIL'ICK } belonging to the Navel.

UMBIL'ICAL Points [with *Mathematicians*] are the same *Focus's*; which see.

UMBILICAL Region [among *Anatomists*] is that Part of the *Abdomen* which lies round about the Navel.

UMBILICAL Vein [in *Anatomy*] that which nourishes the Infant in the Womb, and after the Birth closes itself.

UMBILICAL Vessels [in *Anatomy*] are the Veins, Arteries, &c. which belong to the Navel; or rather, which are enwrapped in the Navel.

UMBIL'ICUS in an *Ellipsis*, &c. [with *Mathematicians*] is that *Focus* about which the Motion of any revolving Body is made, and which it respects as its Centre.

UMBILISE'CE [*ὀμφαλοτομοί, Gr.*] Cutters of Navel strings. Midwives.

UM'BLES } *nombres, F.* Parts of the HUM'BLES } Entrails of the Deer.

U N

UMBO, the Point or prominent Part of a Buckler. *L.*

UMBO'NE [*Botany*] any pointed Style or Head in the Middle of a Flower. *L.*

An UMBRA, a Person whom one invited to a Feast carries along with him. *L.*

UM'BRAGE [*Ombra, F.*] Shadow, Shade, shadowing; also Jealousy or Suspicion; Pretence or Colour.

UMBRA'TILE [*Umbratilis, L.*] like or of a Shadow, shady.

UMBRA'Y'D. upbraided. *G.*

UMBREL'LO [*Ombrelie, F. Umbrella, It. of Umbrella, or Umbrecula, L.*] a Sort of Skreen that is held over the Head for preserving from the Sun or Rain; also a Wooden Frame covered with Cloth or Stuff, to keep off the Sun from a Window.

UMBRIF'EROUS [*umbrifer, L.*] making or casting a Shadow.

UMBRO'SE [*umbrosus, L.*] shady, casting a great Shade.

UM'PIRAGE, the Power of deciding a Controversy, in case Arbitrators disagree; the Office of Judgment of an *Umpire*.

UMPIRE [*Minshew* derives it of *un Pere*, i. e. a prudent Man, who, like a Father, composes Differences] a third Person chosen to decide a Controversy, left to Arbitration, in case the Arbitrators should not agree.

UMSTRID, astride, Astridlands. *N. G.*

UN [*Un, Sax. of In, L.*] a Negative Particle which is joined to abundance of *English* Words, and deprives them of their native Sense, making them signify the contrary.

UNA'BASHED, not shamed, not confused by Modesty.

UNABLE [of *in*, Neg. and *habilis, L.*] wanting Ability.

UNACCEPT'ABLE [of *in* and *acceptabilis, L.*] displeasing, ungrateful.

UNACCOUNT'ABLE [of *in*, Neg. *acompter, O. F.* and *able*] not to be accounted for, unreasonable.

UNACCOUNT'ABLENESS. Unreasonableness.

UNACCOUNT'ABLY, unreasonably.

UNACCUS'TOMED [of *un* and *accoutume, F.*] not accustomed or used to.

UNACQUAINTED [of *un* and *accointe, F.*] not knowing, ignorant.

UNAC'TIVE [of *in* and *activus, L.*] not acting, idle, sluggish.

UNAC'TIVELY. idly, sluggishly.

UNADVI'SED [of *un* and *avise, F.*] without Advice or mature Deliberation, rash.

UNADVI'SEDLY, rashly.

UNADVIS'EDNESS, Rashness.

UNAFFECTED [of *un* and *affecte, F.* of *affectatus, L.*] without Affectation.

UNAFFECTEDLY, sincerely.

UNAID'ABLE, that cannot be aided or helped. *Shakesp.*

UNALIENABLE [*inalienable, F.*] that cannot be alienated.

UNAL'TERABLE

U N

UNAL'TERABLE [*inalterable*, F.] that cannot or may not be altered.

UNAL'TERABLY, in a Manner not to be altered.

UNANNEALED, unanointed, i. e. without extreme Unction. *Shakesp.*

UNANIMITY [*unanimité*, F. of *unanimitas*, L.] Agreement of Mind and Will, a common or general Consent.

UNANIMOUS [*unanime*, F. *unanimis* L.] of one Mind, Heart or Will, consenting or according together.

UNANIMOUSLY, with one Consent.

UNANIMOUSNESS, the being of one Mind.

UNAPPA'LED, not daunted; not afraid.

UNA'PT, improper, unfit, dull.

UNARMED, having no Weapons.

UNARRAY'ED, naked or defenceless, without Arms.

UNARRACID, not plucked asunder. *Ch.*

UNASERVID, deserved not. *Chauc.*

UNATTAINABLE, not to be obtained.

UNAVOIDABLE, not to be shunned; inevitable.

UNAWARES [of *Un* and *Erwahr.* *Teut.*] unexpected, not looked for.

UNBELIEF, Incredulity, Irreligion.

TO UNBEND [of *Un* and *bendan.* *Sax.*] to loosen or slacken; to ease or refresh one's Mind.

TO UNBEND a Cable [*Sea Phrase*] to take away the Cable of an Anchor.

UNBETIDÉ, not to happen. *Chauc.*

UNBIDE, to abide. *Chauc.*

TO UNBIND, to loose, to untie.

TO UNBRACE a Mallard [among *Carvers at Table*] is to cut it up.

UNBRENT, unburnt. *Chauc.*

UNCANON'ICAL, without publick Approbation.

TO UNCA'SE, to take out of the Case.

UNCER'TAIN, not certain, doubtful.

UNCER'TAINTY, Dubiousness.

UNCHANGE'ABLE, immutable.

UNCHAR'ITABLE, void of Charity.

UNCHASTE, not chaste, immodest.

UNCIA [among *Apothecaries*] the 12th Part of a Pound, containing eight Drams.

UNCIAE [in *Algebra*] those Numbers which are prefixed, or imagined to be prefixed, before the Letters of the Members of any Power produced from a *Binomial*, *Multinomial*, or *Residual Root*. L.

UNCIAL [*uncialis*, L.] belonging to an Ounce.

UNCIVIL, not civil, or uncourteous.

UNCLEAN, foul, polluted.

TO UNCLOY a Piece [with *Gunners*] is to put Oil about a Nail that is driven into the Touch-hole of a Gun, so as to make it glib, and then, by a Train, to give Fire to the Mouth, and so blow it out.

UNCOMMON, unusual.

U N

UNCON'NING, Ignorance. *Chauc.*

UNCO'RE Priest [i. e. still ready] a Law Term, when a Defendant's Plea (being sued for a Debt due at a Day past) to save the Forfeiture of his Bond, is saying that he tendered the Debt at the Time and Place, but there was none to receive it. F.

UNCOUTH' [*Uncuð*, *Sax.*] foreign, barbarous, harsh, not to be understood; also strange, unusual.

UNCOUTHY, harshly, unusually.

UNCOUTH'NESS, Harshness.

TO UNCHILD, to deprive of Children.

UN'CTION [*Onction*, F.] an anointing. L.

UN'CTUOUS [*Onctueux*, F. *Unctuosus*, L.] oily, greasy, fatty.

UNCUL'TIVATED, untilled, not polite.

UNCUS [among *Surgeons*] a Hook to draw a dead Child out of the Womb.

UNCUS'TOMED Goods, such Goods for which no Custom has been paid.

UN'CUTH, unknown. O.

UNDAUNGERED, not endangered, out of Danger. *Chauc.*

UNDAUNT'ED, not disheartened.

UNDEE' [in *Heraldry*] waved, resembling Waves.

UNDEFEND'ED, not forbidden. *Chauc.*

UNDEFI'LED, not polluted.

UNDERPART'ABLE, inseparable. *Ch.*

UNDEQUA'QUAL [of *undequaque*, L.] on every Side, as an undequaque Pressure.

UNDER [*under*, *Sax.* *onder*, *Belg.* *under*, *Teut.*] beneath.

UNDER the Sea [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be so, when she lies still, or waits for some other Ships, with her Head lashed or tied up a Lee.

UNDER the Sun's Beams [among *Astrologers*] is when a Planet is not distant full 17 Degrees from the Body of the Sun, either before or after it.

UNDER Chamberlain [of the *Exchequer*] an Officer who cleaves the Tallies written by the Clerk, and reads the same, that the Clerk, and Comptrollers of the Pell may see their Entries be true.

TO UNDERGO, to suffer.

UNDERLEAF, an Apple that has a *Rhenish* Wine Taste.

UN'DERLING [*under*, *Sax.* and *ling*, dimin.] an Inferior, a mean Person.

TO UNDERMINE [of *under* and *miner*, F.] to make hollow beneath; also to circumvent.

UNDERM'ININGLY, circumventingly.

UNDERFONGEN [*underfangen*, *Teut.*] to undertake. *Chauc.*

UN'DERMOST, the lowest.

UN'DERNEATH, being under.

TO UNDERNEME [*underneman*, *Sax.* *unternehmen*, *Teut.*] to undertake, to receive. *Chauc.*

UNDER-

UNDER-Put, subject *Chauc.*

UNDER-Sitter, an Inmate or Lodger.

TO UNDERSTAND [of *under*, and *rzanban*, *Sax.* *verstahn*, *L. S.* or *verstehen*, *Teut.*] to apprehend, take in, to perceive with the Mind.

To UNDERSTAND, to bear, support, sustain *Chauc.*

To UNDERTAKE [of *under*, *Sax.* and *tagir*, *Dan.* or *tacken*, *Du.* *underfanhen*, *F. G.*] to take upon one, to take in hand, manage, endeavour to do, enterprise, to be Bail or Surety, to answer for.

An UNDERTAKER, a Manager of a Business, especially some great Work.

UNDERTAKERS, Persons who provide all Necessaries for the decent Interment of the Dead.

UNDERTIDE [under *tid*, *Sax.*] the Evening Time. *O.*

To UNDERVAL'UE, to value less than it deserves.

UNDER-TREASURER [of *England*] an officer subordinate to the Lord Treasurer, whose business is to chest up the King's Treasure, and to see it carried into the Royal Treasury in the Tower.

UNDER Wood, Coppice, or any other Wood that is not counted Timber.

UNDERWRITER, an Insurer, so called because he writes his Name under the Conditions.

UNDESER'VED, not deserved.

UNDESER'VEDLY, unworthily.

UNDESIGN'ED, not intended, not purposed.

UNDISPI'TOUS, without Spite. *Chauc.*

To UNDO'E [under *oen*, *Sax.*] to take to pieces what was put together; to ruin.

UNDOE'ING of a Boar [among Hunters] is the dressing of it.

UNDOUB'TOUS, undoubted. *Chauc.*

UNDRES, Minors, persons under Age. *O. R.*

UNDULY, not in due Time or Manner.

UNDUE'NESS, not being due, Unfitness, Unmeetness.

To UNDULATE [under *oyer*, *F.* *undulatum*, *L.*] to roll as Waves do.

UNDULATE } [under *ulus*, *L.*] made

UNDULATED } in the Fashion of Waves, as Watered Silks and Stuffs, and the Grain of Wainscot.

UNDULATION, a Motion like that of the Waves. *L.*

UNDULA'TION, [of the Air] the waving of the Air to and fro.

UNEASINESS, Disturbedness.

UNEASY, disturbed.

UNEATH [uneathe, *Sax.*] scarce, with Difficulty.

UNEQUAL, not equal.

UNECHURABLE, unavoidable. *Chauc.*

UNERRING, incapable of Mistake, certain.

UNEVEN [eben, *Teut.*] not even or smooth.

UNEXTORT'ED, not forced from one.

UNFAIR, unjust.

UNFAITHFUL, not true to his Trust.

UNFEIGNED, not feigned, sincere.

UNFIT, not fit or meet.

UNFIX'ED, not fixed, unsettled.

UNFORM'ED [informis, *L.*] that is without Form, Fashion or Shape.

UNFORMED Stars [in *Astronomy*] such as are scarce to be seen by the bare eye, or even by a Telescope.

UNFURNISHED, without Furniture.

UNGAIN, awkward.

UNGANAND, ungainly, foolishly. *O.*

UNGELD [ungeld, *Sax.*] when a Person was so far out of the protection of the Law, that if he were murdered, no Fine or Geld should be paid by any Person that killed him, he was said to be ungeld.

UNGENEROUS, not noble; not liberal; ignominious.

UNGEN'TLE, harsh, rude, rugged.

UNGUILTY, guiltless. *Chauc.*

UNGODLY, impious, wicked.

UNGRATEFUL, unthankful.

UNGUENT [unguentum, *L.*] Ointment or liquid Salve.

UNGUIS *O.* [in *Anatomy*] a little thin Bone in the great Corner of the Orbit of the Eye, having a Hole in which the Lachrymal Gland lies. *L.*

UNGULA [with *Mathematicians*] the Section of the Cylinder cut off by a Plane which passes obliquely through the Plane of the Base, and Part of the Cylindrick Surface.

UNGULA [among *Surgeons*] a Sort of hooked Instrument, to draw a dead Fetus out of the Womb.

UNGULA Oculi [in *Anatomy*] the round rising of the Eye. *L.*

UNHAND'SOME, not beautiful.

UNHAPPY unfortunate.

UNHEEDFUL, careless.

UNHEE'R, impatient. *N. C.*

UNHELE [unheil, *Teut.*] Misfortune. *Chauc.*

UNHOUSE'D, free, unconfined, &c. *Shak.*

UNHOZ'ZLED, without the Sacrament. *Shakes.*

UNIABLE smooth, plain. *Chauc.*

UNICORN [Licorne, *F.* *Unicornis*, *L.* *μονοκίρως*, *Gr.*] a Beast said to be as big as an Horse, having one white Horn in the Middle of the Fore head, about five Handfuls long, found in the Province of *Agoas*, in the Kingdom of *Damotes* in *Ethiopia*, said to be a timorous Beast, residing in the Woods, yet sometimes ventures into the Plain.

SEA-UNICORN } a Fish eighteen Foot
UNICORN Whale } long, having a Head like a Horse, and Scales as big as a Crown-piece, six large Fins like the End of a Galley Oar, and a Horn issuing out of the Fore-head nine Foot long, so sharp as to pierce the hardest Bodies.

UNICOR'NOUS [unicornis, *L.*] having but one Horn.

UNIFORM

U'NIFORM [*uniforme*, F. *uniformis*, L.] of one Form or Fashion, regular, having all Parts alike, even.

UNIFORM Flowers } [among Botanists]
UNIFORM Plants } such as are all round, of the same Figure, having the fore and back Parts, as also their right and left Parts, exactly alike.

UNIFORM Motions [of Bodies] the same with equable or Equal Motions.

UNIFORMLY, regularly, after one Form.

UNIFORMITY [*uniformité*, F. *uniformitas*, L.] a Being of one and the same Form, Shape, or Fashion, Agreeableness, Conformableness.

UNINTELLIGENT, not knowing, not skillful.

UNINVITED, not asked.

U'NION, the joining several Things together; Concord, Agreement. F.

UNION [in *Painting*] the mutual Symmetry or agreeableness of Colours.

UNION [in a *Philosophic Sense*] is taken by Dr Grew, for one of the three Ways of Mixture or joining together of Atoms or very small parts which touch in a Plane; as in the ChrySTALLIZATION of Salts and other like Bodies.

UNION Pearls, Pearls which grow in Couples, the best Sort of Pearls.

UN'JOINEN, to disjoin. *Chauc.*

To **UNJOINT** a *Bistern* [among Carvers at Table] is to cut it up.

UNI'PAROUS [*unus* and *pario*, L.] bringing one at a Birth.

U'NISON [of *unus*, and *sonus*, L.] a Term in Musick, signifying one and the same Sound, whether produced by one or divers Voices, sounding in the same Tone; an Agreement of two notes, or of two Strings of an Instrument in one and the same Tone.

U'NIT } *unité* F. of *unitas*, L. a Term

U'NITE } in *Arithmetick*, implying the

U'NITY } first Figure, or Number 1.

UNITARIAN [of *unitas*, L.] an Heretic who denies the Union of the Godhead in three Persons; a *Socinian*.

To **UNITE** [*unir*, F. of *unus*, L.] to make one, to join together.

UNITY [*unité* F. *unitas*, L. *einigkeit*, Teut.] Oneness. Singleness, Union, Agreement.

UNITY [in *Arithmetick*] the first Principle of Number.

UNITY of Possession [Common Law] is called *Consolidatio Fructus & Proprietatis*.

UNIVER'SAL [*universel*, F. *universalis*, L.] general, belonging or extending to all.

UNIVERSAL Equinoctial Dial, an Instrument to find the hour of the Day, the Latitude, and most Propositions on the Globe.

An **UNIVERSAL** [in *Logick*] that which is common in several Things, a Predicable.

UNIVER'SALISTS, so called from their holding universal Redemption. See *Arminians* and *Remonstrants*.

UNIVERSALITY [*universalité*, F. *universalitas*, L.] a being universal, Generality.

UNIVERSALLY, generally, comprehensively.

U'NIVERSE [*univers*, F. *Uniuersus Mundus*, L.] the whole World, the whole Frame or Mass of Material Beings.

UNIVER'SITY [*université*, F. *universitas*, L.] the whole in general, Generality.

UNIVERSITY, a Nursery where Youth are instructed in the Languages, Arts, and Sciences.

UNIVO'CAL [*univoque* F. *univocus* L.] consisting of one Voice, Sound, or Name.

UNIVOCAL Terms [in *Logick*] are such whose Names and Nature is the same.

UNIVOCAL Signs [with *Surgeons*] Signs of the Fractures of the skull, viz. Dimness of Sight, Loss of Understanding, &c.

UNJUST, not just.

UNJUSTLY, injuriously.

UN'KED

UNK'WARD } solitary, lonesome.

UNKEDLY, solitary.

UNKEMPT [*incomptus*, L. *ungekempt*, Teut.] unadorned. *Spencer.*

UNKEND [*ungekant*, Teut.] unknown. *Spencer.*

To **UNKEN'NEL** [Hunt. Term] to drive or force from a Hole, as, To *unkennel* a Fox.

UN'KLE [Oncle, F. *Avunculus*, L.] a Father's or Mother's Brother.

To **UNKING**, to deprive of Royalty.

To **UNLACE**, to undo a Lace.

To **UNLACE** a *Cony* [among Carvers] is to cut it up.

UNLAWFUL [of *un* neg. *Laga*, and *pull*, Sax.] not lawful, contrary to Law.

UNLAWFUL Assembly [in a *Law Sense*] the Meeting of three or more Persons, by Force, to commit some unlawful Act.

UNLAWFULLY, unjustly.

UNLAWFULNESS, Injustice.

UNLEARNED [*unbeleert*, Teut.] not learned.

To **UNLEA'SH** [Hunting Term] is to undo the Leash or Line, in order to let the Dogs go after the Game.

UNLES'S [prob. of *Onlepan*, Sax. to send away *q. d.* this being sent away. *Skinner*] but except.

UNLI'KE [*ungleich*, Teut.] not like.

UNLIMITED [of *un* and *limité*, F. or *limitatus* L.] unbounded.

UNLIMITED Problem [in *Mathematicks*] one that is capable of infinite Solutions.

UNLIM'ITEDLY, unboundedly.

UNLIM'ITEDNESS, the being without Bounds.

UNLOVEN, not to love. *Chauc.*

UNLUCK'Y [*unluckich*, Teut.] not fortunate; rude.

UNLUST [*unlust*, T.] Unwillingness. *Ch.*

To **UNLUTE** [Chymical Term] to take away the Lute, Loam, or Clay.

UN-

U N

ONSH. BOOK 1, without an assignable time

precipitate.

UNWARES, unknown. *Spent.*
 To UNWARP, to discover. *Spent.*
 UNWEL'COME [unwillkommen, *Teut.*] not acceptable.
 UNWIL'LING [unwillig, *Teut.*] not willing.
 UNWISE [unpiz, *Sax.* unwise, *Teut.*] silly, foolish.
 UNWISH [unpiz, *Sax.*] unknown. *O.*
 UNWIST [ungewist, *Teut.*] unknown, unthought of. *Spent.*
 UNWIT [unpiz, *Sax.*] Folly. *O.*
 UNWORTHY, not deserving.
 UNWOTE, knoweth not. *Chauc.*
 UNWRIE, to uncover. *Chauc.*
 To UNYOKE, to take off the Yoke from a Beast; to free from Bondage or Slavery.
 UNYOLDEN, not yielded. *O.*
 VOCABULARY [vocabulaire, *F.* of *vocabulum*. *L.*: a Word] a little Dictionary or Book, containing a Collection of Words.
 VO'CAL [vocalis, *L.*] belonging to the Voice. *F.*
 VOCAL Musick, the Musick which is performed by Voices.
 VOCAL Nerves [in *Anatomy*] Nerves which supply the Muscles of the Larynx. See *Recurrent Nerves*.
 VOCA'LE, i. e. vocal, Musick of Voices. *It.*
 VOCAL'ITY [vocalitas, *L.*] being vocal.
 VOCATIO in *Jus* [Civil Law] the same as *Summons* in the *Common Law*. *L.*
 VOCATION, a Calling, Employ, Course of Life to which one is appointed. *F.* of *L.*
 VOCATIVE Case [among *Grammarians*] is the fifth in Declension of *Latin* Nouns, so called because it is used in Calling or Speaking to.
 VOICE, in general, signifies a Noise or Sound; but in Musick it more particularly signifies a human Voice; as *Vase solo*, a single Voice. *Ital.*
 VOCIFERATIO [in *Old Law Records*] an Outcry raised against a Malefactor; a Hue and Cry. *L.*
 VOCIFERATION, bawling or crying out aloud.
 VOGUE, Esteem, Credit, popular Applause; Reputation, Sway. *F.*
 VOICE [Vox, *F.* Vox, *L.*] Sound that comes out of the Mouth; Cry; a Vote; the Right of voting upon any Occasion.
 VOID [uide, *F.* vacuus, *L.*] empty, deprived of; of no Force or Effect.
 A VOID, an empty Space.
 To VOID [vider, *F.*] to go out, depart from; to evacuate by Stool, vomit, &c.
 VOID of Course [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be *Void of Course*, when it is separated from one Planet, and, during its Stay in that Sign, does not apply to any other Body or Aspect.
 VOIDABLE, that may be voided.
 VOIDANCE [Law Term] a Want of an Incumbent or Clerk in Possession of a Benefice; which is double, either in Law, when

a Parson has several Benefices incompatible; or in Deed, when the Incumbent is dead, or actually deprived.

VOID'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when there are Lines drawn within and parallel to the Out-lines of any Ordinary; this expresses an Exemption of something of the Thing voidable, and makes the Field appear transparent through the Charge.

VOIDER [Heraldry] one of the Ordinaries, whose Figure is made like that of the Flanch, only it does not bend or bow in so much; they are always borne by Pairs.

A VOIDER, a Table Basket for Plates, Knives, &c. a wooden painted Vessel to hold Services of Sweetmeats.

VOIDEN [vider] to empty. *Chauc.*

VOIRE Dire [Law Term] as when 'tis prayed upon a Trial, that a Witness may be sworn upon a *Voire Dire*, i. e. that he be obliged upon Oath to declare the Truth. *F.*

VOISINAGE, Neighbourhood, Nearness. *F.*

VOITURE, Carriage. *F.*

VOLA'GE, fickle. *Chauc.* *F.*

VOLANT [volans, *L.*] flying. *F.*

VOLANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Bird in a Coat of Arms is drawn flying, or having its Wings spread out.

VO'LARY, a great Bird Cage, so large that the Birds have room to fly up and down in it.

VOLA'TICA, a Witch or Hag that flies in the Air. *L.*

VOLATICA [Surgery] a Tetters or Ring-Worm; a kind of Swelling. *L.*

VOLAT'ICK [volaticus, *L.*] flying, fleeting, unconstant.

VOL'ATILE [Chymistry] apt to evaporate or resolve itself into Air.

VOLATILE Spirit [among *Chymists*] is a volatile Salt dissolved in a sufficient Quantity of Phlegm or Water.

VOLATILE Spirit of Sal Armoniack [Chymistry] is a Composition of Quick lime or Salt of Tartar with Sal Armoniack.

VOLATILE Salt of Animals [Chymistry] a Salt drawn from some Parts of living Creatures much after the same Manner.

VOLATILE Salt of Vegetables [among *Chymists*] is a Salt usually drawn by a Retort from the Fruits and Seeds fermented and putrified, and seems only to be the essential Salt driven up higher and volatilized by the Spirit during the Fermentation and Distillation.

VOLATILES [Volatilia, *L.*] Living Creatures flying in the Air, as Birds.

VOLATIL'ITY [volatilité, *F.*] a being volatile.

VOLATILITY [among *Chymists*] the Properties of Bodies whose Particles are apt to evaporate with Heat, and mix with Air.

To VOLAT'LIZE [volatiliser, *F.*] to make volatile.

VOLATILY [volatille, *F.*] wild Fowl. *Ch.*
 NOLENS

NOLENS VOLENS, whether one will or no. *L.*

VOLCANO. See *Vulcano*.

VOLERY [*Volière*, *F.*] See *Volary*.

VOLGIVAGANT [*Volgivagus*, *L.*] passing to the common People.

VOLIPERE, a Ketcher. *Chauc.*

VOLITATION, a flying or fluttering about.

VOLITION [among *Philosophers*] the Act of Willing; an Act of the Mind, when it knowingly exercises that Dominion it takes to itself over any Part of the Man, by employing such a Faculty in, or withholding it from any Action.

VOLLEY, a great Shout.

VOLLEY [among *Military Men*] a general Discharge of Musquet-shot upon some extraordinary Occasion.

A VOLLOW, a Fellow. *N. C.*

VOLSEL'LA } a Pair of Tweezers or
VULSEL'LA } Nippers, to pluck up Hair by the Roots. *L.*

VOL'TA [in *Horsemanship*] a Volt, a bounding Turn. *Ital.*

VOLTA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
VOLTI } to turn, or turn over, and

VOLTARE } is frequently met with at the Bottom of a Leaf, at the Right hand Side, when the Sonata or Piece of Musick is not ended, to signify, that there still remains more on the other Side of the Leaf.

VOL'TI Subito, is turn over quick, and is used when it happens that the Leaf must be turn'd over in the Middle of a Strain. *Ital.*

VOLTI Presto, signifies the same as *Volti Subito*. *Ital.*

VOLTI si place, is turn over if you please. *Ital.*

VOLUBILITY [*volubilité*, *F.* *volubilitas*, *L.*] a being easily rolled, aptness to roll.

VOLUBILITY [of *Speech*] a round Delivery or ready Utterance; an easy Pronunciation.

VOLUBLE [*volubilis*, *L.*] that speaks with fluency, quick and easy in Speech.

VOLUBLE Earth, the swift, moveable, Terrestrial Orb.

VOLUBLY, fluently.

VOLUME [*volumen*, of *volvo*, *L.*] a Part of a large Book; a Book of a reasonable Size, fit to be bound up by itself. *F.*

The **VOLUME** of a *Body* [among *Philosophers*] is that Space which is inclosed within its Superficies.

VOLU'MINOUS, of a large Volume, bulky; also consisting of several Volumes.

VOLU'MUS [i. e. *we will*] the first Word of the Clause in the King's Letters Patents, and Letters of Protection. *L.*

VOLUNDE [Contraction of *Voluntas*, *L.*] the Will. *O.*

VO'LUNT [*Law Term*] is when the Tenant holds Lands, &c. at the Will of the Lessor or Lord of the Manor.

VOLUNTARILY, willingly.

VOLUNTARINESS, Willingness.

VOLUNTARY, [*Voluntaire*, *F.* *Voluntarius*, *L.*] free, that is done or suffered without Compulsion or Force.

A **VOLUNTARY** [in *Musick*] that which a Musicien plays *ex tempore*.

A **VOLUNTE'ER** [*un volontaire*, *F.*] one who serves voluntarily in the War.

A **VOLUP'TUARY** [*un voluptueux*, *F.*] a voluptuous Person, or one given to sensual Pleasures.

VOLUP'TUOUS [*Voluptueux*, *F.*] sensual or given to carnal Pleasure.

VOLUP'TUOUSLY, sensually, luxuriously.

VOLUP'TUOUSNESS [*Volupte*, *F.* *Voluptas* or *Voluptas*, *L.*] Sensuality, a giving one's self up to carnal Pleasures.

VOLUTA [*architect.*] that Part of the Capital which represents the Barks of Trees twisted, and turned in spiral Lines.

VOLUTA [in the *Corinthian Order*] are those that appear above the Stems, and are 16 in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA [in the *Ionick Order*] are 8 in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA [in the *Composite Order*] are 4 in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA'TION, a rolling, tumbling, or wallowing. *L.*

VOL'VULUS [among *Physicians*] the twisting of the Guts, a Disease. *L.*

VOMER [*Anatomy*] a Bone seated in the middle of the lower Part of the Nose.

VOM'ICA [among *Surgeons*] an Imposthume or Boil.

VOMICA [among *Physicians*] a Disease in the Lungs, which causes a small Fever, attended with Restlessness and Leanness.

A **VOMIT** } [*un vomitif*, *F.*] a Po-

A **VOMITIVE** } tion to cause Vomiting; also a Vomiting or Casting.

To **VOMIT** [*vomer*, *F.* *vomitare*, *L.*] to spue, cast or bring up.

VOMITORY [*vomitarius*, *L.*] that causes or promotes vomiting.

A **VOMITORY**, a Medicine taken inwardly, made of Emeticks, infused, dissolved, or concocted.

VOOR, a Furrow of Land, *S. C.*

VOPIS'COUS [of Twins in the Womb] that which comes to perfect Birth. *L.*

VORA'CIOUS [*vorace*, *F.* *vorax*, *L.*] ravenous, feeding greedily, gluttonous, immoderate in eating.

VORA'CIOUSLY, greedily.

VORA'CIOUSNESS, Greediness.

VORA'CITY [*voracité*, *F.* *voracitas*, *L.*] Greediness, Gluttony, Aptness to devour.

VORAGINOUS [*voraginosus*, *L.*] full of Gulphs and Swallowings.

VORA'TION, an eating up greedily. *L.*

VORTEX [in the *Cartesian Philosophy*] is a System of Particles of Matter moving round

U P

round like a Whirlpool, having no void Interstices or Vacuities between the Particles; or a System of Liquid Air, which moves round as before, and carries Planets about the Sun, either swifter or slower, according as they are nearer or farther from the Centre.

VO'TARESS, a Female Votary.

A VO'TARY [*un Devot, F. Votarius, of votum, L.*] one who has bound himself to the Performance of a religious Vow; also one devoted or wholly given up to Love, Learning, &c.

To VOTE [*voter, F.*] to give one's Voice.

A VOTE [*Votum, of vox, L.*] Voice, Advice or Opinion of a Matter in Debate.

VOTES [*vota, L.*] the Suffrages of an Assembly.

VOTES [*of Parliament*] Suffrages or Resolves of the Members of that Assembly.

To VOUCH [*voucher, Norm. F.*] to maintain or affirm, to Warrant.

To VOUCH [*in Law*] to call one into Court, to make good his warrant.

To VOUCH for one, is to certify in one's Behalf, to pass his Word for him.

VOUCHE'E [*in Law*] a Person vouched for.

VOUCHER [*in Law*] the Tenant who calls another Man into Court, who is bound to make good his Warranty.

To VOUCHSAFE [*of vouch and safe*] to condescend, to be pleased to do a Thing.

To VOUCHSAFE [*among Divines*] is to grant graciously

VOUNDSTONE, Free-stone. O.

To VOW [*vouer, F. vovere, L.*] to make a Vow; to swear or protest solemnly.

A VOW [*vœu, F. votum, L.*] a religious Promise, a solemn Protestation.

VOW'ELS [*voelles, F. vocales, L.*] Letters of the Alphabet which are so named, because they of themselves, without the Help of a Consonant, express a Sound; as, a, e, i, o, u, y.

VOY'AGE, a passing from one Country or Place to another; now generally used for a Passage by Sea only: It is also sometimes taken for the Profit gained by going to Sea; as when it is said, *Such an one made a good Voyage.* F.

To VOYAGE [*voyager, F.*] to travel, especially by Sea.

A VOY'AGER [*voyageur, F.*] a Traveler.

UP [*up, Sax. op, Belg. and Dan. up, L. S.*] aloft, high, above.

To UPBRAID [*up gebræden, Sax.*] to twit or hit in the Teeth, to reproach.

UPBRAIDING'LY, reproachingly.

UPBRAYS, Upbraidings, Reproaches. Sp.

UPHALF, lifted up. *Chauc*

UPHILL, difficult, as climbing an Hill.

To UPHOL'D [*upholder, Dan.*] to support or maintain, to favour.

UPHOL'STER } (either of holsterer,

UPHOLST'ERER } a Maker of Bolsters,

U R

or corrupt for upholder] a Tradesman dealing in Chamber Furniture.

UPLAND, high Ground, as distinguished from moorish, marshy, or low Grounds.

UPLANDER, an Highlander, one who lives in the High Grounds.

UPLIGHT [*oplichted, L. S.*] taken up. O.

UPON [*uppan, Sax.*] on something.

UPPER [*upper, Sax. opper, Belg. ober, Teut.*] superior, higher in Place.

UP'PERMOST [*oberst, Teut.*] uppermost.

UPPERMOST [*uppermost, Sax. upperste, Dan.*] the highest.

UP'PISH, Proud.

UPRIGHT' [*oprectig, Dan. aufgerichtet, Teut.*] set or standing up straight, contrary to lying or sitting; sincere, honest, just.

An UPRIGHT [*Architect*] a Representation or Draught of the Front of a Building.

UPRIGHTLY [*aufrechtig, Teut.*] honestly

UPRIGHTNESS, Straightness, Honesty.

UPRIST, arisen, risen up. O.

UP'ROAR [*op roer, Belg. of anfruche, Teut.*] a great Noise, Hurly burly, great Bustle, Rout, or Riot.

To U'PROOT, to tear up by the Root.

UP'SHOT [*Aufschuß, Teut.* properly by a Metaphor taken from an Ale house or Tavern, where they used to say, *the Shot is up, i. e. all is in, and all is paid*] the Issue, End, or Success of a Business.

UP'SITTING, when the Childbed Woman gets up. *York.*

An UP'START [*of up and start*] one of mean Birth and Condition that is grown rich on a sudden, and behaves himself insolently.

To UPSTAY, to support or hold up. Sp.

UPSWALE, swallow up. O.

UP'WARD [*uppeard, Sax. upwaerts, Belg. tuffwaerts, Teut.*] towards the higher Parts; also more, spoken of Quantity or Time.

URACHUS [*Οὐραχός, Gr.*] one of the umbilical Vessels, whose Use is to convey the Urine from the Bladder of the Fetus, into the Allantoides of four footed Animals, which is placed between the Chorion and the Amnion.

URAICK [*in the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey*] Wrack, a Sea weed used for Fuel.

URANIA [*Οὐρανία, Gr.*] the Name of one of the Nine Muses, the President of Astronomy.

URANOS'COPY [*of Οὐρανός, Heaven, and σκοπία, Gr. to view*] a contemplating or viewing the Heavens.

URANOS'COPIST [*Uranoscopus, L. Οὐρανόσκοπος, Gr.*] one who observes the Course of the Heavenly Bodies; an Astronomer.

URANOS'COPUS [*Οὐρανόσκοπος, Gr.*] a Fish that has but one Eye, so placed, that in swimming it seems to look upwards. L.

UR'BAN,

U R

UR'BAN [*urbanus*, L. courteous, civil] a proper Name of Men.

UR'BANISTS [*urbanistes*, F. a Sort of Nuns.

URBAN'ITY [*urbanité*, F. of *urbanitas*. L. *q. d.* the City Behaviour] Civility, civil Behaviour, Courtesy; good Manners or Breeding.

URCHIN [*Jncing*, Sax. *ericeus*, L. an Hedge-hog; also a Dwarf; also a little unlucky Boy or Girl.

SEA-URCHIN, a Fish so called because it is round and full of Prickles like a Land-Hedge-Hog rolled.

URCHIN like Rind [among *Botanists*] outward Husk of the Chestnut, so called because all set with Prickles.

URE [of *usura*, of *utendi*, L.] Use, Custom; as, to put one's Self in Ure, i. e. to accustom one's self.

URE [formerly *Urus*, in the Roman Time it washed *Ifurium*, a Town of the *Brigantines*, now called *Aldborough*; *Urus* was afterwards by the *English Saxons* called *Ouse*, now *Ouse*] a River in *Yorkshire*.

URE, Fate, Destiny. Hap. Chauc.

URE, an Udder. N. C.

URE'OX [*Aur-ösche*, Teut.] a wild Ox or Buffle.

URE'DO, the Blasting of Trees, &c. L.

URED O [among *Physicians*] an Itch or Burning in the Skin.

URENT [*urens*, L.] burning, parching.

URENTIA [among *Physicians*,] Medicines of a Burning or hot Quality.

URETERS [*ureteres*, F. and L. of *Ouprripes* Gr.] fistulous, membranous Vessels which convey the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

URE'THRA [of *Ouprripa*, Gr.] the urinary Passage, through which the Urine passes from the Bladder to the Penis, to be discharged.

URETICKS, the same as *Diureticks*.

To URGE [*urgere*, L.] to move or press earnestly; to vex or provoke; also to insist upon in Discourse.

UR'GENCY, Pressing, Importunity, Haste of Business.

UR'GENT [*urgens*, L.] pressing; earnest. L.

UR'GENTLY, importunately.

UR'GENTNESS, Importunity, Earnestness.

URIAH [אוריה, H. i. e. the Fire of the Lord] a Chief Captain in King David's Army.

URIEL [אוריאל, Heb. i. e. the Fire of God] the Name of an Angel.

URIGO, burning with a Cautstick; also the Itch of Lust. L.

URIM AND THUMMIM [אורים ותמים, H. i. e.] Lights and Perfections. *Urim* signifies Lights, or Explanations, which,

as some say, were the ancient Teraphims or

U R

little human Figures, which the Priest carried hid in the Fold of his Robe or Gown, and by which he answered the Questions of the Jews. The *Thummim* signifies Perfections, and is by the *Septuagint* translated *Truth*. There was, as *Diodorus Siculus* says, a like Ceremony much in use with the *Egyptians*, whose principal Minister of Justice carried an Image of precious Stones about his Neck, which was called *Truth*. We know nothing certain concerning them, but that they were a Sort of Ornaments belonging to the Habit of the High Priest, by which he gave Oracular Answers to the People. The High Priests of the Jews consulted God in the most important Affairs of their Commonwealth, and received Answers by the *Urim*. Others take them to be the 12 precious Stones in the Breast Plate of the High Priest, which shone like a Flame of Fire.

URINAL [*urinale*, L.] of *ὑρρίπης*, Gr.] a Glass Vessel to receive Urine. F.

URINA'RIA *Fistula* [in *Anatomy*] the Urine Pipe, the same as *Urethra*. L.

URINARY [*urinarius*, L.] of or belonging to Urine.

URINATION, a diving or swimming under Water.

URINE [*urina*, L. of *ὑρον*, Gr.] a serous Excrement which passes from the Reins to the Bladder, and is thence discharged through the Penis. L.

URINES [in *Falconry*] Nets to catch Hawks with.

URINOUS [*urinalis*, and *urinofus*, L. *ὑρρίπης*, Gr.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Urine; also full of Urine.

URINOUS Salts [among *Chymists*] volatile Salts drawn from Animal or other Substances that are contrary to Acids.

URITHS [of *πρὶν*, or *τοπρὶν*, Sax. to wreath or turn about] Etherings or Windings of Hedges. S. C.

URLED, stunted, that does not grow. N. C.

UR'LING, an Urchin, a Dwarf, a little Fellow. N. C.

URN [*urne*, F. *urna*, L.] a Water-Pitcher.

URN, a Roman Measure for Liquid Things, containing about three Gallons and a half.

URNS [among the Romans] Pots made of different Matter either of Earth or Metal to preserve the Ashes and Bones of the Dead after they were burnt.

URNS, were also certain Vessels to put Ballots in for giving Votes at Elections in the Roman Assemblies.

UROCRITERIUM [of *ὑρον*, and *κρίσιον*, Gr.] a casting of Waters, a giving Judgment on Diseases by sight of the Urine.

U'ROMANCY [of *ὑρον*, and *μαντεα*, Gr.] a divining or guessing at the Nature of a Disease by the Urine.

UROPYGIUM

U S

UROPY'GIUM } [*υροπύγιον*, Gr.] the narrowest or
 URRHOPY'GIUM } lowest Part of the Rump.
 UROS'COPY [of *υρος* and *σκοπια*, Gr.]
 an Inspection of Urines, commonly called
casting of Waters.
 UR'RY, a Sort of blue or black Clay,
 digged out of Coal Mines.
 URSA Major [in *Astronomy*] the great
 Bear, a Constellation in the Northern Hem-
 isphere, called also *Charles's Wain*. L.
 URSA Minor [in *Astronomy*] the lesser
 Bear, a Northern Constellation, consisting of
 seven Stars, of which the last and nearest to
 the Pole is named *Cynosura*. L.
 URSULA [i. e. a little She-bear] a pro-
 per Name of a Woman.
 UR'SULINES, an Order of Nuns.
 URTICOSE [*urticosus*, L.] full of Net-
 tles.
 URY'NES, Nets to catch Hawks. O.
 US [ur Sax. bug, Teut.] we.
 U'SAGE, Custom, common Practice,
 Fashion, Way, Treatment. F.
 USAGE, [in *Law*] Prescription.
 USANCE [among *Merchants*] the Space
 of Time between any Day of one Month,
 and the same Day of the next, which Time
 is generally allowed for payment of a Bill of
 Exchange after Acceptance. F.
 Double USANCE, [among *Merchants*] is
 the Space of two such Months, allowed on
 the same Account.
 USE [us, F. of *usus*, L.] Employing or
 Enjoyment of a Thing; a Practice, Custom;
 also Interest of Money.
 USE [in *Law*] the Profits of Lands, &c.
 especially that Part of the *Habendum* of a
 Deed or Conveyance, which expresses to
 what Benefit the Party shall have the Estate.
 To USE [us, F. *usum*, sup. of *uti*, L.]
 to make use of, to employ. &c.
 USEFUL, serviceable, profitable.
 USEFULLY, profitably.
 USEFULNESS, Profitableness.
 USER de *Action* [Law Phrase] the pur-
 suing an Action in the proper County.
 An USHER Huissier, F. *usceire*, Ital.]
 Properly the Door-keeper of a Court; also
 the Under-master of a School.
 Gentleman USHER, an Officer who waits
 upon a Lady, or Person of Quality.
 USHER of the black Rod, is the Gentle-
 man Usher to the King, the House of Lords,
 and the Knights of the Garter, and keeps
 the Chapter house Door, when a Chapter of
 the Order is sitting.
 USHERS of the Exchequer, are four Per-
 sons who attend the Chief Officers and Barons
 in the Court of Westminster.
 To USHER in, to introduce or bring in.
 US'NEA [among *Physicians*] a kind of
 green Moss, which grows upon human
 Skulls, and is used in Physick. L.
 USQUEBAUGH, a distilled Spirit made

U T

in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland,
 also called *Whisky*.
 US'TION [in *Surgery*] a Burning or
 Searing with a hot Iron. L.
 To US'TULATE [*ustulatum*, L.] to burn
 or sear.
 U'SUAL [*usuel*, F. *usualis*, L.] one that
 serves for Use, common, ordinary.
 U'SUALLY, commonly, ordinarily.
 U'SUALNESS, Commonness, Ordinari-
 ness.
 USUCAPTION, the Enjoyment of a
 Thing for Continuance of Time, or receiv-
 ing the Profits; Prescription or long Pos-
 session. L.
 USUFRUCTUARY [*usufructuaire*, or
usufruitier, F. *usufructuarius*, L.] one who
 has the Use and Profit of a Thing, but not
 the Property and Right.
 AN U'SURER, [*usurarius*, F.] one who
 lends upon Usury, or for Gain.
 To USURP [*usurper*, F. *usurpare*, L.] to
 take upon or seize violently.
 USURPA'TION, a taking wrongfully
 to one's own Use that which belongs to an-
 other. F. of L.
 USURPA'TION [in *Law*] the Enjoy-
 ment of a Thing for Continuance of Time,
 or receiving the Profits.
 U'SURY [*usure*, F. of *usura*, L.] is the
 Gain of any Thing above the Principal, or
 that which was lent, exacted only in Con-
 sideration of the Loan, whether it be in Mo-
 ney, Corn, Wares, or the like.
 UTAS [Law Term] is the eighth Day
 following any Term or Festival; as the *Utas*
 of St. Hilary, &c.
 UTENSIL [*utensil*, F. *utensile*, L.] any
 Thing that serves for Use, a necessary Im-
 plement or Tool.
 UTENSILS [among *Military Persons*]
 are Necessaries which every Soldier ought to
 have wherewith he is to be furnished by his
 Host where he quarters.
 U'TERI *Ascensio* [among *Physicians*] the
 rising of the Womb. L.
 U'TERI *Procidencia* [among *Physicians*]
 the falling of the Womb a Disease. L.
 UTERINE [*uterinus*, L.] belonging to
 the Womb. F.
 UTERINE Brother [*uterinus frater*, L.] a
 Brother by the Mother's Side only.
 UTERINE Fury [*uterinus furor*, L.] a
 Disease in the Womb, that sends forth Fumes
 to the Brain, causing extraordinary Passions
 and lustful Desires, which cannot be satisfied
 or appeased.
 UTERINE Sister [*uterina soror*, L.] a
 Sister by the Mother's Side only.
 UTERUS, the Womb or Matrix.
 UTFANG'THEFE [ut pang ðeop,
 Sax.] a Privilege empowering a Lord of a
 Manor to Punish a Thief committing Theft
 out of his Liberty, if taken within his
 Fee,

UTILITY

V U

UTILITY [*utilité*, F. of *utilitas*, L.] Usefulness, Benefit, Advantage.

UTLAGA'TIO, an Out-lawry.

UTLAGA'TIO *capiendo quando utlagatur in uno comitatu, et postea fugit in alium*, a Writ for the apprehending a Man who is out-lawed in one County, and flies into another. See Out-lawry.

UTLAGH [*uðlaga*, Sax.] an Outlaw or out-lawed Person.

UTLAW'RY } a Punishment for such
OUTLAWRY } as being called into Law (i. e. into Court) do contemptuously refuse to appear, whereby they forfeit their Goods and Lands to the King and State.

UTLEPE [*Law Term*] a Flight or Escape made by Thieves or Robbers.

UTOPIA [*Εὐτοπία*, Gr. *q. d.* a fine Place] a feigned well governed Country, described by Sir Thomas More.

UTOPIAN, belonging to *Utopia*.

UTTER [*uttern*, Sax.] outward, absolute, entire.

To **UTTER** [*of uttern*, Sax. *q. d.* to put out] to pronounce or speak forth; also to vend or sell Wares.

UTTER *Barriſter*, a young Lawyer admitted to plead at the Bar; or a Person well skilled in the Common Law, who is called om Contemplation to Practice.

UTTERLY, entirely, altogether.

UTTERANCE [*of uttern*, Sax.] Delivery, Manner of speaking; also the Sale of Commodities.

UTTERMOST [*ytternæſt*, Sax.] the most outward, the most distant, or farthest Part.

U'VA, the same as *Uvula*.

U'VEA *Membrana* } [*in Anatomy*] a Coat

U'VEA *Tunica* } of the Eye resembling the Skin of a Grape, whence it has its Name. Its outward surface, being of divers Colours, is called *Iris*; and this makes the Difference of Persons Eyes as to Colours, as black, grey, &c. L.

U'VID [*avidus*, L.] moist, wet.

UVIFEROUS [*uvifer*, L.] bearing Grapes.

UVIGENA } [*in Anatomy*] a little Piece
UVIGERA } of spongy Flesh that hangs down from the Roof of the Mouth.

VULCAN [*Vulcanus*, L.] a Pagan Deity esteemed to be the God of subterranean Fire, to preside over Metal, and to be the Son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*.

VULCANIAN [*Vulcanius*, L.] of, or belonging to, or made by *Vulcan*.

VULCANO [*Volcano*, Ital. of *Vulcanus*, L. the fabulous God of Fire] a burning Mountain, that throws forth Flames, Smoke and Ashes, such as Mount *Ætna*, &c.

VULGAR [*vulgaire*, F. of *vulgaris*, L.] common, ordinary, general, trivial, low, mean, base.

The **VULGAR** [*le vulgaire*, F. *vulgas*, L.] the common People, the Rabble.

W A

VU'LGAR Fractions [*in Arithmetick*] Ordinary or Common Fractions, as distinguished from *Decimal Fractions*, &c.

VULGAR'ITY [*vulgaritas*, L.] Vulgarness, the Manner of the common People.

VULGARLY, commonly.

VUL'GARNESS, Commonness; also Meanness; Unmannerliness.

VUL'NED [*in Heraldry*] wounded.

VUL'NERABLE, that may be wounded.

VUL'NERARY [*vulnere*, F. *vulnerarius*, L.] of or good to cure Wounds.

VUL'NERARY [*vulnere*, F. *vulnerarium medicamentum*, L.] a Medicine proper for healing of Wounds.

VULNERA'TION, a wounding. L.

VULNIF'ICK [*vulnificus*, L.] that maketh or causeth Wounds.

VUL'PINARY [*vulpinari*, L.] crafty, subtil, wily.

VULPINE [*vulpinus*, L.] belonging to, or like a Fox, crafty, subtil.

VUL'TUOUS [*vultuosus*, L.] lofty, looking big.

A **VUL'TURE** [*Vulturius*, L.] a Bird of Prey, called also a *Gripe*.

VULTUR'INE [*Vulturinus*, L.] like, or of the Nature of a Vulture, rapacious.

VUL'VA [*vulva*, F.] the Womb or Matrix; also the Womb-Passage, or Neck of the Womb. L.

VULVA Cerebri [*in Anatomy*] an oblong Furrow between the Eminences or bunching out Parts of the Brain. L.

UVULA [*uvula*, F.] that little Piece of red, spongy Flesh that hangs down from the Palate between the Glandules, called *Amygdala*. L.

UVULA Spoon, a Surgeon's Instrument to be held just under the *uvula*, with Pepper and Salt in it, to be blown up into the hollow behind the same.

UXO'RIOUS [*uxorius*, L.] overfond of, or doating upon his Wife.

UXO'RIOUSLY, like one doating on his Wife.

UXO'RIMUM, a Fine or Forfeit paid by the Romans for not matrying. L.

To **VYE**, to strive, to equal or outdo another.

U'ZIFUR [among *Chymists*] *Cinnabar* made of Sulphur and Mercury.

UZZIEL [*זכור*, H. i. e. the Goat of God] the Son of *Haraiah*.

W A

TO WAB'BLE [either of *picelian* or *pagian*, Sax. or *waeden*, Teut. *weng-tell*, Belg.] to totter as a Top sometimes in spinning; to wriggle about as an Arrow sometimes does in the Air.

WA'BBLING, tottering, wriggling.

WA'BBLINGLY.

W A

WAB'INGLY, totteringly.

WACKET, Sky-Colour. *O.* See *Watchet*.

WAD [prob. *Sax.* Hay] a Bundle of Straw or Peas; also a Sort of Flocks, of Silk, coarse Flannel or Cotton.

WAD } [among *Gunnery*] a Stop-
WAD'DING } ple of Paper, Hay, Straw,
old Clouts, &c. which is forced into a Gun upon the Powder, to keep it close in the Chamber, or put up close to the Shot to keep it from rolling out.

WAD-HOOK [in *Gunnery*] is a Rod or Staff, with an Iron turned Serpent wife, or like a Screw, to draw the Wads or Okam out of a Gun when it is to be unloaded.

WADDEMOLE } Coarse Stuff used for
WOD'DEMEL } the covering the Col-
WOD'DENEL } lars of Cart-horses.

To WAD'DLE [wadelu *Teut.* wendte-
ten, *Belg.* picelian, *Sax.*] to go sideling as a Duck does.

WAD'DLES, the Stones of a Cock.

WAD'DLING, going sideling.

WAD'DLINGLY, in a sideling Manner.

To WADE *pagan, Sax. waden, Teut.*] to go in or pass thro' the Water, Brook, &c. also to dive into Business.

A WAFER [Gaufré, *F.*] a thin Sort of Paste for sealing Letters; the consecrated Bread given at the Sacrament of the Lord's Body among the *Roman Catholics*.

WAFERERS, way-faring Men, Vagabonds. *Chauc.*

A WAFT [of *pagan, Sax. warghen, Du.* to move to and fro] a Sign made by a Coat or Sea Gown hanged out in the Main Shrouds, to Ships or Boats to come onboard, oftentimes signifying that the Ship is in Danger by a Leak, &c. and wants help.

To WAFT [of *wachten, Du.* and *Teut.* to watch] to convey or guard any Ship or Fleet at Sea; to carry by Water.

A WAFTER a Frigate to convey a Ship after such a Manner.

WAFTERS } [in the Time of King
WAF'TORS } Edward IV.] three Offi-
cers with Naval Power appointed to guard Fishermen on the Coasts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

To WAG [*pagan, Sax. wacghen, Du.*] to move or stir, to shake.

A WAG [of *pagan, Sax.* or of *vago, Ital.* witty] a merry Fellow.

A WAG Tail, a Bird.

WAGGA, a Weigh; a Quantity of Cheese, Wool, &c. of 256 lb. *Avoir-du pois.*

To WAGE [*wagen, Teut.* to hazard, *gager, F.*] to lay a Wager; to enter upon, begin, or join in War.

To WAGE [*Law Phrase*] to give Security for the Performance of a Thing.

WAGE, Gage or Pledge. *Spenc.*

To Wage his Law [*Law Phrase*] when an Action of Debt is brought against one, the Defendant might Wage his Law i. e. take

W A

an Oath that he does not owe any Thing to the Plaintiff, nor detain his Goods in the Manner and Form as he had declared.

WAGER of Law [*Law Term*] the Offer of such an Oath.

A WAGER [*Gageur, F.*] a mutual Stipulation between two Persons to forfeit or pay a Sum of Money; &c. on Condition a Thing in Dispute be or be not as asserted.

To lay a WAGER [*gager, F.* of *wagen, Teut.* wacghen. *Du.* to hazard, or of *pagan, Sax. wacghen, Teut.*] to enter into such a contract.

WAGES [*Gages, F.*] Hire, Reward for Service, Salary, Stipend.

WAG'GERY } [of *pagan, Sax.* to
WAG'GISHNESS } play] Wantonness; frolicsome or merry Pranks.

WAG'GISH [of *pagan Sax.*] wanton, toyish.

WAG'GISHLY, wantonly.

To WAG'GLE [*pagan, Sax. wagghele, Belg. wackelen, Teut.*] to joggle or move up and down, to be in Motion.

AWAG'GON *pagan Sax. wacghen, Belg. wagen, Teut.*] a long Cart with four Wheels.

A WAG'GONER [*wacghener, Belg. wagner, Teut.*] the Driver of a Waggon; also a Northern Constellation, called *Charles's Wain*.

A WAIF } [*Chose guave, F.* or of *pagan, WEIF* } an, *Sax.* to float up and down] Goods that a Thief drops or leaves behind him, when over-charged, or close pursued, which belong to the King or Lord of the Manor, unless the Owner convict the Thief within a Year and a Day; if so, he shall have his Goods again.

WAIFA'RING Man [of *pagan, and pagan, Sax. waere, Belg. wabten, Teut.* or of *Waisfahrt, Teut.* Travelling, Pilgrimage] a Traveller.

WAIFS, are also lost Goods or Cattle, claimed by no Body, which belong to the King or Lord of the Manor, if, upon Proclamation made several Market Days, they are not challenged within a Year and a Day.

To WAIL [*pagan, Sax. gualare, Ital.*] to lament or bewail.

WAIL'INGLY, by way of Lamentation.

WAILED Wine, Choice Wine. *O.*

WAIL'ED, changed, old. *Chauc.*

WAIMENTING, lamenting. *Chauc.*

A WAIN [*pagan, Sax.*] a Cart or Waggon; a Cart drawn by Oxen, and having a Waincope.

WAIN'ABLE, that may be manured or ploughed. *O. R.*

WAINAGE, the Furniture of a Wain or Cart.

WAINCOPE, that Part to which the hinder Oxen are yoked to draw the Wain, or

W A

or a long Piece that comes from the Wain Body.

WAIN'SCOT [a wandſchote, of wand, a Wall, and ſhot, to defend or preſerve, Belg.] a lining of Walls made of Boards within ſide of a Room.

To WAINSCOT [wandſchotten, Du.] to line walls with Wainſcot.

WAIR [among Carpenters] a Piece of Timber two Yards long, and a Foot broad. F.

WAIST [gwafſe, Welſh] the ſmalleſt Part of the Body; alſo the middle Deck or Floor of a Ship.

To WAIT [wachten, L. S. and Belg. warten, Teut.] to ſtay for, to attend upon.

A WAITER [wachter Belg. warter, Teut.] a Tender upon a Perſon or Buſineſs.

WAITS [either of waiting, becauſe they attend on Magiſtrates, Officers, &c. in Poms and Proceſſions; or of Guet, a Watch, or Guetter, to watch, F. becauſe they keep a ſort of Watch a-Nights] a ſort of Muſick, or Muſicians

To WAIVE [pæſian, Sax.] to quit or forſake.

A WAIVE, a Woman outlawed for contemtuouſly reſuſing to appear when ſued in Law; ſhe is ſo called as being foreſaken of the Law; and not an Outlaw as a Man is, becauſe Women not being ſworn in Leets to the King, nor in Courts as Men are, cannot be outlawed.

WAIVED Goods. See Waif.

WAIWARD, froward, croſs, peeviſh, croſs-grained, unruly.

WAI'WARDLY, peeviſhly, unruly.

WAI'WARDNESS, Peeviſhneſs, Unrulineſs.

To WAKE [pæſian or pæccan, Sax. waerke, Belg. wachen, Teut. waager, Dan.] to watch or forbear Sleeping.

To WAKE [pæccan, Sax. wecken, Teut.] to excite or rouſe from Sleep.

WAKE [Sea Term] the ſmooth Water which a Ship leaves a-ſtern when under Sail.

WAKE'FUL, not apt to ſleep.

WAKE'FULLY, like a Perſon awake, heedfully.

WAKE'FULNESS, the being wakeful or headful.

WAKES [of pæſian, Sax.] to keep awake; becauſe in celebrating them they uſed to dance all Night; but Spelman derives them of pac, Sax. Drunkenneſs, becauſe they generally terminated in Drunkenneſs] Vigils for the Dedication of Churches; Country Feaſts that uſed to be celebrated for ſome Days after the next Sunday, or Saint's Day, to whom the Pariſh Church was dedicated, ſtill obſerved in moſt Parts of England.

WAKE'MAN, a Title given to the Chief Magiſtrate of Rippon, Yorkſhire.

W A

WAKEMAN [q. d. Watchman] a Name.

WAKE ROBIN, an Herb. Arum, L.

WALBURY [Gracious] a Name.

WALD [palda, Sax. waſd, Teut.] a Wood, a wild woody Ground. Old Records.

WALDWIN } [of pealdan, Sax. to rule,
WALWIN } and pinnan, Sax. to conquer] a proper Name of Men.

WAILES } [Sea Term] outward Timbers
WAILS } in a Ship's Sides, on which Men ſet their Feet when they clamber up.

CHAIN-WALES [of a Ship] are thoſe Wales that lie out farther than any of the other and ſerve to ſpread out the Ropes called Shroweds; and are uſually trod upon when Perſons climb up the Sides.

WALE KNOT [among Sailors] is a round Knot, ſo made with the Lays of a Rope that it cannot ſlip.

WALE Reared [Sea Term] a Ship is ſaid to be Wale Reared, when it is built ſtrait up after ſhe comes to her bearing

Gun WALE [of a Ship] a Wale which goes about the uttermoſt Strake or Seam of the uppermoſt Deck in the Ship's Waſte.

WALE [pell, Sax.] a riſing Part in Cloth.

WALL-FLEET [of pall, Sax. a Wall, and fleet, Sax. a River] a Place in Eſſex famous for Oiſters.

WAL'USCUS [Old Law] a Servant, or any Military Officer.

To WALK [wælcen, Dan. or of pealcan, Sax. to roll or revolve] to go on Foot.

A WALK, a Path to walk in; alſo a Walking or ſhort Journey on Foot.

A WALK-MILL [of walche, Belg. walchen, Teut. to full Cloth] a Fulling-Mill. N. G.

A WALKER [Walcher, Belg. Walcker, Teut.] a Fuller.

WALKERS [Law Term] Foreſt Officers appointed to walk about a certain Space of Ground committed to their Care.

A WALL [wall Sax. waſl, Teut. of wallum, L.] an Incloſure of Brick, Stone or Earth.

To WALL, to incloſe with a Wall.

WAL'LIA, a Wall or Bank of Earth caſt up for a Mound or Boundary. O. L.

WALL-Creeper, a Bird.

WALL-Brook [q. d. Gall Brook, of Lucius Gallus, a Roman Captain that was there ſlain, and a Brook which is now dried up] a Street in London.

A WALL Flower, a Plant bearing a ſweet-ſcented Flower. *Leucoium luteum*, L.

A WALL Eye [probably of ppale, Sax. a Whale q. d. an Eye like a Whale, Skinner] a Diſeaſe in the Eye of a Horſe.

A WAL'LET [Valiſe, F. Valigia, Ital. of walſen, Teut. to travel, q. d. a Travel-ling

W A

ling Bag] a sort of Bag with two Pouches to it.

WAL'LING, biling N. C.

WALLINGFORD [of Gual Den, C. Br. i. e. the Old Wall, by retaining and adding thereto Ford; the English Saxons called it Gualengapond and Walleng pond, Sax.] a Town in Berkshire, 38 Miles W. from London

To WALLOP [pealan, Sax.] to boil.

To WAL'LOW [palpan, Sax. waltzen, Teut.] to roll and tumble up and down.

WAL'LOWISH [of walche, Belg. a nauseating, of walche, to loath] unfavoury, tasteless.

To WAL'LY, to cocker or indulge. N. C.

WALM [wall, Teut.] a little Boil over the Fire.

WALMER [of pall, Sax. and Mare, L. the Sea, q. d. a Sea-wall] a Place in Kent.

WALNUT [pahl, þnuzu, Sax. walnot, Belg. and L. S. q. d. welsche nusse, Teut. i. e. Foreign or Italian Nut; Mer. Caf. derives it of Βελλανός, Gr.] a large Nut, well known.

WALSH, the same as Wallowish. Lincolnshire.

WAL'SINGHAM [of pæl, Sax. a Whirlpool, of palpan, Sax. to wallow, and Ham, Sax. an Habitation, q. d. a dirty, boggy Town; or from pelipe, Sax. Southern Wood, which grows plentifully there] a Town in Norfolk, 89 Miles N. N. E. from London.

To WALT [pæltan, Sax. to overthrow, to totter or lean one Way. N. C.]

WALT [of wancheren, Teut. to waver or be unsteady] (Sea Term) a Ship is said to walt, when she has not her due Ballast, i. e. not enough to enable her to bear her Sails to keep her stiff.

WAL'TER [walther, Camd. of the Sax. pald, a Wood, and heer, a Master, or of pæltan, Sax. to rule, and þene, Sax. an Army] a proper Name of Men.

WAL'TER, a Pilgrim or Woodman. O.

To WALTER, to welter. O.

WAL'THAM [of pæld, Sax. wald, Teut. a Wood, and þam, Sax. q. d. a Town by a Wood] a Town in Essex, 12 Miles N. by E. from London, memorable for its stately Abbey, the Abbot whereof was a Member of Parliament.

WALT'SOME, wallowish, loathsome.

WALVIA'RIA Mulieris, [Low Lat.] the waving of a Woman, which answers to the Utlegatio Viri, or the outlawing of a Man. L.

WALWORT, Dwarf-elder.

To WAMBLE [of pamb, Sax. the Belly] to move or stir as the Guts do with Wind, &c. to rise up as seething Water does; to wriggle like an Arrow in the Air.

WAN [pan of pana, Sax. wanting, gwan, C. Br. weak, pale-faced, faint and feeble in Countenance.

W A

A WAND [haand, Dan.] a long slender Willow Twig, a long slender Staff

To WANDER [panduan, Sax. wanderen, L. S. wandern, Teut. wandern, Dan.] to stray or straggle about, to go out of the way, to walk or travel in unknown Places, or without having fixed any certain Stage of the Journey

WAND'ERINGLY, strayingly.

WANDS'WORTH [anciently called Wandlesworth, from the River Wandie or Vandali, and worth, a Village; or from hand, Dan. water, and worth, q. d. a Town by the water side] a Town in Surry, standing upon the River Thames, five Miles W. by S. from London.

To WANE [panian, or Gepanian, Sax.] to decrease, to grow less

WANE [pana, Sax. wanting, wan, Du. defect, want] the Decrease of the Moon; The Moon is said to be in the Wane, when she is past the Second Quarter.

A WANG [pang, Sax.] a Field

WANGS [panger, Sax. Wangen, Teut.] the Cheek or Jaw Teeth. Chauc.

WANG Teeth wongtoðar, Sax.] the same as Wangs

WANGA [wong, Sax. a Jaw-Bone with Teeth] an Instrument with Teeth.

WANG'ER [of wangene, Sax.] a Mail or Budget

WANHOPE [of wana, Sax. wanting, and þope, Sax.] Despair O

WANKLE, Limber, flaccid; fickle, ticklish. N. C.

WAN'LASS [Hunting Term] as, Driving the Wanlafs, i. e. driving of Deer to a Stand.

WANNAGIUM [Old Law] Wainage, the Furniture of a Wain or Cart; Wain-Houses, or Out-houses for Husbandry Tools.

WAN'NISH, somewhat pale or wan.

WANS'DIKE [q. d. Woden's Dike, or the Ditch of Woden or Odin, the God of the Saxons, supposed to be the same with the Mars of the Romans] a wonderful long Ditch in Wiltshire, the Limit of the West Saxons, and the Mercii.

A WANT [wand of wendban, Sax. to turn up, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole. N. C.

A WANT-LOUSE [Wandlups, Belg. Wandlanfz, Teut.] a Wood-Louse, an Insect

WANT [wana, Sax. wanting, wan, Belg. want] Deficiency, Lack, Need, Poverty

To WANT, to need, to fail, &c.

WANTAGE [of wana, Sax. Less, of the Smallness thereof] a Town in Berkshire, 50 Miles W. from London.

A WAN'TEY, a Surcingle, or large Girth for a Pack-horse.

WAN'TONLY, waggishly, lasciviously.

WANTON

W A

WAN'TON [*Minsheu* derives it of *Wantone*, q. d. *Wants to play with*; *Skinner* rather chuses to derive it of *waune*, *Belg* to imagine, because such Persons are full of Imaginations and Fancies; or of *wendese*, *Belg* to turn about, because such Persons run skittishly about] full of wagery; light, lascivious.

WAN'TONNESS, waggishness, lasciviousness

WANTRUST, Distrust. *O.*

To **WANZE** away [of *Wantan* or *Le-pantan*, *Sax*] to waste away. *C.*

WAPENTAKE [*Wapen* *Gerace*, *Sax* as *Somner* thinks of *Wapan*, *Sax* Armour, and *Geraceon*, *Sax* to render, from giving up their Armour in Token of Subjection to their Lord] the same as Hundred; a Division of a County, so called because the Inhabitants did give up their Arms in token of Subjection to their Lord.

WAPID, troubled, sorrowful. *Chauc.*

WAPP [in a *Ship*] that Rope where with the Shrouds are set tight with wale Knots.

To **WASPE**, to wash. *Suffex.*

WAR *Wapn*, *Sax*, *weerre*, *O Belg*, *weerre*, *O Teut*, *Guerre*, *F* *Guerra*, *Ital Mer*, *Caf* derives *War* of *'Apns*, *Gr*, *Mars*] a Fighting, a State of Hostility between Nations, States, Provinces, or Parties.

To **WAR** [*Wepian*, *Sax*, *Waeren*, *Belg*, *Wahten*, *Teut* to defend] to go to War, to fight one against another.

WAR and *War*, worse and worse. *N C.*

WAR-OLD, old in War. *Spenc.*

WAR no more [*Sea Term*] is a Direction for him at the Helm to keep the Ship as near the Wind as possible.

To **WAR'BLE** [*werbese*, *Belg* to turn round in a circular manner; to vibrate] to chirp, to sing as Birds do; to sing in a quavering or trilling way; to purr or gargle as a Stream or Brook.

WAR'BLING of the Wings [among *Falcons*] is when a Hawk crosses her Wings over her Back, having mantled herself.

WAR'BLINGLY, quaveringly.

To **WARCH** } of *Wapn*, *Sax* Pain] or

To **WARK** } ache; to work. *N. C.*

A **WARD** [*Wapn*, *Sax* to watch, of *Wepian*, *Sax* to watch or keep] a District or Portion of a City committed to the special Charge of one of the Aldermen; also a Prison.

A **WARD** [of a *Forest*] a Division.

A **WARD** [of a *Prison*] an Apartment.

A **WARD** [of an *Hospital*] a particular Division or Apartment of it.

A **WARD** [in *Law*] the Heir of the King's Tenant holden by Knights Service during his Nonage.

To **WARD** [*Wepian*, *Sax*] to keep Guard or Watch.

W A

To **WARD** [in *Fencing*] to party or keep off a Blow.

Court of WARDS, a Court first appointed by King *Henry VIII*. for determining of Matters relating to Heirs of the King's Tenants holden by Knight's Service, but now quite abolished.

WARD *Corn* [*Wapn*, and *Cornu*, *L.* a Horn] an ancient Duty of watching and warding at a Castle, and blowing a Horn on a Surprise.

WARDAGE See *Ward Penny*.

WARDECORPS [*Garde du Corps*, *F.*] a Life-guard Man. *Chauc.*

WARDEN [either of *Wepian*, *Sax* to watch, or *gardien*, *F* a Guardian or Keeper] is commonly used for one who has the keeping or charge of Persons or Things by virtue of his Office.

A **WARDEN** [in an *University*] the Head of a College.

A **WARDEN** [in a *Religious House*] the Provincial Deputy, who acts in his Absence.

WARDEN [of the *Fleet*] the Chief Keeper of the *Fleet* Prison in *London*.

WARDEN, or *Lord Warden* [of the *Cinque Ports*] a Governour of those Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral, and sends out Writs in his own Name.

WARDEN [of the *Mint*] an Officer who receives the Gold and Silver Bullion brought in by the Merchants, pays them for it, and oversees the other Officers; called also *Keeper of the Exchange and Mint*.

A **WARDEN** *Pear* [*Dr Th. H.* derives it of *Wepian*, *Sax* to defend, because it keeps a long Time without rotting] a large sort of delicious baking *Pear*.

WARDER [of *paissen*, *Sax* or *gardeur*, *F.*] a Beadle or Staff-man, who keeps guard or watch in the Day time.

WARDERS, or *Yeoman Warders* [of the *Tower of London*] Officers whose Duty is to wait at the Gates, and to take an account of all Persons who come into the *Tower*; also to attend Prisoners of State.

WARDMOTE [of *Wapn*, and *Mob*, or *Gemoz*, of *Mezan*, or *Gemezan*, *Sax* to assemble] a Court kept in every *Ward* of the City of *London* for chusing Officers, and doing the other Business of the *Ward*.

WARD Penny, Money paid to the Sheriff and Officers for maintaining *Watch* and *Ward*.

WARD'ROBE [*Gardrobe*, *F.* *Guardaroba*, *Ital*] the same as *Vestiarium*, *L.* or *μαρτόριον*, *Gr.*] a Place where a Prince's or Nobleman's Robes are kept.

Clerk of the King's WARDROBE, an Officer who keeps the Inventory of all Things belonging to the King's *Wardrobe*.

WARD Staff, was formerly the Term for a Constable's Watch-staff.

WARD

W A

WARD *Staff* [Old Law] a kind of Petty *Serjeantry*, a holding Lands by this Service, viz. to carry a Load of Straw in a Cart with six Horses, two Ropes, and two Men to watch it, when brought to the Place appointed; by which Tenure *Lambourn Manor* in *Essex* is held.

WARD'FEOH ? [of *peap* a Ward, and *WARD'FEGH* } *peoh* a Fee, *Sax.*] the Value of a Ward or Heir under Age, or the Money paid to the Lord of the Fee for his Redemption.

WARD'WIT [of *peap* a Ward, and *pize* a Fine, *Sax.*] is to be quit of giving Money for keeping of Watches.

WARE [*pape*, *Sax.* *waere*, *Belg.* *whar*, *Teut.*] Commodity, Merchandize; also a Dam in a River.

WARE, wary, cautious. *Spenc.*

To **WARE**, to take heed of, to beware. *Dryd.*

WARE your Money, i. e. bestow it well. *N. C.*

WARE [of *peap*, a Ditch made to keep off the overflowing of Water] a Town in *Hertfordshire*.

WARECTABILIS *Campus*, a Fallow Field. *O. L.*

WARECTA'RE, to fallow Ground, or plow up Lands designed for Wheat in the Spring, in order to let it lie fallow for the better Improvement. *O. L.*

WARECTUM *Terra Warectata* [Old Records] fallow Ground, Land which has been long untilld.

WARELESS, stupidified. *Spenc.*

WARFARE [of *wær*, *Sax.* War, and *pepan*, *Sax.* to go] the State of War, a Military Expedition.

WAREHOUSE, a Storehouse for Merchandize.

WAR-Hable, [of War and *Habilis*, *L.*] apt for War, nimble. *Spenc.*

WARIANGLES, a sort of noisy, ravenous Birds in *Staffordshire* and *Shropshire*, which prey upon other Birds; which, when taken, they hang upon a Thorn or Prickle, and tear them in Pieces and devour them.

To **WARIEN**, to curse. *Chauc.*

WARILY, cautiously, heedfully.

WARINESS, Cautionness, Heedfulness.

WARIN [of *gar* all and *win*, *Teut.* *q. d.* all victorious] a proper Name of Men.

To **WARISH**, to cure, to heal, to save or deliver. *O.*

WARISON, Reward. *O.*

To **WARK** [of *pape*, *Sax.* Pain] to ache; as, the Head warks. *Lincolnsh.*

WARK [*peopc*, *Sax.* *wetck*, *Teut.*] Work. *Spenc.*

WAR'LIKE [*peplce*, *Sax.*] belonging to the Art or Affairs of War; stout, valiant.

A **WARLOCK** [*peploz*, *Sax.*] a Witch, a Wizzard.

To **WARM** [*peapmian*, *Sax.* *warmen*, *Teut.*] to make warm, or heat.

W A

WARM [*peapm*, *Sax.* *warm*, *L. S.* and *Teut.* which *Fr.* *Junius* derives of *supplis*, *Gr.*] not cold. *Belg.*

WARM'ED [*Gefynmed*, *Sax.* *gewarmet*, *Teut.*] made warm.

A **WARMING** [*pepminge*, *Sax.*] a making warm

WARM'LY, with Heat or Passion.

WARM'NESS [*warnte*, *Teut.*] Heat, Passion.

WARMTH, a gentle or moderate Heat.

To **WARN** [*peapman*, *Sax.* *warnen*, *Teut.*] to tell or give Notice of a Thing before hand; to admonish; to bid one provide for himself elsewhere.

To **WARN** [in Law] is to summon to appear in a Court of Justice.

To **WARNE**, to encourage. *Chauc.*

WARNED, denied. *O.*

WARNEL *Worms*, Worms on the Backs of Cattle within the Skin.

WARN'ING *Wheel* [of a Clock] is the third or fourth Wheel, according to its distance from the first Wheel.

WAR'NISH, a Guard. *Chauc.*

WARNISTU'RA [Old Law] Garniture, Furniture, Provision.

WAR'NOTH [among Tenants holding of *Dover Castle*] a Custom that he that failed in the Payment of his Rent at a set Day, was obliged to pay double, and for the second Failure triple.

To **WARNSTORE**, to fortify. *Chauc.*

To **WARP** [*peoppan*, *Sax.* *werpe*, *Belg.*] to draw out or wind the Warp in Length, into which the Woof is woven.

WARP [*Sea Term*] a Hawser or any Rope used in the warping of a Ship.

To **WARP** [*gurpier*, *F.* which *Spelman* derives of *peappan*, *Sax.*] to cast or bend, as Boards do when they are not dry.

WARP [*peap*, *Sax.* *werp*, *Belg.*] the Thread or Length into which the Woof is woven.

To **WARP** a Ship [*Sea Term*] is to hale her to a Place, by means of a Hawser or Rope laid out for that Purpose, and fastened to an Anchor, when the Wind is wanting.

To **WARP**, to lay Eggs. *N. C.*

A **WARP** [of *peoppan*, *Sax.* to turn, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole.

WAR'PING, bending, tending the wrong way, crooking.

To **WAR'RANT** [of *pepman*, *hepepman*, *Sax.* *wahren*, *Teut.* *waerr*, *Belg.* to defend, *garantir*, *F.*] to secure, to maintain, to assure or promise.

A **WARRANT** [*guarant*, *C. Br.*] an Order, authentic Permission, Power, &c.

WARRANT of Attorney, a Deed whereby a Man appoints another to do something in his Name, and warrants his Action.

Clerk of the WARRANTS [in the *Common Pleas*] an Officer who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant.

WAR-

W A

WAR'RANTABLE, that may be warranted, justified, and maintained.

WARRAN'TIA Charta, is a Writ that lies properly for him who is infeoffed in Lands or Tenements with Clause of *Warrantum*, and is impleaded in the *Affize* or *Writ of Entry*, wherein he cannot vouch or call to warrantum. *L.*

WARRANTIA Custodia, is a writ judicial, which lay for him who was challenged to be Ward to another, in request of Land, said to be holden in Knight's Service; which when it is bought by the Ward's Ancestors, was warranted to be free from such service. *L.*

WARRANTIA Diei, is a Writ, lying in case where a Man, having a Day assigned personally to appear in Court to an Action wherein he is sued, is, in the mean time, by Commandment, employed in the King's Service, so that he cannot come at the Day assigned. *L.*

WAR'RANTIZE } [*Law Term*] a Pro-
WAR'RANTRY } mise or Covenant by Deed, made by the Bargainer for himself and his Heirs, to warrant and secure the Bargainee against all Men, for the enjoying any thing agreed on between them.

To **WARRY** [*perjugean, Sax.*] to disturb, to make War upon. *Spenc.*

WARRE, worse. *Spenc.*

WARRECTUM [*Old Law*] Land that has lain long uncultivated.

WAR'REN [*waerande, Belg. Garren, F.*] a Franchise, or privileged Place by Prescription or Grant, to keep Beasts and Fowl of Warren, as Conies, Hares, Partridges, and Pheasants.

WARREN, a Device for preserving and storing fishing in the midst of a River for the Fish to retreat to, that you may take them when you please.

WARY BREED, See *Warnel Worms*.

WAR'RENER a keeper of a Warren.

WAR'RIER } [*of pax, Sax.*] a war-
WAR'RIOUR } like Man, one skilled in Military Affairs.

WAR'SCOT, a Contribution towards Armour or War in the *Saxons* Time.

WAR'STEAD, *q. d.* Waterstead. *N. C.*

A **WART** [*peapiz, Sax. warte, L. S. wartze, T.*] a kind of small hard swelling.

WART [*in Horses*] a spongy Substance growing near the Eye.

WARTH [*paxiz, Sax. the Shore*] a Water-ford. *N. C.*

WARTH, a Customary Payment for Castle-guard, or keeping Watch or Ward.

WAR'WICK [*Camden* derives it from *guarthy, C. Br.* a Safeguard, a Garrison, and *pie, Sax.* a Port or City. *Somner* says it was formerly called *Wearing-wic*; and derives it from *paxung*, a wear, and *pie*, a Port, *Sax.* It is called *Car-leon, C. Br.* i. e. the *Legions Camp*, where the Major of the *Dal-*

W A

mation Horse acted under the Command of the Duke of Britain] the County-town of *Warwickshire*, 67 Miles N. W. from *London*.

WAR'WITE } [*peapwiz, Sax.*] a
WARD-WITE } being quit of giving Money for keeping Watches and Wards.

WARY [*pax, Sax.*] cautious, provident, wise.

WARY *Angle*, a sort of Magpy, a Bird.

To **WAR'RY** [*paxian, or pipugan, Sax.*] to secure, to bail. *Lancash.*

WAS [*pax Sax.*] the *Preterimperfect Tense* of *am*.

WASME, woe is me. *N. C.*

WASE, a wreath of Cloth, &c. to be laid under a Vessel or Burthen that is borne on the Head. *N. C.*

To **WASH** [*pæsan, Sax.*] *waschen, Belg. and Teut.*] to cleanse by washing.

A **WASH** [*pacre, Sax. wasche, Du. and Teut.*] a washing or wash, or a Lotion to wash with.

WASH BREW, small Oatmeal steeped in water, and cleansed, then boiled to a stiff and thick Jelly, otherwise called *Flummery*.

A **WASH** of *Oysters*, is Ten Strikes.

WASHES [*of a Cart, &c.*] the Rings on the Ends of the Axle-tree.

The **WASHES** in *Norfolk*, so called, because it is washed by the Tide's washing against; a Shore almost as dangerous as the *Quicklands* in *Africa*.

WASHING of a Ship [*Sea Term*] when all the Guns are brought to one Side, and the Men getting up to the Yards, wash and scrape her other Side.

WASHUM, a shallow or fordable Part of a River or Arm of a Sea. *O. L.*

WAS'KITE [*q. d. a Vast Kite,*] a kind of *Virginian Hawk*.

A **WASP** [*perp, Sax. Wæspe, Teut. Guespe, F. Vespa, L.*] a stinging Fly.

WASP'ISH, fretful, peevish.

WAS'SAIL } [*of per þæl, Sax. i. e.*
WAS'SEL } Health be to you] a Custom, still used in some Places, on Twelfth Day, at Night, of going about with a great Bowl of Ale, drinking of Healths.

WAS'SELLERS, a Company of People, who make merry and drink together; also Wenches that go about from House to House singing at *Christmas*.

To **WASTE** [*verwusten, Teut. Gaster, F. vastare, L.*] to spoil, or make havock.

WASTE [*paxte, Sax. woest, Belg. wust, Teut.*] Spoil, Havock, Destroying.

WASTE [*in Law*] Spoil or Decay of Houses, Wood, Lands, &c. made by the Tenant to the Prejudice of the Heir.

WASTE [*i. e. Waste Ground, of perp, Sax. desert, Wæst, Belg. spoiled*] those Lands which are not in any Man's Possession, but lie common.

WAST

W A

WARD Staff [*Old Law*] a kind of Petty *Serjeantry*, a holding Lands by this Service, viz. to carry a Load of Straw in a Cart with six Horses, two Ropes, and two Men to watch it, when brought to the Place appointed; by which Tenure *Lambourn Manor* in *Essex* is held.

WARD'FEOH } [of *peap* a Ward, and
WARD'FEGH } *feoh* a Fee, *Sax.*] the Value of a Ward or Heir under Age, or the Money paid to the Lord of the Fee for his Redemption.

WARD'WIT [of *peap* a Ward, and *wit* a Fine, *Sax.*] is to be quit of giving Money for keeping of Watches.

WARE [*paie*, *Sax.* *waere*, *Belg.* *whar*, *Teut.*] Commodity, Merchandize; also a Dam in a River.

WARE, wary, cautious. *Spenc.*

To **WARE**, to take heed of, to beware. *Dryd.*

WARE your Money, i. e. bestow it well. *N. C.*

WARE [of *peap*, a Ditch made to keep off the overflowing of Water] a Town in *Hertfordshire*.

WARECTABILIS Campus, a Fallow Field. *O. L.*

WARECTA'RE, to fallow Ground, or plow up Lands designed for Wheat in the Spring, in order to let it lie fallow for the better Improvement. *O. L.*

WARECTUM Terra Warectata [*Old Records*] fallow Ground, Land which has been long untilld.

WARELESS, stupidified. *Spenc.*

WARFARE [of *war*, *Sax.* War, and *pepan*, *Sax.* to go] the State of War, a Military Expedition.

WAREHOUSE, a Storehouse for Merchandize.

WAR-Hable, [of War and *Habilis*, *L.*] apt for War, nimble. *Spenc.*

WARIANGLES, a sort of noisy, ravenous Birds in *Staffordshire* and *Shropshire*, which prey upon other Birds; which, when taken, they hang upon a Thorn or Prickle, and tear them in Pieces and devour them.

To **WARIEN**, to curse. *Chauc.*

WARILY, cautiously, heedfully.

WARINESS, Cautionness, Heedfulness.

WARIN [of *gar* all and *win*, *Teut.* q. d. all victorious] a proper Name of Men.

To **WARISH**, to cure, to heal, to save or deliver. *O.*

WARISON, Reward. *O.*

To **WARK** [of *paie*, *Sax.* Pain] to ache; as, the Head warks. *Lincolnsh.*

WARK [*peopc*, *Sax.* *werck*, *Teut.*] Work. *Spenc.*

WAR'LIKE [*peplace*, *Sax.*] belonging to the Art or Affairs of War; stout, valiant.

A **WARLOCK** [*peplog*, *Sax.*] a Witch, a Wizzard.

To **WARM** [*peapmian*, *Sax.* *warmen*, *Teut.*] to make warm, or heat.

W A

WARM [*peapm*, *Sax.* *warm*, *L. S.* and *Teut.* which *Fr.* *Junius* derives of *supus*, *Gr.*] not cold. *Belg.*

WARM'ED [*Gefynmed*, *Sax.* *gewarmet*, *Teut.*] made warm.

A **WARMING** [*pepminge*, *Sax.*] a making warm

WARM'LY, with Heat or Passion.

WARM'NESS [*warnte*, *Teut.*] Heat, Passion.

WARMTH, a gentle or moderate Heat.

To **WARN** [*peapman*, *Sax.* *warnen*, *Teut.*] to tell or give Notice of a Thing before hand; to admonish; to bid one provide for himself elsewhere.

To **WARN** [in *Law*] is to summon to appear in a Court of Justice.

To **WARNE**, to encourage. *Chauc.*

WARNED, denied. *O.*

WARNEL Worms, Worms on the Backs of Cattle within the Skin.

WARN'ING Wheel [of a Clock] is the third or fourth Wheel, according to its distance from the first Wheel.

WAR'NISH, a Guard. *Chauc.*

WARNISTU'RA [*Old Law*] Garniture, Furniture, Provision.

WAR'NOTH [among Tenants holding of *Dover Castle*] a Custom that he that failed in the Payment of his Rent at a set Day, was obliged to pay double, and for the second Failure triple.

To **WARNSTORE**, to fortify. *Chauc.*

To **WARP** [*peoppan*, *Sax.* *werpe*, *Belg.*] to draw out or wind the Warp in Length, into which the Wool is woven.

WARP [*Sea Term*] a Hawser or any Rope used in the warping of a Ship.

To **WARP** [*gurpier*, *F.* which *Spelman* derives of *peappan*, *Sax.*] to cast or bend, as Boards do when they are not dry.

WARP [*peap*, *Sax.* *werp*, *Belg.*] the Thread or Length into which the Wool is woven.

To **WARP a Ship** [*Sea Term*] is to hale her to a Place, by means of a Hawser or Rope laid out for that Purpose, and fastened to an Anchor, when the Wind is wanting.

To **WARP**, to lay Eggs. *N. C.*

A **WARP** [of *peoppan*, *Sax.* to turn, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole.

WAR'PING, bending, tending the wrong way, crooking.

To **WAR'RANT** [of *pepman*, *hepepman*, *Sax.* *wehren*, *Teut.* *waert*, *Belg.* to defend, *garantir*, *F.*] to secure, to maintain, to assure or promise.

A **WARRANT** [*guarant*, *C. Br.*] an Order, authentic Permission, Power, &c.

WARRANT of Attorney, a Deed whereby a Man appoints another to do something in his Name, and warrants his Action.

Clerk of the WARRANTS [in the *Common Pleas*] an Officer who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant.

WAR-

W A

WAR'RANTABLE, that may be warranted, justified, and maintained.

WARRAN'TIA Charta, is a Writ that lies properly for him who is infeoffed in Lands or Tenements with Clause of *Warrantry*, and is impleaded in the *Affize* or *Writ of Entry*, wherein he cannot vouch or call to warrantry. *L.*

WARRANTIA Custodia, is a writ judicial, which lay for him who was challenged to be Ward to another, in request of Land, said to be holden in Knight's Service; which when it is bought by the Ward's Ancestors, was warranted to be free from such service. *L.*

WARRANTIA Diei, is a Writ, lying in case where a Man, having a Day assigned personally to appear in Court to an Action wherein he is sued, is, in the mean time, by Commandment, employed in the King's Service, so that he cannot come at the Day assigned. *L.*

WAR'RANTIZE } [*Law Term*] a Pro-
WAR'RANTRY } mise or Covenant by Deed, made by the Bargainer for himself and his Heirs, to warrant and secure the Bargainee against all Men, for the enjoying any thing agreed on between them.

To **WARRY** [*perugean, Sax.*] to disturb, to make War upon. *Spenc.*

WARRE, worse. *Spenc.*

WARRECTUM [*Old Law*] Land that has lain long uncultivated.

WAR'REN [*waerande, Belg. Garren, F.*] a Franchise, or privileged Place by Prescription or Grant, to keep Beasts and Fowl of Warren, as Conneys, Hares, Partridges, and Pheasants.

WARREN, a Device for preserving and storing fishing in the midst of a River for the Fish to retreat to, that you may take them when you please.

WARY BREED, See *Warnel Worms*.

WAR'RENER a keeper of a Warren.

WAR'RIER } [*of per, Sax.*] a war-
WAR'RIOUR } like Man, one skilled in Military Affairs.

WAR'SCOT, a Contribution towards Armour or War in the *Saxons* Time.

WAR'STEAD, *q. d.* Waterstead. *N. C.*

A **WART** [*per, Sax. warte, L. S. wartze, T.*] a kind of small hard swelling.

WART [*in Horses*] a spongy Substance growing near the Eye.

WARTH [*par, Sax. the Shore*] a Water-ford. *N. C.*

WARTH, a Customary Payment for Castle-guard, or keeping Watch or Ward.

WAR'WICK [*Gambden* derives it from *guarth, C. Br.* a Safeguard, a Garrison, and *pic, Sax.* a Port or City. *Somner* says it was formerly called *Wearing-wic*, and derives it from *perung*, a wear, and *pic*, a Port, *Sax.* It is called *Car-leon, C. Br.* i. e. the *Legions Camp*, where the Major of the *Dal-*

W A

matian Horse acted under the Command of the Duke of *Britain*] the County-town of *Warwickshire*, 67 Miles N. W. from *London*.

WAR'WITE } [*per, Sax.*] a
WARD-WITE } being quit of giving Money for keeping Watches and Wards.

WARY [*par, Sax.*] cautious, provident, wise.

WARY *Angle*, a sort of Magpy, a Bird.

To **WAR'RY** [*parian, or perigan, Sax.*] to secure, to bail. *Lancsh.*

WAS [*par Sax.*] the *Preterimperfect Tense* of *am*.

WA'SME, woe is me. *N. C.*

WASE, a wreath of Cloth, &c. to be laid under a Vessel or Burthen that is borne on the Head. *N. C.*

To **WASH** [*paesan, Sax. waschen, Belg. and Teut.*] to cleanse by washing.

A **WASH** [*pacre, Sax. wasche, Du. and Teut.*] a washing or wash, or a Lotion to wash with.

WASH BREW, small Oatmeal steeped in water, and cleansed, then boiled to a stiff and thick Jelly, otherwise called *Flum-mery*.

A **WASH** of *Oysters*, is Ten Strikes.

WASH'ES [*of a Cart, &c.*] the Rings on the Ends of the Axle-tree.

The **WASHES** in *Norfolk*, so called, because it is washed by the Tide's washing against; a Shore almost as dangerous as the *Quick sands* in *Africa*.

WASHING of a Ship [*Sea Term*] when all the Guns are brought to one Side, and the Men getting up to the Yards, wash and scrape her other Side.

WASHUM, a shallow or fordable Part of a River or Arm of a Sea. *O. L.*

WAS'KITE [*q. d. a Vast Kite*] a kind of *Virginian Hawk*.

A **WASP** [*perp, Sax. Wespe, Teut. Guespe, F. Vespa, L.*] a stinging Fly.

WASP'ISH, fretful, peevish.

WAS'SAIL } [*of per þæl, Sax. i. e.*
WAS'SEL } Health be to you] a Custom, still used in some Places, on Twelfth Day, at Night, of going about with a great Bowl of Ale, drinking of Healths.

WAS'SELLERS, a Company of People, who make merry and drink together; also Wenches that go about from House to House singing at *Christmas*.

To **WASTE** [*verwusten, Teut. Gaster, F. vastare, L.*] to spoil, or make havock.

WASTE [*par, Sax. wæst, Belg. wust, Teut.*] Spoil, Havock, Destroying.

WASTE [*in Law*] Spoil or Decay of Houses, Wood, Lands, &c. made by the Tenant to the Prejudice of the Heir.

WASTE [*i. e. Waste Ground, of per, Sax. desert, Wæst, Belg. spoiled*] those Lands which are not in any Man's Possession, but lie common.

WAST

WASTE of the Forest, [in Law] is when a Man cuts down his own Woods within the Forest without a Licence.

WASTE [probably of *pam*, Sax. the Belly, or *Uammes*, Teut. the Abdomen, but *Skinner* derives it of *pætran*, Sax. which signifies the Increase, Stature, or Height of the Body] the middle of a Man's Body.

The WASTE [of a Ship] that Part which lies between the Main and Fore Mast.

WASTE Boards [Sea Term] Boards made fit to be set on the Side of Boats, to keep the Sea from breaking in.

WASTE-Cloths [Sea Term] Cloths hung about the Cage-work of a Ship's Hull, to shadow the Men from the Enemy in a Fight.

WASTE'FUL, lavish.

WASTE'FULLY, lavishly.

WASTE'FULNESS, Lavishness.

WASTE Trees [Sea Term] the Pieces of Timber which lie in a Ship's waste.

WASTERS [*vastatores*, L.] a sort of Thieves and Robbers.

WASTLE Bread, the finest sort of white Bread or Cakes.

WASTRELS, Commons. *Carew*.

To **WATCH** [*wæccian*, Sax. *Wachen*, Teut.] to keep awake, to keep watch, to sit up at Nights.

WATCH [*wæcce*, Sax. *wache*, Teut.] a Guard, Persons appointed to keep Watch at Nights; also a Pocket Clock.

A **WATCH** [among Sailors] is the Space of four Hours; during which time one half of the Ship's Company watch in their Turns, and are relieved by the other half for four Hours more.

Quarter WATCH, is when one Quarter of the Ship's Crew watch together.

WATCH-Glass, is a Glass whose Sand is four Hours in running out, used by Sailors to shift or change their Watches.

WATCH Work, the inner Parts of any Movement or Watch which is designed to shew the Hour without striking.

WATCHET Colour [*Skinner* derives it of *wæcc*, Sax. weak, *g. d* a weak Colour] a kind of pale blue Colour.

WATCH'FUL, wakeful, diligent.

WATCH'FULLY, wakefully, diligently.

WATCH'FULNESS, Wakefulness, Diligence.

WATCH-MAN, Guard, Centinel, one who keeps Ward.

WATCH-WORD, a Word given to Centinels to know their Friends.

WATER [*wæter*, Sax. *waeter*, Belg. *wasser*, Teut.] one of the four Elements; Rain; also Urine.

To **WATER** [*wætran*, Sax. *Waeteren*, Belg. *Wassern*, Teut.] to moisten, wet, or soak in Water.

WATER [among Jewellers] a certain Lustre of precious Stones.

WATER [among Dyers] a certain Lustre imitating Waves, set on Silks, Mohair, &c.

WATER [with Chymists] the first of the Passive, and one of the Five Principles.

WATER Bailiff [of the City of London] an Officer who has the Oversight and Search of Fish brought thither, and the gathering of the Toll that arises from the River of Thames.

WATER Bailiffs [in Port Towns] were certain Officers formerly appointed for certain Ships.

WATER BEARS [at Spitzberg] Bears that live by what they catch in the Sea.

WATER Born [Sea Term] a Ship is said to be water-born, when she is where there is no more water than will just bear her from the Ground; or lying even with the Ground, she first begins to float or swim.

WATER-Cresses, an Herb. *Nasturtium aquaticum*, L.

DEAD WATER [Sea Term] is the eddy water that follows the Stern of the Ship, not passing away so fast as that which slides by her Sides.

WATER-Farcin [in Horses] a Disease.

WATER-Gage, a Sea-wall or Bank, to keep off the Current, or overflowing of the Water.

WATER GAGE, an Instrument to measure the depth and Quantity of any water.

WATER-Gang [*wætgang*, Sax.] a Trench to carry a Stream of water, such as are usually made in the Sea walls, to discharge, and drain water out of the Marshes.

WATER Gravel, a Rent anciently paid for Fishing in, or other Benefit received for some River or water.

WATER-Germander, an Herb. *Scordium*, L.

WATERINESS, the abounding with water.

WATER-Lilly, a Flower, *Nymphaea*, L.

WATER-Line [among Mariners] is that which distinguishes that Part of the Ship which is under water from that which is above, when she is duly laden.

WATER Lock, a fenced watering Place.

WATER-Measure, a Measure which exceeds the Winchester Measure by about three Gallons in a Bushel; it is now used for selling of Coals in the Pool.

WATERMAN, a Ferryman, a Boatman.

WATER Murrain, a Disease in Black Cattle.

WATER-Ordeal, an old Saxon way of Purgation, when suspected of a Crime, by putting their Hands in scalding water.

WATER-Pepper, an Herb, *Persicaria vulgaris acris*, L.

WATER-Poise, a certain Instrument to try the Strength of Liquors.

WATERSCAPE [*wæter schap*, Sax.] an Aqueduct.

WATER

W A

WATER-Shoot, a young Sprig which springs out of the Root or Stock of a Tree.

WATER-Shot [*Sea Term*] is a sort of riding at Anchor, when a Ship is moored neither cross the Tide, nor right up and down, but quartered betwixt both.

WATER-Swallow [*Walterschwalbe, T.*] a Bird.

WATER Table [*in Architecture*] is a sort of Ledge left in Walls about 18 or 20 Inches from the Ground, and where the Thickness of the Wall begins to abate.

WATER Way [*in a Ship*] is a small Ledge of Timber lying on the Deck, close by the Sides, to keep the Water from running down there.

WATER Wheel, an Engine for raising Water out of a deep Well.

WATER Willow, an Herb. *Salix folio longissimo. L.*

WATERY } [*wassereg, Teut.*] belong-
WATRY } ing to, or full of Water.

WATERY Sores [*in Horses*] a Distemper.

WATRY Triplicity [*among Astrologers*] are the three Signs of the Zodiack, *Cancer, Scorpio* and *Pisces*.

WATERING or **Diving**, is laying the Rungs (which are Bundles of Hemp Stalks) in Water, with a Weight on them, to keep them from swimming.

WATLING Street [so called either of *Vitellinus*, a Roman; or, as *Somner* supposeth, of *wedla, Sax.* a Beggar, or *Wedphan*, to beg; because Beggars sat therein as their constant Place to ask Alms] one of the four Roman Streets or High ways dividing London in the midst from South to North, reaching from *Dover* to *London*, *Dunstable*, *Towcester*, *Atterston*, and the *Severn*, near the *Wrecking* in *Shropshire*, extending itself to *Anglesea*, in *Wales*. The Names of the three other Roman Streets were *Iceneld street*, *Erminage-street*, and the *Fosse*; which see.

To **WATTLE**, to cover with Hurdles or Grates.

WATTLES [of *Wezlar*, or *Wetelar, Sax.*] spliced Grates or Hurdles; Folds for Sheep of split Wood like Grates.

WATTLES of a Cock, [either of *Waghele, Belg.* or *Wapeln, Teut.* to wag, *Skinner*] the Gills of a Cock; also the red Flesh that hangs under a Turkey's Neck.

To **WAVE** [of *Wozian, Sax.* *Weghe, Belg.*] to fashion or make like the Waves of the Sea; also to turn to and fro.

To **WAVE** [*guesve, F.*] to decline, i. e. to put off or omit doing a Business.

To **WAVE** [*among Sailors*] is to make Signs for a Ship or Boat to come near or keep off.

WAVE Loaves } [*among the Jews*]

WAVE Offerings } certain Loaves or Bread anciently offered as the first Fruits of every Year's Increase.

WAVED } [*Heraldry*] a Bordure or any

WAVEY } Ordinary of Charge in a

W A

Coat of Arms, having its Outlines resembling the rising and falling of Waves.

To **WAVER** [*Wapian, Sax.*] to be floating or uncertain what to do.

WAVESON [*Admiralty Law*] are such Goods as appear floating or swimming on the Waves of the Sea, after Shipwreck.

To **WAWL**, to howl as Cats do in the Night to *Catterwawl*.

WAW-MIST [*q. Qualmish, haemmis. Loathing, Dan.*] sickish at the Stomach.

WAWES, Waves or Woes. *Spenc.*

WAX [*Weaxe, Sax. wacks, Belg. wachs, Teut. waer, Dan.*] a glewy and bituminous Substance well known, of several Sorts; either *Natural*, as *Bees Wax*, &c. or *Artificial*, as *Sealing-wax*, &c.

To **WAX** [*Weaxen, Sax. wachsen, Teut. to grow, waer, Dan.* which *F. Jun.* derives of *αἰω, Gr.*] to grow or become, to increase; to cover with Wax, to do over or dress with Wax.

WAX'SHOT } a Duty anciently paid to-

WAX'SCOT } wards defraying the Charge of Wax Candles in Churches.

A **WAY** [*voye, F. Weg, Sax. Weg, Teut. Wegh, Belg. Via, L. or of vicus, L.*] a Street or Road; also Means, Expedient; also Method, Use, Custom.

WAY of Essay [*with Authors*] a particular Method of handling a Subject, the Writer delivering himself more freely and modestly, than in the *Dogmatick-way*.

WAY of a Ship [*Sea Term*] is sometimes the same with the *Rake* or *Run* of a Ship forward or astward on, but it is commonly used to her sailing, for when she goes apace, they say *she has a good Way*; also the smooth Water that she makes a-Stern, when under Sail.

WAY of the Rounds [*in Fortification*] is a Space left for the Passage round between a Rampart and the Wall of a fortified Town.

To **WAY a Horse**, is to teach him to travel in the Ways.

WAY-Bread [*Wag-bræde, Sax. Wegbreed, L. S. Wegetrich, Teut.*] the Herb Plantain. *N. C.*

WAY BIT, a little Piece, a little Way. *Yorkshire.*

WAY-Faring [of *Wag, Sax.* a Way, and *Wapian, Sax. q. d. wegrahzenn, Teut.* to go] Travelling.

WAY-Faring Man, is one who is accustomed to travel the Roads.

WAY-Faring Tree, a Plant called otherwise the *wild Vine* or *Hedge Plant*.

To **WAY lay one**, to lie in wait for him in the Way; to lay Snares for him.

WAYLED, grown old. *O.*

To **WAYMENT** [of *waye* for *woe*, and *lament*] to bewail. *Spenc.*

WAYNED, put back. *O.*

WAYT

W E

WAYT-Fee [L. T.] a Fee anciently paid for keeping Watch and Ward.
To WAYVIN, to depart. *Chauc.*
WAY-WISER [of wegmester, Teut. a Hand in the Road, to shew Travellers the way] a Mathematical Instrument fitted to the great Wheel of a Chariot to show how far it goes in a Day. See *Perambulator*.
WAY-WISER [for a Pocket] a Movement, like a Watch, to count one's Steps, or Paces, in order to know how far one walks in a Day.
WAY-WARD [probably of waghert, Teut. to refuse, and werd, Belg. Nature, q. d. of a Nature or Temper to refuse whatsoever is offered] froward, peevish. See *Wai-ward*.
WAYZ, a Bundle of Straw.
WAYZ-GOOSE, a Stubble Goose, an Entertainment given to Journeymen at the beginning of Winter.
WE [pe, Sax. twil, L. S.] all or several of us. The Plural of I.
WEAK, [pace, Sax. weak, Belg. and L. S. weich, T. tender] feeble, not strong.
To WEAK'EN, to enfeeble or make weak.
WEAK'LING [weichling, T.] a weak Child, that has little or no Strength.
WEAK'LINESS, Feebleness.
WEAK'LY [weichlich, T.] feebly.
WEAK'NESS, Feebleness, Infirmary, want of Strength.
WEAKY, moist. N. C.
WELL [of pel, Sax. well, or of pelan, Sax. wealth] as the *Common Weal*, i. e. the public Benefit or Advantage.
WEAL away, alas. *Spenc.*
WEALD } [pealz, Sax. the woody Part
WELD } of a Country.
WEAL'REAF [peal near, Sax.] the robbing a dead Man in his Grave.
WEALTH [paleð, Sax.] Riches.
WEALTH'INESS, the being Rich.
WEALTHY [pælig, Sax.] Rich.
To WEAN [Lepenan, Sax. wænnenn, L. S. abwennenn, T.] to take a Child from the Breast, a Calf from the Cow, &c.
WEAN'ED [Apened, Sax. abgetwehut, Teut.] taken from the Breast.
WEANEL, a young Beast newly taken off from sucking his dam.
WEAN'LING, a young Creature fit to be weaned. C.
WEA'PONS [pæpenar, Sax. of pæpnan, to arm, Sax. waffen, Teut.] all Sorts of warlike Instruments, except Fire-Arms.
WEAPON Salve [waffen-salbe, Teut.] a Sort of Ointment, which is said to cure a Wound, by being applied to the Sword or other Weapon that made the Wound.
WEAR } [pæp, Sax. wehr, Teut.] a
WARR } Stank or great Dam in a River, fitted for taking Fish, or conveying the Stream to a Mill.

W E

To WEAR [*Sea Term*] is to bring a Ship to, on a different Tack.
To WEAR [pæpan, Sax.] to be clothed with, as, to wear Cloaths.
To WEAR [wahren, Teut.] to last, endure, or hold out; as, *This Cloth wears well*, i. e. lasts long, &c.
To WEAR [peopnian, Sax.] to decay or wear away.
To WEAR the Pot, to cool it. N. C.
WEARD [pæpnan, Sax.] Watchfulness, Care.
WEAR'INESS [pæpugnerre, Sax.] a being tired or fatigued.
WEARISH [pæp, Sax. a Quagmire] boggy, watry.
WEAR'Y [pæpug, Sax.] tired, fatigued.
To WEARY [pæpigan, Sax.] to tire, to fatigue.
WEA'SAND } [perenz, Sax.] the Throat
WESEND } Pipe, or Gullet.
WEA'SELS, Polecats.
WEA'THER-HOG, a Male Lamb the first Year.
To WEAT the Head, to look it for Lice; N. C.
A WEATHER [peden, Sax. wedder, Dan. wedder, L. S. widdet, Teut.] a wedder Sheep, a Male Sheep gelt.
WEATHER [peden, Sax. wedder, Du. weeter, Teut.] the Disposition of the Air.
WEATHER Beaten, is properly said of a Ship, which has endured Strefs of Weather; but it is commonly used of any Person or Thing that has been worn, by being exposed to the Weather, or hard Labour, old Age, &c.
WEATHER Board, is that Side of a Ship which is to the Windward.
WEATHER Coiling [of a Ship] is when being a Hull, her Head is brought the contrary way to that she lay before, without losing of any Sail, and only by bearing up the Helm.
A WEATHER Cock } [Wetterhahn,
A WEATHER Vane } Teut.] the Form of a Cock, or Vane in other Shapes, set on the Top of a Building, to shew from what Quarter the Wind blows.
WEATHER-Gage [*Sea Term*] the Advantage of the Wind; as a Ship is said, *To have the Weather-Gage of another*, when she is to the Windward of her.
WEATHER Glass, [wetterglas, T.] a Glass Tube, commonly supplied with Quick-silver, that shews the Change of the Weather, with the Degrees of Heat and Cold.
WEATHER Man [in Archery] an Archer who carefully observes the Wind and Weather in Shooting.
WEATHER Wise [wetterwiss, L. S. wetterweise, Teut.] skilled in foretelling the Change of weather.
To WEATHER [*Sea Phrase*] to double or go to the Windward of a Place; also to overcome a Difficulty.

To

W E

To **WEATHER** a Hawk [among Falconers] to let her abroad to take the Air.

To **WEAVE** [wæpan, Sax. weben, L. S. and Teut.] to make Cloth, Silk, &c. in a Loom.

A **WEAVER** [wehha, Sax. weber, L. S. and Teut.] a Maker of Cloth, &c.

A **WEAVER's Beam** [peb beam, Sax. weber-baum, Teut. weberboom, L. S.] the Beam of a Weaver's Loom, on which the Warp is rolled.

WEA Worth You, Woe betide you. N. C.

A **WEB** [wæbbe, Sax. and Du. weff, Dan. Gewebe, Teut.] Cloth that is weaving; the weaving of a Spider; a Sheet of Lead.

A **WEB** [among Oculists] a Spot in the Eye, a Distemper.

WEBBA [webba, Sax. a Weaver] a King of the Mercii.

A **WEB'STER** [webzpe, Sax.] a Weaver, a Woman who spins the Web, &c.

To **WED** [weddian or beweddian, Sax. wedder, Dan. The Teut. wetten, signifies to lay a Wager, is therefore, in the plain Sense of the Word, not applicable here, but might pass figuratively, considering the Uncertainty whether a Person who engages in Matrimony will win or lose] to take to Wife or Husband, to marry.

WEDBED-RIP, the customary Service which inferior Tenants yielded their Lord in reaping and mowing. Sax.

A **WEDDING**, Marriage.

A **WEDGE** [wedg, Sax. wegghe, Du.] a Tool to cleave Wood, &c. an Ingot or Mass of Gold, Silver, or other Metal.

To **WEDGE**, to fasten with Wedges; also to cleave with Wedges.

WED'LOCK [wedloc, Sax. of weddian, and Loc, Sax. q. d. the Lock of Marriage] Matrimony, Marriage.

WEDNESDAY [wednesday, Sax. of woden, i. e. Woden the Mars of the Germans, weensdag, Belg. wonsda, Dan.] the Fourth Day of the Week, heretofore set apart for the Worship of the Idol Woden.

A **WEED** [weod, Sax.] any rank or wild Herb that grows of itself.

To **WEED** [weodian, Sax. weide, Belg.] to pluck or root up Weeds.

WEED'INESS, abounding with Weeds.

A **WEEDING-Hook** [weodhoc, Sax.] Tool for pulling or cutting up Weeds.

WEED [wate, and Ge-webe, Sax. we-webe, Belg.] a Garment or Suit of Cloaths; a Widow's Veil; also a Friar's Habit.

A **WEEK** [weoc, Sax. weke, L. S.] the Space or Compass of seven Days and Nights.

A **WEEK of a Candle** [Candelweoc, Sax. wecke, Teut.] the Cotton Match in a Candle, &c.

WEEKLY, by the Week.

WEEL [weel, Belg.] a Bow-net to take Fish in.

WEEL [wæl, Sax. weel, Belg.] a Whirlpool. Lancash.

W E

To **WEEN** [wænan, Sax. hence Open-wanan, Sax. to think highly of one's self] to think, to be of Opinion.

To **WEEP** [weopan, Sax.] to shed Tears.

WEEPINGLY, in a weeping Manner.

WEEPING Eyes, a Disease in Horses.

WEER ? [wæp, Saxon.] Seawreck.

WEAR } Northumb.

A **WEE'SEL** [weple, Sax. weisel, Teut. we el, Dan.] a wild Creature, which haunts Houses, and kills Mice.

To **WEET** [wiissen, Teut.] to know. Sp.

To **WEEZEN**, to wit. Spenc.

WEETLESS, unknowing. Spenc.

WEV'IL [wepl, Sax. weibel, Teut. weibel, Dan.] a small black Worm that eats Corn in the Loft.

WEFT [weft, Dan.] a Thing woven; as a Weft of Hair; also the Woof of Cloth.

WEFT, waved. Spenc.

WEFT astray, any Thing that wanders or is lost. Spenc.

To **WEIGH** [wægan, Sax. weicht, Belg. wergen, Teut.] to ponderate or try the Weight of a Thing; to consider in the Mind.

A **WEIGH** [of Cheese or Wool] 256 lb.

A **WEIGH** [of Corn] 49 Bushels.

WEIGHT [wæht, Gewiht, Sax. waight, Belg.] the Ponderosity, or Heaviness, or Content of a Thing; that which any Thing is weighed by.

WEIGHT'ILY, ponderously.

WEIGHT'INESS, Ponderousness.

WEIGHT'Y [wichtig, Teut.] ponderous, heavy, of great Moment or Concern.

WEIVIN, to wave, to put off, to neglect, to forsake. Chauc.

WELAWAY, an Expression of Grief or Surprise. Chauc.

WEL'COME [wilcuma, Sax. weilkom, Belg. weilkomm, Teut.] a Salutation used to a grateful Guest, Visitant, or Customer.

To **WEL'COME** [wilcuman, Sax. weilkome, Belg.] to salute one with a Welcome, to bid welcome.

WELD, a kind of Herb, whose Stalk and Root is in great Use for dying the bright Yellow and Lemon Colour.

To **WELD**, to move, to weild; also to govern. Spenc.

To **WELD** [Smithery] to forge Iron.

To **WELDIN** [wældan, Sax.] to weild, rule, manage, govern, command. Chauc.

WELDY, nimble, active. Chauc.

WELE, Health, Welfare, Prosperity. Ch.

WELEFULNESS, Happiness, &c. Chauc.

WELFARE [of wel and fapan, Sax. welefahrt, Teut.] Well-being, Prosperity, Health, &c.

To **WELK** [welken, Teut.] to set, to decrease, to wither. Spenc.

WELKED [verwelker, T.] withered. O.

The **WEL'KIN** [welen, of welcan, Sax. to roll about] the Firmament or Sky.

A WEL'KIN [welch, Sax.] a Cloud, the
ky. *Spenc.*

WELKNITH [of wealcen, Sax.] turneth,
changeth. *Chauc.*

WELL [well, Sax. wohl, Teut. bene, L.]
as an Adjective it signifies healthy, prosper-
ous, right, &c. as an Adverb, rightly, pro-
sperously, successfully, &c.

A WELL [Welle, of Weallan, Sax. or
quelle, Teut.] a Pit or Spring of Water.

A WELL [in the Military Art] is a
Depth which the Miner sinks into the
Ground to prepare a Mine, or find out and
disappoint the Enemy's Mines.

Well begun is half ended.

All the Actions and Enterprizes of Man
kind labour under the Reflection of this
quaint moral Sentence; whether they be
prudent or imprudent in the Undertaking,
and good or bad in the Accomplishment.
It intimates that Persons should be very de-
liberate and advised in the Beginning of an
Undertaking; for that to begin well is the
only Way to quicken and dispatch the End,
let it be what it will. It intimates that
there is a great deal of Difficulty in begin-
ning well, and that a false Step at first
Start is hardly to be recovered afterwards:
That the Work does not cost half so much
Trouble as the Design of it; that it is an
easy Matter to make way when the Ice is
broke. It reflects upon false Foundations
and foolish Projects, and it holds good from
Morality and worldly Affairs to Religion,
That a good Beginning is a fair Step to a
good Ending. *Dimidium facti, qui bene cœpie,
habet, say the Latins; and Ἀρχὴ ἡμισυ πავ-
τος. Arist.*

All is well that ends well.

It is plain Matter of Fact, that the End
crowns all Things, and that every Thing is
not to be judged amiss that may appear so
for the present. A worldly Misfortune, if it
quicken our Diligence and Industry; a severe
Fit of Sickness, if it promotes our Piety, and
makes us amend our Lives, is well; though
for the present no Affliction seems joyous
but grievous; For a happy Death is the
never failing Portion of a well spent Life,
which always ends in eternal Bliss and Glo-
ry. The best way of judging of Things
beyond Mistake, is by the Issue or Event of
them. *Finis coronat Opus, say the Latins;
Ende wohl, alles wohl, say the Germans;
and Ααυονιδας, ημισυς αγει, the Greeks.*

WELL'AWAY } [Wela Wa, Sax. of
WELL'ADAY } Welan, Wealth, and
Wa, Sorrow, q. d. *O the Sorrow of Riches!*
but Dr. Th. H. thinks it to be, q. d. *Wail
the Day*] an Interjection of Grief.

WELL'BORN [Welg-boren, Sax. wohl-
geboren, Teut.] of a good Family; a Gen-
tleman.

WELLING [probably of wellen, Waves

or Billows of Water, Teut.] to flow, to spring.
Chauc.

WELLING [of wallen, to bubble or boil,
Teut.] heating Liquor scalding hot. *N. C.*

WEL'LINBOROUGH [of Well and Bo-
rough; from Wells there that have a Medi-
cinal Virtue] in Northamptonshire.

WELLSET [Wolg setzt, Teut.] of a
strong Make in Body.

WELL-SPRING [wællgerpring, Sax.] a
Fountain or Spring.

WEDMITH, riseth. *Chauc.*

WELLS [from the Wells or Springs all
over it] a Bishop's See in Somersetshire.

A WELT [Skinner derives it of Wæltan,
Sax. to roll] a Fold or doubling down of
Cloth in making a Garment.

To WEL'TER [Wæltan, Sax. Wael-
zeren, Belg. waltzen, Teut. bester, Dan.
vealtter, F. of volutare, L.] to wallow or
lie groveling.

WELLWILLY [Wohl Wollend, Teut.]
well wishing. *Chauc.*

WELL'THEWID, having good Qualities
or Morals. *Chauc.*

WELLY, almost nigh. *N. C.*

WEM [Wam, Sax.] a Blemish in Cloth.

WEM [Wamb, Sax. Wamme, Teut.] the
Belly or Guts.

WEMLESS, unspotted, innocent. *Chauc.*

A WEN [Wen, Sax.] a hard Swelling,
consisting of a thick, tough, phlegmatick
Matter like Plaister.

WENCE [in Kent,] as a Four Wence, a
Place where four Ways meet and cross each
other.

A WENCH [Wencle, Sax. of Weasch,
Subst. neut. a Woman, also a Girl, Teut.] a
scornful Name for a Girl or Maid; a Crack
or Whore.

A WENCHER, one who keeps Company
with Wenches, or goes a whoring.

WEND [Wend, Sax.] a large Tract of
Land, containing many Acres.

To WEND, to go. *N. C.* and *Shakesp.*

WEN'DING [Sea Term] turning about a
Ship, especially when at Anchor.

WENE, a Supposition. *Chauc.*

WENIN [Wenan, Sax. not unlikely of
Weinne, to think, to be of Opinion, Teut.]
to suppose, to imagine, to think. *Chauc.*

WENGERESSES, Revengers. *Chauc.*

WENNEL, an Animal newly taken from
the Dam. *Tusser.*

WENT, a Doubt, a Thought. *Chauc.*

WENTS BECK [of the River Went, and
Beck, Dan. a River] a little River in Nor-
thumberland, on which stood an old Town
called Glanwenta.

WEOLD [Weold, Sax. Wain] a Forest.

WEORTH [Weapth, Sax. a Farm.]
Hence many of our Country Villages end
in worth, as Wandsworth, &c.

WEPELIE, weeping. *Chauc.*

WERÆ } [Wepre, Sax.] so much as
WER'TÆ } was paid in old Time for
killing

W E

killling a Man, when such Crimes were punished with Mulcts and Fines in Money.

WERE [of *wert*, *Sax. Vir. L.*] a Man.

WERE [of *wær*, *Sax.*] a Pond or Pool of Water. *N. C.*

WERE, Doubt, Delay *Chauc.*

WERELA'DA [of *werelada*, *Sax.*] a particular Manner of Purgation and Clearing upon the Oath of other Men.

WEREWOLF [*werewolff Teut. q. d. A Man Wolf, or Wolf Man, λυκανθρωπος, Gr.*] a Sorcerer; who by Means of an enchanted Girdle, &c. takes upon him the Shape and Nature of a Wolf.

WEREGELT-Thief, [of *Werna*, a Price, *Eld*, a Mulct, and the *þ*, a Thief, *Sax.*] a Thief that may be redeemed.

To WERGH [of *werck*, work, *Teut.*] to work.

WERGILD [*Wergild*, *Sax.*] the Price or Fine set on a Person's Head for the Murder of a Man.

WERISH, unfavoury. *O.*

WERMINSTER [of *Verlucio* and *Minster*] an old Town in *Wiltshire*.

WERRE, Grief. *O.*

WERVA'GIUM [*Old Law*] Wharfage, Money paid to a Wharf for lading or unlading Goods.

WERVANCE, a Name given by the Natives of the *West Indies* to a great Lord.

WEST [*Wertz*, *Sax.* and *Teut.*] the Quarter of the World where the Sun sets.

WESTWARD [*Wertzweard*, *Sax.*] towards the West.

WESTBURY-Apple, an excellent Apple of *Westbury*, a Town in *Hampshire*.

WESTCHESTER [so called to distinguish it from *Chester* in the Street in *Durham*, which lies to the East, as this does to the West; the Saxons called it *Leaga Cearzen*, i. e. the Legion's Town, because a Roman Legion quartered there] a Bishop's See.

WESTMINSTER [*Wermynren*, *Sax.* so called from its westerly Situation from *London*, and an Abbey or Minster built by *Sibert* King of the *East Angles*, first founded there in Honour of *St Peter*] a City distinct from *London*, with separate Magistrates and Privileges; was formerly a Mile distant from it, but by Degrees the Suburbs of the one joined with the other, and made them in a manner one City.

WEST-SAXONLAGE [*Wertz-Seax Laga*, *Sax.*] the Law of the *West Saxons*, which took in nine Counties, viz. *Kent*, *Surry*, *Sussex*, *Berkshire*, *Hampshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, and *Devonshire*.

WESTLY, dizzy, giddy. *N. C.*

WESTRIN, to draw towards the West. *Chauc.*

WESTRITH, sets as the Sun. *Chauc.*

W H

WET [*Wez*, *Sax. waau*, *Dan.*] moist with Liquor.

WET [*Weæta*, *Sax.*] Moistness with Liquor.

To WET [*Wezan*, *Sax. waader*, *Dan.*] to make wet or moist with some Liquor.

WET'NESS, the being moist or wet.

A WET Glover, a Dresser of the Skins of Sheep, Lambs, Goats, &c. which are slender, thin, and gentle.

WETHER [*wedep*, *Sax.*] a Ram castrated.

WEXACIOUNE, Vexation. *Chauc.*

A WEY [*Wihz*, *Sax.* a Weight] a Measure of dry Things, containing five Chaldron.

WEYMOUTH [of the River *Wey* and *Mouth*] a Port Town in *Dorsetshire*.

WEZON, the Throat or Wind pipe. *Sp.*

A WHALE [*þwale*, *Sax. wallfisch*, *Teut.* the greatest of Fishes.

WHALEY [prob. of *Wellian*, *Sax.* to be full of Springs, and leag, a Field, *q. d.* a Field well watered] in *Lancashire*.

A WHAPPLE Way, a Way where a Cart and Horses cannot pass, but Horses only. *Suffex.*

WHARF [of *werffen*, *Teut.*] to cast, to fling or throw down] a broad plain Place, near a Creek or Hithe, to land or lay Wares on, that are brought from or to the Water.

WHARFAGE, the Fee which is due for landing Goods at a Wharf, or for the shipping them off.

WHARFINGER, the Keeper or Owner of a Wharf.

To WHARL [of *þweorpan*, *Sax.* to turn] to stutter in pronouncing R.

WHARLS of Flowers [among Florists] such as are set at a certain Distance about the main Stock or Spike.

WHARRE, Crabs, Crab-Apples. *Cheshire.*

A WHARROW [*þweorpa*, *Sax.*] a Spindle.

WHAT [*þwaz*, *Sax. wat*, *L. S.* and *Belg. wat*, *Teut. hbad*, *Dan.*] what Thing? an Interrogative Pronoun.

A WHEADY Mile, a Mile beyond Expectation, a tedious one. *Shropsh.*

A WHEAL } [*þpele*, *Sax.* Putrefaction,

A WHELK } of *þwelan*, *Sax.*] a Push or Pimple.

WHEAL, See *Perambulator*.

WHEAL-Worm, an Insect.

WHEAM } so close that no Wind can
WHEM } enter; also convenient.

Cheesh.

WHEAMOW, nimble. *N. C.*

WHEAT [*þwaze*, *Sax. Weizde*, *Du. Weitz*, *Teut. Wadn*, *Dan.*] the Grain of which the finest Bread is made.

WHEAT'EAR, a sort of Bird.

WHEAT'EN [*Hwazde*, *Sax. Weitzen*, *Teut.*] made of Wheat.

WHEDEN, a Silly Fellow. *W. C.*

WHEE

W H

WHEE, } an Heifer, or young Cow.
WHEY, } *Yorksb.*
 To **WHEEL**, to draw in craftily, to coax or soothe.
WHEEL'LING, coaxing.
WHEEL'LINGLY, coaxingly.
WHEEL *Spæol*, and *Hpeogul*, *Sax.* *wiel*, *Dan.* a round Device well known.
 The **WHEEL**, a Punishment inflicted on great Criminals in *Germany*, *France*, &c.
 A **WHEEL-Barrow** [*Hpeolteþepe*, *Sax.* a Barrow or small Cart, with one Wheel, for carrying Dung, Soil, Earth, &c.
 To **WHEEL**, to turn about.
 A **Measuring WHEEL**, a Mathematical Instrument to measure Lengths upon the Ground, called also a *Way wiser*.
 To **WHEEL** [*Military Discipline*] is to make a Motion that brings a Battalion or Squadron to front on that Side where the Flank was.
WHEEL'AGE, a Duty paid for the Passage of Carts and Waggon.
WHEEL-Fire, *Ignis Rotæ* [among *Chymists*] a Fire for the melting of Metals, &c. which covers the Crucible, Copper, or Melting Pot, entirely over, at Top as well as round the Sides.
 A **WHEEN Cat** [*i. e.* a Queen Cat, the word *Queen* was used by the *Saxons* to signify the Female] a She Cat.
 To **WHEEZE** [*Hpeoran*, *Sax.*] to rattle in the Throat, to speak as one does that has a Cold.
 A **WHEINT Lad** [*q. d.* quaint] a fine Lad, *spoken ironically*; cunning, subtle.
 A **WHELK**, the same as *Wheel*; also a Kind of Shell Fish or Sea-snail.
 To **WHELM** } [*phylpan*, and *Abylpan*,
 To **WHELVE** } *Sax.*] to cover or turn the open Side of a Vessel downwards.
 A **WHELP** [*hpelp*, *Sax.* *Welppe*, *Belg.* probably of *Vulpes*, or *Vulpecula*, *L.*] a Puppy; the young Cub of any wild Beast.
 To **WHELP**, to bring forth Puppies as a Bitch, Fox, &c.
WHELPS [in a Ship] Brackets, or small Pieces of Wood fastened to the main Body of the Capstan or Draw-Beam; which give the Sweep to it, and keep the Cable from surging or coming too high, when it is wound about them.
WHEN [*hpænnæ*, *Sax.* *wenn*, *Teut.*] at what Time?
WHENCE, from what Place?
WHERE [*hpæp*, *Sax.*] in what Place?
WHEREAS, when on the contrary, &c.
WHERKENED, choaked. *N. G.*
WHEEL'ICOTES, open Chariots, which were made use of by Ladies of Quality before the Invention of Coaches.
 A **WHERRET** [*un Harion*, *F.*] a Box on the Ear, or Slap on the Chaps.
 A **WHER'RY** [probably so called of *to hurry*, from its Swiftness; or of *wehere*, *L.* to carry; or of *papan*, *Sax.* to pass] a small

W H

Boat, such as is commonly used for the carrying of Passengers.
 To **WHEE** [*hwæzzan*, *Sax.* *wetten*, *L. S.* *wetzen*, *Teut.*] to sharpen.
 A **WHEE'STONE** [*hwæzzan*, *Sax.* *wetstein*, *L. S.* *wetzstein*, *Teut.*] a Stone for whetting or sharpening of Knives, &c.
WHETHER [*hpæþer*, *Sax.* *wether*, *Belg.* and *Teut.*] which of the two? &c.
WHEY [*hpæge*, *Sax.*] the Serum or watery Part of Milk.
WHICH [*hpile*, *Sax.* *hvilich*, *Dan.* *wilich*, *Teut.*] whether of the two? &c. or, who?
WHICH, an Ask or Chest. *O.*
WHICK'ET for *Whicket*. *Quitte* for *Quatte*, *i. e.* *Quid pro Quo*. *Kent.*
WHIDS, Words. *Cont.*
 A **WHAFF** [*Chwaph*, *C. Br.*] a Breath, or drawing in or blowing out of the Breath.
 To **WHIFF** [*Chwaph*, *C. Br.*] to breathe, to draw in or blow out the Breath.
 To **WHIFFLE** [*pæflan*, *Sax.* to babble, *weyfele*, *Belg.* to ramble, to fluctuate] to trick out of a Thing; to stand trifling; to play on a Pipe.
 A **WHIFFLER** [*pæflep*, *Sax.* a Babbler] a Piper that plays on a Fife to a Company of Foot Soldiers.
 A **WHIFFLER** [of the Companies of *London*] a young Freeman, who goes before, and waits on them at publick Solemnities.
 A **WHIFFLER**, } a mere Trif-
 A **WHIFFLING Fellow**. } ler, a pitiful, mean, sorry Fellow.
WHIG [*Hpep*, and *Hpæge*, *Sax.*] Whey, Butter-Milk, or very small Beer.
 A **WHIG** [*Hpep*, *Sax.* *Whey*, &c. first applied to those in *Scotland* who kept their Meetings in the Fields, their common Food being sour Milk] a Nickname given to those who were against the Court Interest in the Times of King *Charles* and *James II.* and to such as were for it in the succeeding Reigns.
WHIG'GISM, the Tenets and Practices of Whigs.
WHILE [*hpile*, *Sax.*] during the Time.
WHILE [*wille*, *L. S.* *well*, *Teut.*] Time; Leisure; Opportunity.
WHILOM [*hpilcn*, *Sax.*] once, some time ago, formerly.
 A **WHIM**, a maggotty Fancy or Conceit, a freakish Humour.
 To **WHIMPER** [of *wimmern*, *Teut.*] to begin to cry, as a young Child does.
WHIMSICAL, full of Whimfies, freakish, fantastical.
WHIM'SICALLY, fantastically.
WHIM'SICALNESS, Fantasticalness.
 A **WHIM'SY**. See *Whim*.
WHIN, a Shrub called Knee-holm.
 To **WHINDLE**, to whimper or whine.
 To **WHINE** [*pæbian*, *Sax.* *wænen*, *L. S.* *wænen*, to cry or weep, *Teut.* *Chwino*, *C. Br.*] to make a mournful Noise, to speak in a crying Tone.

W H

To **WHINE** [*Hunting Term*] an Otter is said to *whine*, when she makes a loud Noise or Cry.

WHIN'IARD [*Skinner* derives it of *syn-span*, *Sax.* to fan or vibrate; or of *pinnag*, *Sax.* to win, and *ape*, *Sax.* Honour; but *Minshew* of *Vimen*, a Vine-Twig] a Sort of Back-Sword, or crooked Sword, a Scimitar.

A **WHIN'NER**-*Neb*, a lean spare-faced Man. *N. C.*

A **WHIN'NOCK**, a Kit, a Pail to carry Milk in. *N. C.*

To **WHINNY** [of *hinnive*, *L.* or *wihf*, *G.* *Br.* the Noise a Horse makes] to neigh as a Horse does.

WHINS, the Furz or Furz bush. *Genista*, *L.*

To **WHIP** [*hpeop*, *Sax.* *wipper*, *Dan.*] to scourge or lash with a Whip, also to sew after a particular Manner.

WHIP or *Whip Staff* [in a Ship] a Piece of Timber like a strong Staff, fastened into the Helm for him that steers in small Ships to hold in his Hand, to move the Helm and steer the Ship.

WHIP'PING [among *Anglers*] is a fastening the Line to the Hook or Rod; also a casting in of the Hook, and drawing it gently on the Water.

WHIP'STER, a Sharper, a shifting Fellow.

WHIRKENED [*Ermurget*, *T.*] choaked, strangled. *N. C.*

To **WHIRL** [*hpyrpan*, or *hpeppan*, *Sax.* or *werden*, *Beig.* *hirdetez*, *Dan.*] to turn swiftly about.

A **WHIRLE** } [*wirel*, *Teut.*] a round
A **WHERN** } Piece of Wood put on the Spindle of a Spinning Wheel. *C.*

The **WHIRL Bone**, the Knee-pan, the round Bone of the Knee.

WHIRL Pool [*pyp pul*, *Sax.*] a Gulph where the Water is continually turning round; also a kind of Sea Fish.

WHIRL-Wind [*Wirel-wind*, *Teut.* *hirdel-winde*, *Dan.*] a boisterous Wind, which blows Things round; a Hurricane.

A **WHIRLY GIG** [of *wirwel*, *Teut.*] a Plaything to turn round.

To **WHISK** [*wischen*, *Teut.* *hisker*, *Dan.*] to brush or cleanse with a Whisk.

A **WHISK** [*wisch*, *Teut.* *biffte*, *Dan.* or as *Skinner* thinks, probably of *hpiza*, *Sax.* white] a Brush made of Osier Twigs; also the sound of a Switch; also a Sort of Neck-dress formerly worn by Women.

WHISK, } a Game at Cards well
WHIST, } known.

A **WHISKER**, a Tuft of Hair on the Upper-lip of a Man.

WHISKER, a Scuttle or Basket. *N. C.*

WHISKING, great, swinging; as a *Whisking Lye*.

W H

To **WHISPER** [*whisperen*, *L. S.* and *Teut.* *hustler*, *Dan.*] to speak softly.

WHISPERING Place, a remarkable Curiosity in the Cathedral of Gloucester, and also of St Paul's at London, being a Wall built so in an Arch in the Church, or just under the Cupola, that if a Man whisper never so low at one End, a Person that lays his Ear to the other, shall hear distinctly every Syllable spoken.

WHIST [*Zitto*, *Ital.* *Whistez*, *Dan.*] an Interjection commanding Silence.

To **WHISTLE** [*Hpirclan*, *Wircelan*, *Sax.*] to make musical Sounds with the Lips and Breath, without the Voice.

WHISTLE [*Hpirle*, and *Wircle*, *Sax.*] probably of *Fistula*, *L.*] a Pipe to whistle with.

A **WHIT** [*Apiz*, *Sax.*] a small Part.

WHIT, Newgate. *Cont.*

WHIT'AKER, the North East Part of a Flat or Shole, the middle Ground.

WHIT'BY [*i. e.* white Town or Bay, called by the Saxons *Sepeanephele*, *i. e.* *Stream's Kill*] a Town in Yorkshire, 150 Miles N. by W. from London.

WHITE [*Hpiza*, *Sax.* *wit*, *L. S.* *hbitu*, *Dan.* *weiss*, *T.*] a natural Colour, contrary to black, tho' some deny White to be a Colour.

WHITE COB [*Hpitan Cop*, *Sax.* *q. d.* white Head, *Albiceps*, *L.* or *λευκοκέφαλος*, *Gr.*] a Sea Bird, a Mew.

WHITE HALL, York-Place, built by Cardinal *Woolsey*, and taken from him by King Henry VIII.

WHITE Hart Silver, a Mule paid into the Exchequer out of the Forest of *White-Hart*, certain Lands in Dorsetshire, which was first imposed on *Thomas de Linde*, by King Henry III. for killing a beautiful white Hart, contrary to his Order.

WHITE Lead, the Calx of Lead.

WHITE Line [with *Anatomists*] the same as *Linea alba*.

WHITE Line [among *Printers*] a void Space left between two Lines.

WHITE Meats, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Whitepots, Custards; also Fowls, Chickens, Turkeys, Pigs, Rabbits, &c.

WHITE Oakbum, a Sort of Tow or Flax to drive into the Scams of Ships.

WHITE Pot, Milk with Eggs, fine Bread, Sugar, and Spice, baked in a Pot.

To **WHITE**, to requite; as *God white you*, God requite you. *Cheff.*

To **WHITE**, to blame. *N. C.*

To **WHITE**, to make white.

WHITE Rent, a Duty of 8 d. paid annually to the Duke of Cornwall by every Tanner in Derbyshire.

WHITE Sauce [in *Cookery*] a Sauce made of blanched Almonds, and the Breast of a Capon, pounded together with Spice, &c.

WHITE

W H

WHITE *Spurs*, quires made by the King in ancient Times, so named from the Spurs they received at their Creation.

WHITE Straits, a Sort of coarse Cloth made in *Devonshire*.

WHITE Wining, a small white Apple; a pleasant and juicy Fruit.

WHITE Wort, an Herb.

To **WHITEN** [*Hpizian*, *Sax.* *witten*, *L. S.*] to make white.

WHITE/NESS, the being of a white Colour.

WHITHER [*Hpæren*, *Sax.*] to what Place.

WHITTING [*Witingh*, *Belg.*] a Fish; also a chalky Substance for whitening Walls.

WHITLOW [of *pize*, *Sax.* Pain, and *Loup*, *F.* a Wolf, because of the Cruelty of the Pain] a Swelling at the Fingers Ends.

WHITLOW Glass, an Herb of great Efficacy against Felons and Whitlows. *Paronychia. L.*

WHITNEY [of *Hpiz*, white, and *Ca.* Water, or *Ize*, an Island, *Sax.*] a Town in *Oxfordshire*, 54 Miles W. by N. from London.

WHIT/STER, a Whitener of Linen Cloth.

WHIT/SUN *Farthings*, Offerings anciently made at *Whit/suntide* to the Parish Priest by the Parishioners. See *Pentecostals*.

WHITSUNDAY [*Dominica in albis. L.*] i. e. *White Sunday*] so called from the Admission of *Catechumens*, clothed in white Robes, to the Sacrament of Baptism on the Eve of this Festival, which was instituted to commemorate the Descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, in the Shape of fiery Tongues: It answers to the *Pentecost* of the Jews.

WHIT/SUNTIDE, the Season of that Festival.

WHIT/TAI, a Bird.

WHITTEN Tree, a Shrub. *Sorbus Sylvestris. L.*

To **WHITTLE** [of *Hpezzan*, *Sax.*] to cut Sticks into small Pieces.

A **WHIT/TLE** [*Hpiza*, *Sax.*] a Sort of white Basket; also a Knife.

A **WHIT/TLE** [of *Hpizel*, *Sax.* white] a small Blanket worn over the Shoulders by Women; also a Blanket used to swaddle a young Child. *W. C.*

To **WHIZZ**, *q. d.* to *Hiss*, to make a Noise, as Liquor does when poured upon the Fire.

WHO [*hpa*, *Sax.* *qui*, *L.*] which, what Person.

To **WHOAVE**, to cover, to overwhelm. *Chebb.*

WHOLE [*palg*, *philiz*, *Sax.* *Wæll*, *L. S.* *ὅλος*, *Gr.*] all of a Thing; also entire, not broken.

WHOLE *Chase Boots*, Winter-riding Boots, Hunting Boots.

WHOLE/SOME [*Wællsam*, *L. S.* of *hæl*, or *hælb*, *Sax.* *Wællsahm*, *Teut.*] healthful, good, sound; as *wholesome Food. C.*

W I

WHOLE/SOME Ship [*Sea Term*] a Ship which will hull, try, and ride well, without rolling or labouring.

WHOLE/SOMLY, healthfully, soundly.

WHOLE/SOMNESS, Healthfulness, Soundness.

WHOLLY, completely, perfectly, totally.

WHOO/DINGS, *q. d.* *Hoodings*, such Planks as are joined and fastened along the Ship's Sides upon the Stern.

WHOOKT, shook (every Joint) quaked. *Chebb.*

To **WHOOOP** [*Houper*, *F.*] See *Houp*.

A **WHOOOP**, a Pewet, a Bird.

WHOOOP } the Cry which a Shepherd
WHOOPOO } makes to call his Sheep together.

A **WHORE** [*hune*, and *honerpena*, of *hypian*, to hire, *Sax.* of *Hoere*, *Belg.* *Quor*, *Teut.* *Hore*, *Dan.* *Hueren*, *L. S.* to hire, *q. d.* a hired Woman, or one who prostitutes herself for hire] an incontinent Woman, a Prostitute.

To **WHORE** [*Hoeren*, *L. S.* *Hewren*, *Teut.* which *Verstegan* derives of *hypian*, *Sax.* to hire, *q. d.* to hire a Woman to lie with one] to be guilty of Whoredom, either Man or Woman.

WHORED/OM [*hunedom*, *Sax.* *'Oapos*, *Gr.* *Vene'al Sports*] the Act of Incontinency.

WHORLEBAT [of *Batz*, *Sax.* and *Whirl*] a kind of Gauntlet with Straps and Leaden Plummets, used by the ancient Romans at playing at Fifty Cuffs, in their solemn Games and Exercises.

WHOR/TLE [*Heortz*, *Sax.* a Heart] a Sort of Shrub.

WHORTLE-Berries [*Heortzhepian*, *Sax.* *Heurtes*, *F. q.* Heart-Berries] the Berries of a Whortle-Shrub; also Bilberries.

WHO/WISKIN, a drinking black Pot, *Chebb.*

WHUR } [among *Falconers*] the Flutter-
WHUZ } ing of Partridges and Pheasants as they rise.

To **WHUR**, to snarl as a Dog does.

WHY [*Hpi*, *hpyg*, and *ponhpiq*, *Sax.*] for what Cause or Reason.

WIBURTON [of *Wibert*, an *English* Saxon Knight, Builder of it, who about the Year 870 fought under *Algar*, in a Battle against the *Danes*, and *run*, *Sax.* a Town] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

WICH/ACAN, a Root growing in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, of great Virtue in healing all Manner of Wounds.

WICHENCREFT, Witchcraft. *O.*

WIC [*wic*, of *wician*, *Sax.* to dwell] a Borough or Village.

WICK [*wicke*, *Teut.*] the Cotton of a Candle, &c. also counterfeit. *O.*

WICK/ED [of *wicce*, a Witch, of *wician*, to bewitch, *q. d.* bewitched, or of *wecan*,

wecean, geweecean, to oppress, because nothing is more oppressive than a wicked Man; or of wigenb, wigenbman, a Soldier, because they are generally impious; or of wipan, wipgean, Sax. to curse, from whence wipged, accursed, or as *Combden*, of weced, wied. Sax. deceitful, full of Guile] ungodly, debauched, vile.

WICK'EDLY, ungodlily.

WICK'EDNESS, Ungodliness.

WICK'ER, a Twig of an Osier Shrub.

WICK'ER, a Casement.

WICK'ET [*Guichet*, F.] a little Door within a Gate, or Hole in a Door. *Du*.

WICK'HAM [rather Wicomb, from wic, Sax. the winding of a River or Port, and Comb, Sax. a Valley] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, 17 Miles W. by N. from London.

WICK'LIFF [of Hwic, Sax. white, and Klf, Sax. a Rock or Clift] *John Wickliff*, who so mauled the Pope, that he obtained the Title of an Arch-Heretic.

WICK'LIFITES, the Followers of *John Wickliff*, who maintained that Persons guilty of mortal Sin had no Right to exercise any Authority or Jurisdiction.

WID'DLE *Waddle*, [*wickel*, *wacklegehen*, *Teut.*] to go sideling towards first one Side and then the other.

To WIDDLE, to fret. *N. G.*

WIDE [wide, Sax. *wiud*, *Du.* *wiud*, *Dan.* *weit*, *Teut.*] large in Breadth.

WIDE'LY, extendedly in Breadth.

WIDENESS, Extension in Breadth.

To WIDEN [*wiiden*, *L. S.* *wetten*, *Teut.*] to enlarge in Breadth.

WID'GEON } [*wiggend*, Sax. pugnacious,
WID'GIN } *q. d.* a fighting Bird, as *Skinner* thinks] a silly Sort of Bird; also a Simpleton, or silly Fellow.

A WIDOW [*widwa*, Sax. *wittowa*, *Teut.* *Widow*, *C. Br.* *Widwe*, *L. S.* *Vidua*, *L.*] a Woman whose Husband is dead.

WIDOW of the King, she, who after the Death of her Husband, who was the King's Tenant, in *Capite*, was forced to recover her Dower by the Writ *de dote assignanda*, and could not marry again without the King's Consent.

WIDOW-Bench [*In Suffex*] is that Share which a Widow is allowed of her Husband's Estate besides her Jointure.

WIDOW Wails, a Shrub.

WID'OWER [*widower*, of *weduwe*, a Widow, and *wer*, a Man, *Belg.* *wirtwer*, *Teut.*] a Man who survives his deceased Wife.

WID'OWHOOD [*widew and habe*, Sax.] the State and Condition of a Widow or Widower.

WIDTH, Breadth, Wideness. *Dryd.*

To WEILD } [*wealdan*, and *weban*,
To WIELD } Sax. *Walten*, *Teut.*] to

handle, to manage, to sway; as one does wield a Weapon in Fighting.

WIERDES [of *wind*, Sax.] Fates, Destinies. *Chauc.*

WIERY, made of wire, also wet, moist.

A WIFE [*wif*, of *wifian*, Sax. to marry a Wife, *Wift*, *L. S.* *Weth*, *Teut.* and *wif*, *Dan.*] a married Woman, whose Will in the Judgment of the Law, is subject to that of her Husband, whence it is said, *She has no Will*, but *Fulget radiis mariti*, i. e. Shines with her Husband's Lustre.

WIG [from *Periwig*] false Hair worn on the Head; also a sort of small Cake.

WIG'AN } [*wibigan*, Sax.] of *wi*,

WIG'GIN } Sacred, or wibed, an Al-

WIG'GON } tar, and Biggin, or Biggan, Sax. to build, *q. d.* Sacred Buildings] a Town in *Lancashire*, 148 Miles N. W. by N. from London.

WIG'GER, strong, as a clean pitched, wigger Fellow. *N. G.*

A WIGHT [*wihz*, Sax.] a living Creature, either Man or Woman.

WIGHT, quick. *Spenc.*

Isle of WIGHT [*Witland*, and *Wick Ea*, Sax. in *C. Br.* *Guith*, which denotes a Division or Separation, because it was thought that this Island was cut off and separated from the rest of England, by the Force of the Sea] an Island near *Portsmouth*, over against *Southampton*.

WIGHTY, quickly. *Spenc.*

WIG'MORE [*Wigingamepe*, Sax. probably of *winc*, praised, *geong*, young, and *mæpe*, Sax. or of *wic*, Sax. a Fortress, and *mop*, Sax. a Moor] a Town in *Herefordshire*.

WIG'REEVE [of *wig*, a Way, and *gepera*, Sax.] the Overseer of the Highways.

The WIKES of the Mouth, the Corners of the Mouth. *N. G.*

WILBERHAM [anciently called *Wilburgam*, probably of *wild*, or *wilda*, Sax. Bug and Ham, Sax.] a Town in *Kent*.

WIL'COCK [of *Wald*, a Wood, and *cock*, *q. d.* Woodcock] a Surname.

WILD [*wild*, of *Awildan*, to grow wild, Sax. *wild*, *Dan.* *Wild*, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] untamed, hare-brained; fierce, furious; uninhabited.

WILD [spoken of *Vegetables*] that grows of itself, as some Trees and Herbs do.

WILDERNESS [*Wildness*, *Teut.*] a large, uncultivated, unrequented Place.

A WILD'ING [*Wildeking*, *L. S.*] a wild Apple, a Crab Apple.

WILD'LY, fiercely, ramblingly.

WILD'NESS, Fierceness.

WILD-Fire, a Sort of Fire invented by the *Grecians*; also Gunpowder rolled up wet and

and set on Fire; also an Evil in Sheep; the Running-worm, a Disease.

WILD-Fire Arrows, trimmed with Wild-fire, and shot burning, to stick in the Sails or Rigging of Ships in a Fight.

WILD Water Cresses, an Herb. *Barbarea*, L.

WILD Williams, a Flower. *Lycnis plumaria*, L.

WILDS, uninhabited Places.

A WILE [of geal, Sax. Fraud, *Verslegen*, or galian, Sax. to enchant, *Skinner*] a cunning Shift, or subtle Trick.

WILFRED [willa, the Will, and *frede*, Peace, Sax.] a proper Name.

St WILFRED's Needle, a narrow Hole, in the Church of Rippon, in *Yorkshire*, in which, in old Times, the Chastity of Women used to be tried, in that such as had violated their Chastity were miraculously stopped, and held fast, but such as were chaste did easily pass through it.

WILFUL [wilful, Sax.] obstinate, unruly, headstrong, inflexible.

WILFULLY, stubbornly.

WILFULNESS, Stubbornness.

WILILY, craftily.

WILINESS, Craftiness, Subtily.

WILK [wealc, Sax.] a Cockle or Sea-Snail. *Lincolns*.

The WILL [willa, Sax. willle, L. S. and *Teut.* willle, Dan. *Vuul*, F. *Voluntas*, L.] a particular Faculty of the Soul, or the Act of that Faculty; Mind, Pleasure, a good or bad Disposition; also Kindness or Unkindness towards one.

To WILL [willan, Sax. willen, L. S. *Willen*, T. *vouloir*, F. *velle*, L. *Βούλομαι*, Gr.] to require, command; to propose.

A WILL, a solemn Act, by which a Man declares what he would have done after his Death.

WILL Parole, } a Will only by
Nuncupative WILL, } Word of Mouth,
which being proved by Witnesses, may be of as good Force as one in Writing, except for Lands, which are not devisable but by a Testament in Writing made in the Lifetime of the Testator.

WILL with a Will, a fiery Meteor or Exhalation that appears in the Night, of a round Figure, in Bigness like the Flame of a Candle, but sometimes broader, and like a Bundle of Twigs set on Fire, commonly haunting Church-yards, marshy and fenmy Places, as being evaporated out of a fat Soil; it also flies about Rivers, Hedges, &c. and often in dark Nights misleads Travellers by their making towards it, not duly regarding their Way; also called *Jack in a Lantern*.

WILLERS, wilful or wily Men. *Chauc.*

WILLIAM [of Guild helm, Belg. i. e.

harnessed with a gilded Helmet; or as others say, of *Willel helm*, i. e. the Shield or Defence of many] a Name of Men.

WILLIAMS, Sweet Williams, a Flower.

WILLING, inclined to do a Thing.

WILLINGLY, with a ready Inclination.

WILLINGNESS, the being inclined to an Action.

WILL-JILL, a sorry inconsiderable Person, an Hermaphrodite.

WILLOW [welic, or welige, Sax. *Willighe*, Belg.] a Tree well known.

WILLY [Willig, *Teut.*] willing, favourable. *Chauc.*

WILTTON [of the Brook of Willey, and zon, Sax.] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 72 Miles W. from London.

WILTSHIRE [wilretza, Sax. either from the Town Wilton, or the River Willey and retza, Sax. a neighbouring Inhabitant] the County of *Wills*.

WILY [of geal, Sax. Fraud] full of Wiles, subtil, crafty.

A WIMBLE [Wimpe, Belg. of *Wembelen*, Germ. to bore] a Piercer to bore Holes with.

WIMBLETON [wibanbune, or as *Somer* writes, wibbandane, and derives it of wilba, the Builder, and dune, Sax. a Hill] a Town in *Surrey*.

To WIMM, to winnow. *Suff.*

A WIMPLE [Guimple, F. *Wimpe*, Belg.] a Muffler or plaited Linen Cloth, which Nuns wear about their Necks; also a Streamer or Flag.

WIMUND [Sacred Peace] a proper Name.

To WIN [winnan, Sax. *Winnan*, L. S. *gewinnen*, *Teut.* *hindere*, Dan. of *wincere*, L.] to get or gain, to make one's self Master of.

WINANDERMERE [probably of wine, pleasant, wad, a Ford, and *Mere*, a Marsh, Sax.] in *Westmoreland*.

WINBURN [wynburnham, Sax. *Winnaglenp*, C. B. i. e. a Town between two Rivers] in *Dorsetshire*, 82 Miles S. W. from London.

To WINCE } [of *Wancken*, *Teut.* to
To WINCH } vacillate, or wenzan, Sax.
to turn and wind] to kick or spurn, to throw out the hinder Feet as a Horse.

To WINCH [Guincher, F.] to wind round with a Winch, an Iron Instrument to turn Screws with, &c.

WINCH/COMB [wincel combe, Sax. of wincel, a Corner, and Comb, a Valley. Sax. i. e. a Valley encompassed on each Side with Hills] a Town in *Gloucestershire*, 72 Miles W. N. W. from London.

WINCHELSEA [wincelrea, of wincel, a Corner, and *Sea*, or lge, an Isle Sax.

Sax.] a Town in *Suffex*, 60 Miles S. E. from *London*.

WINCHESTER [*winzanceaster*, *Sax.* the *Welsh* call it *Taar Guenif*, i. e. *White City*, because it is built upon a chalky Soil] a Bishop's See in *Hampshire*, 52 Miles S. W. from *London*.

WINCHESTER Goose, a pocky Swelling in the Groin.

To **WIND** [*winban*, *Sax.* *winden*, *L. S.* and *Teut.* *winden*, *Dan.*] to turn, twist, or roll about; to blow a Horn; to scent as Dogs do.

WIND [*wind*, *Sax.* *wind*, *Dan.* *wind*, *Teut.* and *L. S.* *Vent*, *F.* of *Ventus*, *L.*] the Current or Stream of the Air, which runs or blows from some one of the 32 Points of the Compass; Air pent up in the Body of an Animal; Breath, breathing; Scent.

A **WIND-Berry**, a Bill berry, or Whorle-berry.

It is an ill Wind that blows no Body good.

This Proverb intimates, that the Dispensations of Providence are never entirely and universally ill in themselves; though they may be very afflicting to some particular Persons, yet that at the same Time they are to the Advantage of others: As, if a Sickneſs invades a City, it turns to the Profit of Physicians; if a Conflagration lays a great Part of a City in Ashes, or a Tempest destroys a Navy, it helps Builders to a good Stroke of Work; if a Fleet of Merchant Ships sink in a Storm, or fall into the Hands of Pirates, it is to the enriching of such who have Store of such Merchandizes by them; so that, *Unius dispendium alterius est compendium*, as say the Latins; and, *A quelque chose malheur est bon*, the French; *πολυποδὺς κεφαλὴ ἐνὶ μὲν κακὸν ἐνὶ δὲ καλὸν ἐστὶν*, the Greeks; and *אין רע שאין בו טוב*, the Hebrews.

WIND-Bound [*Sea Term*] stopt or kept back by contrary Winds.

WIND-Broken, a Disease in Horses.

WIND-Cholick, a painful Disease.

WIND-Egg [*Wind Egg*, *Teut.*] an Addle Egg that has taken Wind.

WIND-Fall [*windfall*, *Teut.*] Fruit blown off the Tree by the Wind; also a lucky Chance; some Profit or Estate come to one unexpectedly.

WIND-Gall [*in Horses*] a soft Swelling arising on the Joint of the Leg.

WIND Gun, an Instrument to discharge a Bullet only by means of Air thrust into it.

WIND'HAM [*q. d.* *Wimund's Home*] in *Norfolk*, 84 Miles N. N. E. from *London*.

WINDIR, to trim or adorn. *Chauc.*

WIND'LASS } a Draw-Beam or Instru-

WIND'LESS } ment in small Ships, placed upon the Deck, just abaft the Fore-mast.

WIND/LASS } [*Winde*, *Teut.*] an
WINCH } Engine wherewith any
weighty Thing is wound up, or drawn out of a Well, &c.

WINDLES, Blades to wind Yarn on. *C.*

WINDPIPE, the Passage of the Breath.

WIND Row, Hay or Grass taken up into Rows, in order to be dried by the Wind before cocking up. The Greens or Borders of a Field dug up in order to carry Earth on the Land to mend it. *S. C.*

WIND-Taught [*Sea Term*] stiff in the Wind, applied to any Thing which holds or catches the Wind aloft, or stopping too much in a stiff Gale of Wind.

WIND Thrush, a Bird so named, because it comes into England in high Winds in the Beginning of the Winter.

WIND Tackle Blocks [*in a Ship*] are the main double Blocks or Pullies, which being made fast to the End of a small Cable, serve for the hoisting of Goods into the Ship, &c.

To **WIND a Ship** } [*of Winden*, to
To **WEND a Ship** } turn, *Teut.*] *Sea Term*, is to bring her Head about.

The Ship **WINDS up** [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to do so, when she comes to ride at an Anchor.

How **WINDS the Ship?** or *How wends the Ship?* so Mariners ask concerning a Ship that is under sail, i. e. Upon what Point of the Compass does she lie with her Head?

WIND'SOR [*Windle*, *phoan*, *Sax.* Winding shore, from the Winding of the Shore at that Place] a Town in *Berkshire*, where is a royal Palace and Castle, twenty Miles W. by S. from *London*.

WIND'WARD Tide [*Sea Term*] a Tide which runs against the Wind, rather than with it.

WINDOW [*q. d.* *Wind door*, *windue*, *Dan.*] an open Place in the Side of a House to let in Air and Light.

WINE [*pin*, *Sax.* *Winn*, *Dan.* and *L. S.* *Wain*, *Teut.* *gwin*, *C. Br.* *Vinum*, *L.* *oinon*, *Gr.*] a Liquor made of the Juice of the Grape, or other Fruits.

Spirit of WINE [*among Chymists*] the oily Part of Wine rarified by acid Salts; distilled from Brandy, &c.

WINEFRED [*of pinnan*, to get, and *fred*, Peace, *Sax.*] the Name of the English Saxon Apostle of the Germans, afterwards called Boniface by Pope Gregory.

WINEFRED, an English Virgin Saint, revived by Bruno the Priest, after Gradocus had cut off her Head, in the Place where sprung up St. Winefred's Well in *Flintshire*, according to the Popish Legend.

WINE TS, Vine Branches. *O.*

WING [*geping*, *Sax.* *vinge*, *Dan.*] that Part of a Bird used in flying.

WING [*of an Army*] is the Horse on the Flanks, or at the End of each Line on the Right and Left.

WING of a Battalion } the Right and
WING of a Squadron } Left hand Flies
 which make up each Side or Flank.

WINGS [in Fortification] are the large Sides of Horn-works, Crown-work Tonnailles, and the like Out works; that is to say, the Ramparts and Parapets, with which they are bounded on the Right and Left from their Gorge to the Front.

To **WING** a Partridge, &c. [a Term in Carving] is to cut up.

WING'ED Plants [among Herbalists] such as resemble the Shape of a Wing.

To **WINK** [pincian, Sax. *wincken*, L. S. and Teut.] to close or shut the Eyes.

WIMLY, quietly. N. C.

To **WIN'NOW** [pindpian, Sax. *wannen*, L. S. and Teut. *vannare*, L.] to fan or separate Corn from Chaff by the Wind.

WIN'TER [pinter, Sax. *winter*, Teut. and L. S. *winter*, Dan.] one of the Seasons of the Year.

WIN'TER [among Printers] a certain Part of a Printing Press.

To **WIN'TER** [winteren, L. S.] to abide in a Place during the Winter-Season.

WINTER Cresses, an Herb. *Barbarea*, L.

WINTER-FINER, a large round yellowish Pear, speckled with red.

WINTER-Green, a Plant or Herb so called from its flourishing in Winter.

WINTER-Heyming [in the Forest of Dean] a Season which is excepted from the Liberty of Commoning in the Forest.

WINTER Lemon, a sort of Pear in Shape and Colour like a Lemon.

WINTER-Marvel } a sort of Pear.

WINTER-Thorn }

To **WINTER-Rig** [Husbandry] is to fallow or till the Land in Winter.

WIN'TERTON, a Town in Norfolk, so called from its cold Situation.

WINTRID, wrinkled. *Chauc.*

WIN'WIDFIELD [of pinnan, Sax. to conquer, and field; of a Victory which *Ofwin*, King of Northumberland, obtained there over *Penda* the Mercian] in Yorkshire.

To **WIPE** [pian, Sax.] to stroke or rub gently off any Filth, Dust, Soil, &c.

A **WIPE** [Spiz, zer pipe, Sax.] a cleansing by wiping; also a close Rub or Reflection upon a Person.

WIRE [probably of *vire*, F. or *gyrare*, L. to wind round] Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, or other Metal, drawn out into long Threads for many Uses.

To **WIRE-draw**, to draw out Gold or Silver; to spin out a Business; to decoy a Man, or get somewhat out of him.

WIRES [with Botanists] those long Threads which running from Strawberries, &c. fasten again in the Earth, and propagate the Plant.

A **WISE'ACRE** [Wiss-segher, Belg. a Diviner] an Ironical or Nick-name for a silly half-witted Fellow; a Fool.

WIS'ARDS, learned Heads, Conjurers. *Sp.*
WIS'DOM [pirdom, Sax. *wisdom*, Dan.] the Knowledge of high Things; also good Conduct, Discretion.

WISE [wise, Sax. *wiis*, L. S. *weise*, Teut. *weis*, Dan.] discreet, well-skilled, witty; also Way, Manner or Means.

WISE/LY, discreetly, prudently.

The **WISE MEN** [Weist Manner, Teut.] of Greece, are accounted seven in Number, viz. *Bias*, *Chilo*, *Cleobulus*, *Periander*, *Pittacus*, *Solon*, *Thales*.

WISH, longing Desire; also the Thing desired.

To **WISH** [pircian, Sax. *winsche*, Belg. *winschen*, Teut. all which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *εὐχομαι*, Gr.] to desire.

To **WISH** [or *wischen*, Teut. to wipe] to wash O.

WISHIPPERS, Astrologers. O.

A **WISKET**, Whisket. N. C.

WISNED [of peornian, Sax.] withered or wasted. N. C.

A **WISP** [probably of *wischen*, L. S. *wischen*, Teut. to wipe] a Handful of Straw or Hay; also a Wreath to carry a Pail or other Vessel on the Head.

To **WISSE** [of pissan, Sax. of *wissen*, Teut.] to direct, teach or instruct *Gb.*

To **WIST** [piztan, Sax.] to know, to think, to understand.

WISTA [Old Law] a Wist or half a Hide of Land.

To **WIT** [piztan, Sax. *weten*, L. S. *wissen*, Teut. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *Εἶδα*, Gr.] to know.

WIT [piptz, Sax. *Wits*, Teut.] one of the Faculties of the rational Soul; Genius; Fancy; Aptness for any thing; Cunningness.

A **WITCH** [picce, of picnian, to divine or pighan, Sax. to enchant] an old Hag or Woman who deals with familiar Spirits.

WITCHCRAFT [of picce and cpaetz, Sax.] the Black Art; a dealing with the Devil or evil Spirits.

WITCHELM, a Tree *Ulmus folio glabro*.

WITCHER, Silver. *Cant.*

WITCHER Bubber, a Silver Bowl. *Cant.*

WITCHER-Tilter, a Silver hilted Sword. *Cant.*

WITCHER Cully, a Silversmith. *Cant.*

To **WITE** [Wizan, Sax.] to blame, to reproach.

WITE [pize, Sax.] a Punishment, Penalty, a Fine; Blame, Reproach. *Chauc.*

WITES [pizar, Sax. i. e. wife or noble Men] a Title given by our Saxon Ancestors to their chief Lords or Thanes.

WITH [pith, Sax.] a Particle denoting Company or Union, &c.

To **WITHDRAW** [of with, and *dragan*, Sax.] to draw away or back, to retire or go away.

To **WITH'ER** [Dr. Th. H. derives it of *Weather*; q. d. weathered; but probably of *wyberian*, Sax.] to fade, to grow dry.

WITHERED

W O

WITH'ERED [*gepythrob, Sax.*] dried, faded, as Leaves, Flowers, &c.

WITH'EREDNESS [*wyberu, Sax.*] Dryness, Fadedness, &c.

WITH'ERINGTON [*of wytherian, Sax.*] to wither, and dune, *Sax.* an Hill, *q. d.* a dry Hill in *Northumberland*.

WITH'ERNAM [*Old Law*] is the taking or driving away a Distress, or any Thing distrained, into a Hold, or out of the County, so that the Sheriff cannot, upon Replevin deliver it to the Party distrained.

WITH'ERS [*in a Horse*] are the Shoulder blades at the setting on of the Neck.

WITHERSAKE, or *Wythersake*, [*of Widerfacher, Teut.* an Antagonist] an Apostate, a perfidious Renegade. *O. R.*

To **WITH-HOLD** [*of pith and healban, Sax. enchalten, Teut.*] to keep that which is another's; to keep back, stop or stay.

WITHIN *Board* [*Sea Term*] that which is within the Ship.

WITH'WIND, the Herb Blind Weed. *Convolvulus*.

To **WITHSAY**, to deny. *O.*

To **WITHSIT**, to withstand. *O.*

To **WITHSTAND** [*with and standan, Sax. widerstehen, Teut.*] to stand or be bent against, to resist.

WITH'Y [*withig, Sax.*] a Tree; otherwise called an Osier; *Salix folio longissimo, L.*

WITLESS, wanting Understanding.

WITLING, a Pretender to Wit. *Pope.*

WITNESSFULLY, better attested. *Ch.*

A **WIT'NESS** [*wicnerre, Lie wicnise, Sax.*] one who testifies a Thing.

To **WIT'NESS** [*witan, Sax. weten, L. S. wissen, Teut.* to know] to bear witness, to subscribe a Writing as a Witness.

A **WIT'OL** } [*witzol, Sax.* conscious

A **WITTAL** } to himself] a contented Cuckold.

WITTE'NA-Gemotes [*witzena Gemotz, Sax.*] the Council or Assembly of the Saxon Noblemen, &c. to assist the King.

To **WITTEN-Witerly**, to know certainly. *O.*

WIT'TERLEY, certain. *Chauc.*

WITTICISM, a mean Attempt at Wit.

WIT'TING [*of witan, Sax. wissend, Teut.*] knowing, conscious.

WITTY [*witzig, Sax.*] full of Wit.

WIV'ELSCOMB [*of weeble, a Wezel, and comb, a Valley*] a Town in *Somersetshire*, 128 Miles W. by S. from London.

WIV'ERN [*among Heralds*] an Animal with Wings and Feet like a Bird, but the Tail, &c. like a Serpent.

WIZARD [*probably of wiife, Belg. wife, and eard, Nature*] a cunning Man, a Sorcerer, an Enchanter.

To **WIZZLE**, to get any Thing away sily. *N. C.*

WO [*Wo, Sax. woe, L. S. weh, Teut. wee, Dan. vs. L. of wal, Gr.*] Grief, Trouble, Sorrow.

W O

WOAD [*Wab, Sax. wedde, Belg. waide, Teut.*] an Herb much used in dying of Cloth, &c. of a blue Colour. *Glastum, L.*

WOAD'MEL, a hairy coarse Stuff made of Island Wool. *Norfolk and Suffolk.*

WOODETH, grows mad. *O.*

WODEN [*of Wedan, Sax. woeden, L. S. wuten, Teut.* to rage, to be furious, *q. d.* the furious God, *q. d.* he that inspired a warlike Fury into the Minds of Men] a God of the *Goths, Germans, and Saxons*, the same with *Mars* of the *Romans*: His Statue was set up with a *Panoply* or complete Armour, and a drawn Sword. From him *Wednesday* took its Name. See *Wednesday*.

WOE BEGON, overwhelmed with Sorrow. *Spenc.*

WO'FUL [*Wofull, Sax.*] full of Woe.

WOFULLY, sorrowfully, lamentably.

WOFULNESS, Sorrowfulness.

A **WOGH** [*of Wog, Sax.*] a Wall, *Lancashire*; also Wool. *N. C.*

WOLD [*Wold, Sax.*] a Down or campaign Ground, void of Wood.

WOLDSBURY [*of wold and bury, i. e.* a Town among Hills] in *Wiltshire*.

WOLF [*Wolp, Sax. wulf, L. S. wolff, Teut.*] a fierce wild Beast.

A **WOLF** [*among Surgeons*] a Sort of eating Ulcer.

A **WOLF** [*among Fishermen*] a Fishing-Net, a great Destroyer of Fish.

WOLF'S BANE, a Plant.

WOLF'S MILK, a Sort of Herb.

WOLF'ERED [*of Ulph, Sax. Aid, and wedan, Sax.* to give Counsel, *q. d.* he that assisteth others with his Advice] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 816.

WOL'VER-HAMPTON [*formerly called Wulfrana Hampton, from Wulfrana, a pious Woman, who built an Abbey there*] a Town in *Staffordshire*, 98 Miles N. W. by W. from London.

WOL'VES Heads, Outlaws, so called, because there was antiently a Price set on the Heads of Wolves, Foxes, and other noxious Beasts, &c. so Outlaws, being out of the Protection of the Laws, were liable to be killed by any that would take them, if they made Resistance, or fled.

WOLVES-Teeth [*in a Horse*] two Teeth in the Upper Jaw, which grow sharp pointed, so as to prick the Tongue and Gums.

WOL'VISH, of the Nature of a Wolf, ravenous.

WOLVISHLY, like a Wolf, greedily.

A **WOMAN** [*Wiman, Sax. Dr. Th. H.* derives it of *Wif, Sax.* Wife and *Man, Sax.*] the Female of the Human Race.

WOMANHEDE, Womanhood. *Chauc.*

WOMANISH

W O

WOMANISH, like a Woman, effeminate.

WOMANISHLY, effeminately.

WOMANISHNESS, Effeminateness.

The **WOMB** [pamb, Sax.] the Matrix of a Woman, &c.

WON, Store, Plenty; also Usage, Custom, Manner. *O.*

WONDE [of pendan, Sax.] turn back. *Chauc.*

WONDE [bewohnet, Teut.] dwelt, inhabited. *Chauc.*

To **WONDER** [wundern, Sax. wonderen, Belg. wonderen, Teut.] to admire at; to be in Admiration at the Extraordinariness of a Thing.

A **WONDER** [wunder, Sax. wonder, Belg. wonder, Teut.] a Thing to be wondered at or admired; the Act of wondering.

WONDERFUL [wunderfull, Sax.] very strange and surprising.

The Seven **WONDERS** of the World.

1. The Pyramids of Egypt. 2. The Mausoleum or Tomb built for Mausolus King of Caria, by Artemisia his Queen. 3. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus. 4. The Walls and hanging Gardens of the City of Babylon. 5. The vast brazen Image of the Sun at Rhodes, which stood with one Foot on one Island, and the other on another; so high that a Ship with its Masts and Sails up, might pass between its Legs; called the Colossus. 6. The rich Statue of Jupiter Olympius. 7. The Pharos or Watch-Tower, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt.

WONDERMENT, a wondering.

WONDEROUS [Wunderfahns, Teut.] wonderful, surprising, marvellous.

WONDERFULLY, surprisingly.

WONDERFULNESS, Surprisingness.

WONDROUSLY, marvellously.

WONE, an Habitation. *Chauc.*

WONG, a Field, Sax.

To **WON'NE** } [of wunian, Sax. waa-
To **WUN** } nen, L. S. wohnen, Teut.] to dwell, to inhabit.

WONNE or **WONNING** [Wohnung, Teut.] a Dwelling. *Sp.* Also a Remedy. *Ch.*

To **WONT** [wunian, Gewunian, Sax. Gewohnen, Teut.] to be used or accustomed.

WONT [gewuna, Sax. Gewohne, Teut.] an Use, Custom, Habit.

To **WOO** [wagan, Sax.] to court or make Love to.

WO'ED [Awogod, Sax.] courted.

WO'ER [wogepe, Sax.] a Sweet-heart.

WOOD [wude, Sax. wude, Belg.] a Space of Ground set with Trees and Shrubs; also Timber or Substance of Trees.

WOOD [wod, of woda, Sax. to be mad] furious, mad, distracted. *Spenc.*

W O

WOOD-BIND [wud bind, Sax.] a Shrub. *Caprifolium. L.*

WOOD CASE [in Gunner] a Case made of two Pieces of hollow Wood, so that the Wood of the one joins close to the other.

WOOD COCK [wude coc, Sax.] a wild Fowl well known.

WOOD-COCK Soil, Ground that hath a Soil under the Turf that looks of a Woodcock Colour, and is not good. *S. C.*

WOOD and **Wood** [Sea Term] is when two Pieces of Timber are set into each other, so that the Wood of the one joins close to the other.

WOOD Corn, a certain Quantity of Grain anciently given by customary Tenants to their Lord, for Liberty to pick up dead or broken Wood.

WOOD Culver, } a Bird well known.

WOOD Pigeon, }

WOOD Freiter, an Insect, a Worm.

WOOD-GELD [Old Law] the cutting or gathering of Wood within the Forest; or Money paid for it to the Foresters; also an Immunity or Freedom from such Payments by Grants from the King.

WOOD Lands, Places where there are many Woods in close Countries.

WOOD Lark, a singing Bird.

WOOD Louse, an Insect or Chinch. *Millepes. L.*

WOOD Men [of a Forest] Officers who have the especial Charge of Looking to the King's Woods.

WOOD Monger, a Timber Merchant.

WOOD Mote, the ancient Name of the Forest Court, that is now called *The Court of Attachment*.

WOOD Pecker, a wild Fowl that pecks and hollows Trees with its Bill.

WOOD-Plea-Court [in the Forest of Clun in Shropshire] a Court held for determining all Matters of Wood and Feeding of Cattle there.

WOODSHAW, a Wood's Side or Shade. *O.*

WOOD'ROOF } [wude, gepesa, Sax. a
WOOD'RUF } Governor of a Wood,
a Forester] a Surname.

WOOD Sage, an Herb. *Salvia agrestis, L.*

WOOD Scare, an Insect.

WOOD Snipe [wudu rñize, Sax.] a Sort of Fowl.

WOOD'STOCK [of wude, Sax. a Wood and Stocce, the Stock of a Tree or Stow, Sax. a Place] a Town in Oxfordshire, 51 Miles W. N. W. from London.

WOOD Wants, Holes in Pieces of Timber. *N. C.*

WOOD Ward, a Forest Officer, that walks with a Forest Bill, and takes Cognisance of all

W O

all Offences committed, at the next *Swaimote* or *Court of Attachments*.

WOOD Wax, an Herb. *Genistella Tinctoria*. L.

WOOF [wefta, Sax.] Thread woven cross a Warp in a Weaver's Loom.

WOOL [wull, Sax. wolle, Teut. wuld, Dan.] a Matter for cloathing, growing on the Back of a Sheep.

WOOL'LEN [wullen, Sax. wollen, Belg. wullen, Teut.] made of Wool.

A WOOL Comb [wull-camb, Sax. woull-kom, Teut.] a Comb for Wool.

WOOL Blade, an Herb.

WOOLFESHEFOD [of wulpe, Sax. a Wolf, and heopod, the Head, q. d. Wolf-head] the Condition of an out law'd Person, who, if he could not be taken alive, might be killed, and his Head brought to the King.

WOOL Drivers, such as buy Wool in the Country, and carry it to the Clothiers and Market Towns, to sell it again.

WOOL Staple, a City, Town, or Place where Wool is used to be sold.

WOOL Winders, such as wind up the Fleeces of Wool, to be packed, and sold by Weight, into a Bundle, being cleansed according to the Statute.

WOPEN, wept. O.

WORCESTER [wegeornaceaster, or wine-ceorster, Sax. of wege, a Forest, and Ceaster, a Town, in Latin, *Wigornia*, of the *Wiccii*, a People who once dwelt there] a City and Bishop's See, 85 Miles W. N. W. from London.

To WORCH, to work. *Chauc.*

WORK *Braccho*, work-brittle, very diligent, earnest or intent upon one's Work. *Cheesh.*

A WORD [word, Sax. woord, L. S. and Belg. woord, Teut.] is that which one speaks or writes, an Offer in any Bargain, a Promise.

WORD of Command, the Terms used by Military Officers upon Exercise or in Service.

Watch WORD [among Military Men] a Word given every Night in an Army or Garrison, as a Token to prevent Surprize, and to hinder an Enemy, or any treacherous Person from passing backwards and forwards.

Many Words will not fill a Bushel.

This Proverb is a severe Taunt upon much Talking: Against great Promisers of doing what they never intend to perform; a Reflection upon these Persons, who, so they can but be *Misers* of their own Pockets and Service, will be downright *Prodigals* of fair Words; but they, according to another Proverb, *Butter no Parships*; and so *Re opitulandum, non verbis*, say the *Latins*; and

או הארי נוח מתן קופה של
And
תבו אלא מתוך קופה של בשר

W O

To WORK [weorcan, Sax. wereke, Belg. wircken, Teut.] to labour.

WORK [werc, Sax. Werck, L. S. and Teut. Werck, Dan.] Labour, Pains in doing any Thing, Business; the Production of the Brain.

WORK'MAN, an Artificer.

WORKS [Military Term] all the Fortifications about the Body of any Place, as by *Out-works* is understood those without the first Inclosure.

The WORLD [world, Sax. werld, Belg.] the Universe, the Heaven, and Earth; a Body of Men; People; the Public.

A WORLD'LING, a worldly minded Man or Woman.

WORLD'LINESS, the being too much addicted to this World.

WORLD'LY, hunting after, or fond of the Profits or Pleasures of the World.

A WORM [wurm, Sax. worm, L. S.] *Vermisseau*, F. *Vermis*, L.] a creeping Insect; a small harmless Serpent living in the Earth.

A WORM [among Distillers] a long winding Pewter-Pipe, placed in a Tub of Water, to cool and thicken the Vapours in the Distillation of Spirits.

Tread on a Worm and it will turn.

This Proverb is generally used by Persons who have received gross Insults and Injuries from others (which they have for some time borne with *Patience*) to excuse their being at last transported to some Warmth of *Resentment* and *Passion*: *Habet & musca splenem*, say the *Romans*; and *'Eves; και μυρμηκι και σιρρα χολη*, the *Greeks*.

To WORM one, to work one secretly out of Place, Benefit, &c.

WORM Grass, an Herb that kills Worms.

WORM Seed, the Seed of a Plant called *Holy Wormwood*. *Semen santonicum*, L.

WORM'WOOD [wurm-wyrt, and pereum, Sax. worm-woad, Belg. wermutch, Teut. wermud, C. Br.] an Herb well known, of which there are 32 Species.

To WORM a Cable [Sea Phrase] to strengthen it, by winding a small Rope all along between the Strands.

To WORM a Dog, is to take out a Worm from under his Tongue; which, if let alone, would make him mad.

To be WORRIED, to be choaked. N. C.

To WOR'RY [of werian, Sax. to run to and fro; or werigean, to provoke; or wurgen, to vex cruelly] to towze or tug, to pull or tear in Pieces, as wild Beasts do.

To WORSE, to put to Disadvantage. *Milton*.

WORSE [wirre, Sax.] more bad.

WORSHIP [weorth scype, Sax.] Dignity; also Adoration.

To

W O

To WORSHIP, to adore, to do Reverence, to pay Submission to.

WORST, most bad.

To WORST One, is to get the better of one, or to overcome him.

WORSTED [of Wopth, a Hall or Village, and Stetba, a Place, Sax.] a Town in Norfolk, 98 Miles N. N. E. from London, noted for fine spinning, whence the Wool, there spun, took its Name, *Worsted*.

WORT [Wynz, Sax. woztee, Du.] new Drink, either Ale or Beer.

WORT [Wynz, Sax.] an Herb, and at the End of compound Words, so it signifies, *Colewort, Liverwort, &c.*

WORTH [Weopb, Sax. werth, Teut. C. Er.] Price or Value, Desert or Merit.

WORTH [of Wopth, Sax. a Court or Farm; Weopthige, a Way, a Street, a Field] a Termination joined to Names of Places; as *Thistleworth, &c.*

To WORTH up, to ascend. *O.*

WORTHIES, Men of great Worth, illustrious Personages.

The nine WORTHIES [of the World] Three of them were Jews, viz. *Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabeus*: Three Heathens, viz. *Hector of Troy, Alexander the Great, and Julius Caesar*: And three Christians, viz. *Arthur of Britain, Charles the Great of France, and Godfrey of Bouillon*.

WORTHILY, deservingly.

WORTHINESS, Meritoriousness.

A WOR'THINE of Land, a particular Quantity or Measure of Ground in the Manour of King's Land, in *Herefordshire*.

WORTHY [Wynthe, Sax.] deserving, that deserves any Thing, honourable, commendable.

WORTHLESS, of no Value.

To WOT } [of witan, Sax. weten,
To WOTE } L. S.] to know.

WOTHER, Merit, Beauty, &c. *Shakesp.*

WOVE and WOVEN, the Pret. and Part, pass. of *to weave*.

WOULD [wolte, Teut. of willen, or willan, Sax.] as, I would.

WOULDING [Sea Term] the winding of Ropes hard round about a Yard or Mast of a Ship, after it hath been strengthened by some Piece of Timber nailed thereto.

To WOUND [wund, Sax. wunde, Belg. herwunden, Teut.] to make or cause a Wound.

A WOUND [wund Sax. wunde, Belg. wunde, Teut.] a cutting or breaking the Continuity of the Parts of a Body.

A simple WOUND [among Surgeons] is that which only opens the Flesh, and hath no other Circumstances attending it.

A Complicated WOUND, is a Wound which is accompanied with grievous Symptoms, as Fluxes of Blood, breaking of Bones, &c.

W R

A dangerous WOUND, a Wound which is complicated, whereof the Accidents are dreadful; as when an Artery is pricked, when a Tendon or Nerve is cut, &c.

A mortal WOUND, such a Wound which must unavoidably be followed by Death, when it is situated deep in a principal Part, necessary for the Preservation of Life, as in the Heart, Lungs, Midriff, Spleen, Liver, &c.

WOUND [wunden, Sax. Gewunden, Teut.] winded round See *To Wind*.

WOUND-Wort, Wund-wortz, Teut.] an Herb, efficacious for curing of Wounds.

WOWITH, waverth, tosseth up and down. *Chauc*

WOXEN, waxed. *Spenc.*

WRACK [wrazc, Sax. wracke, Belg.] is when a Ship perishes at Sea, and no Man escapeth alive out of it; in which Case, if any of the Goods that were in it were brought to Land by the Waves, they belong to the King, or to such Person to whom the King has granted *Wreck*; but if a Man, Dog, or Cat escape alive, so that the Owner come, within a Year and a Day, and prove the Goods to be his, he shall have them again. A Shipwreck; also the Ship so perished.

WRACK, or Sea Wrack, a Weed.

WRAKE [of reck, Teut.] Revenge. *Chauc.*

WRANG LANDS, misgrown Trees that will never prove Timber. *O. L.*

To WRANGLE [q. d. to wrangle, of Wrong] to bawl, scold, quarrel, or bicker.

To WRAP [skinners derives it of wraepian, Sax.] to infold, or close in, to wind about.

WRAPPER, that in which any Thing is wrapped.

WRATH [wrazh, Sax.] extreme Anger, Indignation.

WRATHED, moved to Anger. *O.*

WRATHFUL, full of Wrath.

WRAWNESS, Forwardness. *O.*

To WREAK [wrazcan, Sax. wrecke, Belg.] to discharge, to vent; as, *wreck one's Anger or Malice upon*.

WREAKFUL, revengeful. *Spenc.*

A WREA'SEL, a Weasel. *N. C.*

To WREATH [wreothian, Sax.] to twist or twine about.

A WREATH [wreoth, Sax.] a Garland; a Roll, such as Women wear on their Head in carrying a Pail, &c.

A WREATH [in Architecture] the Torce or twisted Work.

WREATH [Hunt. Term] a Boar's Tail.

A WREATH [in Heraldry] the Representation of a Roll of fine Linen, or Silk, like that of a Turkish Turbant.

WRECFRY [wrazcfeah, Sax.] Wreck-free, free from the Forfeiture of ship wrecked Goods and Vessels to the King, &c.

To

W R

To WRECK, to think of, to reflect, to care for, or value.

WRE'KERIE, Vengeance. *Chauc.*

A WREN [*pnennan, Sax.*] one of the least Sort of Birds.

To WRENCH [*pnangan, Sax. berenger, Dan. berrencken, Teut.*] to distort, or put out of its Place by a violent Force or Motion, to sprain a Foot, &c. to force open a Door, &c.

A WRENCH [*berrenckung, Teut.*] a Sprain.

To WREST [*Apperzan, Sax.*] to wreath, twist, or turn about; to wring, pull or snatch; to force the Sense of an Author or Passage.

A WREST, a Sort of a Bow to tune Musical Instruments with.

To WRESTLE [*of pnerzhan, Sax. wotstelen, Du.*] to use the Exercise of Wrestling, to contend or struggle earnestly, to strive for the Mastery.

A WRESTLER [*pnerzle, Sax.*] one who wrestles.

WRESTLING [*pnærzlung, Sax.*] the Exercise of a Wrestler.

A WRETCH [*of Warrak, Belg. a Cast-away; or pnceca, Sax. an Exile; or of pncecan, Sax. to take Vengeance*] an unfortunate, forlorn Creature.

WRETCHED, miserable, pitiful; sorry, scurvy, wicked, lewd.

WRETCH'EDLY, miserably, pitifully.

WRETCH'EDNESS, Miserableness, &c.

WREX'HAM [*pnezzlepham, Sax. of pnethep, Sax. Wreaths, and Ham, Sax. a Village*] a Town in *Denbighshire*, 138 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

To WREN [*of pnigan, or pweon, Sax.*] to conceal, to hide. *Chauc.*

To WRIGGLE [*of wecelian, Sax. Rug-helen, Belg.*] to turn here and there, as a Snake does, to insinuate or screw into one's Favour.

A WRIGHT [*wryhta, Sax. of wrycan, Sax. to labour*] an Artificer; as Wheelwright, Shipwright, &c.

WRIGHTS, or *Merchant's Sailing*, is the Method of finding on a Plane the Place of a Ship upon any assigned Course, true in Longitude, Latitude, and Distance, the Meridian being supposed parallel, and the Parallels of Longitude straight Lines.

To WRING [*wring, Sax. wrinkhe, Belg.*] to press or squeeze hard, to pinch or gripe, to put in Pain.

To WRINKLE [*wrinchan, Sax.*] to cause Creases or Wrinkles.

A WRINKLE [*wrincl, Sax. wrinkel, Belg.*] a Crease or Fold, as in Garments, Skin, &c.

The WRIST [*wryrz, Sax.*] the Part of the Arm joining to the Hand.

A WRIT [*Writan, Sax.*] a written Order

W R

or Precept from the King or Court of Judicature, by which any Thing is commanded to be done, relating to a Suit or Action; as a Defendant to be summoned, a Distress to be taken.

WRIT of Assistance, a Writ for the authorizing any Person to take with him a Constable, in order to seize prohibited or uncustomed Goods.

WRIT of Privilege, that which a privileged Person brings to the Court for Exemption by reason of some Privilege.

WRIT of Rebellion, a Writ when a Man (after Proclamation issued out of the Court of Chancery or Exchequer, and made by the Sheriffs to present himself to the Court under Pain of his Allegiance, by a certain Day) appears not.

Original WRITS, are those which are sent out by the Court of Chancery, for summoning the Defendant in a real Action before the Suit begins, or to begin the Suit thereby.

WRITS Judicial, are those which are sent out by Order of the Court where the Cause depends, upon emergent Occasions, after the Suit began.

To WRITE [*Writan, and aprizan, Sax.*] to enter down in Writing.

A WRITER [*Writere, Sax.*] one who writes; a Penman, an Author.

A WRITER of the Tallies [*in the Exchequer*] a Clerk whose Business is to write upon the Tallies the whole Letters of the Talliers Bills.

To WRITHE [*Wrythan Sax.*] to wring, to twist, to wrest.

WRITHED, twisted together. *Milt.*

A WRITING, a legal Instrument; a Composure; a written Paper. *Addison.*

WRIZLED, wrinkled. *Spenc.*

WROKEN, wreaked, revenged. *Spenc.*

WRONG [*Wrange, Sax.*] Injury, Injustice.

To WRONG, to do an Injury or Injustice.

WRONGED [*geppungen, Sax. Be-wroghen, Belg.*] injured, unjustly dealt with.

WRONG'FUL, injurious.

WRONG'FULLY, injuriously.

WRONGHEAD } having a perverse

WRONGHEADED } Understanding.

WROTH [*Wpith, Sax.*] rage, very angry.

WROTHLY, wrothfully. *Chauc.*

WROUGHT [*Weworcht, of werke, Belg. or of Weopcan, Sax.*] worked, did work.

WRUNG, the Pret. and Part. of *to wring*.

WRY } [*of Wryban, Sax. to twist, to*

AWRY } twine } on one Side, not straight.

To WRY, to cause to deviate, to distort.

WRYETH, getteth, worketh. *O.*

WRYEN, to change. *O.*

WRY

X E

WRY-Neck, a little Bird.
 WRYTHETH, casteth out. O.
 WULPHER [of Ulphen, Sax. an Helper] a King of the *Mercii*, the Founder of the Minster of *Peterborough*, now a Cathedral.
 WUL'VESHED [Wulfa, Sax. a Wolf, and þeofoð, the Head, *q d* Wolffs-Haupt, Teut.] the Condition of such among the Saxons, as were outlawed for not submitting themselves to Justice.
 To WUN [of Wunian, Sax. wohnen, Teut. to dwell or inhabit] as, *Where wun you? Where dwell you?* N. G.
 WUST, frightened, driven. Chauc.
 WYCH-House, a House in which the Salt is boiled.
 WY'DRAUGHT, a Water-Course, a Sink or Common-shore.
 WYCHE [Wic, Sax.] a Farm or Village.
 WYKETTUS [Old Law] a Wicket or little Door.
 WYTA } [Wiza, Sax.] a Fine anciently
 WITA } paid, to make Satisfaction for several Offences.
 WYTIES, the Senses. O.

X

X. Numerically signifies Ten,
 X, in prescribing, sometimes signifies an Ounce.

XANG'TI [among the Chinese] is the Supreme Governor of Heaven and Earth; they having no other Name for God.

XENIA [Ξενία, Gr.] Presents bestowed upon Friends, Guests and Strangers, for the renewing of Friendship.

XENIA [in Old Records] such Presents or Gifts as use to be made to Princes or Governors of Provinces.

XENODO'CHY [of ξενοδοχία, of ξενος, a Stranger, and δεχομαι, to receive, Gr.] Hospitality, Kindness to Strangers.

A XENODO'CHY [ξενοδοχειον, Gr.] an Hospital, or Place of Entertainment for Strangers, an Inn.

XERAN'TICA [Ξηραντικά, Gr.] Drugs or other Things of a drying Quality.

XERAPHION [Ξεράφιον, Gr.] a Medicine proper against the Breakings out of the Head or Chin.

XERASI'A [Ξηράσια, Gr.] a Fault in the Hairs when they appear like Down, and are as it were sprinkled with Dust.

XERIFF, the Title of a Prince or chief Ruler of *Barbary*.

XEROCOLLY'RIMUM [Ξηροκολλύριον, of ξηρος, dry, and κολλυριον, an Ointment for the Eyes, Gr.] a dry Plaister for sore Eyes.

X Y

XERO'DES [Ξηρωδης, Gr.] any Tumour attended with the Property of Dryness.

XEROMY'RUM [Ξηρομυρον, of ξηρος, and μυρον, a liquid Ointment, Gr.] a drying Ointment.

XEROPHA'GY [Xerophagia, L. of ξεροφαγία, of ξηρος, and φαγία, eating, Gr.] the eating of dry Meats, a sort of Fast among the Primitive Christians.

XEROPHTHAL'MY [Xerophthalmia, L. of ξεροφθαλμία, of ξηρος, and οφθαλμία, a Disease in the Eyes, Gr.] a dry, red Soreness or Itching of the Eyes, without any Drooping or Swelling.

XERO'TES [Ξηρotes, Gr.] a dry Habit or Disposition of Body.

XERXES, a King of *Persia*, the Son of *Darius*, the Grandson of *Cyrus*, who entered the *Hellepont* with so vast a Fleet that it filled it, and joined the Continent together, having with him an Army of 1,000,000 Men, who were entirely defeated by 40,000 *Greeks*.

XESTA [Ξεστα, Gr.] an Attick Measure of Capacity; for Things liquid, it contained one Pint, five solid Inches, and 636 decimal Parts of an Inch of our wine Measure; for Things dry, it contained one Pint 48 decimal Parts of a solid Inch of our Corn Measure.

XIPHIAS [Ξιφίας, Gr.] the Sword-fish; also a Comet shaped like a Sword.

XIPHOIDES [Ξιφειδης, Gr.] the pointed Sword-like, the Cartilage or Gristle of the Breast-bone.

XO'CHITOTLE, the Hang nest of *America*, a Bird like a Sparrow.

XYLOAL'OES [Ξυλοαλον, of ξυλον, and αλον, Gr.] the Aloes-tree Wood.

XYLOBAL'SAMUM [of ξυλοβαλσαμον, of ξυλον, and βαλσαμον, Balsam, Gr.] the Wood of the Balsam-tree.

XYLOCAS'SIA [Ξυλοκάσσια, of ξυλον, and κάσσια, Cassia, Gr.] a sort of Cassia or Shrub.

XYLOCIN'NAMON [Ξυλοκινάμων, of ξυλον, and κινάμων, Cinnamon, Gr.] the Wood of the Cinnamon-tree.

XYLOCOL'LA [Ξυλοκολλα, of ξυλον, and κολλα, Glue, Gr.] a Glue that serves for the joining of Wood.

XYSTER [Ξυστρα, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape and shave Bones with.

XYSTOS [Ξυστος, Gr.] a large Portico or Gallery, where the *Greek* Wrestlers used to practise in Winter Time.

XYSTUS } [Ξυστος, Gr.] an open walk-
 XYSTUM } ing Place where the *Romans* entertained one another; a Knot-garden.

Y A

Y A

Y A.

YACHT [*Yacht, Teut.*] a small Ship or Pleasure-Boat.

YAL'DING, a Town in *Kent*, 27 Miles S. E. from *London*.

To **YALL** [*of aller, F.*] to go. *N. C.*

YANCE once. *N. C.*

YANDEU, the great Ostridge in the Island of *Maraguana* in *America*, a Fowl that exceeds the Stature of a Man.

YANE, one. *N. C.*

YANESBURY [*q. d. Vespasian's Bury*] a Town in *Wiltshire*, remarkable for a Trench and Wall of Roman Workmanship, said to be cast up or built by *Vespasian*.

YAP, a little Dog.

To **YAPE**, to jest. *O.*

YARD [*gepd, Sax. Gaard, Dan.*] a Court belonging to a House.

YARD [*gepd, fynd, Sax. Garde, Belg. Gorte, Teut.*] a Measure of three Feet in Length; also a Man's Privy Member.

Brace the YARD [*Sea Phrase*] is to traverse aft the Yard arm, whole Brace is haled; so that *Traverse the Yard* is the same as to say, *Brace it aft*.

Square the YARDS [*Sea Phrase*] i. e. see that they hang right across the Ship, and one Yard-arm not transversed more than the other.

YARD-Falling [*in Horses*] a Disease.

YARD Land [*Old Law*] a certain Quantity of Land, containing from 20 to 40 Acres, except at *Wimbleton* in *Surry*, where it contains no more than 15 Acres.

YARD-Mattering [*in Horses*] a Disease.

YARDS [*of a Ship*] or *Sail Yards*, are long Pieces of Timber made a little tapering at each End, and fitted each a-thwart in proper Masts, with the Sails fastened to them.

Top the YARDS [*Sea Phrase*] i. e. make them hang even.

YARD-Arm [*Sea Term*] is that half of the Yard that is on either Side of the Mast, when it lies a-thwart the Ship.

YARD [*Geapd, Sax.*] ready, eager or sharp upon any thing. *N. C.*

YARE [*among Sailors*] nimble, ready, quick, expeditious.

YARE, covetous, stingy. *N. C.*

Be **YARE** at the Helm [*Sea Phrase*] i. e. set a fresh Man at the Helm.

To **YARK** [*geapcian, Sax. Wortre, Belg.*] to prepare. *N. C.*

YARMOUTH [*of the River Yare, in Sax. Jern or Gep, and Mouth*] a famous Harbour in *Norfolk*, 100 Miles N. E. from *London*.

YARN [*geapn, Sax. Garn, Teut.*] spun Wool.

To **YARR** [*from birrio, L.*] to growl or snarl like a Dog.

YAR'RINGLES } an Instrument
YARRINGLE Blades } from which

Y E

Hanks of Yarn are wound into Clews or Balls.

YARRISH [*Garm, C. Br. rough*] of a dry Taste.

YARROW [*oi gypap, Sax. Fens*] a Place in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, memorable for the Birth of the venerable *Bede*.

YAR'ROW [*geapepe, Sax.*] the Herb Milfoil.

YARROW, faint-hearted. *O.*

A YASPEN. See *Yeepsen*. *N. C.*

YAS'PING, grasping. *C.*

YASPIN, a handful. *O.*

YATCHES, are one decked Vessels, carrying 4, 8, or 12 Guns, with 30 or 40 Men, and from 50 to 168 Tuns.

YATE, *Yart* [*gate, Sax.*] a Gate. *C.*

YAW [*probably of Gehen, Teut.*] to yawn; a Ship is said to yaw or make yaws, when, thro' the Fault of the Steersman, she is not kept steady in her Course, but makes Angles in and out.

YAWL, a little Vessel belonging to a Ship.

To **YAWL**, to bawl or cry out.

To **YAWN** [*geonan, Sax.*] to gape; to have the Mouth opened involuntarily.

YBENT, bent, inclined, addicted. *Spenc.*

YBLENT, blinded. *Spenc.*

YBORN, born. *Spenc.*

YBOUR'DED, jested. *Chauc.*

YBRENT [*gebrant, Teut.*] burnt. *Sp.*

YCHAPED with Silver [*Old Phrase*] having a Silver Handle.

YCLAD [*geklerdet, Teut.*] clad, clothed. *Spenc.*

YCLEAP'ED [*of Clypian, Sax.*] called, named. *O.*

YCLENCED, covered, cross-barred. *O.*

YCONNE, to learn. *Spenc.*

YCON'OMUS, a Patron of a Church, Advocate, Defender, Protector. *O. L.*

YCORVED [*of Ceorfan, Sax.*] cut. *O.*

YCREASED [*of Escrase, F.*] broken. *O.*

YDAMNED, condemned. *Chauc.*

YDIGHT, dressed. *Chauc.*

YDRAD, feared, dreaded. *Spenc.*

YEA [*gea, Sax. and Ja, Sax.*] yes.

To **YEAD**, to go. *Spenc.*

To **YEAN** } [*Eanian, Sax.*] to bring forth

To **EAN** } Lambs as an Ewe does.

YEAN'DER, the Forenoon. *N. C.*

YEAR [*gear, Sax. Jaer, Belg. Jahr, Teut.*] the Time the Sun takes up in going thro' the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, which is either *Astronomical* or *Civil*; the former is also divided into *Tropical* and *Sydereal*. And the Year is also *Solar* or *Lunar*.

The *Natural Solar YEAR* } is that Time
The *Tropical Solar YEAR* } which the Sun takes to go from one Point of the Ecliptick to the same again, and contains 365 Days, 5 Hours, and 12 Minutes.

Y E

The *Syderecal* YEAR, is the Time the Sun takes in departing from any fixed Star, till it returns to the same again, and it contains 13 Months, or 52 Weeks, or 365 Days, 6 Hours, and almost 10 Minutes; which odd Hours in 4 Years Time amounting to 24 or one whole Day, make that which is commonly called *Bissexile* and *Intercalary*.

The *Civil* YEAR, is that which is in common Use among Nations, being very various both as to its Beginning, and its Length, according as they follow the Course either of the Sun, or Moon, or both.

The *Lunar* YEAR, contains 12 Lunations or Synodical Months, and is less than the Solar by 11 Days; the exact Duration of it being 354 Days, 8 Hours, and 48 Minutes; so that its Head in about 33 Years will run thro' all the Months and Seasons of the Year; and this kind of Year is now in Use among the *Turks*.

YEAR and a Day [in *Common Law*] is a Space of Time that determines Right in many Cases; in some implying a Usucaption and in others a Prescription; as in Case of an *Astray*, if the Owner (after Proclamation made) does not challenge it within that Time it is forfeited: So the Year and Day is given in Case of an Appeal; and also for the Recovery of a Person, who has been bruised or wounded by another, &c.

YEAR and Day and Waste, is a Part of the King's Prerogative, by which he challenges the Profit of the Lands and Tenements of such as are attainted of Petty Treason, or Felony, for a Year and a Day; and may at last lay waste the Tenements, root up the Woods, Gardens and Pastures, plough up the Meadows, &c. except the Lord of the Manour compound or agree with him for the Redemption of such Waste.

YEARLY, very, as *yearly much*, very much, &c.

YEARLING, a Beast of a Year old.

YEARLY [Earhc, Sax.] every Year, by the Year, annually.

To YEARN [Earmian, Sax.] to be mov'd with Compassion; as *my Beowels yearn*.

To YEARN [Hunt.] to bark as Beagles or Hunting-Dogs do at their Prey.

YEARN'ING [Earnunge, Sax.] Commiseration.

YEAST [gort, Sax. Ghest, Du.] the Froth in the Working of New Beer, Ale, &c.

YE [thwi, C. Br.] you.

The YEENDER, the Forenoon. *Derbyshire*.

A YEEP'SÉN, as much as can be taken up in both Hands together. *Essex*.

YELK of an Egg. See *Folk*.

To YELL [ghellen, Du. to make a Noise; schellen, to sound] to make a dreadful howling Noise.

To YELL [gilpan, Sax. to boast] to prate, talk. O.

Y E

YELLOW [gwasle, Sax. Gheinhwe, Du. Giallo, Ital. Talde, Span. Jaune, F.] a Colour like that of Gall.

YELLOW Golds, Marigolds. O. *Flores Calendula*, L.

The YELLOWS [in a Horse] a Disease.

To YELP [Glappir, F. Galpe, Belg. to cry like a Fox] to cry like a Dog, &c.

YELT, a young Sow. C.

YENE [for Hyems, L.] Winter. O. R.

YENE, nigh, or as if. O.

A FORE YEAN, over against. O.

YEOMEN [of Eopeman, a Shepherd, or gemane, Sax. Gemein, Teut. common, q. a common Man, one of the Commonalty. *Spelman* derives it of gemana, Sax. Company or Fellowship, or geongman, Sax. young-man] the first Degrees of the Commons, Freeholders, who have Land of their own, and live on good Husbandry. *Sir Thomas Smith* defines a Yeoman to be a free-born *Englishman*, who may lay out of his own free Land, in yearly Revenue, to the Sum of 40 Shillings. An inferior Member of a Company or Corporation.

YEOMEN [in the King's Court] a Sort of Officers in a middle Place, between a Serjeant and a Groom; as the *Yeomen of the Chantry, of the Scullery, of the Stirrup, &c.*

YEOMEN of the Guard, a sort of Foot-Guards, who bear Partizans, whose Office is to wait upon the King in his Houses; also abroad by Water or by Land.

YEOMEN Treader, an Usher in a Prince's Court.

YEOMEN Warders. See *Warders of the Tower*.

YEOMANRY, the Body of Yeomen.

YEO'VEN, dated; as *Yeovent the Day and Year above written*. O.

YEPELY [geaplice, Sax.] cunningly, wisely. O.

YERD [gird, Sax.] a Rod, a Plague.

To YERK [ot gercken, Gothick as *Minsevinus* thinks] to jerk or whip; to wince or throw out the Legs as an Horse does.

YERVA, the Root *Contrayerva*, much in Esteem for its Alexipharmick Quality.

YES [Eise, Sax. Yea, Du. ja, C. Br.] an Adverb of answering affirmatively.

YESTERDAY [Georzenihz, Sax. *Hesternus dies*, L.] the Day immediately preceding the present.

YESTERNIGHT [Georzenihz, Sax.] the Night before the present Day.

YET [get, Sax. Mer. Caf. derives it of 'Eri, Gr.] still, to this Time; also notwithstanding, nevertheless.

To YET TEN, to get, or lay up. O.

YEVEN, given. *Spenc.*

YEW [iew, Sax. Yf, F. Yew, C. Br.] a Tree which generally grows in the moist barren Grounds and coldest Mountains. *Taxus*, L.

YEW,

Y E

YEW, a Female Sheep. See *Ewe*.

YEWD [of *Eode*, *Sax.*] went. *N. C.*

YEW'ING [of *Eape*, *Sax.*] going. *O.*

To YEX, to hickup, to sob.

YFE'RE, together. *Spenc.*

YFREAU'GHT, laden, full. *Spenc.*

YFROUN'CED [of *fronser*, *F.* to knit the Brows] frowning. *F.*

YGLEAP'ED [Gecleaped, *S.*] called out

YGOE', since, ago. *Spenc.*

To YIELD [Gildan, *Sax.* to pay, to perform or exhibit] to give or grant, to produce or bring forth, to surrender, to give over or up, to part with, to make over, to submit, to give way or place.

YIELDING, which yields, brings forth, gives up, &c. submissive, complaisant, pliant.

YIFTER [Efter, *Sax.*] as yister this, even as this. *O.*

YLIKE, alike. *Spenc.*

YLOG'GIT, lodged. *Chauc.*

YM'MAGYTYE, imaginative. *Chauc.*

YNCA, a Title of the ancient Kings of *Peru* and *America*, and of the Princes of their Family, signifying Lord, King or Emperor, or one of the Royal Blood.

YNEMP'NID, named. *Chauc.*

YODE [Gode, *Sax.*] went. *Spenc.*

YOKE } [Joc or Leok, *Sax.* Jock, *L. S.*

YOAK } Joch, *Teut.* Jong, *F.* of *Jugum*, *L.*] a Frame of Wood to couple Oxen for Drawing; or to put over the Neck of Swine, or other unruly Beasts, to keep them from running thro' Hedges, &c. whence it is figuratively taken for Subjection, Bondage, or Slavery.

YOKE-ELM, a Sort of Tree.

YOKE-Fellow, one who bears the same Yoke or burden with another, especially a Wife or Husband, each being joined to the other by the same Bond of Matrimony.

YOLD, yield. *Spenc.*

YOLK of an Egg, [of *eHalepe*, *Sax.* yellow] the yellow Part of an Egg.

YON, yonder.

YON Thing, the Thing yonder. *G.*

YOND, beyond, *Sp.*

YONDER, at a Distance within View.

YOON, an Oven. *N. C.*

YORE [geara, *Sax.*] heretofore, antiently. *Spenc.* As, *In the Days of Yore.*

YORE'LY, antiently. *O.*

YORK [Eure-ric or Eouer-ric, *Sax.* of *Eure*, a wild Boar, and *pyc*, a Refuge, *q. d.* a Retreat from the wild Bears which were in the Forest of *Goutries*, *Verstegan*; called in Latin *Eboracum*] the next City in *Essex* to *London* in *England*, 150 Miles *N.* from *London*, memorable for the Death of two Emperors, *Severus* and *Constantius Chlorus*; as also for the Nativity of *Constantine* the Great.

YOU [Iuh, and Eap, *Sax.*] thou or ye.

YOUR [Eoper, *Sax.* elwer, *Teut.*] of or belonging to you.

To YOULK [among *Falconers*] to sleep, as the Hawk youlas, i. e. sleeps.

Y E

YOUNG [geong, *Sax.* Jong, *Belg.* Jung, *Teut.* Juvénis, *L.*] youthful not old, having been but a small Time.

YOUNG'ER [geonger, *Sax.* Jonger, *Belg.* Junger, *T. Junior*, *L.*] more young.

The younger Brother the better Gentleman.

Tho' this Proverb contradicts their Notions, who think such Persons only the best Gentlemen, who had the largest Estates, and it being the Custom of *England* for the eldest Son to go away with the whole Patrimony, it may to them seem a Paradox; but as it is grounded on a different Notion, so there have been, and are plentiful Instances to confirm the Truth of it; for while the Elder Brother of a House, depending upon his Estate, is either indulged by Parents, or gives up himself to an indolent Humour, so that his Soul in his Body, like a Sword in the Scabbard, rusts for want of Use, thinking it sufficient, if he have only the Accomplishments of a Fox-Hunter, or a Country Justice; the Younger Brother being put to his Shifts, having no Inheritance to depend upon, by plying to his Studies hard at home, and accomplishing himself by Travels abroad, oftentimes either by Arts or Arms, raises himself to a conspicuous Pitch of Honour, and so becomes much the better Gentleman; for it is *Manners makes a Man*, which was the usual Motto of *William* of *Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, Founder of the College there, and New College at *Oxford*, inscribed on the Places of his Founding.

YOUNG'ER Regiment or Officer [in Military Affairs] is that which was last raised, and that Officer whose Commission is of latest Date, tho' he be ever so old a Man, and hath served ever so long in other Capacities.

YOUNG'EST [Jongst, *Belg.* Jungst, *Teut.*] the most young of all.

YOUNG'HEDE [Jugend, *Teut.*] Youth, *Chauc.*

A YOUNG'LING [geongling, *Sax.* Jungling, *Teut.*] a Child very young, a young Creature.

YOUNG'MEN [Statute 33. *Henry VIII.* Chap. 9.] Yeomen.

YOUNG'STER [Jonker, *Teut.*] an airy brisk young Man; a raw or unexperienced Youth, a Novice.

YOUNGTH, Youth. *Spenc.*

YOUNK'ER, a lusty Lad. *Du.*

YOUNK'ERS [among Sailors] are the young Men, Fore-mast men, whose Business is to take in the Top-sails, or Top and Yard for furling the Sails, slinging the Yard, &c. and to take their Turns to the Helm.

YOUR [eoper, *Sax.*] belonging to you.

YOUTH [Geoguth, or Gagoth, *Sax.*] tender Age, the State and Condition of young People, or their Persons.

Y W

A YOUTH [geogeð, or Juguth, Sax.] a young Man, a Lad.
YOUTH *Wort*, a kind of Herb.
YOUTHFUL [of Juguth, and full, Sax.] belonging to Youth, young, vigorous, brisk, gay, full of Play, frolicksome.
YOUTHFULLY, after a youthful Manner.
YOUTHFULNESS, the being youthful, Briskness.
To YO'WSTER, to fester. *N. C.*
YPENT', pent up or folded like Sheep. *Spenc.*
YPIGHT', placed. *Spent.*
Y'QUENT [of gepeced, Sax.] quenched, extinguished. *O.*
YRAPT', rapt in an Extasy. *Spenc.*
Y'ROKE, YWRAKEN [of Wpæcan, or Appæcan, Sax.] wreaked, revenged. *Spenc.*
YRONNE [of gepunnian, Sax. geronnen, Teut.] coagulated, turned as Milk with Rennet. *O.*
YROWN'ED, whispered. *Chauc.*
YSA'ME [zusammen, Teut.] together. *Spenc.*
YSHEND, hurt, blamed. *Spenc.*
YSHR'VEN, confessed. *Chauc.*
YSI'CUS [Antient Deeds] a sort of pickled Salmon; called Yfinges in Old English.
YSO'TID, besotted. *Chauc.*
YSPREINT, sprinkled. *Chauc.*
YSTOPPE stopped. *O.*
Y'THEL [Ευθαλς, Gr. i. e. very flourishing] a Welch proper Name of Men.
YTWIGHT, twitched. *O.*
YU [of Yule] Christmas. *N. C.*
YU'PA, an Indian Herb, of which Bread is made by the Native Indians.
YUBATCH' [q. d. Yule Batch] a Christmas Batch. *N. C.*
YUC'CA, an American Tree, of the Root of which Bread is made by the Indians.
To YUCK [of Jlaucken, L. S. Jucken, Teut.] to prick, to rub to scratch. *N. C.*
YUCK [jachen, Du.] the Itch.
Y'VELNESSE, Wickedness. *Ch.*
YVERNA'GIUM [of Hybernus, L.] the Winter-seed Time, or Season for sowing of Corn. *Old Records.*
YUGA'MES, Christmas Games. *N. C.*
YULE [gehul, or yehul, Sax.] a Word, which, among the Country People in the North of England, signifies Christmas, or the Festival of the Nativity of Christ.
YULE *Block*, a Christmas Block, or Wood for Fuel, such as is commonly burnt in that Season.
YULE *Games*, Christmas Gambols; such Sports as are used on that Festival.
YULE [of August] the first Day of August, called Lammas Day. *N. C.*
YWEX'ETH [waschet, Teut.] groweth. *Chauc.*
YWIS, I suppose. *Spenc.*

Z E

YWOXE [of weæcen, Sax.] waxen, grown
O
YWRIEN [geþrugeð. Wpugan, Sax.] covered. *O.*
To YUX [of geoxa, geouxag, Sax.] a Sigh or Sob to sob or sigh.
YUX [yeox, Sax.] the Hiccough.

Z A

Z [in Physicians Bills] a *Dracbm.*
ZABU'LON [צבלון, Heb. i. e. ZEBU'LON] a Dwelling Place] a proper Name of one of the Patriarchs.
ZAB'ULUS, the Devil. *O. L.*
ZAC'CHO [in Architecture] the lower Part of the Pedestal of a Column.
ZACHA'RIAH [זכריה, Heb. i. e. the Memory of the Lord, or mindful of the Lord] the Name of a Prophet.
ZACOVIN, Satin or fine Silk. *O.*
ZA'FFUR, a hard Substance made of Powder of Calx, of Cobalt, and powdered Flint.
ZA'FREN, } any Thing of a yellow Co-
ZA'FFREN, } lour, anciently for that Reason applied chiefly to Ocre; now used only for the Crocus, which we write in English, Saffron.
ZA'GAYE, a sort of Javelin used among the Moors.
ZA'HAB [זהב, Heb. Gold] an Hebrew Coin, in Value about 1 l. 10 s. Sterling.
ZA'MORIN [in Malabar in the East Indies] the Title of Sovereign Princes.
ZAMPOG'NI, a common Flute or Whistle. *Ital.*
ZA'NI [Mer Cas. derives it of σάννος, Gr. a Fool, Skinner of Sanna, L. a Scoff: But it rather is of Zane, Ital. a Contraction of Giovanni, i. e. John, as we use Jack often by way of Contempt] one who makes Profession of moving Laughter by his Gestures, Actions and Speeches; a Buffoon, a Merry Andrew, a Jack pudding. *Ital.*
ZA'PHARA } a Mineral used by Potters
SAPHA'RA } to make a Sky Colour.
ZARNUH, a solid Substance in which Orpiment is frequently found.
ZEAL [zele, F. zelus, L. of ζηλος, Gr.] is an earnest Passion for any Thing; especially Religion and the Welfare of one's Country.
A ZEA'LOT [zealoteur, F. zelotes, L. of ζηλωτης, Gr.] a zealous Person, a great Stickler or Party man, and principally in Matters of Religion; in an ill Sense, a Separatist, a Fanatick, or Schismatick.
ZEALOUS [zele, F. zelotypus, L. of ζηλοτυπος, Gr.] full of Zeal.
ZEALOUSLY, in a zealous Manner.
ZEAL'OUSNESS, Fulness of Zeal, Earnestness.
ZEBRA

ZE'BRA, an *Indian* Beast like a Mule.
 ZE'CHIN } [so called from *la Zeecha*, a
 ZA'CHIN } Place in the City of *Venice*,
 where the Mint is settled] a Gold Coin worth
 about 9 s. Sterling.

Turkish ZE'CHIN, a Gold Coin, in Value
 about 9 s. Sterling.

ZEDEKIAH [צדקיה, Righteousness,
 and יה, the Lord, *Heb* i. e. the Justice of
 the Lord] the Son of *Josiah*, King of *Israel*.

ZEDO'ARY [*zedoaire*, F.] a spicy Plant.

ZE'LOTYPY [*zelotypia*, L. *ζηλοτυμία*, Gr.]
 Jealousy.

ZE'NITH [of *zen* Arabick, whence
 זנה, the Top of the Head] is that *Vertex*
 or Point in the Heavens, which is directly
 over one's Head, being necessarily 90 Degrees
 distant from the Horizon, otherwise called the
Vertex, or *Vertical Point*.

ZE'NITH Distance [in *Astrology*] is the
 Compliment of the Sun's or Star's Meridian
 Altitude, or what the Meridian Altitude wants
 of 90 Degrees.

ZEOPYRUM [of *ζέα* and *πυρῶ*, Gr. i. e.
 Spelt and Wheat] a kind of Grain betwixt
 Spelt and Wheat.

ZE'PHYRUS [*ζέφυρος*, Gr. q. d. *ζανπίρος*,
 Gr. bringing to Life] the West Wind, so
 called by the *Greeks*, and *Favonius*, by the
Latins, which begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms,
 about the Beginning of *February*.

ZE'RETH צרת H. an *Hebrew* Mea-
 sure containing 9 Inches.

ZER'NA [among *Physicians*] a Tetters or
 Ring-Worm. L.

ZE'RO, a Word used for a Cypher, or
 Nought (o) especially by the *French*.

ZERUB'BABEL } [זרובבל H. i. e.
 ZORO'BABEL } Repugnant to Con-
 fusion] eminent for his Zeal in rebuilding the
 Temple of *Jerusalem*.

ZEST, the woody, thick Skin, quartering
 the Kernel of a Walnut; also a Chip of O-
 range or Lemon peel, such as is usually squeez'd
 into Ale, Wine, &c. to give it a Flavour.
 F.

ZEST, an Afternoon's Nap or Sleep, as
 to go to one's Zest. F.

To ZEST an Orange or Lemon [among
Confectioners] is to cut the Peel from Top to
 Bottom into small Slips, as thin as possible.

ZE'TA [in *Old Records*] a Dining-room,
 Hall or Parlour.

ZE'TA } [either of *τὸ ζῆν* Gr.
 ZETIC'ULA } *Pliny*, to be warm, be-
 cause it receives and multiplies the Sun; or
 of *τὸ ζῆν*, to live, because there is commodi-
 ous living in it] a little withdrawing Cham-
 ber with Pipes conveyed along in the Walls,
 to receive from below either the cool Air, or
 the Heat of warm Water; also a Stove Room.

ZE'PET'ICK Method [in *Mathematicks*] is
 the Analytick or Algebraick Way of resol-

ving Problems or Questions, whereby the
 Nature and Reason of the Thing is primarily
 investigated and discovered; so called of *ζητέω*,
 Gr. to seek or investigate.

ZEUG'ITES [*ζευγίτης*, Gr.] Canes or Reeds
 which Falconers used to catch Birds with.
 L.

ZEUG'MA [*ζευγμα*, Gr. i. e. joining to-
 gether] a Figure in *Grammar*, when a Verb
 agreeing with divers Nouns, or an Adjective
 with divers Substantives, is referred to one
 expressly, and to the other by Supplement,
 as *Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit*. *Virgil*.

ZEUS [*Zeus*, Gr.] a black Fish, very de-
 licious, taken from *Cadiz*, a Daice.

ZEUX'IS, an ancient *Grecian* Painter, who
 lived about 400 Years before our Saviour, and
 brought Painting, but then in its Infancy, to
 a great Perfection. He growing very rich,
 would at last sell none of his Works, but gave
 them away, saying, *He did not know how to*
set a Price upon them equal to their Value. He
 painted a Bunch of Grapes so to the Life,
 that the Birds came and peck'd them; and
 afterwards having painted a Boy holding a
 Bunch of Grapes, which the Birds also flew
 to and peck'd, he was angry, and ingenuously
 confessed that his Work was not compleat,
 in that if he had drawn the Boy as well as he
 had done the Grapes, the Birds would have
 been afraid of him. And having disputed
 with *Parrhasius*, which was the best Painter,
Parrhasius painted a Curtain so ingeniously,
 that *Zeuxis* taking it for a real one which
 hid the Antagonist's Work, desired it might
 be drawn, that he might see what he had
 done; but coming to know his Mistake, he
 acknowledged he was outdone, since himself
 had deceived none but Birds, but *Parrhasius*
 had deceived even the Master of the Art it-
 self.

ZIBELL'INA *Muscula*, a Sable, a little
 wild Beast somewhat less than a *Martern* that
 yields a very rich Furr; which breeds in the
 Woods of *Muscovy*.

ZIBE'THUM [*Ζαβίτιον*, Gr. of *זיב*
 to flow] Civet; a Perfume like Musk, con-
 tained in kernelly Bladders in the Groin of a
 Civet Cat.

ZIM'RI [צמרי, H. i. e. Song or Sing-
 ing] an Usurper of the Kingdom of *Israel*,
 who killed his Master *Eli*.

ZINCK, is a Metallick *Marcasite*, which
 some also call *Spelter*.

ZINZIBER } [*Ζιγγιβερι*, Gr.] Ginger,
 ZINZIBERIS } a Spice that grows in
 most of the Provinces of *India*.

ZIZA'NIUM [*Ζιζανιον*, Gr.] Darnel or
 Cockle growing among Corn.

ZI'ZIPHUM [among *Apothecaries*] a kind
 of Fruit called *Fujubes*. L.

ZO'BOLA, the Ermin or Weasel, whose
 Furr is called Sable.

ZOCK,

ZOCK, a Mineral, also called *Spelter*.
ZO'CLE [in *Architecture*] a square Member, lower than its Breadth, serving to support a Pillar, or any other Part of a Building, instead of a Pedestal, Base or Plinth. *Ital.*

Continued **ZO'CLE** [in *Architecture*] a continued Pedestal on which a Structure is raised, but has no Base or Cornice. *Ital.*

ZO'DIACK [*Zodiakos*, so called of *ζῶν* *Zōon*, Gr. i. e. of the living Creatures that are imagined to be in it, or the Figures of them; or of *το ζω*, Gr. because it is believed to afford Life and Heat to Animals] is one of the greatest imaginary Circles of the Heavens, which passes obliquely between the two Poles of the World; it is cut into two equal Parts, by the Equator, one of which comprehends the six Northern Signs towards the *Arctick* Pole, and the other the six Southern Signs towards the *Antarctick* Pole; it is furnished with twelve Constellations represented upon Globes, by the Figure of twelve living Creatures. The Sun goes about this Circle once every Year, and the Moon once a Month, and in the Middle of it is the *Ecliptick* Line, from which the Sun never departs; but the Moon and Planets wander up and down for the Space of eight Degrees, and sometimes more in both.

ZO'DIACK of the Comets, Mr *Cassini* hath observed a certain Tract in the Heavens, within whose Bounds (by many Observations) he hath found most Comets, but not all to keep; this he makes as broad as the other *Zodiack*, and marks it with Signs or Constellations like that, which are *Antinous*, *Pegasus*, *Andromeda*, *Taurus*, *Orion*, the lesser Dog, *Hydra*, the *Centaur*, *Scorpion*, and *Sagittary*.

ZOVLUS [*Ζοῖλος*, Gr.] an envious Person.

ZONE [*Zona*, L. *Ζώνη*, Gr. ζώνη. H.] a Belt, a Girdle, such as Maids anciently wore about their Middle when they were espoused, which the Bridegroom untied the first Night.

ZONE [among *Physicians*] a Disease, a kind of *Shingles*, called *Holy Fire*.

ZONES [in *Anatomy* and *Geography*] Spaces contained between two Parallels, or Divisions of the Heavens or Earth, bounded by the two Polar Circles, and the two Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*: Of these Zones there are commonly reckoned 5; 2 *Frigid* or *Frozen*, 2 *Temperate*, and 1 *Torrid* or *Burning*.

The *Frigid* or *Frozen* **ZONES** [so called of *Frigidus*, L. i. e. exceeding cold; because, being extremely remote from the Sun's Course in the *Ecliptick*, they partake of but little of its Heat] are those comprehended between the Pole and the Polar Circle; therefore one must be towards the North, and the other towards the South: The *Frozen* or *Frigid* Zone towards the North, lying between the North Polar Circle and the North Pole,

contains Part of *Iceland* and *Norway*, *Lapland*, *Finmark*, *Samoseda*, *Nova Zembla*, *Greenland*, and some other Parts of *North America*; the *Frigid* Zone towards the South, lying between the South Polar Circle and the South Pole, is not yet known, whether it be Land or Water.

The *Temperate* **ZONES** owe their Name and Advantages to their Situation between the *Torrid* and the two *Frigid* Zones; the one to the North Side of the Equator, between the *Arctick* Polar Circle, and the Tropick of *Cancer*, in which we live, is called the Northern; and the other between the *Antarctick* Polar Circle, and the Tropick of *Capricorn*, is called the Southern; each of them taking up 42 Degrees, or about 2580 Miles in Breadth.

The *Torrid* **ZONE** [so called of *Torridus*, L. i. e. parching or burning; because under the Sun's Road, the Beams fall directly on it, and continually cause so excessive an Heat, that the Ancients thought it uninhabitable] is bounded by the Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, lies in the Middle of the two *Temperate* Zones, and is divided by the Equator into two equal Parts. the one Northern, and the other Southern; its Breadth being 47 Degrees, or about 2820 Miles.

ZOO'GONIA [*Ζωογονία*, of *ζῶς*, alive, and *γενν*, Offspring, Gr.] a breeding or bringing forth of perfect Animals or living Creatures. L.

ZOOGRAPHY [*Ζωογραφία*, of *ζῶν*, Life, and *γραφη*, Description, Gr.] a Description of the Nature and Properties of any kind of Animals, as Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, Insects, &c. L.

ZOOGRAPHER [*Ζωογράφος*, Gr.] a Describer or Painter of living Creatures. L.

ZOOL'OGY [of *ζῶν*, an Animal, and *λογία*, Gr. Discourse] a Treatise concerning living Creatures.

ZOO'PHYTES [*Ζωοφυτον*, of *ζῶν*, an Animal, and *φυτον*, a Plant, Gr.] certain Substances which partake of the Nature of Plants and living Creatures, as *Spunges*, &c.

ZOO'PHORUS } [*Ζωοφορος*, Gr.] a Part
ZO'PHORUS } between the *Architrave* and *Cornice*, so called by the *Greek* Architects, by Reason of the Ornaments carved on it, among which were Figures of Animals. L.

ZOO'TOMY [*Ζωολομία*, of *ζῶν*, and *τέμνω*, to cut, Gr.] an artificial Dissection of the Bodies of Brute Beasts, or any other Creatures, except Men. See *Androtomy*.

ZOOTOMIST [*ζωοτομία*, Gr.] a Dissector of the Bodies of Beasts.

ZO'PISSA [*ζωπίσσα*, Gr.] the best Sort of Pitch; or Pitch scraped off from the Sides of Ships, and tempered with Wax and Salt.

ZO'PYRUM [*ζώπυρον*, Gr.] the Herb *Puleal* of the Mountain.

ZOROAS'TER

Z Y

ZOROAS'TER, the first Inventor of *Magick*, whom *Pliny* makes to be much antienter than *Moses*, and is believed by *Clemens* to be *Cham* the Son of *Noah*, and to have been worshipped for a Deity. *Justin* says positively, that *Zoroaster* was King of the *Bactrians*, and the Inventor of *Magick*; it was the same *Zoroaster* against whom *Ninus* made War.

ZORONY'SUS [*Ζωρονύσος*, Gr.] a precious Stone found in the River *Indus*, made use of by Magicians.

ZO'STOR [*Ζωστήρ*, of *ζώνω*, Gr. to encompass; the Shingles, a Disease.

ZOROBABEL. See *Zerubbabel*.

ZOUCH [of *de la Zouch*, F. the Trunk of a Tree] a Surname.

ZU'CHE [*Old Records*] a withered or dry Stock of Wood.

ZUTO'LO, a Bird-pipe or small Flagelet. *Ital.*

ZU'MA [*Ζυμη*, Gr.] Leaven.

ZUPA'LIIUM [among *Physicians*] a Julep, a sort of physical Potion.

ZUZ [*זוז*, H.] an *Hebrew* Coin, of which four make a *Shekel*, in Value Seven-Pence Half-penny *English*.

ZYGIA'TI [among *Astrologers*] such Persons as are born under the Sign *Libra*, called *Ζυγες* in *Greek*.

ZYGOMA [*Ζυγωμα*, Gr.] one of the Bones of the upper Jaw, which on the upper Parts joins to the *Os Sphenoides*, and on the lower to the *Os Maxillare*, its outward Parts having a long Process or Knob, called *Processus Zygomaticus*.

ZYGOMA'TICUM [in *Anatomy*] one of a Pair of Muscles, otherways called *Jugales*,

Z Z

which draw both Lips obliquely to either Side.

ZYGOMA'TICUS [of *Ζυγωμα*, Gr.] a Muscle in the Face, so named by *Riolanus*, because it rises from the *Zygoma*, but it is inserted near the Corner of the Lips. When this Muscle and its Partner act, they draw both Lips upward, and make a pleasant Countenance.

ZYGOSTA'TES [*Ζυγοστάτης*, Gr.] a Clerk of the Market, an Officer who has the Oversight of the Weights. *L.*

ZYGOSTATICK [*Zygostaticus*, *L.* *Ζυγοστατικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Clerk of the Markets or Weights.

ZY'MOMA [*Ζυμωμα*, Gr.] Leaven or Leavening.

ZY'MOMA [among *Physicians*] any kind of Ferment, as that of the nitrous Air, the watery Juice in the Mouth, the acid or sharp Liquors in the Stomach, the Blood in the Spleen, &c.

ZYMOSI'METER [of *Ζυμωσις*, Fermentation, and *μετρών*, Gr. a Measure] an Instrument by which the Degrees of Fermentation, which arises from the Mixture of divers Liquors, is measured, or the Temperament or Degree of Heat in the Blood of Animals, &c.

ZYMO'SIS [*Ζυμωσις*, Gr.] Fermentation.

ZYTHO'GALA [*Ζυθογαλα*, Gr. of *Ζυθος*, Ale, and *γάλα*, Milk] Posset-drink.

ZYTHUM [*Ζυθος*, Gr.] a Drink made of Corn or Malt, Ale or Beer.

Z. Z. The Ancients used these two Letters to signify Myrrh; but late Writers use them only for *Zinziber*, Ginger.

IN hac, voces multæ, quæ in nulla alia editione hujus libri inveniri possunt, locis propriis inseruntur. Multi etiam errores emendantur. Si vero pauci curam nostram eluserint, Lector candidus facile condonabit, corrigetque.

F I N I S.

